1. Blood vasculature and lymphatic endothelial cells have important roles in the trafficking of immune cells, controlling the microenvironment and modulating the immune response. The vascular system ensures the delivery of immune cells to all organs; blood vessels are the highway that transports our immune cells to the sites of inflammation. It is important that our immune cells maintain their ability to redeploy so that they may patrol vulnerable areas in our body (e.g. the upper respiratory tract and lungs) to prevent the virus (COVID-19) from gaining a foothold. The vascular system functions as the important component of other body systems.
2. Subsartorial canal (also called 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. It is 15cm long and serves as a passageway for structures moving between the anterior thigh and posterior leg. It is bounded laterally by the vastus medialis and medially by the adductor longus above and the adductor magnus below.

 It transmits the femoral artery, the femoral vein (posterior to the artery), nerve to the vastus medialis and the saphenous nerve – the largest cutaneous branch of the femoral nerve. Local anaesthetic is administered in the adductor canal block to block the saphenous nerve in isolation or together with the nerve to the vastus medialis. The block can be used to provide sensory anaesthesia for procedures involving the distal thigh and femur, knee and lower leg on the medial side.

1. Extraocular muscles are the six muscles that control movement of the eye and one muscle that controls eyelid elevation. It is innervated by:
* Oculomotor nerve which contains **the** **Superior rectus muscle**, **Inferior rectus muscle**, **Medial rectus muscle**, **Inferior oblique muscle** and **the Levator palpebrae superioris muscle**.
* Trochlear nerve which contains **the Superior oblique muscle**.
* Abducens nerve which contains **the Lateral rectus muscle.**
* Intraocular muscles are (parasympathetic) ciliary muscles inside the eye for constricting pupil and for increasing the power of lens. It is innervated by:
* Parasympathetic fibers by the way of short ciliary nerves which contains **the sphincter pupillae.**
* Sympathetic nerves from the Superior cervical ganglion which contains **the dilator pupillae.**
* Short ciliary nerve from occulomotor nerve through ciliary ganglion which contains **the ciliary muscle.**