**Quiz 1:**

**Anterior belly of digastrics**: Suprahyoid muscle

Insertion – internal surface of the mandible

Innervation – nerve to the mylohyoid off inferior alveolar nerve

**Thyrohyoid** – Infrahyoid (strap muscles)

Origin – thyroid cartilage

Insertion – hyoid bone

Innervation – C1-C2 via hypoglossal nerve

**Trapezius** –

Innervation – spinal accessory nerve

**Obicularis Oris:**

Closes mouth

**Procerus: VII**

**Risorius:**

Retracts angle of mouth

**Pterygomandibular Raphe:**

Origin of Buccinator and Superior Pharyngeal Constrictor

Attached to hamulus and mandible

**Philtrum:**

Vertical groove from upper lip to nasal septum

**Vestibule:**

Area of oral cavity between teeth and cheeks

**Mylohyoid Nerve:**

Innervates the mylohyoid (CN V)

**Facial Nerve: VII**

Innervates – Posterior belly of digastrics, stylohyoid, platysma

**Lingual Nerve: V**

Passes between the mylohyoid and hypoglossal muscles

**Vagus Nerve:**

In carotid sheath with **internal jugular vein** and common carotid

Branches: Superior Laryngeal nerve – External branch innervates cricothyroid

Internal Branch – Through thyrohyoid membrane – Sensory to Laryngeal mucosa above true vocal cords

Pharyngeal Branch – Motor to pharyngeal muscles, sensory to pharyngeal mucus membranes

Recurrent Laryngeal Branch – Motor to vocal muscles, sensory to mucus membrane below true vocal cords

**Hypoglossal Nerve: VII**

Carries branches of C1-C2 to ansa cervicalis – thyrohyoid muscle, geniohyoid

**Trigeminal Nerve:** Sensory to face

Opthalmic Division V1 – Frontal: Supraorbital, supratrochlear; lacrimal, infratrochlear, external nasal

Maxillary Division V2 – Infraorbital, zygomaticotemporal, zygomaticofacial

Mandibular Division V3 – Auriculotemporal, buccal, **mental –** off inferior alveolar, supplies chin and lip

**Ansa Cervicalis:**

Innervates Infrahyoid muscles: sternohyoid, sternothyroid, thryohyoid, omohyoid

Loop on anterior surface of internal jugular: Decendens Hypoglossi (C1-C2) superior root (with hypoglossal nerve), Descendens Cervicalis (C2-C3) inferior root

**Glassopharyngeal Nerve: IX**

Carotid sinus and body

**Anterior Primary Rami of C2-C3:**

Lesser occipital and Greater Auricular Nerves

**Common Carotid:**

In carotid sheath with **internal jugular** **vein** and vagus nerve

Upper level of thyroid divides into: Internal and External carotids

-Carotid body: O2 levels, to medulla via glassopharyngeal and vagus nerves

-Carotid sinus: Blood pressure, to medulla via glassopharyngeal

**Quiz 2:**

**Mastoid process: temporal bone**

**Condylar process: mandible**

Posterior border of infratemporal fossa

Insertion of Lateral Pterygoid muscle

**Acromion process:**

**Foramen Ovale:**

**Mandibular Foramen:**

Inferior alveolar nerve passes through

**Foramen Rotundum:**

**Medial Pterygoid:**

Origin – medial surface of lateral pterygoid plate

Insertion – medial surface of ramus and angle of mandible

Innervation – Main trunk mandibular division (V3) trigeminal nerve

Action – Closes mouth

**Masseter:**

Origin – zygomatic arch

Insertion – lateral surface of ramus and angle of mandible

Action – closes mouth

**Temporalis:**

Origin – temporal fossa

Insertion – coronoid process of mandible

Action – closes mouth

**Chorda Tympani:** submandibular ganglion

In infratemporal fossa joins (?) lingual nerve

Preganglionic parasympathetic fibers and taste fibers for anterior 2/3 of tongue

**Greater Petrosal Nerve:**

**Auriculotemporal Nerve:**

Posterior division of Mandibular (V3) branch Trigeminal Nerve

1-4 roots; if two they will encircle the middle meningeal artery

Receives postganglionic parasympathetic fibers from Otic Ganglion (to Parotid Gland)

**Lingual Nerve:**

Receives the chorda tympani nerve – preganglionic parasympathetic – Geniculate Ganglion

**Inferior Alveolar Nerve:**

Gives off nerve to mylohyoid

Sensory to lower teeth and skin on chin via mental nerve

**Sella turcica:**

Diaphragma sellae forms the roof

**Petrous Layer:**

**Arachnoid granulations:**

Project into dural sinuses to return CSF to blood

**Cavernous Sinus:**

Each side of sella turcica. Flows into inferior petrosal sinus to jugular vein

**Sigmoid Sinus:**

Connects transverse sinuses with internal jugular vein

**Falx cerebelli:**

Between cerebral hemispheres

**Tentorium Cerebelli:**

Separates occipital lobes of cerebrum from cerebellum

**Mesensephalon:**

Midbrain. CN 3 and 4

**Metencephalon:**

Pons and cerebellum. CN 5-8

**Myelencephalon:**

Medulla. CN 9-12

**Vertebral Arteries:**

Enter cranium through foramen magnum.

Form basilar artery

**Middle Cerebral Arteries:**

Largest of two terminal branches of the internal carotid artery

**Anterior Cerebral Arteries:**

Smaller of two terminal branches of the internal carotid artery.

Anterior communicating artery

**Quiz 3:**

**Optic: II**

Sensory – exits through optic foramen

Sensory – three branches

Lacrimal: through superior orbital fissure outside of tendinous ring; receives postganglionic parasympathetic fibers from zygomatic nerve

Frontal: largest; through superior orbital fissure outside of tendinous ring; Divides into supraorbital and supratrochlear nerves

Nasociliary: though sof and outside ring; Long and short ciliary terminal branches; post and ant ethmoidal and infratrochlear.

**Ciliary Ganglion:**

Parasympathetic preganglionic fibers from CN III

Postganglionic pass from ganglion as postganglionic (short ciliary Nerves) - - -MOTOR (constrict pupil)

Long ciliary nerves – pass through ganglion without synapsing (sympathetic vasomotor)

**Occulomotor Nerve: III**

Enters through superior orbital division and through common tendinous ring.

Superior division: SR and levator palpebrae superioris

Inferior division: MR, IR, IO, ciliary ganglion

**Lacrimal Papillae:**

Medial angle of eye

**Nasolacrimal duct:**

Opening in inferior meatus of nasal cavity - - tears drain through

**Lacrimal Duct:**

Drain the lacrimal gland

**Canthus:**

Medial or lateral angle of palpebral fissure

**Piriform Recesses:**

Situated on both sides of the larynx

**Stylopharyngeus:**

Origin: styloid process

Enters pharynx between superior and middle constrictors

Innervation: glossopharyngeal nerve

Superior Laryngeal Nerve:

Internal branch – pierces thyrohyoid membrane; sensory and parasymp to supraglottic mucosa

External branch – motor to cricothyroid and inferior pharyngeal constrictors