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VIVA Assignment	→	Anatomy II
Program	→	BS - Radiology 4 th - Semester.

Q:-1

Ans:-1

EAR:-

• It is the organ of hearing in mammals, balance.

Structures:-

• It usually described in three parts.

Structure

- > outer ear.
- > Middle ear.
- > Inner ear.

Outer Ear:-

consist of pinna and the ear canal.

The outer ear only the visible portion of the ear in most animals.

P-T-O

(2)

Middle Ear →

there is include the tympanic cavity and the three ossicles.

→ which transfer the vibration of the eardrum into waves in the fluid & membranes of the inner ear.

→ The hollow space of the middle ear called tympanic cavity.

Inner Ear →

It is the inner most part of the vertebrate ear.

→ It is responsible for sound detection and balance.

→ It is consist of bony labyrinth, a hollow cavity in the temporal bone of the skull.

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(3)

¶ Clinical Significance:-

Hearing Loss:-

This may be result of injury or damage, congenital disease or physiological causes.

When hearing loss is a result of injury or damage to the outer ear or middle ear.

→ It is known as conductive hearing loss.

Q:-> ?

Ans:-

Sub-Mandibular gland:-

It is the second of the three major head salivary-gland after the parotid and before the sublingual gland.

It is situated both superiorly and inferiorly to the posterior aspect of the mandible.

(4)

Borderse-

Mylohyoid Muscles-

It runs through the lobules of the gland and section it into superficial & deep parts.

Superficial portion:-

Sub-mandibular gland can be seen in the sub-mandibular triangle of neck and is covered by investing layer of deep cervical fascia.

Deep portion:-

The deep portion of the sub-mandibular gland is that which limits the inferior aspect of the oral cavity.

→ Sub-Lingual Glands

It is the smallest of the three major pairs of head salivary glands.

5)
Since the salivary glands are divided into major & minor categories.

The major glands are the entire masses of secretory tissue with single duct that connects the exocrine gland with the oral cavity.

while the glands that secrete directly into the oral cavity via their own individual ducts that are part of their makeup.

Borders:-

The sublingual gland lies bilaterally in the floor of the mouth and within the sublingual fold.

They are bordered by the mandible anteriorly and the genioglossus muscle posteriorly.

(b)

Q → 3

Ans →

→ Stone formation occurs most in submandibular gland for several reasons.

The concentration of calcium in saliva produced by the sub-mandibular gland is twice that of the saliva produced by the parotid gland.

Salivary stones form when chemicals in the saliva accumulate in the ducts or gland. They mostly contain calcium. The exact cause is unknown.

The stone cause no symptoms as form, but if they reach in size that blocks the ducts, saliva back up into the gland, causing pain & swelling.

Q:-4

Ans:->

vertebrae:->

It is also called Backbone or spine, is a part of the axial skeleton.

The vertebral column houses the spinal canal, a cavity that encloses and protects the spinal cord.

Structure:->

In human, there are normally 24 vertebrae.

The upper 24 are articulating vertebrae and separating from each other by intervertebral discs.

The lower 24 are fused in adults, 5 in the Sacrum and 4 in the Coccyx or tailbone.

- There are seven cervical vertebrae, 12 thoracic vertebrae and 5

(8) Lumber vertebrae.

Ligaments:-

Anterior posterior Longitudinal
Ligaments:-

It is extend the length of the vertebral column along the front and back of the vertebral bodies.

Interspinoous ligament:-

It is connect the adjoining spinous process of the vertebrae.

Supra-spinous ligament:-

It extends the length of the spine running along the back of the spinous processes, from the 7th sacrum to 7 cervical vertebra.

Function:-

the spinal cord is the part of the

(9)
Central nerves and receives
the information from
peripheral nerves system
within the body.

Blood supply:

Anterior Spinal
Artery (ASA)

Posterior Spinal
Artery (PSA)

Q.5
Ans:-

Importance of Radiology
in medical field:-

Radiology now the key
diagnostic tool for many
disease and has in
important role in monitoring
treatment and predicting
outcome.

Radiologist are medical doctors
that specialize in diagnosing

(10)
and treating injuries
and disease using
medical imaging (radiology)
procedures (exam tests) such
as x-rays, computed
tomography (CT), magnetic
resonance imaging (MRI)
nuclear medicine, positron
emission tomography (PET)
and ultrasound.

Radiology plays a huge
role in disease management
by giving physicians more
options, tools, and technique
for detection and treatment.

