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

Ans: There are three distinct cranial fossae

- \* Anterior cranial fossa (fossa cranii anterior), housing the projecting frontal lobes of the brain.
- \* Middle cranial fossa (fossa cranii media), separated from the anterior fossa by the clivus and the petrous crest.
- \* Posterior cranial fossa (fossa cranii posterior), between the foramen magnum and Tentorium cerebelli, containing the brainstem and cerebellum.

Q2 - write note on the cranial nerves.

Ans: Cranial Nerves -

Cranial nerves are those nerves which arise from the brain and brain stem rather than the spinal cord. Nerves arising from the spinal cord are the spinal nerves. There are

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are 12 Pairs of cranial nerves and these pairs of nerves passage through foramina in the skull, either individually or in groups.

Q5: write a complete comprehensive note on  
The femoral triangle.

Ans: Femoral triangle:

The femoral triangle is a wedge-shaped area formed by a depression between the muscles of the thigh. it is located on the medial aspect of the proximal thigh. it is the region of the passage of the main blood vessels between the pelvis and the lower limb, as well as a large nerve supplying the thigh.

Q1) What are the major features of intracranial fossae of the skull?

Ans) The quadriceps femoris muscle group (rectus femoris, vastus lateralis, vastus medius and vastus intermedius) crosses the knee via the patella and acts to extend the leg.

\* The hamstring group muscles

(Semitendinosus, Semimembranosus, and biceps femoris) flex the knee and extend the hip.

Key Terms:-  
\* Hamstring group:-

A group of three muscles found in the posterior region of the thigh responsible for flexing of the lower leg at the knee.

\* quadriceps femoris:- A group of

of four muscles found  
in the anterior region  
of the thigh responsible for  
extension of the lower  
leg at the knee.

### \* Popliteus:-

A muscle located  
behind the knee which "unlock"  
the fully extended knee  
at lowering of flexion.

Q(3) Write note on the salient  
features of norma frontalis  
and norma occipitalis of  
skull.

Ans (3)

### Norma frontalis fossa:-

The norma frontalis  
is roughly oval in outline  
being wider above than  
below. The norma frontalis  
is roughly oval in outline  
being wider above than below.

### \* Bones:-

The frontal bone forms  
the forehead. Its upper

apart of Smooth and Convex but the lower part is irregular and is interrupted by the orbits the anterior bony aperture of the nose.

The right and left maxillae from the upper jaw.

The right and left nasal bones from the bridge of the nose.

The Zygomatic bone from the bony prominence of the Super lateral part of the Cheeks. The Zygomatic bones from the bony prominence Superlateral part of the Cheeks.

The norma frontalis will be studied under the following heads. (a) frontal region (b) orbital opening. (c) anterior perfor. shaped bony nose (d) lower part of the nose.

### frontal region:

The frontal region present the following feature.

The Superciliary is rounded curved elevation situated just above the medial

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part of each orbit. It overlies frontal sinus and is better mark in male than in female.

The glabella a median elevation connecting the two superciliary arches. Below the glabella the skull recedes to the frontonasal structure the root of the nose.

The nasion is a median point the root of nose where the internasal of root of the nose.

The frontal tuber or rounded curved elevation situated just above medial part orbit. Frontal orbit sinus and is each side.

### \* Oribital opening:-

Each orbit opening is quadrangular in shape is bounded by following four margins.

The supraorbital margin is formed by frontal bone at the junction its two-thirds and its one-third its present supraorbital notch foramen.

The infraorbital margin from zygomatic bon.