Course Title: Human Anatomy II
Department: BS Radialogy sec"B"

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Question No 1 =>

What are the main features of intracranial fossa of skull?

Answer => The anterior cranial fossa consist of three bones: the frontal bone, ethmoid bone and sphenoid bone.

=> It is bounded by the inner surface of the frontal bone

The floor of the cranial cavity is divided intro three distinct depressions. They are known as the anterior fossa, middle cranial

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fossa and Posterior cranial fossa.
Each fossa accomodates a different part of the brain

=> The Anterior cranial fossa consist of three bones the frontal bone ethmoid bone and sphenoid bone

It is bounded as follows

-> Anteriorly and laterally - It is bounded by the inner surface. of the frontal bone.

=>Posterior and medially

It is bounded by the limbus of the sphenoid bone.

=> Posteriorly and laterally -

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It is bounded by the lesser wings of the sphenoid bone.

The floor- consist of the frontal bone, ethmoid bone and the anterior aspects of the body and lesser wings of the sphenoid bone.

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Question No 2 ⇒

Write note on cranial nerves?

→ Answers ⇒ Cranial Nerves ⇒

① Olfactory Nerve ⇒ It is Sensory Nerve

⇒ Sense of smell.
⇒ Demage causes impaired sense of smell

Region - Nasal cavity.

② Optic nerve ⇒ is sensory nerve.

⇒ It provides vision
⇒ Demage causes blindness in visual field

Region - Orbit

③ Oculomotor Nerve ⇒

It is motor nerve.
⇒ Somatic and Autonomic nerve function.

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⇒ Eye movement ⇒
(Superior, inferior, medial rectus muscles and inferior oblique muscles), opening of eyelid (levator palpebrae superioris),
Constriction of pupil (circular muscles)
focusing

Demage causes drooping eyelid, dilated pupil, double vision, difficulty focusing and unable to move eye in some directions.

④ Trochlear nerve ⇒ is motor nerve.

⇒ Eye movement

⇒ Demage causes double vision and unable to rotate eye.

Region - Orbit

⑤ Trigeminal Nerve ⇒ Mixed nerve

⇒ Opthalmic branch -
sensations from nasal cavity, skin of forehead,

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⇒ Maxillary branch

⇒ Mandibular branch

Demage causes loss of sensation of and Chewing.
Region - Orbit , scalp

⑥ Abducens nerve ⇒ Motor nerve

⇒ Provides eye movement
⇒ Demage result in inablity to rotate eye.

⑦ Facial nerve ⇒ Mixed nerve

⇒ Somatic motor - facial expressions
⇒ Autonomic motor - salivary and lacrimal glands
⇒ Special sensory - taste on anterior 2/3's of tongue.

Demage causes sagging facial muscles and disturb sense of tast.

⑧ Vestibulocochlear nerve ⇒ sensory nerve
⇒ Provides hearing (coghlear branch) and sense of balance.

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Demage causes deafness, dizziness, nausea, loss of balance.

⑨ Glossopharyngeal nerve ⇒ Mixed nerve

⇒ Somatic motor- swallowing and voice production via pharyngeal muscles

⇒ Autonomic motor ⇒ salivation, gragging, control of BP and respiration

⇒ Sense of taste from posterior 1/3 of tongue.

⑩ Vagus nerve ⇒ Mixed nerve.

⇒ Sensation from baroreceptors and chemoreceptors

⇒ Special sensory – taste from epiglottis and pharynx

⇒ Somatic motor- swallowing and voice production.

⇒ Autonomic motor ⇒ Smooth muscles of abdomen viscera, visceral glands secretions, relaxation of airways

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⑪ Accessory nerve ⇒ Motor nerve

⇒ Swallowing, head, neck and shoulder movement via trapezius and sternocleidomastoid and Pharyngeal muscles.

⇒ Demage cause impaired head, neck and shoulder movement.

⑫ Hypoglossal nerve ⇒ Motor nerve

⇒ Tongue movements for speech, food manipulation and swallowing

⇒ If both are demage can't protrud tongue

⇒ If one side is demage – tongue deviates towards injured side.

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Question No 3 =>

Write note on the salient features of norma frontalis and norma occifitalis of skull?

Answer =>

Norma frontalis

=> The anterior view of the skull

=> Present an irregular surface with 3 excavations:

① one nasal cavity
② two orbital cavities.

=> Six regions of Norma frontalis

=> frontal region
=> Orbital region
=> Nasal region

=> Zygomatic region
=> Maxillary Region
=> Mandibular Region

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⇒ Norma occipitalis

Organization of cranial spaces Bones.

⇒ The unpaired occipital bone forms the central part of the back of the skull.

⇒ The paired parietal bones contribute to the back of the skull laterally

⇒ When viewd from behind the cranium present a more or less circular outline. In the middle line is the posterior part of the sagittal suture connecting the parretal bones.

⇒ Occipital bone is back of skull and its like flat bone. It has strong support to skull.

⇒ Posterio interior it has vertebral

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Question No 4 ⇒

What do you know about the muscles of hip and knee?

Answer ⇒

Muscles of Hip

⇒ Gluteals

⇒ It attach to Posterior Pelvis.

⇒ It extend thigh and rotate thigh

⇒ Abducts thigh

⇒ Anterior compartment thigh

⇒ It flexes thigh at hip

⇒ Extends leg at knee

⇒ Medial / Adductor

⇒ Adducts thigh

⇒ Medially rotates thigh

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⇒ Posterior compartment

⇒ It Extend thigh And flexes leg.

(Muscles of Leg)

Anterior Compartment

⇒ Dorsiflex ankle, invert foot, extend toes

⇒ Innervation: Deep fibular nerve

Lateral compartment

⇒ Planterflex, evert foot

⇒ Innervation: superficial fibular nerve

· Posterior compartment

⇒ Superficial and deep layers.

⇒ Planterflex foot, flex toes.

⇒ Innervation : Tibial nerve

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Question No 5 =>

Write a comprehensive note on femoral triangle?

Answer => Femoral triangle

=> A triangular shap depressed area.

=> Situated in the upper part of the midial aspect of the thigh just belaw the inguinal ligament.

Boundries are =>

Superiorly - inguinal ligament

- Laterally - sartorius
- Medially - Adductor longus
- Floor - Gutter shaped formed lateral to medial by iliopsoas, pectineus

Roof - adductor longus
- skin and fascia of thigh or femur.

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Contents of femoral triangle =>

=> Terminal part of femoral nerve and its branch

=> femoral sheath
=> femoral artery
=> And its branches
=> femoral vein and its tributaries
=> Deep inguinal lymph nodes.

The End

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