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Question:

Write a comprehensive note on the femoral triangle?

Answer:

The femoral triangle is an anatomical region of the upper inner human thigh. It is a subfascial space which in living people appears as a triangular depression inferior to the inguinal ligament when the thigh is flexed, abducted and laterally rotated.

Explanation:

o Triangular shaped depressed area

Posteriorly

lesser wing and body of sphenoid

Medially

Cribiform Plate (horizontal and vertical part)

Relations

Nasal cavity, orbital cavity

contents

Frontal lobes of cerebral hemisphere

Landmarks

Frontal crest = Falx cerebri

Ethmoid = Crista galli

Sphenoid = lesser wings, anterior clinoid

Process = tentorium cerebelli

Question:

write short note on salient features of norma frontalis and norma occipitalis of skull.

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situated about 1cm above the superior nuchal lines. they begin from the upper part of the external occipital protuberance and are more arched than the superior nuchal lines.

④ Question:

What are the major features of intracranial fossae of the skull?

Answer:

Intracranial Fossae:

2 paired bones frontal and temporal  
3 unpaired ethmoid, sphenoid and occipital.

Intracranial Fossae (Superior view)

Cranial cavity is divided into,

- o Anterior cranial fossa
- o Middle cranial fossa
- o Posterior cranial fossa

Anterior cranial fossa:

o Boundaries:

=> Anterolaterally:  
Frontal sinus

(10)

Answer:

Norma Frontalis:

- o The anterior view of the skull.
- o Presents an irregular surface with 3 excavations:
  - 1 One nasal cavity.
  - 2 Two orbital cavities.

Six Regions of Norma Frontalis:

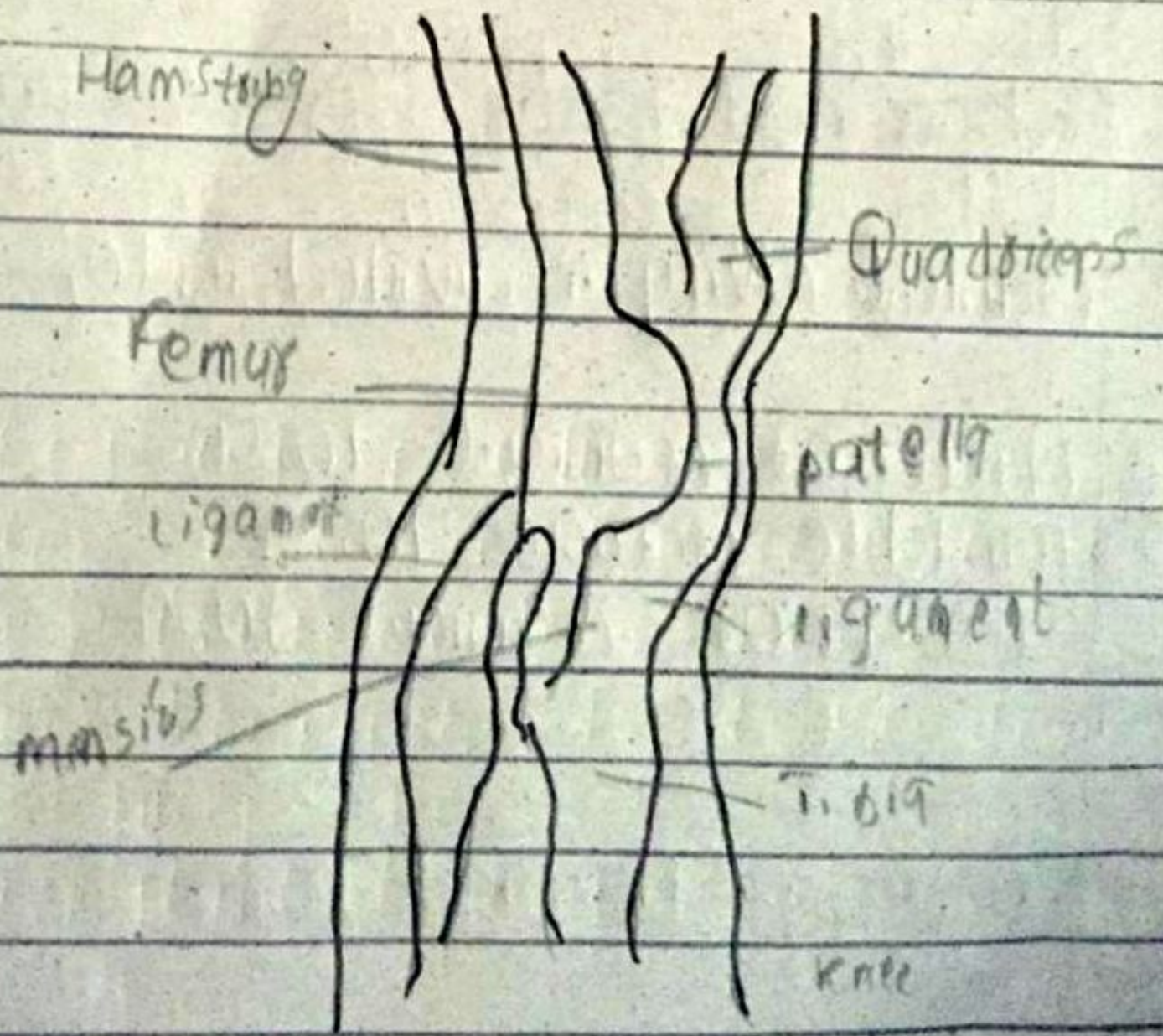
- o Frontal Region
- o Orbital Region
- o Nasal Region
- o Zygomatic Region
- o Maxillary Region
- o Mandibular Region

