

FINAL TERM EXAM

ANATOMY

Date: _____

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Answer NO 1:

Irregular bones are bones which do not have any easily characterized shape and they do not belong to any other classification. They have complex shape, which help protect the internal organs from compressive forces.

Names

- 1) Vertebrae.
- 2) Ethmoid
- 3) Hyoid
- 4) Sacrum
- 5) Coccyx

Date: _____

Answer No: 2

There are eleven organ systems in our body which are associated with different functions:-

NAMES

- 1) Circulatory System
- 2) Respiratory System.
- 3) Endocrine System.
- 4) Nervous System.
- 5) Reproductive System.
- 6) Immune System
- 7) Digestive System
- 8) Excretory System
- 9) Skeletal System
- 10) Muscular System
- 11) Integumentary System.

Answer No: 3

The Autonomic Nervous System controls specific body processes such as circulation, digestion, breathing and heart beat etc. It works without a person's conscious effort. There are two types of autonomic Nervous System; Sympathetic and Parasympathetic.

Sympathetic NS

- 1) The Sympathetic Nervous System prepares the body for a danger.
- 2) It is involved in the fight or flight response.
- 3) It has shorter neuron pathways, so a faster response time.
- 4) Muscles are tensed up and Heart beat increases.
- 5) On 'fight & flight' situation Adrenaline is released and more glycogen converted to glucose.

Parasympathetic NS

- 1) The Parasympathetic Nervous System aims to bring the body to state of calm.
- 2) It is involved in maintaining homeostasis and permits the rest and digest response.
- 3) It has longer neuron pathways, hence a slower response time.
- 4) Muscles are relaxed and Heart beat is reduced.
- 5) No such function exist



Date: _____

Answer No: 4

The cranial nerves are a set of 12 nerves that arise directly from the brain. The first two nerves arise from Cerebrum and the remaining ten from the brain stem.

Names of the cranial nerves relate to their their functions and are also numerically identified in Roman Numbers.

NAMES:

1) Olfactory

7) Facial

2) Optic

8) Vestibulocochlear.

3) Oculomotor

9) Glossopharyngeal

4) Trochlear

10) Vagus.

5) Trigeminal

11) Spinal Accessory

6) Abducens

12) Hypoglossal.



Date: _____

Answer NO: 5

The Pancreas secretes insulin and glucagon hormones which play an important role in regulating blood sugar levels. If level of one hormone is higher or lower than the ideal range then the blood sugar levels may spike or drop. Together both hormones help maintain homeostasis in body.

HOW INSULIN WORK - (HYPERGLYCAEMIA)

When the blood glucose levels are high, insulin helps control it by signaling the liver, muscle and fat cells to take glucose from the blood. Insulin helps cells to take in glucose and used for energy. If the body has sufficient energy then insulin signals the liver to take up glucose and store it as glycogen in muscle cells.

HOW GLUCAGON WORK - (HYPOGLYCAEMIA)

When the blood glucose levels are too low, glucagon stimulates the conversion of stored glycogen by acting on liver, which then is released into the blood stream. This process is called 'GLYCOGENOLYSIS'.

It promotes the production of glucose from amino acids. This process is called 'GLYCOGENEOLYSIS'.

Date: _____

Glucagon also reduces the consumption of glucose by the liver, so that the glucose can be secreted into the bloodstream to maintain blood glucose levels.

It also acts on adipose tissue to stimulate the breakdown of fat stores into bloodstream.