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DEPARTMENT: NURSING

ANATOMY ASSIGNMENT

1.The circulatory system also known as the vascular system is an organ system that permits blood to circulate and transport nutrients(such as amino acid and electrolytes),oxygen, carbon dioxide, hormones and blood cells to and from the cells in the body to provide nourishment and help in fighting diseases, stabilize temperature and pH and maintain homeostasis.

 Immune-mediated inflammation of pheripheral tissue depends upon local recruitment of circulating leucocytes into an extra vascular site. In most cases leucocytes are across the wall of post capillary venules which are composed of a continuous, one cell thick inner lining of endothelial cells supported by an incomplete outer layer of pericytes located within the basement membrane to reach the endothelial cells are attached. It is increasingly appreciated that resident cell populations within the environment in which an immune response develops can play a major role in shaping the form of that immune response.

 Until a vaccine is available the immune system will need to adapt unaided to COVID-19. The immune system is the bodies multi-level defense network against potentially harmful bacteria, viruses and other organisms. A healthy lifestyle helps one immune system to be in the best shape possible to tackle pathogens, but it is better to stop them from entering the body in the first place.

 The immune system has two types of response: INNATIVE AND ADAPTIVE. The body natural barriers against disease causing intruders-for example, our skin, the mucus and hair in our nose, and the acid in our stomach-are part of our INNATE IMMUNE SYSTEM.ADAPTIVE IMMUNITY develops over a life time of contact with pathogens and vaccines, preparation which help our immune system to distinguish friend from foe. The corona virus can affect the lower tract of the airways. The virus can also damage the cells that line the respiratory tract in the lungs. When that happens, the immune system launches a response to try to clean up and repair. In some people the immune system response it’s not in check. In that case, the lungs can be flooded with fluid and cellular debris.

2. The adductor canal (Hunter’s canal, subsartorial canal) is a narrow conical tunnel located in the middle third of 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 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. Also there are borders which 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 attachments of the adductor magnus muscle.

 3. The muscles of the eye are integral to its function and motion. Muscles directly associated with the eye include the extraocular muscles which control the external movement of the eye; the intraocular muscles, which are responsible for pupil accommodation and reaction to light; and the protractor and retractors of the eyelids. The extraocular muscles are innervated by nerves that enter the orbit through the superior orbital fissure. The oculomotor nerve (CN III) divides into superior and inferior branches and innervates the superior, medial, and inferior recti, the levator palpebrae superioris, and the inferior oblique.

INTRAOCULAR MUSCLES

The intraocular muscles include the ciliary muscle, the 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, sphincter pupillae constricts pupil while dilator pupillae helps in the dilatation of the pupile. It is innovated by autonomic nervous system.

EXTRAOCULAR MUSCLES

The extraocular muscles are the six muscles that control movement of the eye and one muscle that controls eyelid elevation (levator palpebrae). The actions of the six muscles responsible for eye movement depend on the position of the eye at the time of muscle contraction.

It Originates at Annulus of Zinn, maxillary and sphenoid bone and it's intersection is at the

Tarsal plate of upper eyelid, eye. It's nerve are the Oculomotor, trochlear and Abducens nerve. It has its nerve supply at the:

CRANIAL NERVE MUSCLE

Oculomotor nerve - Superior rectus muscle

 Inferior rectus muscle

 Medial rectus muscle

 Inferior oblique muscle

 Levator palpebrae superioris muscle

 Trochlear nerve- Superior oblique muscle

 Abducens nerve- Lateral rectus muscle