**Subject: Human Anatomy II**

**Instructor: Dr. Arooba.**

**Section: B**

**June 22nd, 2020. Name :Mohammad Ayub**

**ROLL NO …16801 Total marks: 50**

**Attempt the following questions. Add diagrams where needed.**

**Each carries 10 marks.**

1: What are the major features of intracranial fossae of the skull? ANS:The floor of the cranial cavity is divided into three distinct depressions. They are known as the anterior cranial fossa, [middle cranial fossa](https://teachmeanatomy.info/head/areas/cranial-fossa/middle/) and [posterior cranial fossa](https://teachmeanatomy.info/head/areas/cranial-fossa/posterior/). Each fossa accommodates a different part of the brain.

The anterior cranial fossa is the most shallow and superior of the three cranial fossae. It lies superiorly over the [**nasal**](https://teachmeanatomy.info/head/organs/the-nose/nasal-cavity/) and[**orbital**](https://teachmeanatomy.info/head/organs/eye/bony-orbit/) cavities. The fossa accommodates the anteroinferior portions of the frontal lobes of the brain.

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Borders

The anterior cranial fossa consists of three bones: the frontal bone, [**ethmoid**](https://teachmeanatomy.info/head/osteology/ethmoid-bone/) bone and [**sphenoid**](https://teachmeanatomy.info/head/osteology/sphenoid-bone/) bone.

It is bounded as follows:

Anteriorly and laterally it is bounded by the inner surface of the frontal bone.

Posteriorly and medially it is bounded by the limbus of the [sphenoid](https://teachmeanatomy.info/head/osteology/sphenoid-bone/)bone. The limbus is a bony ridge that forms the anterior border of the prechiasmatic sulcus (a groove running between the right and left optic canals).

Posteriorly and laterally it is bounded by the lesser wings of the [sphenoid](https://teachmeanatomy.info/head/osteology/sphenoid-bone/) bone (these are two triangular projections of bone that arise from the central sphenoid body).

The floor consists of the frontal bone, [ethmoid](https://teachmeanatomy.info/head/osteology/ethmoid-bone/) bone and the anterior aspects of the body and lesser wings of the [sphenoid](https://teachmeanatomy.info/head/osteology/sphenoid-bone/) bone



2:Write note on the cranial nerves. ANS Cranial nerves are those nerves which arise from the brain and [brain stem](https://en.wikivet.net/Hindbrain_-_Anatomy_%26_Physiology) rather than the spinal cord. Nerves arising from the spinal cord are the [spinal nerves](https://en.wikivet.net/PNS_Structure_-_Anatomy_%26_Physiology). There are 12 pairs of cranial nerves and these pairs of nerves passage through [foramina in the skull](https://en.wikivet.net/Skull_and_Facial_Muscles_-_Anatomy_%26_Physiology), either individually or in groups. Cranial nerves are traditionally referred to by Roman numerals and these numerals begin cranially and run caudally.

The most cranial nerve is the Olfactory nerve (I) which runs from the nasal cavity through to the olfactory bulb. The next most cranial is the Optic nerve (II) which runs from the eyes to the [thalamus](https://en.wikivet.net/Forebrain_-_Anatomy_%26_Physiology#Thalamus). Cranial nerves III to XII all exit from the brain stem and innervate the head, neck and organs in the thorax and abdomen. In order of most cranial to caudal, these include the Oculomotor nerve (III), the Trochlear nerve (IV), the Trigeminal nerve (V), the Abducens nerve (VI), the Facial nerve (VII), the Vestibulocochlear nerve (VIII), the Glossopharyngeal nerve (IX), the Vagus nerve (X), the Accessory nerve (XI) and the Hypoglossal nerve (XII). 3.Write note on the salient features of norma frontalis and norma occipitalis of skull. AnsNormal frontalis; the most charatrstic feature of the minatogawa skull from frontal aspect are the around contour of the skull vault with its narrow forhead well develped supraorbits ridge flate and boardface

 Norma acciptal ;

Is a cranial dermalbone and the main bone of the occiput back and lower part of skull it is trapgoud in sfaped 

  4.What do you know about the muscles of hip and knee? Ansthe muscles of the hip joint are those [muscles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muscle) that cause movement in the [hip](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hip_%28anatomy%29). Most modern anatomists define 17 of these muscles, although some additional muscles may sometimes be considered. These are often divided into four groups according to their orientation around the hip joint: the [gluteal group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gluteal_muscles); the [lateral rotator group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lateral_rotator_group); the [adductor group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adductor_muscles_of_the_hip); and the [iliopsoas group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iliopsoas_group).  . The muscles responsible for the movement of the knee joint belong to either the anterior, medial or posterior compartment of the thigh. The extensors generally belong to the anterior compartment and the flexors to the posterior.Muscles. The muscles responsible for the movement of the knee joint belong to either the anterior, medial or posterior compartment of the thigh. The extensors generally belong to the anterior compartment and the flexors to the ior.  5..write a comprehensive note on the femoral trianglev . ANS 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  .