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(1)

Q1 Write about the structure of Eye. Also name the foramina found in the base of skull.

Ans The human eye is a roughly spherical organ responsible for perceiving visual stimuli. It is enclosed within the eye sockets in the skull and is anchored down by muscles within the sockets.

Anatomically the eye comprises two components divided into one hence it does not possess a perfect spherical. It is classified based on two aspects namely external component internal component

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External component include structure which can be seen on the exterior of the eye internal component include.

Structure present within.

→ External Component:

- Sclera
- conjunctive
- Cornea
- Iris
- Pupil

Internal Component:

- Lens
- Retina
- Optic nerve
- Aqueous Humour
- Vitreous Humour.

(3)

→ FORAMINA OF SKULL.

Various holes or foramina are found the base of skull.

⇒ Foramen Caelum

⇒ optic Canal

⇒ Superior orbital fissure

⇒ Foramen rotundum

⇒ Foramen ovale

⇒ Foramen spinosum

⇒ Foramen Lacerum

⇒ Carotid Canal

⇒ Foramen magnum

⇒ Hypoglossal Canal

⇒ Jugular Foramen

⇒ Internal acoustic meatus



(4)

Q2 Write the name of the muscle of the medial fascial compartment of thigh origin and insertion.

Ans muscle of gluteal region:

Gluteus maximus

Gluteus medius

Gluteus minimus

Tensor fasciae latae

Piriformis

Obturator internus

Gemellus superior

Gemellus inferior

Quadratus femoris

muscle of anterior fascial compartment of the thigh.

1) Sartorius

2) Vastus

3) Psoas

4) Pectineus

(5) Quadriceps femoris

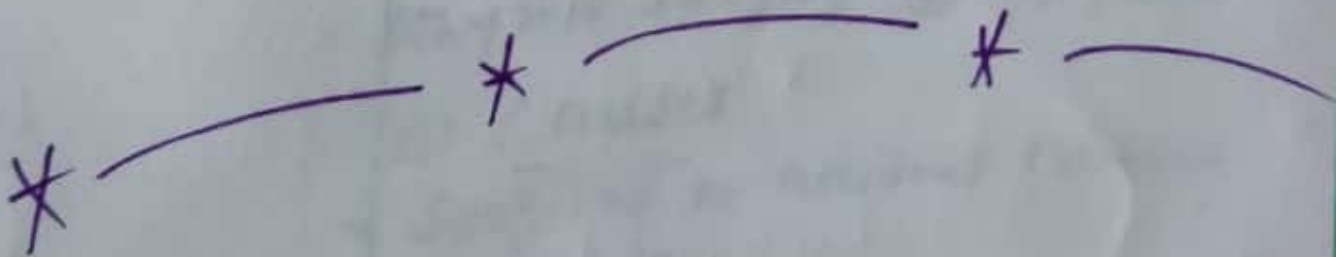
(5)

⇒ muscle of medial fascial compartment of the thigh.

- 1) Gracilis
- 2) Adductor longus
- 3) Adductor brevis
- 4) Adductor magnus
- 5) extensor.

⇒ Posterior Compartment:

- 1) Biceps femoris
- 2) Adductor magnus (hemoglobin protein)
- 3) Semitendinosus
- 4) Gemelli muscles.



(b)

Q3 what is the injury of external nerve and also write about how to test the integrity of facial nerve.

Ans) A) Unilateral paralysis of cricothyroid muscle and ipsilateral anaesthesia of larynx the vocal cord

B) Bilateral

An intense condition both the cricothyroid muscle are paralyzed along with anaesthesia of upper larynx

A) Causes

1) Thyroid surgery 2) Thyroid tumor 3) Diphtheria

B) Causes

- Surgical or accident trauma
- Diphtheria
- Cervical lymphadenopathy
- Neoplastic disease

(4) Clinical features

- Weak voice with decreased pitch
- Anaesthesia of the larynx on side
- Occasional aspiration.

(3) Clinical feature

- Both V.C paralysis
- Anesthesia of larynx
- ~~cough~~ cough
- choking fits
- weak and husky voice

⇒ Laryngeal findings:

As low position of glottis:

Ant commissure is rotated to healthy side
Shortening of V.C

With loss of tension and V.C appears wavy
flapping of the paralysed vocal cords
down during inspiration and bulge
up during expiration.

- Ask the patient to close his eye tightly and try to open them gentle up w/ eye pressure (orbicularis oculi)
- Ask the patient to show his teeth and look for any deviation of the mouth. (orbicularis)
- Ask the patient to push out the his cheek and tap your finger on his inflated cheek (buccinator)
- Ask the patient to whistle
- Check the (plethysm) by asking the patient to clench teeth.

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Q4 Write about the ~~Structure~~ Sutures of skull also write a note on Trigeminal nerve and its branches.

Ans Sutures of Skull:

Sutures are type of fibrous joint that are unique to the skull they are immovable and fuse completely around the age of 20. Sutures are of clinical importance as they can be point of potential weakness in both childhood and the main suture in adulthood are.

o Coronal ~~Suture~~ Sutures:

which fuses the frontal bone to with the two parietal bone.

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o Sagittal Suture:

which fuses both parietal bone to each other.

o Lambdoid Suture:

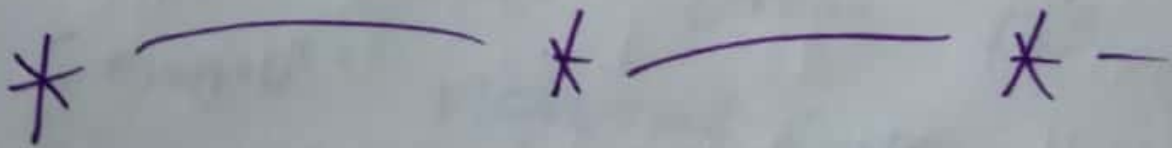
which fuses the occipital bone to the two parietal bone.

= In neonates the incompletely fused suture joint give to membranous gaps b/w the bone known as fontanelles. The two major fontanelles are the frontal fontanelle located at the junction of the coronal and sagittal and the occipital fontanelle located the junction of the sagittal lambdoid suture.

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The three major branches of the trigeminal nerve the ophthalmic nerve (V₁) the maxillary nerve (V₂) and the mandibular nerve (V₃) converge on the trigeminal ganglion (also called Semilunar ganglion or Gasserian) located within.

Meckel's Cave and containing the cell bodies of incoming sensory nerve fibers.



(11)

Q5

Write a note on Spinal with reference to its anatomical position and structure also write a short note on Pharynx with enumeration to its constrictors.

Ans Spinal Cord:

- The Spinal Cord is a tubular bundle of nervous tissue and supporting cells that extends from the brainstem to the lumbar vertebrae.
- Together the Spinal Cord and the brain form the Central Nervous System.

(12)

→ Anatomical position and structure.

= the spinal cord is a cylindrical structure greyish white in colour it has a relatively simple anatomical course

= the spinal cord arises cranially as continuation of the medulla oblongata (part of the brainstem)

it then travels by the spinal meninges containing cerebrospinal fluid

→ At the L2 vertebral level the spinal cord tapers off forming conus medullaris.

= the anterior median fissure is a deep groove extending the length of the anterior surface of the spinal cord.

(13)

The pharynx (plural pharynxes) is the part of the throat behind the mouth and nasal cavity above the esophagus and larynx. The tubes going down to the stomach and

lungs. It is found in vertebrates and invertebrates. Though its structure

varies across species.