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**DEPARTMENT- MEDICAL LAB SCIENCE**

**MATRIC NO-18/MHS06/004**

**COURSE- ANATOMY**

**1. Discuss the differences between viscerocranium and neurocranium.**

**Viscerocranium**

The viscerocranium bones form the anterior and lower regions of the skull and include the mandible, which attaches through the only truly motile joint found in the skull. The facial skeleton contains the vomer, two nasal conchae, two nasal bones, two maxilla, the mandible, two palatine bones, two zygomatic bones, and two lacrimal bones.

**Neurocranium**

The neurocranium forms the cranial cavity that surrounds and protects the brain and brainstem. The neurocranium is formed from the occipital bone, two temporal bones, two parietal bones, the sphenoid, ethmoid and frontal bones; they are all joined together with sutures.

**2. Femoral triangle is a special area of the thigh, Discuss.**

The femoral triangle (of Scarpa) is an anatomical region of the upper inner human thigh. It is a subfascial space which in living people appears as a triangular depression inferior to the inguinal ligament when the thigh is flexed, abducted and laterally rotated.

The femoral triangle is bounded:

-(superiorly) by the inguinal ligament.

-(medially) by the medial border of the adductor longus muscle.

-(laterally) by the medial border of the sartorius muscle.

Its floor is formed by the pectineus and adductor longus muscles medially and iliopsoas muscle laterally. Its roof is formed by the fascia lata, except at the saphenous opening where it is formed by the cribriform fascia.

The femoral triangle is shaped like the sail of a sailing ship and hence its boundaries can be remembered using the mnemonic, "SAIL" for Sartorius, Adductor longus and Inguinal Ligament.

The femoral triangle is important as a number of vital structures pass through it, right under the skin. The following structures are contained within the femoral triangle (from lateral to medial):

-Femoral nerve and its (terminal) branches.

-Femoral sheath and its contents:

-Femoral artery and several of its branches.

-Femoral vein and its proximal tributaries (e.g., the great saphenous and deep femoral veins).

-Deep inguinal lymph nodes and associated lymphatic vessels.

**3.Describe all the muscles of the lower limb that participates during 1/metre social distancing at the period of Covid 19.**

a. Rectus Femoris

b. Vastus Medialis

c. Vastus Lateralis

d. Sartorius

e. Gracilis

f. The Hamstrings

g. The Iliopsoas in the hips

h. Shin Muscles

I. Pectineus

J. Gluteus Medius

K. Gluteus Maximus

**4. What does corona virus affect in the body with your understanding of Gross Anatomy.**

## -The Lungs

## -The Stomach

## -Blood storm

## -Liver

## -Kidney