Norma Occipitalis of skull:

The highest nuchal lines are not always present. They are curved bony ridges

# Muscle of knee:

The muscle of the knee includes the quadriceps hamstrings, and the muscle of the calf. These muscles work in groups to flex, extend and stabilize the knee joint. These motions of the knee allow the body to perform such movement as walking, running, kicking and jumping.



## Explanation:

The cranial nerves emerge from the central nervous system above the level of the first vertebrae of the vertebral column. The numbering of the cranial nerves is based on the order in which they emerge from the brain and brain stem, from front to back.

## Cranial nerve Disorders:

### => Trigeminal neuralgia.

- o Recurring episodes of intense stabbing pain in trigeminal nerve area (near mouth or nose).
- o Pain triggered by touch, drinking, washing face
- o treatment may require cutting nerve.

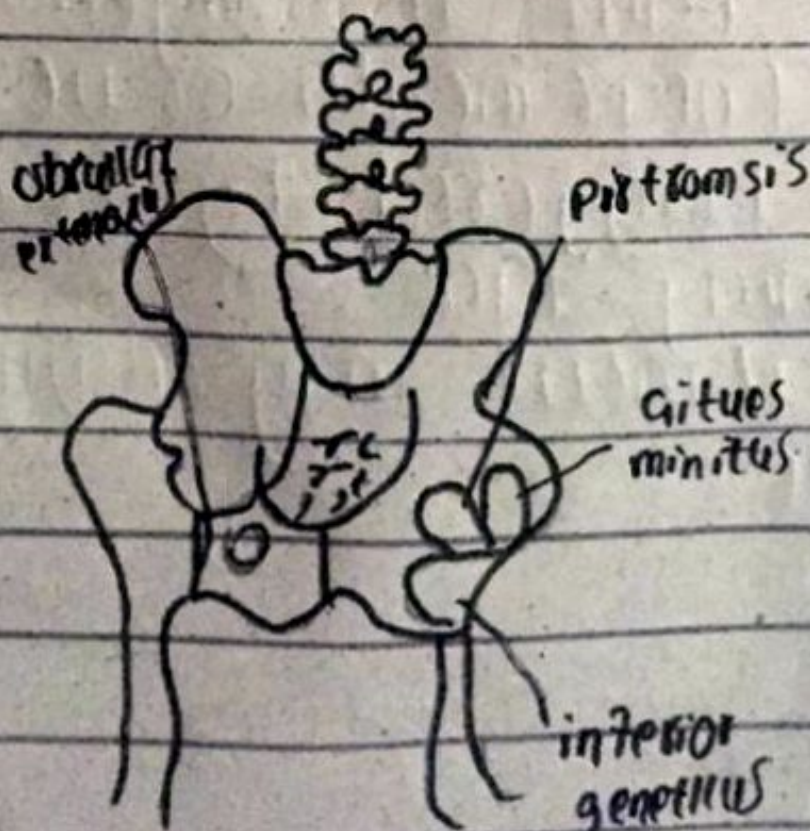
### iii Question:

