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1. The immune cells infiltrate in tumor varies widely in density, composition, and clinical significance. Blood vascular and lymphatic endothelial cells have important roles in the trafficking of immune cells, controlling the microenvironment, and modulating the immune response. Immunity is conferred in 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 functions. Our immunity provides resistance to infection, toxins and also helps to overcome diseases. 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 will play a major role in ensuring our immunity is intact to provide resistance to infections and other diseases.
2. The subsartorial canal (adductor 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. 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.
3. The extraocular muscles are innervated by nerves that enter the orbit through the superior orbital fissure. The oculomotor nerve (CN III) divides into superior and inferior branches and innervates the superior, medial, and inferior recti, the levator palpebrae superioris, and the inferior oblique. They are the six muscles that control movement of the eye and one muscle that controls eyelid elevation (levator palpebrae). The actions of the six muscles responsible for eye movement depend on the position of the eye at the time of muscle contraction.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.

1. The intraocular muscles are used to assess the function of the extraocular muscles to assist with diagnosis of strabismus, amblyopia, and other ocular disorders.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 is attached to the zonular fibers which suspend the lens. Upon contraction of the ciliary muscle, the tension on the lens is lessened which causes it to adopt a more spherical shape to focus on near objects. Relaxation of the ciliary muscle has the opposite effect, optimising distant focus. The sphincter pupillae and dilator pupillae are also composed of smooth muscle. The sphincter pupillae encircles the pupil and is responsible for the constriction of its diameter, while the dilator muscle is arranged radially and increases the pupillary diameter.