

- **List the sutures and structures they combine?**

Lamboid: Occipital and parietal bones

Squamous: Temporal and parietal bones

Coronal: Frontal and parietal bones

Sagittal: Between parietal bones

Metopic: Between frontal bones

- **Describe the different bones of the skull – KNOW THEM**

8 bones of skull:

- Sphenoid:

- Ethmoid:

- Parietal (2):

- Frontal:

- Occipital:

- Temporal (2):

- List the muscles of the superficial back**

- Trapezius

- Levator scapula

- Rhomboids major/minor

- Serratus anterior

- **List the muscles of the erector spinae**

- Iliocostalis

- longissimus

- Spinalis

- **List the muscles of the transversospinale**

- Multifidus

- Rotatores

- Semispinales

- **Define the origin and insertion of each (ok, at least know the difference in transversospinale)**

Transversospinalis:

Semispinalis: Transverse process to spinous process (5-6)

Multifidus: Post iliac spine to spinous process (3-4 levels)

Rotatores: Transverse process to superior lamina (1-2 levels)

ORIGINS = TP. INSERTIONS = Spinous process

- **Define the different meningeal layers, their spaces etc**

LAYERS:

Dura mater: Periosteal and meningeal layers. Between these layers form the sinuses

- Vascular

Arachnoid mater:

- Not vascular

- Between here and pia mater = subarachnoid space = filled with CSF

Pia mater:

- Adheres to brain

- Vascular

SPACES:

Epidural: Between cranium and dura. Potential space

Subdural: Dura and arachnoid. Potential space

Subarachnoid: Arachnoid and pia = CFS

• Layers of the scalp?

S:Skin

C:Connective tissue

A:Aponeurosis

L:Loose CT

P:Periosteum

• Where / How does blood flow in the skull

- Blood flows through superficial temporal artery (from ext carotid)

- From vertebral arteries and from internal carotid arteries. These form an anastomosis with each other

- Also from middle meningeal artery → Branch of maxillary → Ext carotid

• Define the different attachments and membranes within the skull

Falx cerebrum: Sep cerebral hemispheres

- From crista galli to int occital protuberance

Falx cerebellum: Sep cerebellar hemispheres

Tentorium cerebellum: Sep cerebrum from cerebellum

Diaphragma sellae: In hypophyseal fossa, surround pineal gland

- **List the 12 pairs of cranial nerves**

1. Olfactory
2. Optic
3. Oculomotor
4. Trochlear
5. Trigeminal
6. Abducens
7. Facial
8. Vestibulocochlear
9. Glossopharyngeal
10. Vagus
11. Accessory
12. Hypoglossal

- **List the cranial foramen/what exists these**

Cribiform plate: Olfactory nerve

Optic canal: Optic nerve

Superior orbital fissure: 3,4,5i,6

Foramen rotundum: 5ii

Foramen ovale: 5iii

Foramen lacerum: Internal carotid

Foramen spinosum: Middle meningeal

Internal acoustic meatus: 7, 8

Internal jugular foramen: 9, 10, 11, internal jugular vein

Hypoglossal canal: 12