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COLLEGE: MHS

DEPARTMENT: NURSING

COURSE: ANA 210 (Gross Anatomy

 ANSWER TO THE ASSIGNMENT

1. First of all, what is vasculature? This is defined as the arrangement of blood vessels in an organ or part. This is to say that the vasculature of a particular organ in an immune system will determine the strength of that immune system. As we all know the corona virus (COVID-19) is a virus that affects the respiratory organs of the body specifically the lungs that is to say that if the vasculature of the lungs is in good, that organ is not strong enough to fight against the corona virus, hence a weak immune system, that is to say that individual is at higher risk and has lower chances of recovering. Hence vasculature is very important in relation to the immune system because the strength of the immune system determines the resistance of the body of an individual to the pandemic covid-19 in the human body.
2. The Subsartorial canal ( adductor canal or the hunter’s canal) is an aponeurotic tunnel in the middle of the third of the thigh, extending from the apex of the femoral triangle to the opening in the adductor mangus, the adductor hiatus. The subsartorial canal or rather 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 saphenous nerve- the largest cutaneous branch of the femoral nerve. Hence it is an important area in the lower limb.
3. \*The Extraocular Muscles: They are located within the orbit, but are extrinsic and separate from the eyeball itself. They act to control the movement of the eyeball and superior eyelids.

 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: i) Resposible for eye movement- Recti and oblique muscles. ii)Responsible for superior eyelid movement- Levator palpebrae superioris. The extraocular muscles are innervated by three cranial nerves. Damage to one of the cranial nerves will cause paralysis of its respective muscles. the nerves are; oculomotor nerve, trochlear nerve and abducens nerve.

\*The intraocular muscles: This muscle is responsible for pupil accommodation and reaction to light, and the protractor and retractors of the eyelids. The intraocular muscles are ciliary muscles ( helps in accommodation), sphincter pupillae (constricts pupil) and dilater pupillae (dialates pupils).the nerve supply; ciliary nerve, nasocilliary nerve and postsynaptic parasympathetic nerve.

 THE END