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Q1

ANS Pituitary gland

Hypothalamus plays a crucial role in much important function, including; releasing hormones. Regulating body temperature. Harmones and abnormalities

1 growth hormone

Somatotrpin / increases secretion at low glucose level. growth hormone promotes growth of almost all body tissues. It promotes increase .mitosis and differentiation of growth cells, muscle cell. Abnormalities of growth hormone PANHYPOPITUITARISM [ dec ant pituitary harmones]

It may be congenital or occur slowly at time during life due to any tumor that destroys the pituitary gland. Dwarfism is due to deficiency of ant pituitary hormone during childhood .all the physical parts of the body develop in an inappropriate portion to one another.

Hormones secreted by pituitary gland

Anterior pituitary;

A growth hormone

B prolactin

C Adrenocorticotropin hormone

D Thyrotropin

E Luteinizing

F Follicle stimulating hormone

Posterior pituitary

A oxytocin

B Antidiuretic hormone

Growth hormone

A Somatptrpin

Adrenocorticotropin hormone

Acts on adrenal gland and adrenocortical hormone. Mainly cortisol….. helps in stress condition

Thyroid stimulating hormone

Act on thyroid gland release thyroxin. Thyroid functions۔The thyroid hormones act on nearly every cell in the body. They act to increase the synthesis, help regulate long bone growth.

Posterior pitutuary

Oxitoxin… uterine contraction and milk production.antidiureticharmone ADH].Water reabsorption from kidney tubules. When bpincease more water reabsorption occur

**ABNORMALTIES**

1 Acromegaly

2 Adiil growth hormone difficiency

3 Cushing diseases

4 prolactmoma

5 diabetes insipidus

Q2

ANS / Shoulder joint / The shallowness of the glenoidfossa of the scapula make this the joint an unstable structure.

It is dtrength almost depend on the tone of the short muscles that bind the upper end of the humerus to the scapula namely

The supraspinalaris in front

The infrapinatus

Teres minor behind

The tendons of these muscles are fused to the underlying capsule of the shoulder joint. Together these tendons form the rotator cuff. The least supported part of the joint lies in the inferior loction, where it is unprotected by muscles.

Wrist joint

Synovial membrane

Nerve supply

Anterior interosseous nerve

Deep branch of the radial nerve

Movement

The following movement are possible

Flexion

Extension

Abduction

Adduction

Circumduction

Rotation is not possible because the articular surface is ellipsoid shaped.

The lack of torsion id compensated for by the movement of pronation and upination of the forearm.

Q3

ANS/ CUBITAL FOSSAC orbital fosse is a triangular depression situated on the front of elbow.

BOUNDARIES

Laterally. Brachirodialis muscles

MEDIALLY; pronator teres muscles

Superior; directed upward and represent by an imaginary line joining front two epicondyles of humerus.

AXILLA

The axilla or armpit is 4 side pyramind shaped space between upper part of aem and side of chest.

It form an important passage for nerves, blood ,and lymph vessels as they travel from the root of the neck to the upper limb.

BOUNDARIES   
APEX

BASE

ANTERIORWALL

Posterior wall  
medial wall

Lateral wall

APEX

It is directed upward into root of neck and bounded;

Infront; by clavicle

Behind; upper border of scapula.

Medially; outer border of IST rib.

BASE/ Directed downward

Formed by skin and fascia and is bounded

WALL OF THE AXILLA

The wall of the axilla are made up as follow;

ANTERIOR WALL

Pectoralis

Subclaivius

Pectoralis

Posterior wall

Subscapularis

Latissmus

Teres major

Important content of cubilal

The medial nerve.

The brachial artery.

The radial nerve.

ImportantQ4ANS contents of axillia fossa

It is the space between side of the thaxaxand upper arm.

Axillary artery.

Axillary vein.

Q5

ANS (A) CHECK FOR INJURIES

If hurt do not move them and get emergemcy help. If they are vomiting waking up, get emergency help. Call 000[112on mobile] immediately if sorneneeds help and neck and ask for an ambulance. If breathing normally, place on the recovery position;

Roll gently onto their side.

Extend underside arm to stop the person rolling over

Bend to leg to support their position place rolled towel or piece of clothing behind to prevent them rolling onto their back tilt head back, place upper hand under chin.

Stay with them or make sure someone else can to ensure they do not choke on hteir vomit.

Q5

ANS [B]

Clean your hand s often use soob and water an alcohol based hand rub.

Maintain a self distance from any one who is suffering from coughing or sneezing

Do not touch your eyes nose or mouth

Cover your nose and mouth with your bens

Stay with home if you feel unwell

Medincal attention call in advance

Follow the direction of your 10cal health authority.

Q4

ANS LOWER LIMB

The partsof the lower limb /By mean of the position The pelvis, the leg the foot. Parts.

The thigh; anterior, medial and posterior regions.

Behind the knee; the popliteal fossa The leg; anterior, lateral and posterior regions.

The foot; dorsum and sole of foot.

The function

Locomotion and weight bearing. To support the weight and the erect position of the body. The characteristics of the lower limb as compard with the upper limb

Thick and largebone

Touch and tensile ligaments

Thick and bulky muscles

More stabilization of articular movement

Clinical significance

Visual inspection, directly observe the structure and making of surface feature

Gluteal region / posterior pelvis

Lilac crest

Gluteus maximus

Ckeeks

Anterior thigh and leg

Femoral triangle

Boundaries

Sartorius

Adductor longus

Inguinal ligament

Knee

Patellar ligament

Tuberosity of tibia

Epicondyles

Tendon of biceps fermoris

Posterior leg

Popliteal

Diamond shape fossa behind knee

The leg, ankle and foot

Tibial tuberosity

Tibialis anterior

Muscle tibia

Foot and toes

The phalanges, metatarsophalangeal joints, PIP and Dip joints, and teenails are obviouse surface landmarks readily abserved when viewing ither the lateral side or the dorsum foot,

Foot and toes

Achilles

Lateral mallecolus of fibula

Medial malleoulus of tibia

Dorsal venous arch

Tendons of extensor digitorumlongusmuscal