

Vasculature in relation to the Outbreak of Pandemic, COVID-19 on the human body.

The virus can bind to the endothelial cells and may cause damage to the blood vessel especially the microcirculation of the small blood vessels, which leads to platelet aggregation, he said. ^{cell} You can imagine that it is not a myocardial infarction it is not a stroke, it is the clots all over the body. So you can imagine why the high D-dimer. It is because of the wide spread of abnormal coagulation all over the body.

Along with endothelial shedding and thrombosis in vessels, autopsies showed inflammatory changes in the heart with the pine interstitial mononuclear inflammatory infiltrates, but no viral inclusions in the heart, Chan added. Other potential mechanisms for the cardiac damage are hypoxia-induced myocardial injury, cardiac microvascular damage and Systemic inflammatory response syndrome.

SUBSARTORIAL CANAL.

The subsartorial canal is an aponeurotic tunnel in the middle third of the thigh, extending from the apex of the femoral triangle to the opening in the adductor magnus, the adductor hiatus. The canal serves as a passageway for structure moving between the anterior thigh and posterior leg.

Importance of Subsartorial Canal.

The Subsartorial canal serves as a passage for structure moving between the anterior thigh and posterior leg. It transmits to 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.

Intraocular Muscles

The intraocular muscles include the ciliary muscle, the sphincter pupillae, is a smooth muscle that controls accommodation by altering the shape of the lens, as well as controlling the flow of aqueous humour into Schlemm's canal.

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.

The Nerve Supply.

The extraocular muscles include: the medial, inferior and superior recti, the inferior oblique, and levator palpebrae muscles, all innervated by the oculomotor nerve (III); the superior oblique muscle, innervated by the trochlear nerve (IV); and the lateral rectus muscle, innervated by the abducens nerve (VI).