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18/MHS06/058

Medical laboratory science

ANA 208

Question

1. Discuss the differences between viscerocranium and neurocranium .
2. Femoral triangle is a special area of the thigh, Discuss.
3. Describe all the muscles of the lower limb that participates during 1/metre social distancing at the period of Covid 19.
4. What does corona virus affect in the body with your understanding of Gross Anatomy.

1. Viscerocranium and neurocranium make up the skull (cranium). The neurocranium is a part of the cranium that encloses the brain and the membrane covering surrounding the brain (cranial meninges). It also enclosed the cranial nerves and vasculature of the brain. It has a dome-like roof, the calvaria, and a cranial base. The calvaria consists of 3 flat bones: Occipital, Parietal, and Frontal bones, While the cranial base consist of irregularly shaped bones with flat portions: sphenoidal and temporal bones. The ethmoid bone makes a minor midline contribution to the neurocranium but it is considered a part of the viscerocranium.

The viscerocranium is known as the facial skeleton. It forms the anterior part of the cranium. It consists of bones surrounding the mouth, nasal cavity, and the orbits(eye socket). It is made up of 15 bones: 3 flat bones lying in the midline -mandible, ethmoid, vomer, and 6 bones that exist in bilateral pair- plantine, lacrimal, inferior nasal conchae, maxilla, nasal, zygomatic bones.

2. FEMORAL TRIANGLE

It is a triangular depression on the front of the upper third on the medial side of thigh just below the inguinal canal. It is more

prominent in living people when the thigh is abducted, laterally rotates, and flexed.

Superiorly, it is bounded by inguinal ligament which serves as the base. Laterally, it is bounded by medial border of sartorius muscle, and medially it's bounded by lateral side of adductor longus. The point at which the medial border of sartorius muscle crosses the lateral border of adductor longus is the apex of the femoral triangle which is continued by the adductor canal below.

The roof is formed by skin, subcutaneous tissue, cribriform fascia and fascia lata. The floor is formed medially by pectineus and adductor longus, and laterally by psoas major and iliacus.

CONTENTS OF THE FEMORAL TRIANGLE

- a. Femoral artery and its branches
- b. Femoral vein and its tributaries
- c. Femoral sheath and its content
- d. Nerves: which consist of femoral nerves, femoral branch of genitofemoral nerve, lateral cutaneous nerve of thigh, deep inguinal lymph node and lymphatic vessels, and nerve to pectineus.

3. Muscles of lower limb that participate during 1m social distancing at the period of covid-19 includes:

Pectineus, iliopsoas, sartorius, quadriceps femoris, Gracilis, adductor longus, adductor brevis, adductor Magnus, obturator externus, semimembranosus, semitendinosus, biceps femoris, tibialis anterior, extensor hallucis longus, extensor digitorum longus, fibularis tertius, fibularis longus, fibularis brevis, gastrocnemius, soleus, plantaris, popliteus, flexor hallucis longus, flexor digitorum longus, tibialis posterior, extensor digitorum brevis, extensor hallucis brevis, adductor hallucis, flexor digitorum brevis, abductor hallucis, abductor digitorum minimi, quadratus plantae, lumbricals, flexor hallucis brevis, adductor digiti minimi, plantar interossei, and dorsal interossei.

4. Corona virus affects the respiratory tract.

It affects both the conducting and respiratory portions of the respiratory tract. Structures and organs of the respiratory tract includes: the nasal Cavity, the lungs, bronchi, etc.

