

Subject Anatomy

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MSQ

- 1) Cerebral artery
- 2) Endosteal (parietal) and the meningeal (visceral) layers of the dura
- 3) 3 pole
- 4) Betz cell
- 5) Basilar artery
- 6) Short preganglionic fibers and long postganglionic fibers in PSNS
- 7) True
- 8) Both A And B
- 9) Preganglionic autonomic neuron.
- 10) Postganglionic
- 11) Neuron cell body
 - Glial cell
 - node of Ranvier
 - Shewan cell
 - Neuromuscular Junction.

QUESTION the following question

Answer : Homonymous hemianopsia or homonymous hemianopia is hemianopic visual field loss on the same side of both eyes . Homonymous hemianopsia occurs because the right half of the brain has visual pathways for the left hemifield of both eyes , and the left half of the brain has visual pathways for the right hemifield of both eyes .when one of these pathways is damaged the corresponding visual field is lost because there is a discussion of fibers so discussions all the motor and sensory fibers will control the opposite side function

Question 2 Answer

Cranial nerve

- 1) Cranial nerves are the nerves that arise directly from the brain and pass through separate apertures in the skull.
- 2) Comprise 12 nerve
- 3) Cranial nerves are designated by serial numbers and names.
- 4) Major function is to organize and analyze the information obtained from sensory organs.
- 5) Distributed in the head neck and facial regions.
- 6) May contain sensory, motor, facial regions.
- 7) Involved in vision , sense of the smell, hearing sense of taste and eye movement.
- 8) Form dorsal and ventral roots.

Spinal nerve

- 1) Spinal nerves are a series of paired nerve that originate from the nerve roots of the spinal cord on both sides.
- 2) Comprise 31 nerve pairs .
- 3) Spinal cord are named according to their location on the spinal cord.
- 4) Spinal nerve coordinate the activities associated with all the body parts below the neck.
- 5) Distributed in the skin sweat gland mucosa blood vessels joint and skeletal muscle.
- 6) Compose of both sensory and motor neurons and motor neuron.
- 7) Involved in movement , sensation , and sweat secretion.
- 8) Do not form dorsal and ventral roots.

Question 3

The reticular formation has projections to the thalamus and cerebral cortex that allow it to exert some control over which sensory signals reach the cerebrum and come to our conscious attention it plays a central role in states of consciousness like alertness and sleep reticular formation is set of interconnected nuclei that are located throughout the brain .neurons of the reticular formation make up a complex set of network in the core of the brainstem neurons of the reticular particularly those of the ascending reticular activity system play a crucial in maintaining behavioral arousal and consciousness so the overall function are modulatory and premotor control , pain modulation, sleep and consciousness and habituation . Reticular formation divided into 3 columns median , medial zone, and lateral zone . The raphe nuclei are the place of synthesis of the neurotransmitter serotonin which play important role in mood regulation.