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1. Vasculature means the way the blood vessels (arteries, veins, capillaries) are organized in such a way that they supply blood and adequate nutrients to different tissues and organs in the body. Immune system both the innate and adaptive immune system involves the production of cells such as neutrophils, eosinophils, macrophages , lymphocytes (B cells, T Cells) , even plasma cells. All these cells are able to effectively fight infection because they are transported to the appropriate location where they can fight the infection maybe a source of tissue damage or a foreign substance. So majorly a good and intact vasculature is able to transport cells needed for the body to protect and fight off infection or microbial organisms. For example a atherosclerotic vessel(lumen narrowing) might be unable to supply adequate blood containing immune cells to a site of injury. So when there is a good vasculature,it enables the transportation of adequate blood containing immune cells to different parts in the human body so as to boost the immunity of the body in fighting against pandemic covid-19.

2.The subsartorial canal (Hunter's 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 passageway from structures moving between the anterior thigh and posterior leg.

The subsartorial canal is bordered by muscular structures:

Anteromedial: Sartorius.

Lateral: Vastus medialis.

Posterior: Adductor longus and adductor magnus.

The subsartorial canal runs from the apex of the femoral triangle to the adductor hiatus – a gap between the adductor and hamstring attachments of the adductor magnus muscle.The adductor canal serves as a passageway for structures moving between the anterior thigh and posterior leg.It transmits the femoral artery, femoral vein (posterior to the artery), nerve to the vastus medialis and the saphenous nerve – the largest cutaneous branch of the femoral nerve.As the femoral artery and vein exit the canal, they are called the popliteal artery and vein respectively.

3i.Levator palpebrae superioris: The levator palpebrae superioris (LPS) is the only muscle involved in raising the superior eyelid. A small portion of this muscle contains a collection of smooth muscle fibres – known as the superior tarsal muscle. In contrast to the LPS, the superior tarsal muscle is innervated by the sympathetic nervous system.

Nerve supply:oculomotor nerve,sympathetic nervous system

ii.Recti muscles: these muscles characteristically originate from the common tendinous ring. From their origin,the muscles pass anteriorly to attach to the sclera of the eyeball. There are four recti muscles:

Superior rectus:oculomotor nerve.

Inferior rectus:oculomotor nerve

Medial rectus:oculomotor nerve

Lateral rectus:abducens nerve

iii. Oblique muscles: they do not originate from the common tendinous ring. From their origin,the oblique muscles take an angular approach to the eyeball. They attach to the posterior surface of the sclera. There are two oblique muscles:

Superior oblique: trochlear nerve

Inferior oblique:oculomotor nerve.