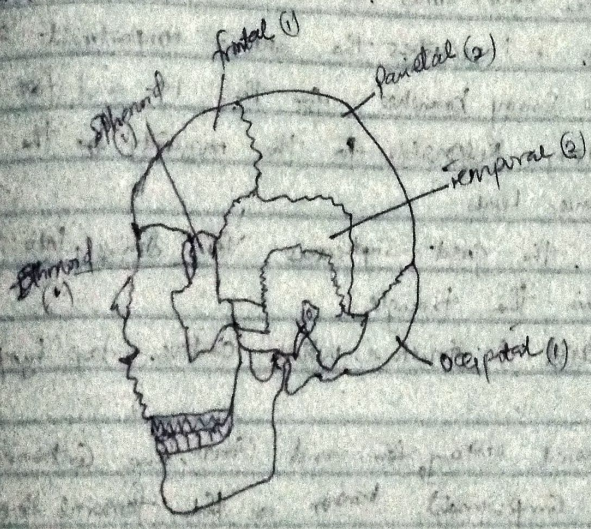


NAME: KUUMOLA ESTHER OLAMIRU
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 DEPT: MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCE
 COURSE CODE: ANA 208
 COURSE TITLE: Gross Anatomy II

Discuss the differences between viscerocranium and neurocranium.
 Neurocranium is the protective shell surrounding the brain and brain stem. While, the viscerocranium (facial skeleton) is formed by the bones supporting the face.

In Anatomy, viscerocranium is one of the two areas that make up the skull, it's situated anteriorly to the neurocranium which partly encloses it posteriorly both from above and below. The viscerocranium comprises several parts of the jaw.

The Neurocranium, also known as the braincase, brain pan or brain pan is the upper and back of the skull which includes the calvaria or skull cap (the remainder of the skull is the facial skeleton).



Femoral triangle is a special area of the thigh.
 Femoral triangle is a hollow in the anterior thigh region and many large neurovascular structures pass through this area, it is both an anatomical and clinical importance.

Femoral triangle has three borders which are

1. Superior border
2. Lateral border
3. medial border

The superior border is formed by the inguinal ligament, which runs from an anterior superior iliac spine to the pubic tubercle

the lateral border is formed by the medial border of the sartorius muscle

the medial border is formed by the medial border of the adductor longus muscle and the rest part from the floor of the triangle

The femoral triangle has a roof and a floor

Anteriorly the roof of the femoral triangle is formed by the fascia lata

Posteriorly the base of the femoral triangle is formed by the pectineus, iliopectineus and adductor longus muscle

The inguinal ligament acts as a flexor retinaculum supporting the contents of the femoral triangle during flexion at the hip

The femoral triangle contains some of the major neurovascular structures of the lower limb. It contains (laterally to medially)

Femoral nerve - Innervates the anterior compartment of the thigh and provides sensory branches for the leg and foot

Femoral artery - Responsible for the majority of the arterial supply to the lower limb

Femoral vein - The great saphenous vein drains into the femoral vein within the triangle

Femoral Canal - A structure which contains deep lymph nodes and vessel.

The femoral artery, vein and canal are contained within a fascial compartment known as the femoral sheath.

Floor of femoral triangle is formed medially by the adductor longus and pectineus and laterally by the psoas major and iliacus

3 All the muscle of the lower limb that participates during 1 metre social distancing at the period of COVID-19.
are tibialis anterior, the quadriceps muscle and they are
Vastus medialis, Vastus intermedius, Vastus lateralis and Rectus
femoris ; the hamstrings muscle (Semitendinosus, semimebra-
nosus, Biceps femoris the hip abductors (gluteus medius,
gluteus minimus and tensor fasciae latae).
Gluteus maximus (gluteus
Erector spinae (Iliocostalis, Longissimus and spinalis)