

Page ①

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Sectional Anatomy

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Q1- Name the parts of Temporal and Palatine bone appeared in the inferior view of cranium?

Ans:

Part of Temporal bone

→ Temporal bone are consist of 11 parts.

- ① Petrous part of Temporal bone.
- ② Mastoid part of Temporal bone.
- ③ Tympanic part of Temporal bone.
- ④ External acoustic meatus.
- ⑤ Stylomastoid foramen
- ⑥ Stylomastoid process
- ⑦ Carotid canal
- ⑧ Styloid process
- ⑨ Mastoid process
- ⑩ Mastoid foramen
- ⑪ Zygomatic process
- ⑫ Mandibular fossa

(P.T.O)

Part of Palatine Bone

- 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.
- However they are seen with the temporal and occipital bones.
- Temporal bone articulates with occipital bone laterally as well as with sphenoid bone, anteriorly through basilar part.



Q2:- What do you know about circle of willis?

Ans:-

Circle of willis

- It is also called circle of willis.
- It is also called Loop of willis.
- It is also called cerebral arterial circle.
- It is also called arterial willis Polygon.
- The circle of willis is a ring like-arterial.
- It is located at the base of the (P+O)

brain

→ There are two circulatory branches to supply blood to the brain.

→ It is composed of five main arteries

- ① Internal carotid artery (Left and Right)
- ② Anterior cerebral artery (Right and Left and Right)
- ③ Anterior communicating artery
- ④ Posterior cerebral artery (Left and Right)
- ⑤ Posterior communicating artery (Left and Right).

Q3. write down the arteries of neck?

Ans:- **Arteries of Neck**

Common carotid arteries:

Two branches:

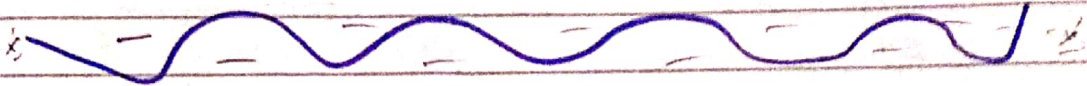
- ① External carotid artery
- ② Internal carotid artery

① External carotid artery have 6 Terminal branches.

- Superior Thyroid artery
 - Lingual artery
 - Facial artery
 - Ascending Pharyngeal artery
 - Occipital artery
 - Posterior auricular artery.
- (P.T.O)

② Internal carotid artery have no branch in neck.

- vertebral artery (Right and Left)
- Subclavian artery (Right and Left)
- Brachiocephalic artery



Ans (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)

Left Lung superior lobe

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

OR

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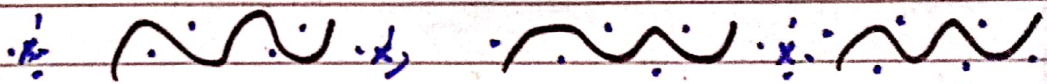
Answer No #04

Medial view of Right Lung upper 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 Lingula



Q5:- What is cross sectional Anatomy.
How are cross sectional images
helpful in diagnosing a
Patient?

Ans:-

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

(P.T.O)

Sectional image.

- The aim of this section is to provide an Introduction to cross sectional Anatomy by presenting just a few representing slice from ^{some} of the most common examinations performed in the CT department.

Definition

- Cross sectional are two dimensional axial views of gross anatomical structures seen in transverse planes, sagittal planes, coronal plane.
- It taking imaginary slices perpendicular to the main axis of organs, bones, soft tissues, and even human body.
- In modern Imaging techniques like ultra-sound, computed tomography (CT), 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 be useful in the overall

(P.T.O)

Page ~~6~~ (7)

Preoperative assessment of a patient
→ Axial and coronal computed Tomography
studies showing the anatomy of the
sinonasal cavity.

THE END