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QUESTION 1

Until there's a vaccine for the virus,.A healthy lifestyle helps one's immune system to be in the best shape possible to tackle pathogens.The coronavirus pandemic(COVID 19) has turned the world's attention to the immune system, the body's defence force against disease-causing bacteria, viruses and other organisms that we touch, ingest and inhale every day. Immunity is conferred on us by our blood cells that are formed in our bone marrows and other location for these blood cells to be transported throughout our body ,the body employs it's extensive vasculatures 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 COVID19 the importance of our immunity cannot be overemphasized, 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.

QUESTION 2

The subsartorial canal is a narrow conical tunnel located in the thigh.
The canal serves as a passage away from structures moving between the anterior thigh and posterior leg. It transmits the fermoral artery, femoral vein(poster to the artery) nerve to the vastus medialis and sapherous nerve

QUESTION3

The extraocular muscles 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 depends on the position of the eye at the time of muscle contraction-

- Superior rectus
- Inferior rectus
- Medial rectus
- Lateral rectus
- And two oblique muscles- superior oblique, inferior oblique.

Innervation provides by oculomotor(CN III), trochlear(CN IV), abducens (CN VI)

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.