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**ANSWERS:**

1. For and effective host immune response, the virus must be recognized as foreign and the immune effector cells must be able to access the virus to destroy it. It is said that viruses are antigenic and able to induce a systemic, virus-specific immune response.

Unstable virus contains many mutations that generate altered protein products, which have the potential to be recognized as foreign by the host immune system. When the immune system is weakened by covid-19 virus, it is mostly a specific group of T-cells that is reduced in number; the so called T-helper cells. The body is especially susceptible to infections by what are usually harmless pathogens. Because of the lack of T-cells, the immune system has difficulties properly cordinating the fight against the pathogens in the tissue. Cells called B-lymphocytes help the T-cells in doing their job. B-cells produce specific antibodies to fight off the viruses that have entered the body. These antibodies travel around in the blood stream and can quickly recognize possible pathogens and bind with them.

1. The subsatorial canal, also known as adductor canal, is a narrow conical tunnel located in the thigh. It is approximately 15cm long, extending from the apex of the femoral triangle to the adductor magnus.

The 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) to the vastus medialis and the saphenous nerve.

1. The extraocular muscles and their nerve supplies include:

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| MUSCLES  | NERVE SUPPLIES |
| Medial Rectus | Oculomotor nerve(3rd cranial nerve) |
| Lateral Rectus | Abducent nerve(6th cranial nerve) |
| Superior Rectus | Oculomotor nerve(3rd cranial nerve) |
| Inferior Rectus | Oculomotor nerve(3rd cranial nerve) |
| Superior Oblique | Trochlea nerve(4th cranial nerve) |
| Inferior Oblique | Oculomotor nerve(3rd cranial nerve) |