



### Key answer for written exam



**1-Discuss the anatomy of the shoulder joint? (10 marks)**

- Type: ball & socket synovial joint.
- Articulating surfaces: head of humerus & glenoid cavity of scapula.  
Its not stable joint and its dislocation is common.
- Movements: flexion & extension – Abduction & adduction – Medial rotation & lateral rotation – Circumduction
- Important muscles: pectoralis major, teres major, subscapularis, teres minor, latissimus dorsi and deltoid.

**2-Give an account on diaphragm muscle? (10 marks)**

- Dome shaped structure separating the abdominal from the thoracic cavities. It has 2 cuppolae: right and left, the right is higher than the left due to the presence of the liver.
- Nerve supply: phrenic nerve.
- Action: it descends increasing the vertical diameter of the thorax during inspiration. When it descends it decreases the vertical diameter of the thorax during expiration.
- It has 3 major openings:
  - 1- Aortic opening: it lies in the midline opposite T12 vertebra. It transmits the aorta.
  - 2- Esophageal opening: it lies one inch to the left side of the midline opposite T10 vertebra. It transmits the esophagus.
  - 3- Vena caval opening: it lies one inch to the right side of the midline opposite T8 vertebra. It transmits IVC.

**3-Discuss the anatomy of the spleen? (10 marks)**

- Position: it lies in the upper left part of the abdominal cavity, deep to the 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> & 11<sup>th</sup> ribs.
- Shape: wedge shaped, it has:
  - A- Two ends: medial (narrow end) & lateral (broad end).
  - B- Two borders: upper border (Sharpe and notched).  
- lower border (smooth and rounded).
  - C- Two surfaces: diaphragmatic: convex surface related to the diaphragm.  
-visceral surface related to 4 organs: stomach, left colic flexure, tail of pancreas & left kidney.



شرح

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**4-Discuss the anatomy of the lung? (10 marks)**

- Each lung is nearly half cone shaped structure having an apex above and base below and 2 surfaces (lateral convex and medial concave containing the hilum where the structures enter and leave the lung).
- It is covered by the pleura which is close sac formed of 2 layers: visceral and parietal with pleural cavity in between.

A- right lung	B- left lung
1- Short and wide.	1. Long and narrow.
2- Formed of three lobes (upper, lower and middle).	2- Formed of two lobes (upper and lower).
3-Has two fissures (oblique & transverse).	3-Has one fissure (oblique).
4-Has 10 segments.	4-Has 8 segments.
5-Has no cardiac notch.	5-Has cardiac notch.

**5-Enumerate the veins of the upper and lower limbs? (10 marks)**

A- Veins of the upper limb:

- Superficial veins:- basilic vein & cephalic vein.
- Deep veins:
  - venae comitants accompanying the radial, ulnar and brachial arteries.
  - Axillary vein.

B- Veins of the lower limb:

- Superficial veins:- Dorsal venous arch, long saphenous vein & short saphenous vein.
- Deep veins: popliteal vein & femoral vein.

**6-Compare between sympathetic and parasympathetic systems? (10 marks)**

Structure	Sympathetic	Parasympathetic
1-Eye	Dilatation of the eye pupil	constriction of the eye pupil
2-Heart rate	Increases heart rate	Decreases heart rate
3-Bronchi	Dilatation	constriction
4-Artries	vasoconstriction	Vasodilatation <i>no supply</i>