

M O T O W O T O F O S O

Date:...../...../20.....

NAME :-

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Final Paper:-

Cross sectional Anatomy

Submitted to:

Sis wayas

Date: 27/06/2020

M
Mehboob *[Signature]*

Q 1:Ans

- 1- ~~Atrio~~ Atrial Valve
- 2- Anterior S^eptum.
- 3- Posterior septum.
- 4- Lt- Ventricle.
- 5- Rt - Ventricle.
- 6- Anterior wall.
- 7- Posterior wall.
- 8- Rt- Ventricle Free
- 9- Side wall.
- 10- Papillary muscle.
- 11) Pulmonary vein.
- 12) Left atrial appendage.
13. Aorto mitral continuity (AMC)
- 14- Contractility of ventricle
15. Alveolar wall thickness.

(2)

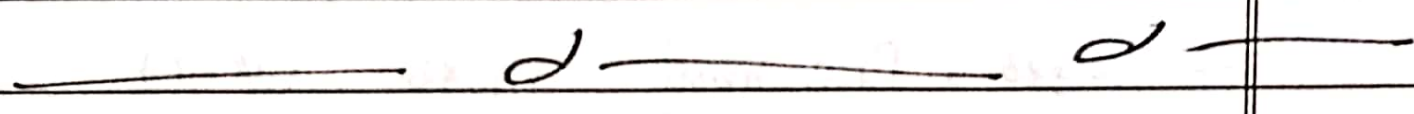
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Date:...../...../20.....

Q 2

Ans

- Splenic Artery.
- Coeliac artery.
- Superior mesenteric artery.
- Right renal artery.
- Left renal artery.
- Common iliac arteries.
- Internal iliac artery.
- External iliac artery.



Q3

Ans

Thoracic Spine::

↳ The thoracic spine is the second segment of the vertebral column, located between the cervical and lumbar vertebral segments. It consists of twelve vertebrae which are separated, which are separated by intervertebral discs.

↳ Along with the sternum and ribs.

↳ The thoracic spine forms part of the thoracic cage.

↳ This bony structure helps protect the internal viscera such as the heart, lungs and oesophagus.

↳ The thoracic spine is the longest region of the spine.

↳ It is the connecting

P - T - o

with the cervical spine above and the lumbar spine below.

↳ The thoracic spinal column includes 12 vertebrae located between the neck and lower back.

↳ Lumbar Spine ::

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

↳ 5 lumbar vertebrae.

↳ Body - (massive, transverse diameter is greatest)

P-T-O

- o Arches.
- o Pedicles (short, thick, project -
Postero-laterally).
- o Laminae (short and broad)
- o Zygapophysseal articulation Process.
- o Transverse Process (Long, extends
horizontally)
- o Spinous Process (broad & thick, -
horizontally)
- o Vertebral Foramina (triangular)

- Three layers

- Anterior

- Middle

- Posterior.

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Date:...../...../20.....

Q4

Ans

Pelvis
Male

Female Pelvis:

o False Pelvis is deep

o False Pelvis is Shallow.

o Pelvic cavity is narrow and deep.

o Pelvic cavity is wide and shallow.

o Bones heavier, thicker.

o Bones are lighter, thinner.

o Ischial tuberosities longer, face more medially.

o Ischial tuberosities more everted.

o Subpubic angle more acute.

o Subpubic angle large

o Coccyx less flexible more curved

o Coccyx more flexible & straighter.

o Pelvic outlet comparatively small.

o Pelvic outlet comparatively large.

o Round

o Oval

o Less than 90°

o Greater than 90°

o Smaller and heart shaped.

o Large and oval.

BEST QUALITY

Q 5

Ans (A) Common bile duct:

↳ The common bile duct, sometimes abbreviated CBD is a small, tube-like structure, that have a gallbladder. It is formed by the union of the common hepatic duct and the cystic duct (from the gallbladder) -

↳ It is later joined by the pancreatic duct to form the ampulla of Vater - Its physiological role is to carry bile from the gallbladder and empty it into the upper part of the small intestine (the duodenum).

↳ The common bile duct is part of the biliary system.

P-T-O

(B)

Names the Arteries of upper leg.

- 1- Common iliac artery RT
- 2- External iliac artery RT
- 3- Internal iliac artery RT
- 4- Deep Femoral artery RT
- 5- Superficial Femoral artery RT.
- 6- Popliteal artery RT.
- 7- Common iliac artery LT.
- 8- external iliac artery LT.
- 9- Internal iliac artery LT.
- 10- deep Femoral Artery LT.
- 11- Superficial Femoral artery LT.
- 12- Popliteal artery LT.

THE END