**ANATOMY MIDTERM NOTES**

QUIZ #4

1. Which of the following nerves is sensory to the soft palate?
   1. Lesser palatine nerves
   2. Lingual nerves – pass superficial (lateral) to hypoglossus muscle; anterior 2/3 general sensation of tongue
   3. Greater palatine nerves – located in hard palate
   4. Superior laryngeal nerves – External: innervates cricothyroid muscle; Internal: innervates mucous membrane in larynx
2. Which of the following muscles retracts the tongue and is also innervated by the hypoglossal nerve?
   1. Genioglossus – O: immediately above geniohyoid; N: Hypoglossal n.; A: PROtracts tongue
   2. Syloglossus
   3. Tensor Veli Palatini – O: Scaphoid fossa at base of medial pterygoid plate, tendons run around hamulus; tendons of opposite sides to form the palatopharyngeal arch; N: mandibular nerve (V3)
   4. Palatoglossus – O: Inferior surface of palatine aponeurosis; I: Mucous membrane of tongue; N: Cranial portion of accessory nerve through CN X & pharyngeal plexus
3. The lingual tissue behind the sulcus terminalis (posterior 1/3 of tongue) is innervated for both taste and general sensory by the \_\_\_\_\_?
   1. Facial nerve – Innervates anterior 2/3 (taste)
   2. Lingual nerve – Innervates anterior 2/3 (general sensation)
   3. Glossopharyngeal nerve
   4. Vagus nerve –
4. Which of the following has both (1) Attachment for a vocal ligament and (2) has a muscular process for intrinsic muscles of the larynx?
   1. Hyoid bone – Numerous sites for muscle attachment
   2. Thyroid cartilage – shield like shape; composed of left and right laminae; superior thyroid notch; superior and inferior coruna (horns); Oblique line gives attachment to sternohyoid, thyrohyoid and inferior constrictor
   3. Cricoid cartilage – shaped like a signet ring; at level of C6; attached superior to thyroid cartilage by cricothyroid ligament
   4. Arytenoid cartilage
5. An intrinsic muscle of the larynx that Abducts the vocal ligaments would be the \_\_\_\_\_\_ muscle which is innervated by the \_\_\_\_\_ nerve.
   1. Posterior cricoarytenoid / recurrent laryngeal
   2. Posterior cricoarytenoid / external branch of superior laryngeal (innervates cricothyroid muscle)
   3. Cricothyroid muscle (Acts on cricothyroid joints to tilt lamina of cartilage backward and slide thyroid cartilage forward, ADducting vocal fold; innervated by external branch of superior laryngeal nerve) / Recurrent laryngeal nerve (Innervates mucous membrane below vocal folds)
   4. Cricothyroid / external branch of superior laryngeal (see above)
6. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the space between the TRUE vocal cords?
   1. Ventricle – On each side of larynx from vestibular folds (False cords) to vocal folds (True cords)
   2. Rima vestibule – Space between vestibular folds (F)
   3. Aditus – inlet / entrance of larynx
   4. Rima glottidis
7. The superior thyroid artery and internal branch of the superior laryngeal nerve pass through the\_\_\_\_\_\_?
   1. Quadrangular membrane – (thyrohyoid membrane???) connects thyroid cartilage to hyoid bone
   2. Conus elasticus – Arises from upper border of arch of cricoid cartilage; anteriorly, upper margins attach to thyroid cartilage; posteriorly, upper margins attach to arytenoids cartilages
   3. Cricothyroid ligament – Connects arch of cricoids to thyroid cartilage; during emergency respiratory obstruction, pierced to make temp airway
   4. Thyrohyoid membrane
8. Which of the following is in the nasal septum?
   1. Inferior concha – Lateral wall of nasal cavity
   2. Uncinate process – ridge located below the semilunar hiatus; part of middle meatus, which lies under the middle concha
   3. Vomer bone
   4. Ethmoid bulla – Part of middle meatus
9. The maxillary sinus drains into the \_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. Sphenoethmoidal recess – Sphenoid sinuses drain into this recess
   2. Superior meatus – no sinus drainage; Underlies superior concha
   3. Middle meatus
   4. Inferior meatus – Underlies inferior concha (separate bone); Nasolacrimal duct terminates in the inferior meatus
10. The nerve of the pterygoid canal is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. Chorda tympani nerve – Branch of facial nerve inside facial canal
    2. Vivdian nerve
    3. Nasopalatine nerve – Passes through sphenopalatine foramen; crosses roof of nasal cavity to reach nasal septum, which it supplies; then to incisive canal
    4. Opthalmic nerve – through cavernous sinus and superior orbital fissure

QUIZ #5

1. Which of the following has pterygoid plates as part of its architecture?
   1. Parietal – top of skull
   2. Sphenoid
   3. Temporal – Arcuate eminence, hiatus and canal for the greater and lesser petrosal nerves
   4. Zygomatic – Forms the prominence of the cheek; zygomatic arch
2. The maxillary nerve passes through the \_\_\_\_\_
   1. Foramen rotundum
   2. Foramen ovale – CN V (V3 – mandibular)
   3. Incisive foramen – (see #4 – sphenopalatine artery & nasopalatine nerve)
   4. Superior orbital fissue: CN III, IV, V (V1 - opthalmic), and VI; superior ophthalmic vein
3. The ophthalmic division of the trigeminal nerve passes through the
   1. Superior orbital fissure
4. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a passageway for vessels and nerves to pass across the hard palate between the nasal and oral cavities

Incisive foramen

1. The part of the mandible having the articular process is the
   1. Condylar process (posterior ramus) – articulates with maxilla
   2. Angle – portion between body and ramus
   3. Lingual – on inside of jaw (mandibular foramen)
   4. Coronoid process – anterior ramus
2. The sagittal suture is between the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. Frontal and parietal bones --- coronal suture
   2. Two parietal bones
   3. (two parietal bones and temporal bone and occiput – Lambdoid suture
3. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is part of the ethmoid bone
   1. Superior orbital fissure – sphenoid bone
   2. Anterior and posterior clinoid processes – sphenoid bone
   3. Inferior orbital fissure – between sphenoid and maxilla / ethmoid
   4. Crista galli (+ cribiform plate)
4. The middle meningeal artery passes through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. Foramen lacerum – nothing passes through this foramen
   2. Foramen spinosum
   3. Sylomastoid foramen – Facial nerve (CN VII)
   4. Sphenopalatine foramen – located in pterygopalatine fossa; to nasal cavity, medially
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ is part of the temporal bone, only!!!
   1. Inion – part of occipital bone
   2. Pterion – location where four bones (occipital, temporal, parietal, and frontal) come together
   3. Glabella – part of frontal bone
   4. Mastoid process
6. The jugular foramen is a passageway for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. Vagus nerve (+ CN IX, CN XI, and internal jugular vein)
   2. Facial nerve – passes through stylomastoid foramen
   3. Hypoglossal nerve – passes through hypoglossal canal
   4. Cervial sympathetic trunk – passes through carotid canal