Anatomy

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Parogram Bs Radiology "B"

Answer the following Questions.

Q1:. What are the major features of intracranial fossae of the skull?

Ans:. The major features of intracranial fossae of the skull as under.

Anterior cranial fossae.
Frontal
Ethmoid and sphenoid bone. It is bounded as follows:.
Anteriorly and laterally it is bounded by the inner surface of the frontal bone.

P.T.O

P.T.O.

→ Middle cranial fossa.
consists three bones
→ Spenoid
→ and two temporal bones.

Posterior cranial fossa.
Spenoid
Parietal
Temporal
Occipital.
This is the most inferior of the fossae. It houses the cerebellum, medulla and pons.

→ The feature is a part of a face quality a special attraction article.

Q2. Write note on the cranial nerves?
Cranial Nerves.

Ans:- Cranial nerves are those nerves which arise from the brain and brain stem rather than the spinal cord.

There are 12 Cranial Nerves.

I Olfactory Nerve
→ The sense of smell.
Damage causes impaired sense of smell.

II Optic Nerve
→ It provide vision
→ Damage causes blindness in visual field.

III Oculomotor Nerve
→ Somatic and Autonomic motor function.
→ Eye movement.
→ Damage causes drooping eyelid, double vision.

P.T.O.

iv) Trochlear Nerve

→ Eye movement (superior oblique muscle).

Damage causes double vision.

v) Trigeminal Nerve

It have three branch Opthalmic branch, Sensation from nasal cavity.

→ Maxillary branch: Sensation from lower eye lid.

→ Mandibular branch: Sensation from teeth of the mandible.

vi) Abducens nerve:

→ provide eye movement (lateral rectus m.)

Damage result in inability to rotate eye laterally and at rest eye rotate madially.

vii Facial Nerve:

It has Somatic and Autonomic Motor nerve. and special Sensory.

→ Damage produces sagging facial muscle and disturbed sense of taste.

viii Vestibulocochlear Nerve:

→ Special Sensory.

→ Provide hearing and sense of balance.

→ Damage produces deafness, nausea.

IX Glossopharyngeal Nerve.

→ It is also Somatic and Autonomic motor nerves.

Sensation from posterior 1/3 of tongue including taste.

→ Damage result in loss of bitter.

X Vagus Nerve:

→ It sensation from baroreceptor and chemoreceptor. Special Sensory - taste from epiglottis and Pharynx.

→ Damage causes hoarseness, blood pressure.

XI) Accessory Nerve:

→ Swallowing, head, neck and shoulder movement via trapezius.

→ Damage causes impaired head, neck, shoulder movement.

P.T.O.

XII Hypoglossal Nerve.

→ Tongue movement for speech, Food manipulation and swallowing.

If both are damaged - can't protrude tongue.

→ If one is damaged - tongue deviates toward injured side.

Q3) Write note on the Salient features of norma frontails and norma occipitails of Skull.

Ans:- Normal Frontalis.

The Outline of the Skull viewed from the front.

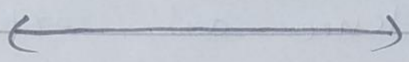
Synonym :- anterior norma; norma facialis.

Norma Occipitalis.

The highest nuchal lines are not always present. They are curved bony ridges situated about 1 cm above the superior nuchal lines They begin from

P.T.O

the upper part of the external occipital protuberance.



(Q4) What do you know about the muscle of hip and knee.

Ans:- Muscles of hip.

Muscles of the hip are those muscles that cause movement in the hip. These are often divided into four groups.

1) gluteal group, the lateral rotator group, the adductor group, the iliopsoas group.

→ Hip muscles also pay a role in maintaining the standing posture.

→ Help in movement of the hip. i.e flexion, abduction, adduction etc.

Muscles of the knee.

Knee muscles are the quadriceps femoris muscle group crosses the knee via the patella and

act to extend the leg. The hamstring group muscle (semitendinosus, semimembranosus, and biceps femoris) flex the knee and extend the hip.

The muscle of the knee include the quadriceps, hamstring and the muscle of the calf.

Q5). Write a comprehensive note on the femoral triangle.

Ans:- Femoral triangle:-

It is a triangular shaped depressed area. It is situated the upper part of the medial aspect of the thigh just below the inguinal ligament. It is the region of the passage of main blood vesseles between the pelvis and the lower limb.

Boundries:-

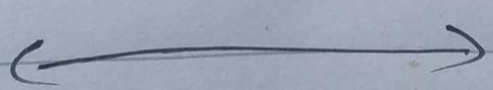
→ Superiorly
Inguinal ligament

→ Laterally
→ Sartorius

→ Medially
→ Adductor longus.

→ Floor
Gutter shaped formed lateral to medial by iliopsoas and adductor longus.

→ Roof:-
Skin and fascia of thigh.



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