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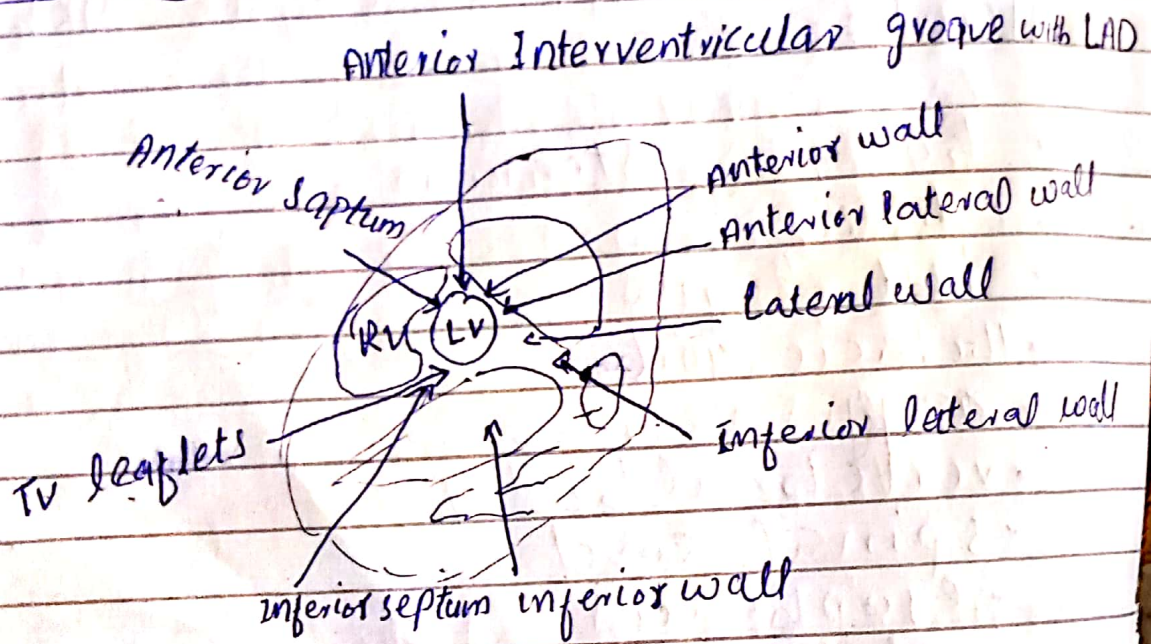
Program :- BS (RAD) 6th

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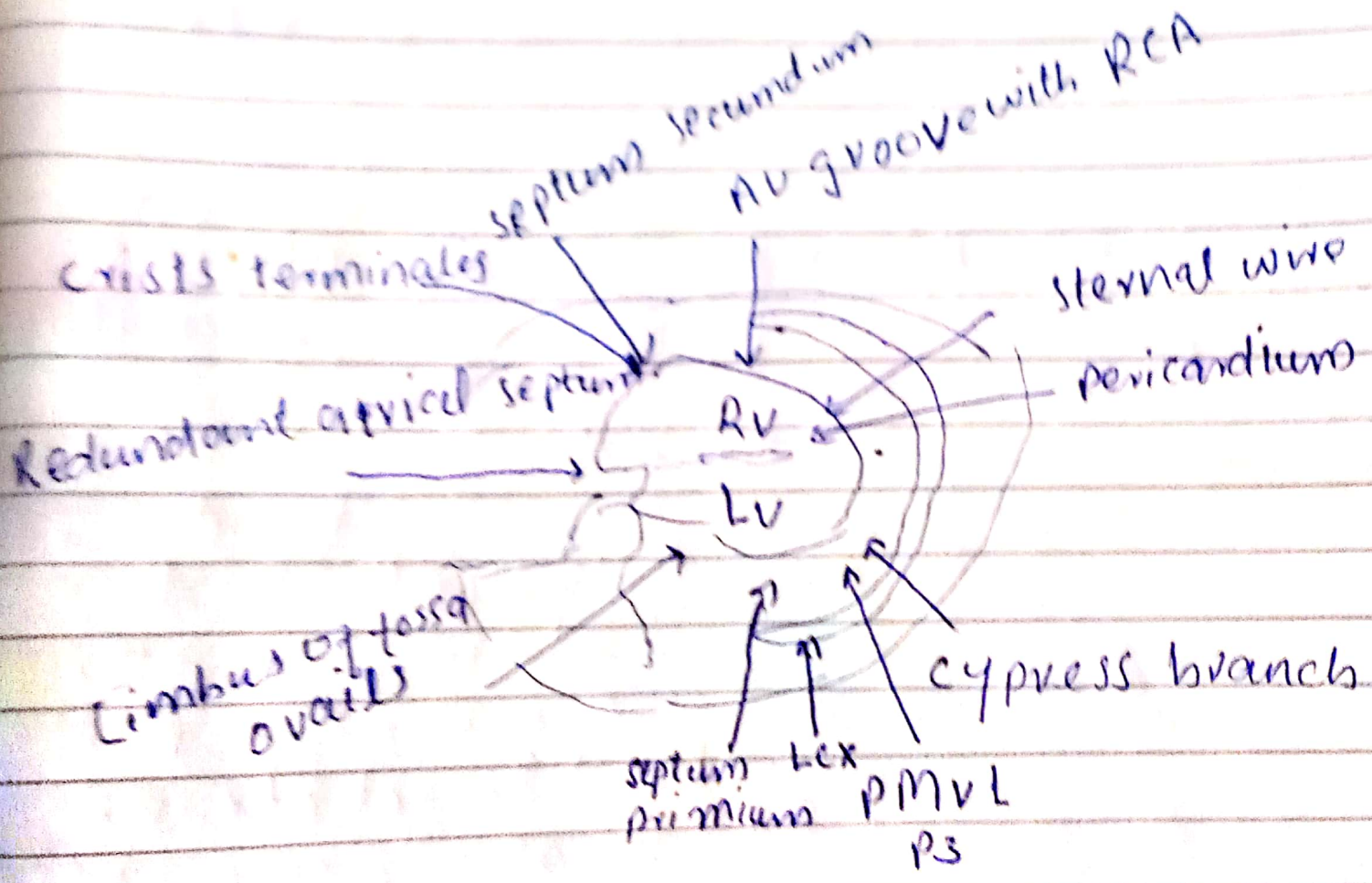
Q 1:-

