DENTAL SEC A ANATMOY, 2ND SEMESTER,FINAL TERM

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Attempt all questions. Every question carry 10 marks.

Q1. Write a note on pituitary gland, its harmones and abnormalities?

Ans. 1.. Pituitary gland,

It is also called hypophysis, ductless gland of the endocrine system that secretes hormones directly into the bloodstream. The term hypophysis (from the Greek for lying under) another name for the pituitary refers to the gland’s position on the underside of the brain. The pituitary gland is called the master gland because its hormones regulate other endocrine glands including the adrenal, thyroid, and reproductive glands e.g. ovaries and testes, and in some cases have direct regulatory effects in major tissues, such as those of the musculoskeletal system

Q2.write a note on shoulder joint and wrist joint?

Ans. 2..

Shoulder joint

Greak word glene, eyeball. Shoulder is structurally classified as a synovial ball and socket joint and functionally as a diarthrosis and multiaxial jonit. It involve articulation between the genoid cavity of the scapula (shoulder blade) and the head of the humerus (upper arm bone). Due to the very loose joint capsule that gives a limited interface of the humerus and scapula. It is the most mobile joint of the human body.

Wrist joint..

The superior radio ulnar joint and the inferior radio ulnar joint are the two joints formed between the radio and ulna. The superior ulnar joint is formed it the upper end while the inferior radio ulnar joint is formed it the lower end of the radius and ulna.

-Articular surfaces

-ligaments

-movements

-movements it the wrist st joint and muscle producing them

-Range of movements

-clinical relevance

Q3.what is axilla and cubital fossa and its important contents?

Ans. 3..

Axilla..

The axillary region is the area between the superior portion of the upper limb and the thorix borderd by the seratus interior and the thoracic wall medially a part of the humerus laterally the pectoralis muscle anteriorly together with the latissimus dorsi but not only posteroirlly the axilla is an important region both and terms of neurovasculature and clinical relevance.

Contents..

. Cords of the brachial fluxes

. Axillary artery

. Axillary vein

. Short head of the biceps branchi

. Coracobrachialls

.. Cubital fossa..

The cubital fossa is in area of transition between the anatomical arm and the forarm. It is located is a depression on the anterior surface of the elbow joint.

In this article, we shall look it the borders and contents of the cubital fossa including any clinical relevance.

Contents..

. Median nerve

. Brachial artery

. Tendon of biceps

. Radial nerve

. Posterior interosseous branch of radial nerve.

Q4.write a note on lower limb and its main important structures briefly?

Ans.. 4.

Lower limb..

The tigh, leg, and foot constitute the lower limb. The bones of the lower limb

Considerably larger and stronger than comparable bones of the upper limb because the lower limb must sappurt the entire weight of the body while waking, running or jumping.

Figure 1 illustrates features of the 30 bones of each lower limb. Figure 2 the 30 bone of each lower limb

Q5.(i) A person fell down from a tree and become unconscious, with bleeding from head, what will you do as a first aid?

Ans. 5(¡)

If a person fell down from the tree and his head was injured and bleeding, then I would first try to stop the blood, if the blood was closed, then I would clean the head and see if the head is not broken, if it is not, I will do a simple strip and make an X-ray that there is no problem inside.

(ii) you have to meet with your friend and you came to know he is covid positive, what precautionary measures will you take?

Ans.5(¡¡) .

I want to meet my friend and I know that he is sick on covid19, so I will first put on a mask and put on gloves and put the santizer on my hands and meet her with great care and stand 2 meters away.