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Assignment # Regional Anatomy

Sub to # Sir Waqas.

Q. NO. 01:+

Ans:+

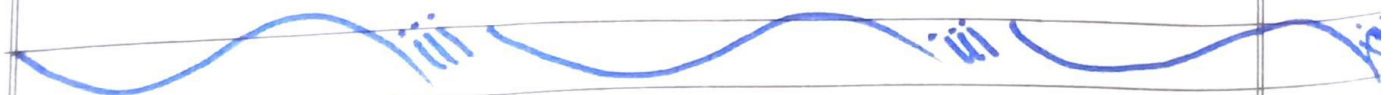
* Human

Ear:+

Human ear, organ of hearing and equilibrium that detects and analyzes sound by transduction (or the conversion of sound waves into electrochemical impulses) and maintains the sense of balance (equilibrium).

The human ear, like that serve two quite different functions. that of hearing and that of postural equilibrium and coordination of head and eye movements. Anatomically, the ear has

three distinguishable parts.
The outer, middle and inner ear. The outer ear consists of the visible portion called the auricle, or pinna, which projects from the side of the head, and the short external auditory canal, the inner end of which is closed by the tympanic membrane, commonly called the eardrum. The junction of the outer ear is to collect sound waves and guide them to the tympanic membrane. The middle ear is a narrow air-filled cavity in the temporal bone. The malleus (hammer), incus (anvil) and stapes (strriup) collectively called the auditory ossicles. This ossicular chain conducts sound from the tympanic membrane.



Q. NO. 02:+

Ans:+

* Sublingual Gland:+

The Sublingual gland is the smallest of the three major salivary glands, which also includes the parotid and submandibular glands.

The Sublingual gland lies between the muscle of the oral cavity floor, which includes the genioid muscle medially, and the mylohyoid muscle inferiorly.

* Submandibular Gland:+

The Submandibular gland is the second largest of the three main salivary glands, which also includes the parotid and

and The Sublingual glands, Submandibular glands that lie in the Submandibular Triangle. The glands have a Superficial and deep lobe separated by the mylohyoid muscle.

Q. NO. 3:+

Ans:+

Stone formation occurs most commonly in the Submandibular gland for several reason. The concentration of Calcium in saliva produced by the Submandibular glands is twice that of the saliva product by the parotid gland. The Submandibular gland saliva is also relatively alkaline and mucos.

Salivary stones form when chemicals.

in The Saliva
 accumulate in the duct
 of gland. They mostly
 contain Calcium. The
 exact cause is not
 known. The stones causes
 no symptoms as they
 form, but if they reach
 a size that blocks
 the ducts. Saliva backs
 up into the gland causing
 pain and swelling.

Salivary stones, also
 called sialolithiasis are
 hardened mineral deposits
 that form in the
 salivary glands. The condition
 is and men are more
 likely to get salivary
 stones than women.

G.NO. 4:+

Ans:+

* vertebrae of human
 skeleton:+

The vertebrae column.
 The spine or vertebrae
 column protect in

The Spinal Cord and Support body

the bones of the vertebrae. The Sacrum, and the Coccyx. The vertebrae

Spine or Spinal Cord protects the Column and supports the head and body

26 bones of the vertebrae, the Sacrum, and the Coccyx and Coccyx.

The 7th Lumbar vertebrae articulates with the Sacrum.

The Sacrum articulate with the Coccyx intersvertebral Discs.

Are pads of fibrous Cartilage. Separate the vertebral bodies.

* Cervical vertebrae :-

Small body (Support only head)
 C1 (atlas) has no Spinous process
 all others have Short Spinous processes.

tip of each Spinous process is notched (bifid). Articulates with occipital

Condyles of skull. The Cervical vertebrae (C2).

Support the atlas has heavy Spinous process to attach muscle of head and neck axis and also bodies fuse during development to form the dens vertebra prominens (C7) Transition to thoracic vertebrae has a long Spinous process with a broad tubercle.

- Has large transverse processes.

* Thoracic vertebrae :-

the atlas has heavy Spinous process of head and atlas neck axis and atlas bodies fuse during development to form the dens vertebrae is

Prominens
to thoracic
a long
with a

(C7) transition
vertebrae has
Spinous process
broad tubercle.

Project
urinary, and reproductive,
organs. digestive

Attaches

The anial skeleton
to pelvic girdle
appendicular skeleton

Broad muscle that
moves the thigh the

adult Sacrum.

Consist of five fused
Sacral vertebrae. Uses

b/w puberty and ages
25-30 leaving transverse
Lines.

Attaches Ligament and
a Constricting muscle
of the anus.

Mature coccyx.

Consiste of three
to five fused coccygeal
vertebrae.

Q. NO. 05:+

Ans:+

* Importance of Radiology in medical field:+

Radiology is now the key diagnostic tool for many disease and has an important role in monitoring treatment and predicting outcome. It has a number of imaging modalities in its armamentarium

which have differing physical principles of varying complexity. Radiologists are medical doctors that specialize in disease and treating injuries and diseases using medical imaging

(radiology) procedure (exam test) such as X-ray

Computed tomography (CT) magnetic resonance

imaging (MRI), nuclear medicine, position

emission tomography (PET)

and ultrasound.

Radiology plays a huge role in disease management by giving physicians more options, tools, and techniques for detection and treatment. Diagnostic imaging allows for detailed structure or disease related changes with the ability to diagnosis during the early stages, patient may be saved.

THE
END