**NAME: Yahya Salima**

**MATRIC NO: 17/MHS02/096**

**ANA 210 ASSIGNMENT**

 **ASSIGNMENT**

1. **Describe the importance of vasculature in relation to immune system and outbreak of pandemic covid-19 on the human body.**

 **Answer**

The immune system is the body’s multi-level defence network against potentially harmful bacteria, viruses and other organisms. If people with low immune system ( e.g old people, people with underlying diseases) gets affected by the virus, it will deeply affect them and might even kill them.

 Vasculature refers to the circulatory system which includes the heart, blood, and blood vessels. The human circulatory system functions to transport blood and oxygen from the lungs to the various tissues of the body.

Coronavirus mainly affects the respiratory system which is a group of organs and tissues that allow the body to breathe but due to lack of oxygen, the heart struggles to pump blood in the absence of oxygen which is how it affects the circulatory system.

 The virus may directly invade heart cells orthe body in its attempt to eradicate the virus, it may mobilize a storm of immune cells that attack the heart.

*Symptoms of coronavirus*

1. Fever
2. Pneumonia
3. Sore throat
4. Difficulty in breathing
5. Sweats
6. **Subsartorial canal is an important area in the lower limb, Discuss.**

 **Answer**

The subsartorial canal (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 hiatus of the adductor magnus. The canal serves as a passage way from structures moving betweenthe anterior thigh and posterior leg.

 **Borders**

 The adductor canal is bordered by muscular structures:

1. Anteromedially - Sartorius
2. Laterally - vastus medialis
3. Posterior - Adductor longus and Adductor magnus

 **Contents**

1. Subsartorial artery(superficial femoral artery)
2. Subsartorial vein (superficial femoral vein)
3. Branches of the femoral nerve (specifically the saphenous nerve and the nerve to the vastus medialis)

 As the femoral artery and vein exit the canal, they are called the popliteal artery and vein respectively.

 **Clinical relevance**

1. Adductor canal block
2. Adductor canal compression syndrome

1. **Describe the extraocular and intraocular muscles with their nerve supply**

 **Answer**

 The extraocular muscles are a set of seven muscles located within each orbit and connected with the eye. There are six extraocular muscles responsible for the eye movements and one providing the elevation of the upper eyelid.

 The six extraocular muscles controlling eye movements include four rectus and two oblique muscles and they are:

1. Superior rectus
2. Inferior rectus
3. Medial rectus
4. Lateral rectus
5. Superior oblique
6. Inferior oblique

The nerves innervating these muscles are:

1. Oculomotor nerve
2. Trochlear nerve
3. Abducens nerve

The intraocular muscles include the:

1. Ciliary muscle
2. Sphincter papillae

The muscles are innervated by ciliary nerve.