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Programme: BS Radiology

Module: Six Semester

Subject: Radiological and
Cross sectional Anatomy

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Date: 13/4/2020

MidTerm Exam

Q

1

Name the parts of the Temporal and Palatine bone appeared in the inferior view of cranium?

Answer

1

Parts of Temporal bone

⇒ Temporal bone consist of ~~the~~ ^{following} bones.

1) Petrous part of Temporal bone.

2) Mastoid part of Temporal bone

3) Tympanic part of Temporal bone

4) Styloid process

5) Carotid canal

Two foramen

6) Mastoid notch

(2)

- 7) Mastoid part
- 8) Mandibular fossa
- 9) External acoustic meatus.
- 10) Mastoid foramen
- 11) Stylomastoid process
- 12) Stylomastoid foramen.

→ The Temporal bone are located at the sides and base of the skull.

Parts of Palatine bone:

⇒ It is located between the maxilla and sphenoid bone.

⇒ Palatine bone is a part of inferior skull ~~bone~~ surface.

Parts of Palatine bone are:

- 1) Horizontal plate
- 2) Greater palatine foramen
- 3) Lesser palatine foramen.

Inferior view of the Cranium:

→ The Parietal are not easily visualise from the inferior view of the skull.

→ They are seen with the temporal and occipital bones.

(3)

→ Temporal bone articulates with occipital bone laterally as well as with sphenoid bone anteriorly through basilar part.

Q

2

What do you know about circle of willis?

Ans

2

Circle of Willis:

→ It is also called loop of willis.

→ It is also called Cerebral arterial circle.

→ It is also called willis polygon.

→ It is a circulatory anastomosis that supply blood to the brain and surround structure.

→ It allow blood flow across the midline of the brain.

Shape:

→ It is a ring-like arterial structure located at the base of the brain.

(4)

→ It is composed of five main arteries:

- 1) Internal Carotid artery (Left and Right)
- 2) Anterior Cerebral artery (Left and Right)
- 3) Anterior Communicating artery
- 4) Posterior Cerebral artery
- 5) Posterior Communicating artery (Left and Right)

Function:

-> It originates from the anterior cerebral arteries.

→ It supplies most of the medial and superior surfaces and the frontal pole of the brain.

→ Supply the inferior surface and occipital pole.

Q

3

Write down arteries of neck?

Ans

3

Arteries of neck:

Common Carotid arteries:

Two branches:

- 1) External carotid artery
- 1) Internal Carotid artery

(5)

1) External carotid artery have 6 Terminal Branches.

- Superior Thyroid artery
- Lingual artery
- Facial artery
- Ascending pharyngeal artery
- Occipital artery
- Posterior auricular artery

2) Internal carotid artery have no branch in neck.

- Vertebral artery (RT & LT)
- Subclavian artery (RT & LT)
- Brachiocephalic artery.

Q

4

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

Ans

(4)

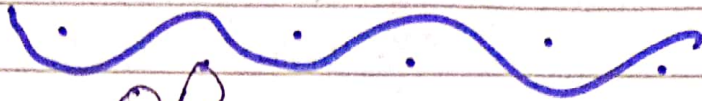
Right Lung Superior Lobe:

- * Apical Segment (SI)
- * Posterior Segment (SII)
- * Anterior Segment (SIII)
- ⇒ * Right lung middle lobe
 - * Lateral segment (SIV)
 - * Medial Segment (SV)

(6)

Left Lung Superior Lobe:

- * Apico posterior Segment (SI+II)
- * Anterior Segment (SIII)
- * Superior lingular Segment (SIV)
- * Inferior lingular Segment (SV)



OR

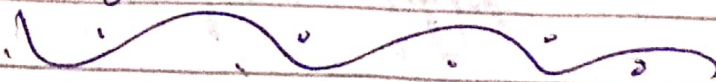
Answer No 4

Medial view of Right Lung Upper to Lobe / Superior Lobe:

- 1) Anterior border
- 2) Horizontal Fissures
- 3) Cardiac impression

Medial view of Left Lung:

- 1) Cardiac impression
- 2) Pulmonary ligament
- 3) Cardiac notch
- 4) oblique fissure
- 5) Linguals.



(7)

Q

5) What is cross sectional anatomy. How are cross sectional images helpful in diagnosing a patient?

Answer 5

Cross Sectional Anatomy

Introduction:-

→ A radiologic Technologist Practicing in any field of Radiology must understand basic human anatomy.

→ Those working in CT or MRI must also be able to identify normal anatomical structures and Cross Sectional image.

→ The aim of this Section is to provide an introduction to cross sectional images anatomy by

→ The aim presenting just a few representative slices from some of the most common examinations performed in the CT department.

Def: Cross Sectional are two dimensional axial views of gross anatomical

(8)

Structures seen in transverse planes, sagittal planes
Coronal plane.

→ It taking imaginary slices perpendicular to the main axis of organs, vessels, nerves, bones, soft tissue and even human body

→ In modern imaging techniques like ultrasound, Computed tomography (CT), Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) are base on cross sectional anatomy.

Cross Sectional Images
helpful in diagnosing a
patient:

→ Cross Sectional Imaging of the nose and paranasal sinus allows one to examine the air passage from the nares to the nasopharynx.

→ Incidental imaging of the sinuses and airway on a routine brain or spine study allows general assessment of the airway that might

(9)

be useful in the overall preoperative assessment of a patient.

→ Axial and Coronal Computed Tomography Studies showing the anatomy of the sinonasal cavity.

The END