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**DEPARTMENT: NURSING**

**COURSE CODE: ANA 210**

**COURSE TITLE: GROSS ANATOMY ASSIGNMENT**

**LEVEL: 2OO**

**COLLEGE: MHS**

**1)** Vasculature is the blood vessels or arrangement of blood vessels in an organ or part. The immune system are organs and processes of the body that provide resistance to infection and toxins. There are five main parts of the immune system which are white blood cells, antibodies, the complement system, the lymphatic system, the spleen, the thymus, and the bone marrow.

The importance of vasculature in relation to the immune system and outbreak of the pandemic COVID-19 on the human body is that the formation of the white blood cells would be stopped and the initiation of immunity through the formation of antibodies would not be able to resist pathogens and when the pathogens that is, viruses the immune system would be down which causes a risk low protection against the virus. The blood vessels would be infected due to the weakness of the immune system.

**2)** The subsartorial canal is also known as an adductor canal or hunter’s canal. It is a narrow conical tunnel located in the thigh. It is an important part in the lower limb because it allows passage of the major thigh-neurovascular bundle to travel from the proximal thigh to the distal thigh. It is also a passageway from structure moving between the anterior thigh and the posterior leg.

**3)** The intraocular and extraocular muscles are muscles of the eye.

**INTRAOCULAR MUSCLES**

The intraocular muscle is responsible for pupil accommodation and reaction to light, and the protractor and retractors of the eyelids. The intraocular muscles are ciliary muscles (helps in accommodation), sphincter pupillae (constricts pupil) and the dilater pupillae (dilates pupil).

The ciliary muscle is a smooth muscle ring that controls accommodation by altering the shape of the lens, as well as controlling the flow of aqueous humour into the Schlemm’s canal. The ciliary muscle is attached to the zonular fibres which suspend the lens. Upon contraction of the ciliary muscle, the tension on the lens is lessened which causes it to adopt a more spherical shape to focus on near objects. Relaxation of the ciliary muscle has the opposite effect, optimising distant focus. The sphincter pupillae and dilator pupillae are also composed of smooth muscle. The sphincter pupillae encircles the pupil and is responsible for the constriction of its diameter, while the dilator muscle is arranged radially and increases the pupillary diameter.

**NERVE SUPPLY**

Ciliary nerve

Nasocilliary nerve

Postsynaptic parasympathetic nerve

**EXTRAOCULAR MUSCLES**

Extraocular muscles are located within the orbit but are extrinsic and separate from the eyeball itself. They control the external movements of the eyeball and the superior eyelid. There are seven extraocular muscles which are the levator palpebrae superioris, superior rectus, medial rectus, lateral rectus, inferior oblique and superior oblique. The recti and oblique muscles are responsible for eye movement and the levator palpebrae superioris is responsible for superior eyelid movement.

**ORIGIN**

Superior rectus - Annulus zinn

Inferior rectus - Annulus zinn

Lateral rectus - Annulus zinn

Medial rectus - Annulus zinn

Superior oblique - Annulus via trochlea

Inferior oblique - Maxillary bone

Levator palpebrae superioris - Sphenoid bone

**NERVE SUPPLY**

Superior rectus - Occulomotor nerve

Inferior rectus - Occulomotor nerve

Lateral rectus - Abducent nerve

Medial rectus - Occulomotor nerve

Superior oblique - Trochlear nerve

Inferior oblique - Occulomotor nerve

Levator palpebral superioris - Occulomotor nerve