

1. Discuss the differences between viscerocranium and neurocranium.

The adult human skull consists of two regions of different embryological origins: the neurocranium and the viscerocranium. The neurocranium is a protective shell surrounding the brain and brainstem. The viscerocranium (or facial skeleton) is formed by the bones supporting the face.

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

The femoral triangle is a wedge-shaped area formed by a depression between the muscles of the thigh. It is located on the medial aspect of the proximal thigh.

It is the region of the passage of the main blood vessels between the pelvis and the lower limb, as well as a large nerve supplying the thigh.

This article will outline the borders and contents of the femoral triangle, as well as the fascial compartments and relevant clinical anatomy.

3. Describe all the muscles of the lower limb that participate during 1/100m social distancing at the period of Covid 19.

The gluteus maximus extends the hip, while the gluteus medius and minimus are involved in hip rotation and abduction (moving hip out from the midline).

The adductor group (adductor brevis, longus, and magnus along with pectineus and gracilis) moves the femur toward the midline from an abducted position.

The iliopsoas group of muscles (iliacus and psoas major) is responsible for hip flexion.

The lateral rotator group of muscles (externus and internus obturators, the piriformis, the superior and inferior gemelli, and the quadratus femoris) turns the anterior surface of the femur outward. This motion is aided by the gluteus maximus and the adductor magnus.

Groups

adductor group: The adductor brevis, adductor longus, adductor magnus, pectineus, and gracilis.

lateral rotator group: The externus and internus obturators, the piriformis, the superior and inferior gemelli, and the quadratus femoris.

gluteal group: The gluteus maximus, gluteus medius, gluteus minimus, and tensor fasciae latae

iliopsoas group: The iliacus and psoas major

4. What does coronavirus affect in the body with your understanding of Gross Anatomy.

Does this by attaching to and reproducing in tissue inside the lungs, where it kills cells in the process of spreading.

As the cells are killed they drop off the lungs' linings and build up in clumps inside the organs, making it hard to breathe and triggering further infections.

The virus can also send the immune system into overdrive as it tries to fight off infection, triggering swelling which can lead to more breathing difficulties.