

Q no 2:-

Ans:-

Mandibular Gland:-

You have two sub mandibular glands which are situated under the corner or both sides the ducts. open close to each other behind the lower front teeth under the tongue you can see these as raised pumps you might be able to see or feel the stone under the tongue.

Sublingual Glands

The sublingual gland is thin flat and some what, diffuse it lies, alongside the base of the tongue just lateral to the genioglosses

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Assignment :- Regional and Rad Anatomy

Submitted to: Waqas Ihsan.

Q No 2:

The outer ear consists of the visible portion called the auricle or pinna, which protect from the side of the head and the short external auditory canal, the inner closed by the tympanic membrane commonly called the eardrum. The middle ear is a narrow cavity filled in the temporal bone.

muscle the saliva formed
by the sublingual gland
enters the oral cavity
by way of several
openings in the mucous
membrane of the
floor of the mouth.

Q No (3)

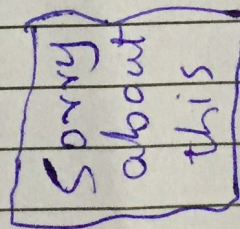
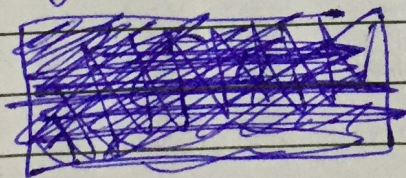
Ans

stone formation:-

stone formation
occurs most commonly
in the submandibular
gland for several reasons
The concentration
of calcium in
saliva produced by
this gland
is smaller than that
of the parotid.

Stone formation of Submandibular glands.

Calculi formation in the submandibular gland is more common because the saliva produced has high alkalinity. increased concentration of calcium and phosphate and has high mucous, look than the saliva produced by parotid or sublingual glands.



Ans:-

stone formation of salivary glands.

either salivary stones form either either chemicals in the saliva accumulate in the duct or gland

The mostly contain calcium the exact cause is not know The stone cause no symptoms. as they form. but if they reach a size that blocks the duct into saliva backs up causing the gland swelling. pain and

Q NO (4)

Ans:-

vertebra of human skeleton:-

vertebrae are the 33 individual bones that interlock with each other to form the spinal column. The vertebrae are numbered and divide into

regions. Cervical, Thoracic
Lumbar, Sacrum, and
coccyx only the top
4 bone are movable
the vertebrae of the
sacrum and coccyx.

Q No=(5)

Ans. Importance of radiology
in medicine field?

Radiology role
is central to disease
management with a wide
choice of tools and
techniques available for
detection, staging and
treatment. diagnostic
imaging provides detailed
information about structure
or disease related
changes.

The End