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1. Vasculature in relation to immune system and the heartbreak of the pandemic COVID-19.

Vasculature is the arrangement to the blood vessel into an organ.

The pandemic “COVID 19” also known as corona virus, has only one way to full infect a human being this virus is considered viral and deadly because our immune system is new to this and hasn’t develop a way of combating the virus.

The virus attaches itself to the host through a receptor called Angiotensin converting enzymes 2 (ACE2) this is an enzyme attached to the acceptor to the outer surface (cell membrane) of cell in the lungs, arteries, heart, kidney, and intestines. ACE2 lower blood pressure by catalyzing the cleavage of angiotensin. Infection is trigger by binding the spike protein of the virus ACE2, which expressed in the heart and lungs4. SARS-CoV-2 mainly invades alveolar epithelial cells, resulting in respiratory symptoms. As the virus replicates itself, the human body’s immune system tires to stop it, responding with virus-specific antibodies and T cells.

Then you get the waves of what is called a cytokine storm, which is an entire cascade of inflammatory factors that are designed to have a much large amplitude immune respond targeted at the particular virus. This is the reason why patient who tested positive to Covid-19 often has symptoms related to the lungs and heart.

With all being said, Covid-19 became a pandemic because of the mode of transmission from one person to another because it’s highly concentrated in the lungs and its channels to the mouth and nostrils so each cough and sneeze can expose the virus into the air and if inhaled by an a healthy victim, will expose the virus directly to the lungs where the infection takes place.

1. SUBSARTORIAL CANAL IS IMPORTANT TO THE LOWER LIMB DISCUSS?

The adductor canal (Hunter’s canal, subsartorial canal) is a narrow conical tunnel located at the thigh. The adductor canal 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 pass way from structures moving between the anterior thigh and posterior leg.

**IMPORTANCE:**

1. The subsartorial canal serves as a pass way for structure moving between the anterior thigh and the posterior leg.
2. It also transmit the femoral artery, femoral vein (posterior to the artery) nerves to the vastus medialis and the saphenous nerve – the largest cutaneous branch of the femoral nerve.
3. In the adductor canal block, local anesthesia is administered in the adductor canal to block the saphenous nerve in isolation, or together with the nerve to the vastus medialis.

3. DESCRIBE EXTRAOCULAR AND INTRAOCULAR MUSCLES

The extraocular muscles are the six muscles that muscle that control movement of the eye and one muscle that control the eyelid elevation (levator palpebrae). They are innervated by the oculomotor, trochlear and abducens nerve. They are medial rectus, lateral rectus, superior oblique, levator palpebrae superioris WHILE the intraocular muscles are the ciliary muscle, sphincter pupillae and dilator pupillae.