DENTAL SEC A ANATMOY, 2ND SEMESTER,FINAL TERM

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Attempt all questions. Every question carry 10 marks.

Q1. Write a note on pituitary gland, its harmones and abnormalities?

Pituitary gland

 It is a small pea shaped gland which plays a vital role in regulating body functions. It is also called master gland of the body because it controls the activities of all other glands which secretes hormones. It is an endocrine gland. It is present above the sphenoid bone in the center of medal cranial fossa and surrounded by small bony cavity called Sella turica. Pituitary gland have two parts

1. Anterior pituitary gland : it secrets the following hormones

1. Growth hormone
2. Prolactin
3. Adrenocorticotropin hormones
4. Thyrotropin hormone
5. Luteinizing hormone
6. Follicle stimulating hormone

2. Posterior pituitary gland : it secretes the following hormones

1. Oxytocin
2. Antidiuretic hormone

Abnormalities of pituitary gland;

Pituitary disordesr are conditions caused by too much or too little of one or more of the hormones produced by the pituitary gland

1. Acromegaly
2. Adrenal insufficiency
3. Craniopharyngioma
4. Cushing’syndrome
5. Empty sella syndrome
6. Familial isolated pituitary Adenoma
7. FSH and LH tumors
8. GH deficiency

Q2.write a note on shoulder joint and wrist joint?

Shoulder joint :

this joint make from the articulation of the head of humerus with the glenoid cavity of scapula . the articular surfaces covered by hyaline cartilage. Shoulder joint is the synovial ball and socket joint . it is surrounded by a thin capsule which permit the movement. It have three types of ligaments

1. Glenohumeral ligaments
2. Transverse humeral ligaments
3. Coracohumeral ligaments

The capsule surrounded by a membrane called synovial membrane. Nerve supply is from axillary and suprascapular nerve. Shoulder joint perform the following movements

1. Flexion and extension
2. Abduction and adduction
3. Literal rotation and medial rotation
4. Circumduction

It can be dislocated anterior inferior dislocation and also posterior dislocation which is rarely.

Wrist joint : this joint makes from the articulation of the distal end of the radius with the scaphoid , lunate and triquetram bones of the carpals . joint encloses by the capsule . it is synovial ellipsoid joint which encloses by synovial membrane .

Four types of ligaments are present

1. Medial ligament /ulnar collateral ligament
2. Lateral ligament / radial collateral ligaments
3. Anterior /palmar ligament
4. Posterior / dorsal ligament

Nerve supply from anterior interosseous nerve and deep branch of the radial nerve .this joint can perform the following movements.

1. Flexion and extension
2. Abduction and adduction
3. Circumduction

Wrist joint can be injury when someone fall on outstretched hand.

Q3.what is axilla and cubital fossa and its important contents?

Axilla :

 It is the four sided pyramid shaped space between upper part of arm and side of chest. It is also called armpit. It form a passage for the nerve, blood and lymph vessels as they travel from the root of the neck to the upper limb.it have some boundaries which make it’s shape they are the following

* Apex
* Base
* Anterior wall
* Posterior wall
* Medial wall
* Lateral wall

Contents of Axilla :

* Axillary artery and it’s branches
* Axillary vein and it’s branches
* Brachial plexus
* Axillary lymph nodes

Cubital fossa :

It is a triangular depression which is situated on the front of elbow. It have some boundaries which make it more clear in shape

* Lateral
* Medial
* Superior

Contents of cubital :

* Median nerve
* The bifurcation of the brachial artery into ulnar and radial arteries
* The tendon of bicep muscle
* Radial nerve and it’s deep branch

Q4.write a note on lower limb and its main important structures briefly?

Lower limb :

It is the lower extremities of the body . it perform some vital functions. It perform proper movement and helps in weight bearing .it have thick and large bone of the body and having thick and bulky muscles. they are more stabilize in articular movement.

Bones of lowe limb :

* Thigh : it have the largest and strongest bone of the body called Femur which articulates with acetabulum proximally and with tibia and fibula distally
* Knee : it have triangular sesamoid bone patella
* Leg : it have two bone tibia present medially and fibula present laterally
* Foot : it have seven tarsal bones which support weight of the body. Metatarsal are five and phalanges are fourteen which makes the foot.

Joints of lower limb :

* hip joint is ball and socket synovial joint
* knee joint ( femur +tibia) is hinge synovial joint
* femur +patella is plane synovial joint
* proximal tibia+fibula
* distal tibia+fibula
* tibia / fibula + talus
* intertarsal and tarsal + metatarsal
* metatarsal+phalanges
* interphalangeal

muscles of lower limb

* gluteal muscles
* tensor fasciae latae ‘posterior pelvis’
* quadriceps femories ‘anterior compartment thigh’
* adductors
* bicep femories (posterior compartment)
* tibialis anterior ‘ anterior compartment’
* fibularis longus ‘lateral compartment’
* tricep surae superficial posterior compartment
* popliteus deep posterior compartment

Nerve supply : all inverted by the tibia nerve

Blood vessels :

* arteries : internal iliac supplies pelvic organs and external iliac supplies lower limb
* vein : deep vein supplies to planter ,tibial, fibular, popliteal, femoral external /internal iliac and common iliac
* superficial vein : it supplies to dorsal venous arch, great saphenous, small saphenous

Lymphatic supply :

Superficial lymphatic vessel

Q5.(i) A person fell down from a tree and become unconscious, with bleeding from head, what will you do as a first aid?

First of all we fall water drops on the patient and then press the heart to come into conscious state. Stopping of bleeding depends on injury area. Stop bleeding with the help of pyodine than dress the injury area of the body with the help of bandage.

Treatment: Tab: analgesic

 Tab: anti biotic

 Pyodine , gauze piece and bandage for dressing

(ii) you have to meet with your friend and you came to know he is covid positive, what precautionary measures will you take?

Precautionary measures

First of all wash hands with soap on hot water and then use sanitizer after it put out the cloth and wash it. Create social distance for 14 days and stay in your own room. no need to meet with people and shaking hands with them. If any symptoms of covid appear in your body than start anti biotic medication and give blood for testing