NAME;TUOYO ORITSEJOLOMISAN

MATRIC NO;18/mhs02/185

DEPARTMENT;NURSING

COURSECODE;ANA 210

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 overcome diease conditions .Considering the case of covid 19,our immune system plays a very important role,because until a vaccine is available,our immune system will need to adapt unaided to covid 19.The immune system is the bodys multilevel defence network against potentially harmful bacteria ,viruse and other organisms.A healthy lifestyle helps ones immune system to be in the best shape as possible to tackle pathogens .

2;The subsatorial canal is also known as the adductor canal or the hunters canal,it is an aponeurotic tunnel in the middle third of the thigh ,extending from the apex of the femoral triangle to the triangle to the opening in the adductor magnus ,the the adductor hiatus. It is 15cm long and serves as a passageway for structures moving between the anterior thigh and posterior leg. In the subsatorial canal block, local anaesthetics is administered in the adductor to block the saphenous nerve in isolation,or together with the nerve to vastus medialis. The block can be used to provide sensory anaesthesia for procedures involving 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 the seven muscles that control the movements of the eyes(The levator palpebrae superioris, superior rectus, inferior rectus ,medial rectus,lateral rectum,inferior oblique and superior oblique) .For reasons we don’t understand , these muscles can be particularly affected by myasthenia.Usually ,our movements are synchronized but when these muscles become fatigue ,sometimes they don’t move accord with each other leading to double vision . MUSCLES INNERVATIONS 1, Medial rectus Oculomotor nerve(inferior branch) 2,Lacteral rectus Abducens nerve 3,Superior rectus Oculomotor nerve (superior branch) 4,inferior rectus oculomotor nerve(inferior branch) 5,Superior oblique Trochlear nerve 6,Inferior oblique Oculomotor nerve(inferior branch) 7,Levator palpebrae superioris Oculomotor nerve

INTRAOCULAR MUSCLES

The intraocular muscles includes the ciliary muscle,the sphincter pupillae, and the dilator pupillae .The ciliary muscles is a smooth ring that controls accommodation by altering the shape of the lens ,as well as controlling as well as controlling the aqueous humor into schlemm’s canal.The sphincter pupilae encircle the pupil and is responsible for the constriction of its diameter while The dilator muscle is arranged radially and increase the pupillary diameter.