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QUESTION 2

Subsartorial canal is an important area in the lower limb, Discuss.

ANSWER

The adductor canal (Hunter canal, subsartorial 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 hiatus to the adductor magnus. The canal serves as a passageway for structures moving between then anterior thigh and posterior leg. It transmits the femoral artery, femoral vein, nerve to the vastus medialis and the saphenous nerve the largest cutaneous branch of the femoral nerve. The femoral artery and vein exit the canal they are called the **popliteal artery and vein**

BORDERS

The adductor canal is bordered by muscular structures

Anteromedial; sartorius

Lateral; vastus medialis

Posterior; adductor longus and adductor magnus

The adductor canal runs from the apex of the femoral triangle to the **adductor hiatus** a gap between the adductor and hamstring attachment of the adductor magnus muscle.

QUESTION 3

Describe the extraocular and intraocular muscles with the nerve supply.

ANSWER

The extraocular muscles are located within the orbit but are extrinsic and separate from the eyeball itself . they are the six (6) muscles that control movement of the eye and one(1) muscle that controls eyelid elevation (levator palpebrae). The action of the six muscles responsible for eye movement depend on the position of the eye at the time of muscle contraction .

Responsible for the superior eyelid movement ;

Levator palpebrae superioris: **Attachment; originates from the lesser wing of the sphenoid bone above the optic foramen**
ACTION; Elevates the upper eyelid
Innervation; oculomotor nerve(CN III)

Responsible for eye movement

Recti muscle (superior rectus; **Attachment ;originates from the superior part of the common tendinous ring**
Action ; movement is elevation
Innervation; oculomotor nerve

Inferior rectus; **Attachment; originate from the inferior part of the common tendinous ring**
Action; movement is depression
Innervation ; oculomotor nerve

Medial rectus; **Attachment; medial part of the common tendinous ring**
Action ; adducts the eyeball
Innervation; oculomotor nerve

lateral rectus; **Attachment; lateral part of the common tendinous ring**
Action; abducts the eyeball
Innervation; Abducens nerve

Oblique muscles (superior oblique ;**Attachment; from the body of the sphenoid bone.**
Action; depresses,abducts and medially rotates the eyeball.
Innervation; Trochlear nerve (CN IV)

Inferior oblique; **Attachment; ffrom the anterior aspects of the orbital floor.**
Ation; Elevates, abducts and laterally rotates the eyeballs
Innervation ; oculomotor nerve)

The intramuscular muscles include the **CILIARY MUSCLE, 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 are supplied

by parasympathetic postganglionic myelinated nerve fibers from the ciliary ganglion.

The iris **sphincter pupillae muscle** receive its parasympathetic innervation via the short ciliary nerves which lead to pupillary constriction (miosis) and accommodation. The parasympathetic fibers that serve the sphincter muscle.

The **dilator pupillae**, is innervated more specifically by postganglionic sympathetic nerve arising from the superior cervical ganglion as the sympathetic root of ciliary ganglion. From there, they travel via the internal carotid artery through the carotid canal to foramen lacerum.

QUESTION 1

A person can survive on a single lung quit well, provide that the lung is in tip condition. Lungs are easily damaged through corona virus; the diseases outbreak is a case in point. Patients in serious condition have inflamed lungs whose tiny alveoli fill with water and pus, and are unable to make the oxygen exchange effectively. The first two patients to die from the virus in china were health adults, but they were long term smoker.

Corona virus causes acute and chronic respiratory, enteric, and central nervous system disease in many specific animals including humans.

Corona virus with more serious human diseases such as multiple sclerosis, hepatitis, or enteric disease in newborns. However, none of these early association had been substantiated. The recently identified SARS-COV, which was shown to cause a serve acute respiratory syndrome was the first example of serious illness in humans cause by a coronavirus.

This virus has been difficult to propagate in cell culture and there is little information available about the biology of this virus. HCoV- NL63 is a group 1 coronavirus isolated from a 7-month-old child in the Netherlands who was suffering from bronchiolitis and conjunctivitis. It has subsequently been reported in other parts of the world.is associated with serious respiratory symptoms including upper respiratory infection bronchitis and pneumonia.

