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Semester - 8th (Bs Radiology)

Subject - Radiological and Cross sectional Anatomy

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Q1 Name the part of Temporal and the Palatine bone appeared in the inferior view of Cranium?

Ans Part of Temporal Bone:

- 1) Petrous Part of temporal Bone.
- 2) Mastoid Part of temporal Bone.
- 3) Tympanic Part of temporal Bone.
- 4) External acoustic meatus.
- 5) Styloid Process.
- 6) Carotid canal.
- 7) Stylomastoid Foramen
- 8) Mastoid Foramen
- 9) Petrous Part.
- 10) Mandibular Fossa
- 11) Stylomastoid Process.
- 12) Zygomatic Process.

Part of Palatine Bone:

- (1) Horizontal Plate.
- (2) Greater Palatine Foramen
- (3) Lesser Palatine Foramen.

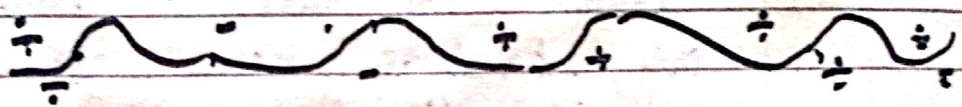
Inferior view of Cranium:

→ Temporal bone articulates with occipital.

bone laterally as well as with sphenoid bone, anteriorly through basilar part.

= The Parietal are a not easily visualise from the in inferior view of the skull.

=> However they are seen with the temporal and occipital bone.



Q.2

What do you know about Circle of Willis?

Ans

Circle of Willis:

↳ The circle of Willis also called as loop of Willis.

↳ It is also called cerebral arterial circle.

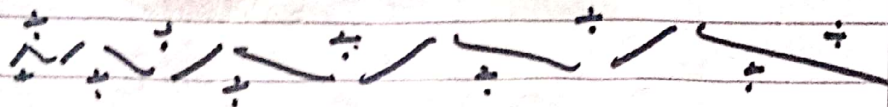
↳ The circle of Willis is a ring like ~~structure~~ arterial.

↳ It is a located at the base of the brain.

↳ It is the composed of five main arteries:

- (1) Anterior Internal carotid artery (Left & Right)
- (2) Anterior cerebral artery (Left & Right)
- (3) Anterior communicating artery
- (4) Posterior cerebral artery (Left & Right)

(5) Posterior communicating artery (Left & right)



Q3

Write down the arteries of neck?

Ans

Arteries of the Neck:

- Common carotid artery
Two branches.

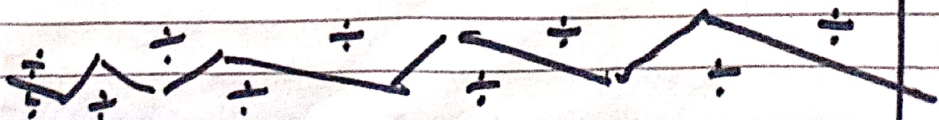
- (1) External carotid artery.
- (2) Internal carotid artery.

(1) External carotid artery have six (6) terminal branches: (1) superior thyroid artery.

- (2) Lingual artery.
- (3) Facial artery.
- (4) Ascending pharyngeal artery.
- (5) Occipital artery.
- (6) Posterior auricular artery.

(2) Internal carotid artery have no branch in neck.

- Vertebral artery (Right & Left)
- Subclavian artery (Right & Left)
- Branchiocephalic artery.



Q4

Name the structures appeared in the superior lobe of lung by viewing it medially.

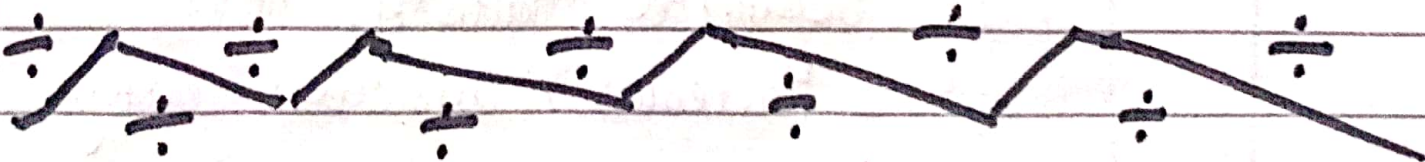
Ans

Right Lung superior Lobe.

- a Apical segment (SI)
- b Posterior segment (SII)
- a Anterior segment (SIII)
- a Right Lung middle lobe
- a Lateral segment (SIV)
- o medial segment (SV)

Left Lung superior Lobe.

- o Apicoposterior segment (SI+II)
- o Anterior segment (SIII)
- o Superior ~~lingular~~ lingular segment (SIV)
- o Inferior lingular segment (SV)



Q (5) What is Cross sectional anatomy. How are cross sectional Images helpful in diagnosing Patient.

Ans

Cross sectional Anatomy:-

↳ Cross sectional are two-dimensional axial views of cross anatomical structure seen in transverse Planes, Sagittal Planes, Coronal Planes."

↳ It taking the Imaginary slice perpendicular to the main axis of organ, vessels, nerves, bones, soft tissue and even human body.

↳ It is the modern techniques like ultrasound, CT scan, MRI are based on cross sectional anatomy.

Cross sectional Images helpful in diagnosing a Patient

↳ Cross sectional Imaging of the nose and Paranasal allows one to examine the air passage from the nose to the nasopharynx.

↳ ~~And~~ Incidental Imaging of the sinuses and alway on a routine brain or spine study allows general assessment of a airway that might be useful in the overall Preoperative —

assessment of a Patient.

↳ Axial & Coronal CT studies showing the anatomy of the sinonasal cavity.



The End