

Ana210 assignment

Name: Uwaogu Kelechi Oyindamola

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Dept.: Nursing

1.) The lymphatic vasculature can modulate immune responses ranging from peripheral tolerance during homeostasis to protective immunity following infection or vaccination to tumor immune escape. Recent work demonstrates that lymphatic vessels actively regulate transport functions, express and secrete chemo-attractants to initiate leukocyte migration and directly interact with leukocyte to inform their behaviour, activation and establishment of memory.

2.) The **sub-sartorial canal** also known as adductor canal or hunter's canal is a narrow conical tunnel located in the thigh. It is approximately 15cm long, extending from the apex of the femoral triangle to the adductor hiatus of the adductor magnus. The canal serves as a **passageway** from structures moving between the anterior thigh and posterior leg. The adductor canal serves as a **passageway** for structures moving between the anterior thigh and posterior leg. It transmits the **femoral artery**, femoral vein (posterior to the artery), nerve to the vastus medialis and the saphenous nerve the largest cutaneous branch of the femoral nerve. As the femoral artery and vein exit the canal, they are called the **popliteal artery** and **vein** respectively.

3.) The **extraocular muscles** are located within the orbit, but are extrinsic and separate from the eyeball itself. They act to control the movements of the **eyeball** and the **superior eyelid**. There are seven extraocular muscles -the levator palpebrae superioris, superior rectus, inferior rectus, medial rectus, lateral rectus, inferior oblique and superior oblique. Functionally, they can be divided into two groups: Recti and oblique muscles which are responsible for eye movements Levator palpebrae superioris which are responsible for superior lid movements.

The extraocular muscles are all innervated by the **oculomotor nerve (III)**; the **superior oblique muscle**, innervated by the **trochlear nerve (IV)**; and the **lateral rectus muscle**, innervated by the **abducens nerve (VI)**.

The intraocular muscles include the ciliary muscle, the sphincter pupillae, and the dilator pupillae. 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 humor into Schlemm's canal.