

1. Immunity is conferred on us by our blood cells that are formed in our bone marrows 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. Our immunity provides resistance to infections, toxins and helps to overcome disease condition. In disease conditions like the covid-19, the importance of our immunity cannot be overemphasized, since there is currently no specific antiviral treatment, the blood vessels would now play a major role in ensuring our immunity is intact to provide resistance to infections, toxins and helps overcome disease conditions.
2. The subsartorial canal is also called the adductor canal. The adductor canal serves as a passage way 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. In the adductor canal block, local anesthetic is administered in the adductor anal to block the saphenous nerve in isolation, or together with the nerve to the vastus medialis. The block can be used to provide sensory anesthesia for procedures involving the distal thigh and femur, knee and lower leg on the medial side. The Sartorius and femoral artery are used as anatomical landmarks to locate the saphenous nerve.
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:

- ❖ Responsible for superior eyelid movement – Levator palpebrae superioris.

The levator palpebrae superioris (LPS) is the only muscle involved in raising the superior 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.

- ❖ Responsible for eye movement – Recti and oblique muscles.

Recti Muscles

There are four recti muscles; superior rectus, inferior rectus, medial rectus and lateral rectus.

Recti muscles	Innervation
Superior rectus	Oculomotor nerve(CN III)
Inferior rectus	Oculomotor nerve(CN III)
Medial rectus	Oculomotor nerve(CN III)
Lateral rectus	Abducens nerve(CN VI)

Oblique Muscles

There are two oblique muscles – the superior and inferior obliques. Unlike the recti group of muscles, they do not originate from the common tendinous ring.

The superior oblique muscle is innervated by the Trochlear nerve (CN IV).

The inferior oblique muscle is innervated by the Oculomotor nerve (CN III)