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**Subject Human Anatomy 2**

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**Section B**

1. **What are the major features of intracranial fossae of the skull?**

**ANS Midle cranial Fossa**

The temporal lobes of the brain occupy this

Fossa. The middle cranial fossa is divided at the midline by the upward

Bony prominence the sella turcica a part of the aphenoid bone . the

Middle cranial fossa has several openings for the passage of the blood

Vesssala and cranial nerves.

**Posterior Cranial Fossa**

The posterior cranial fossa is the most posterior and

Deepest portion of the cranial cavity. It contains the cerebellum of the

Brain. The posterior fossa is bounded anteriorly by the petrous ridge.

While the occipital bone forms the floor and posterior wall. It is divided at

The midline by the large foramen magnum ( great aperture ) . The

Opening that provides for passage for the spinal cord.

**Anterior Cranial Fossa**

The anterior cranial fossa is a depression in the floor

Of the cranial base which houses the projecting frontal lobes of the brain.

It is formed by the orbital plates of the forntal , the cribriform plates of the

Ethmoid, and the small wings and front part of the body of the sphenoid .

It is limited behind by the posterior borders of the small wings of sphenoid

And the anterior margin of the chiasmatic groove. The lesser wings of the

Sphenoid separete the anterior and middle fossa.

1. Write note on the cranial nerves ?

**Ans Cranial nerves**

In vertebrates , any of the paired nerves of the

Peripheral nervous system that connect the muscales and sense organs

Of the head and thoracic region directly to the brain

In higher vertebrates (reptiles, birds, mammals) there

Are 12 pairs of cranial nerves : olfactory ( CN 1), optic ( CN 2) oculomoter

( CN 3) trochlear ( CN4), trigeminal ( CN5), abducent ( or abducents (CN6)

Facial ( CN7) , vestibulocochlear ( CN8) , glossopharyngeal ( CN9),

Vagus (CN10) , accessory ( CN11 ) , and hypoglossal ( CN12) . Lower

Verebrates ( fishes, amphibians) have 10 pairs . A 13th pair , a

Plexus ( branching network ) known as the terminal nerve ( C N 0 )

Is sometimes also recognized in humans though whether it is a

Vestigial structure or a functioning nerve is unclear.

1. Write note on the salient features of norma frontalis and norma occipitalis of skull ?

**Ans Norma Frontalis**

The norma frontalis is roughly oval in outline , being wider

Above tha below . The norma frontalis is roughly oval in outline , being

Wider above than below

**Norma Occipitalis**

**.** Most of the occipital bone can be seen.

. The lambda is where the lambadoid and sagittal sutures intersect

. The posterior pole of the skull which is the part that will hit the

Ground first when falling backwards is located below the lambda.

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

**Ans Hip Muscles**

The psoas is the primary hip flexor , assisted by the

Iliacus. The pectineus, the adductors longus , brevis , and magnus , as well as the

Tensor fasciae lattae are also involved in flexion. The gluteus maximus is the main hip

Extensor, but the inferior of the adductor magnus also plays a role.

**Knee Muscles**

The musclea of the knee includes the quadriceps hamstrings

And the muscles of the calf . These muscles work in group to flex extend and

Stabilize the knee joint.

1. Write a comprehensive note on the femoral triangle ?

**Ans Femoral Triangle**

The femoral triangle ( or Scarpa' triangle ) is an

Anatomical region of the upper third of the thigh. It is a aubfascial

Space which appears as a triangular depression below the inguinal

Ligament when the thigh is flexed , abducted and laterally rotated

**Structure**

The femoral triangle is bounded

. Superiorly ( also known as the base ) by the inguinal

Ligament.

. Medially by the medial border of the adductor longus muscle.

( some people consider the femoral triangle to be smaller hence the medial

Border being at the lateral border of the adductor longus muscle )

. Laterally by the medail border of the sartorius muscle.