1. The scale and severity of the COVID-19 pandemic clearly rises to the level of a public health threat that could justify restrictions on certain rights, such as those that result from the imposition of quarantine or isolation limiting freedom of movement. At the same time, careful attention to human rights such as non-discrimination and human rights principles such as transparency and respect for human dignity can foster an effective response amidst the turmoil and disruption that inevitably results in times of crisis and limit the harms that

can come from the imposition of overly broad measures that do not meet the above criteria. Immunity is confered on us by our blood cells that are formed in our bone marows and other locations ,for these blood cells to be transported throughout our body, the body employs its extensive vasculature i.e .network of blood vessels . The blood vessels transport these immunity blood cells throughout the body for them to carry out their jobs.

1. 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. The adductor canal (Hunter’s canal, subsartorial 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.In this article, we shall look at the anatomy of the adductor canal – its borders, contents and clinical relevance.
2. Extraocular muscles has to do with the eyes. 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:

 - Responsible for eye movement – Recti and oblique muscles.

 -Responsible for superior eyelid movement – Levator palpebrae superioris. The extraocular muscles are innervated by three cranial nerves. ... Oculomotor nerve (CN III) - A lesion of the oculomotor nerve affects most of the extraocular muscles. The affected eye is displaced laterally by the lateral rectus and inferiorly by the superior oblique. The eye adopts a position known as 'down and out’.