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

Answer:

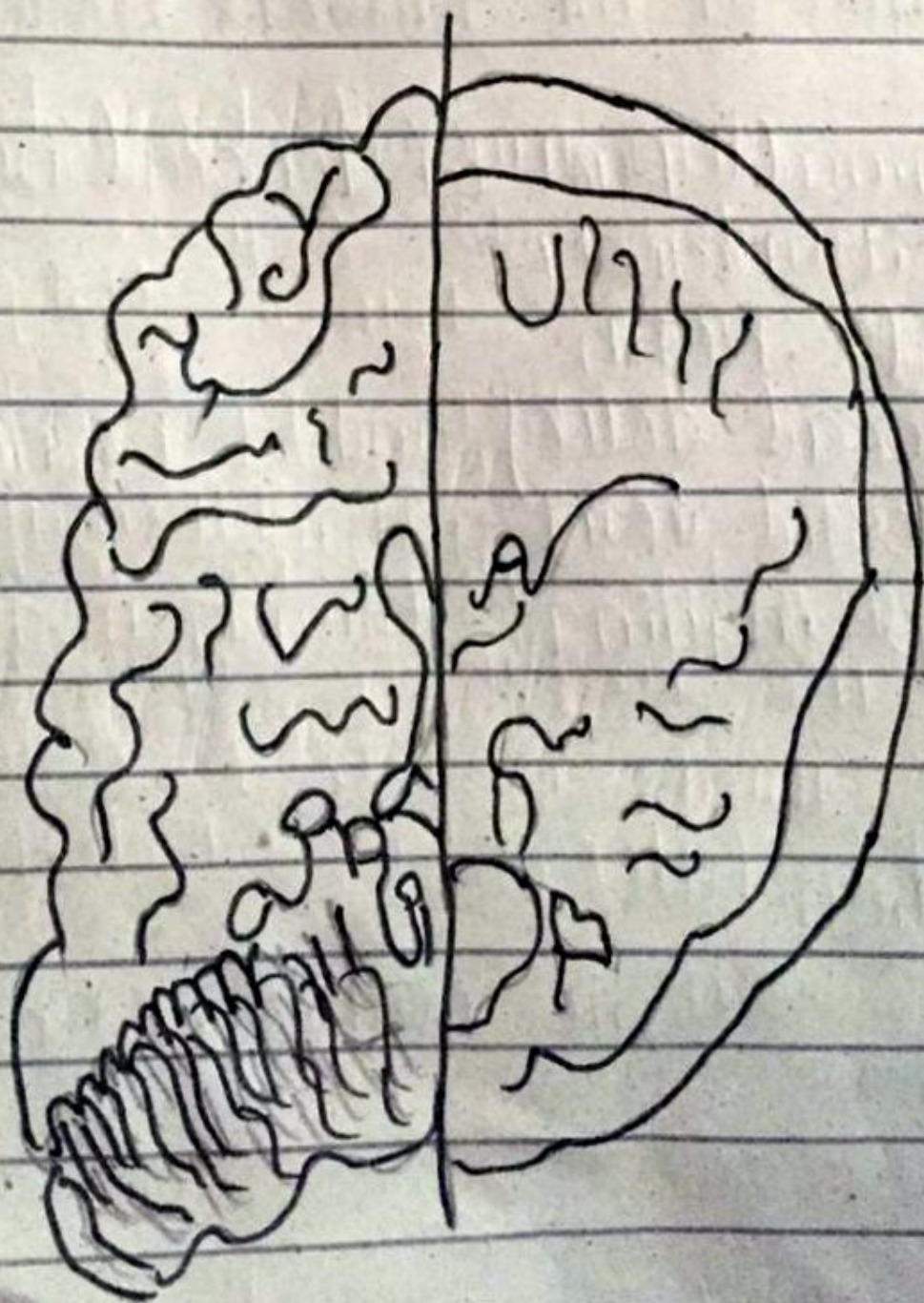
## Muscle of Hip:

In Human anatomy the muscle of the hip joint are those muscle that cause movement in hip. Most modern anatomists define 17 of these muscles, although some additional muscles may some times be considered. These are often divided into four groups according to their orientation around the hip joint, the gluteal group, the lateral group, the adductor group and the iliopsoas group.





