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Course: Gross Anatomy

Answer

1. The main function of blood vessels in the immune system is to transport cells responsible for immune response E.g T-cells to sites of inflammation and infection.

In the case of the Corona virus (covid-19) which affects the respiratory system, when the virus enters the body it binds to two cells in the lungs:

- The goblet cells that produce mucus
- The cilia cells that have hairs on them and normally prevent the lungs from filling up with debris like virus, bacteria, dust and pollen.

The virus affects these cells destroying them and the lungs begin to fill with fluid making breathing hard. The immune system starts to fight off foreign bodies and immune cells are mobilized and transported via blood vessels to the site of the infection.

The body develops fever for the high body temperature to create a hostile environment for the virus and the cough and runny nose is to expel mucus from the respiratory tract.

2. SUBSARTORIAL CANAL

Also known as Hunter's canal or Adductor canal. It 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. It is a passage way for structures moving between the anterior thigh and the posterior leg.

BORDERS

The subsartorial canal is bordered anteriorly by the sartorius, laterally by the vastus medialis and posterior by the Adductor longus and Adductor magnus.

The subsartorial canal contains:

- The femoral artery
- The femoral vein
- The saphenous nerve
- The nerve to the vastus medialis

CLINICAL CORRELATION

-Adductor canal compression

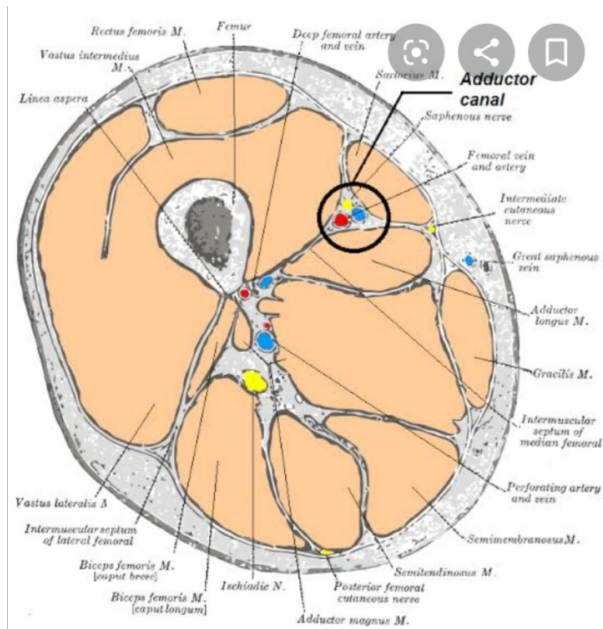


Diagram of the subsartorial canal/Adductor canal :

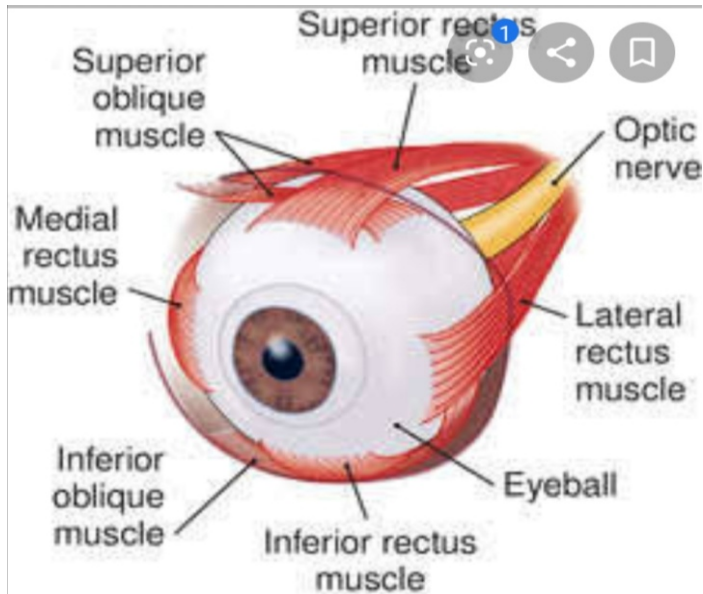
3. EXTRAOCULAR MUSCLES

The eyeballs are moved by six extrinsic muscles, attached at one end to the eyeball and at the other to the walls of the orbital cavity.

- Medial rectus: Rotates eyeball inwards and is innervated by the oculomotor nerve(3rd cranial nerve).
- Lateral rectus: Rotates eyeball outwards and is innervated by the abducent nerve(6th cranial nerve).
- Superior rectus: Rotates eyeball upwards and is innervated by the oculomotor nerve (3rd cranial nerve).
- Inferior rectus: Rotates eyeball downwards and is innervated by the oculomotor nerve(3rd cranial nerve).

- Superior oblique: Rotates eyeball downwards and outwards and is innervated by the trochlear nerve(4th cranial nerve).
- Inferior oblique: Rotates eyeball upwards and outwards and is innervated by the oculomotor nerve(3rd cranial nerve).

Diagram of the extraocular muscles:



INTRAOCCULAR MUSCLES

- Dilator pupillae: Dilates the pupil and is innervated by sympathetic innervation.
- Sphincter pupillae: Constrict the pupils and is innervated by parasympathetic innervation.
- Ciliary muscle: Accommodation for near vision and is innervated by parasympathetic innervation.