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Course:Ana210 Assignment

Question and Answers

1.Describe the importance of vasculature in relationship to immune system and the outbreak of the pandemic covid -19 on the human body.

Ans- the word vasculature also means circulatory system.The lymphatic vasculature system plays an important role in immune modulation.**One of its major roles is to coordinate antigen transport and immune-cell trafficking from peripheral tissues to secondary lymphoid organs, lymph nodes.**

When your blood circulates through your digestive system, for example, it picks up nutrients your body absorbed from your last meal. ... Meanwhile, the circulatory system carries hormones from the endocrine system, and the immune system's white blood cells that fight off infection.

The circulatory system is a good example of how body systems interact with each other. Your heart pumps blood through a complex network of blood vessels. ... Meanwhile, the circulatory system carries hormones from the endocrine system, and the immune system's white blood cells that fight off infection.

Coronaviruses typically affect the respiratory system, causing symptoms such as coughing and shortness of breath. Some people, including older adults, are at risk of severe illness from these viruses.

Viruses work by hijacking cells in the body. They enter host cells and reproduce. They can then spread to new cells around the body.

Coronaviruses mostly affect the respiratory system, which is a group of organs and tissues that allow the body to breathe.

Respiratory illnesses affect different parts of this respiratory system, such as the lungs. A coronavirus typically infects the lining of the throat, airways, and lungs.

Early symptoms of coronavirus may include coughing or shortness of breath. In some cases, it can cause severe damage to the lungs.

For example, some people might develop acute respiratory distress syndrome, leading to severe breathing difficulties.

Usually, the immune system will identify and respond to coronavirus early by sending special proteins, or antibodies, to fight the infection.

The immune response to infection has side effects for the body, including fever. During an infection, white blood cells release pyrogens, a substance that causes fever.

A temperature of greater than 100.4°F from an oral thermometer indicates a fever.

Sometimes other symptoms will occur alongside a fever, including:

runny nose

head and body aches

difficulty sleeping

sore throat

sweats

chills

These symptoms will usually last until the body fights off the coronavirus.

Symptoms might not show up straightaway. For example, people with COVID-19 may get symptoms 2 to 14 days after infection

2. subsartorial canal is an important area in the lower limb discuss..

Ans-The adductor canal (subsartorial or Hunter's canal) is an aponeurotic tunnel in the middle third of the thigh, extending from the apex of the femoral triangle to the opening in the adductor magnus, the adductor hiatus...**its important because 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.**

3. Describe the extraocular muscle and intraocular muscles with their nerve supply?

Ans-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.

Attachments: Originates from the lesser wing of the sphenoid bone, immediately above the optic foramen. It attaches to the superior tarsal plate of the upper eyelid (a thick plate of connective tissue).

Actions: Elevates the upper eyelid.

Innervation: The levator palpebrae superioris is innervated by the oculomotor nerve (CN

III). The superior tarsal muscle (located within the LPS) is innervated by the sympathetic nervous system.

The extraocular muscles are the six muscles that control movement of the eye and one muscle that controls eyelid elevation (levator palpebrae).

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Movements.

Muscle Inferior oblique

Innervation Oculomotor nerve (inferior branch)

Insertion Eye (posterior, inferior, lateral surface)

Secondary action Elevation .

While the

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

The ciliary muscle receives parasympathetic fibers from the short ciliary nerves that arise from the ciliary ganglion. ... The postganglionic sympathetic innervation arises from the superior cervical ganglia.

The sphincter pupillae is situated in the posterior part of the iris, near the pupil, and consists of smooth muscle. The sphincter pupillae is supplied by parasympathetic fibers by way of the short ciliary nerves, and its contraction results in constriction of the pupil (miosis)