Cranial nerves are the nerves that emerge directly from the brain of which there are conventionally considered twelve pairs. Cranial nerves relay information between the brain and parts of the body, primarily to and from regions of the head and neck, including the special senses of vision, taste, smell and hearing.



Situated in the upper part of the medial aspect of the thigh just below the inguinal ligament.

## o Boundaries

=> Superiorly:

- Inguinal ligament

o Laterally:

- Sartorius

o Medially:

- Adductor longus

o Floor:

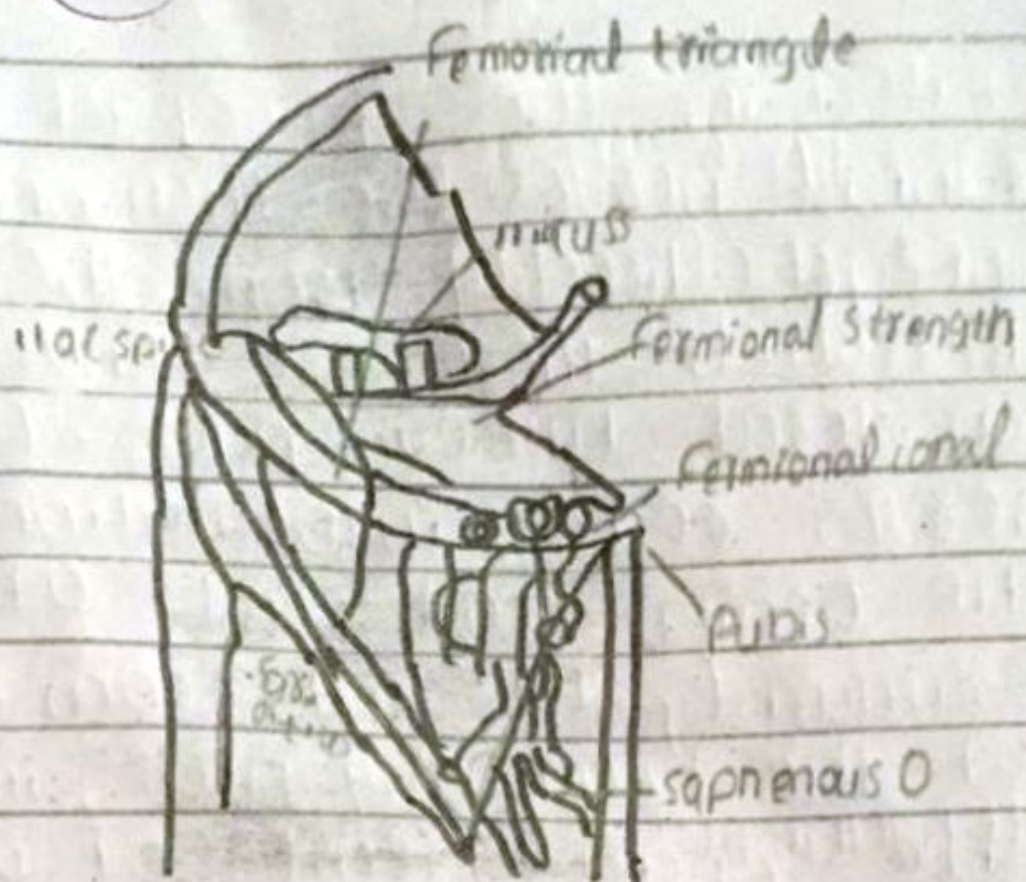
- gutter shaped formed lateral to medial by iliopsoas, Pectineus

o Roof:

and Adductor longus

- skin and fascia thigh

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Contents of the femoral triangle:

- o Terminal part of femoral nerve and its branches.
- o Femoral sheath.
- o Femoral artery and its branches.
- o Femoral vein and its tributaries.
- o Deep inguinal lymph nodes.

ii Question:

Write note on cranial nerve?

Answer: