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Assignment # Reginal - Anatomy

Sub - to # waqas Ihsan

Q No: 1 #

Ans: + Structure of human Ear:

Ear has major three divisions  
outer ear consisting of pinna  
auditory canal and ear drum.  
Middle ear consists of ear  
ossicles (malleus, Incus, stapes)  
oval window round window  
and inner opening of the  
Eustachian tube.

Inner Ear consists of Semicircular  
canals, utricle, saccule  
and cochlea. The hearing  
Auditory Sensation.

External ear collects the  
sound waves. The hearing  
can be done according

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to the responses given  
by the brain.

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Q No: 2 #

Ans: +

Submandibular Gland:

The submandibular gland is the second largest of the three main salivary glands, which also include the parotid and sublingual glands.

The submandibular glands are paired major salivary glands that lie in the submandibular triangle. The glands have a superficial and deep lobe separated by the mylohyoid muscle.

• Sublingual Gland:

The sublingual gland is the smallest of the three major salivary glands which also include the parotid and submandibular glands. The sublingual gland lies below the muscles

of the oral cavity floor which include the geniohyoid muscle hyoglossus muscle medially and the mylohyoid muscle inferiorly.

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Q No: 3 #

Ans: Stone formation is more common in the submandibular gland.

Sialolithiasis (also termed salivary calculi or salivary stones) is a condition where a calcified mass or sialolith forms within a salivary gland usually in the duct of the submandibular gland (also termed "Wharton's duct"). Less commonly the parotid gland or rarely the sublingual gland or a minor salivary gland may develop salivary stones.

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Q No: 4 #

Ans: + vertebrae of the human skeleton:-

The vertebral column usually consists of 33 vertebrae 24 presacral vertebrae (7 cervical, 12 thoracic and 5 Lumber) followed by the Sacrum (5 fused sacral vertebrae) and the coccyx (4 frequently fused coccygeal vertebrae).

The adult vertebral column presents four anteroposterior curvatures thoracic and sacral both concave anteriorly and cervical and lumbar both concave posteriorly.

A typical vertebrae consists of 1 body and 2 a vertebral arch which has several process articular transverse and spinous.

For articular and muscular


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attachments. Between the body and the arch is the vertebral foramen.

The sum of the vertebral canal which houses the spinal cord.

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Q No: 5 #

Ans:  Importance of Radiology and medical field.

Radiology plays a huge role in disease management by giving physicians more options, tools and techniques for detection and treatment.

Diagnostic imaging allows for detailed information about structural or disease related changes. With the ability to diagnose during the early stages patients may be saved.

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The End.