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1. Vasculature is the arrangement of blood vessels in the body, or within an organ . The importance of immune system is that it helps fight foreign substances called antigens . When the body senses these antigens , the immune system works to recognize the antigen and get rid of it.

Circulating T cells contact blood vessels either when they extravagate across the walls of micro vessels into inflamed tissues or when they enter into the walls of larger vessels in inflammatory diseases such as atherosclerosis. The blood vessel wall is largely composed of three cell types: endothelial cells lining the entire vascular tree, pericytes supporting the endothelium of micro vessels and smooth muscle cells forming the bulk of large vessel walls. Each of these cell types interacts with and alters the behavior of infiltrating T cells in different ways, making these cells active participants in the processes of immune-mediated inflammation. prominent clinical manifestation in severe COVID-19 patients is endothelium damage. Mimicry of vasculitis could be seen in severe COVID-19 patients. Clinically, many critical ill patients have vasculitis-like manifestations, or even gangrene at their extremities; Pathology examination revealed the blood vessels of alveolar septum were congested and edematous, with modest infiltration of monocytes and lymphocytes within and around blood vessels. The pathological autoimmune responses involved in the anti-virus immunity are worth to be emphasized

2. Subsartorial canal also know as adductor canal and hunter canal provides an intermuscular passage for the femoral artery and vein, the saphenous nerve, and the slighter larger nerve to vastus medialis, delivering the femoral vessels to the popliteal fossa where they become popliteal vessels.

### 3a. EXTRAOCULAR MUSCLES

Extraocular muscles (also known as extrinsic muscles of eyeball, extraocular muscles).

Latin word; muscular external, bulbi oculi .are set of seven muscles located within each orbit and connected with the eyes. six muscle control the movement of the eye while one controls the eyelid elevation. The six extraocular muscles controlling eye movements include four rectus muscle, superior rectus, inferior rectus, medial rectus, lateral rectus and two oblique muscle, superior oblique and inferior oblique, then the seventh muscle is the levator palpebrae superiors.

The nerve supply are provided by the cranial nerve;

1. Oculomotor nerve

2. Trochlear nerve

3. Abducens nerve

The oculomotor nerve supplies five extraocular muscles, three out of the four rectus muscles

(superior, inferior, medial) ,inferior oblique muscle, and levator palpable superioris muscle. The trochlear nerve innervate only the superior oblique, while the abducens nerve supplies the lateral rectus muscles.

### 3b INTRAOCULAR MUSCLES

The intraocular muscles include

- 1) CILIARY MUSCLES ÷ is a smooth muscle that controls accommodation by altering the shape of lens as well as controlling the flow of aqueous humor into schlemms canal
- 2) SPHINCTER PUPILLAE ÷ encircles the pupil and is responsible for the constriction of its diameter
- 3) DILATOR MUSCLE ÷ is arranged radially and increases the papillary diameter