Structure appear on the MRI of Heart.



4 chamber view

- A. Lt-ventricle
- B. Lt-Atrium
- C. Rt-ventricle
- D. Rt-Atrium
- E. mitral valves
- F. Tricuspid valve
- G. apex of heart
- H. Atrial septum
- I. ventricular septum
- J. Aorta
- K. Lungs



Q. No 02

Answer:- Arteries appear on CT Abdomen:-

The following are the arteries ^{which} appear on performing CT Abdomen.

- (i) Splenic artery.
- (ii) Coeliac artery.
- (iii) Superior mesenteric artery.
- (iv) Right renal artery.
- (v) Left renal artery.
- (vi) Common iliac artery.
- (vii) Internal iliac artery.
- (viii) External iliac artery.

Q 3:-

Thoracic spine :-

The thoracic spine is longest region of the spine, and by some measures it is also the most complex, connecting with the cervical spine above and the lumbar spine below. The thoracic spine runs from the base of the neck down to the abdomen. It is the only spinal region attached to the rib cage.

Anatomy of thoracic spine :-

The thoracic spine is the second segment of the vertebral column, located b/w the cervical and lumbar vertebral segments. It consists of twelve vertebrae, which are separated by Intervertebral discs. Along with the sternum and ribs, the thoracic spine forms part of the thoracic cage.

function of thoracic spine :-

Thoracic (mid back) - the main function of the thoracic spine is to hold the rib cage and protect the heart and lungs. The twelve thoracic vertebrae are numbered T₁ to T₁₂. The range of motion in the thoracic spine is limited. The main function of the lumbar spine is to bear the weight of the body.

lumbar spines :-

The lumbar region of the spine more commonly known as the lower back, consists of five vertebrae labeled L₁ through L₅. The lumbar region is situated below the thoracic, or chest, region of the spine, and the sacrum. The lumbar spine typically has a slight inward curve known as lordosis.

Anatomy of lumbar spine :-

The lumbar spine consists of 5 moveable vertebrae numbered L1-L5. The complex anatomy of the lumbar spine is a remarkable combination of these strong vertebrae, multiple bony elements linked by joint capsules, and flexible ligament tendons, large muscles, highly sensitive nerves.

function of lumbar spine :-

lumbar (low back) - the main function of the lumbar spine is to bear the weight of the body. The five lumbar vertebrae are numbered L1 to L5. These vertebrae are much larger in size to absorb the stress of lifting and carrying heavy objects.

Q. 04

Answer. Difference in the Male and female Pelvis:-

- The general structure of the female pelvis is thinner and less dense, in comparison to the thick and heavy male pelvis which is designed to support a heavier body build.
- The true pelvis is wide and shallow in the female, and the pelvic inlet, also known as superior pelvic aperture is wide, oval rounded.
- While in the male it is heart shaped, and narrow. A male pelvis has a V shaped pubic arch that is approximately $< 70^\circ$.
- The pubic arch is usually wider in the female pelvis at about $> 80^\circ$.
- The Coccyx in the male pelvis is projected inwards and immovable while a female pelvis has a flexible and straighter Coccyx.
- A lateral view of the female pelvis also reveals the relationships between the urogenital and reproductive organs.

Female Pelvis

- (i) Bones are lighter, Thinner
- (ii) False Pelvis is shallow
- (iii) Pelvic Cavity is wide and shallow.
- (iv) Pelvic inlet round/oval
- (v) Pelvic Outlet comparatively large.
- (vi) Subpubic angle large
- (vii) Coccyx more flexible, straighter.
- (viii) Ischial tuberosities more everted

Male Pelvis

- Bones are heavier, Thicker.
- False pelvis is deep.
- Pelvic cavity is narrow and deep.
- Pelvic inlet heart-shaped + smaller
- Pelvic Outlet comparatively small
- Subpubic angle more acute.
- Coccyx less flexible, more curved.
- Ischial tuberosities longer, face, more medially.

Q. No. 05

Answer,

Common Bile duct:-

The Common bile duct is a small, tube-like structure formed where the common hepatic duct and the cystic duct join. Its physiological role is to carry bile from the gallbladder and empty it into the upper part of the small intestine (duodenum). The common bile duct is part of the biliary system.

Arteries of the upper leg:-

- (i) Common iliac artery.
- (ii) External iliac artery.
- (iii) Internal iliac artery.
- (iv) deep femoral artery.
- (v) Superficial femoral artery.
- (vi) ~~Popli~~ Popliteal artery.