

**READING HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF HEALTH SCIENCES
MEDICAL IMAGING PROGRAM
CROSS SECTIONAL ANATOMY--2021**

*This study guide is to be completed and submitted to the MI262 associated assignment drop box **by 10/29/21 10:00AM***

***Please click on the box next to each question to insert your answer.*

NECK ANATOMY REVIEW

1. The ___ ___ gland drains secretions by the submandibular (Wharton's) duct to an opening in the anterior floor of the mandible and is located inferior to the mandible and about the size of a walnut.
2. The Geniohyoid and Genioglossus muscles are better known by what common name?
3. The _____ muscle begins at the sternum and clavicle and attaches to the mastoid process of the temporal bone aiding in the bending and rotating motion of the head.
4. The cervical spine consists of seven vertebral bodies. The first two are commonly known as the _____ and the _____.
5. The function of this structure is to close the opening to the larynx when food or drink is moved down the pharynx.
6. The bony prominence arising from the superior portion of the second vertebral body of the cervical spine is commonly known as the _____.
7. The vertebral arteries ascend through the _____.
8. This structure carries fluid from the interstitial spaces and filters this fluid eliminating harmful foreign particles before being emptied into the venous blood supply.
9. Identify the name of the joints that are formed between the superior and inferior articular processes of C3-C6.
10. What vein can be seen just medial to the parotid gland?

11. The hyoid bone is important for what two functions?
12. List the three divisions of the pharynx and their approximate locations:
13. These are known as the false vocal cords.
14. Which cartilages sit on top of the posterior portion of the cricoid?
15. This bone is located below the mandible around C3 and is U-shaped attaching to the larynx by ligaments.
16. At what vertebral level does the esophagus begin?
17. This structure extends from the inferior-posterior area of the mentum to the hyoid bone and aids with the motion of raising the hyoid bone and depressing the mandible.
18. Describe the location of the trachea.
19. Identify the cervical level that would include the most prominent spinous process.
20. What is the tubular structure that starts at the base of the skull and ends at C6 and becomes continuous with the esophagus?
21. Which single, triangular-shaped cartilage wraps completely around the airway?
22. What is the space in the larynx which is bounded by the vestibular folds and vocal folds?
23. Which U-shaped gland has a right and left lobe and lies inferior to the larynx and aids in hormone production that can influence the following: metabolism, growth and development, and body temperature?

24. Which arteries supply blood to the external head?
25. Identify the joint that describes the articulation of the base of the skull with the first cervical vertebra.
26. This is the main airway extending from the larynx to the main bronchi.
27. Which veins drain blood from the exterior cranium (scalp) and deep structures within the facial area?
28. What is the medical term for the voice box?
29. Describe the appearance and location of the thyroid cartilage.
30. List the 3 glands that produce saliva along with their locations.
31. At what vertebral level does the carotid artery bifurcate?
32. Which artery supplies blood to the anterior and middle cerebrum?
33. Which arteries form the basilar artery, which supplies blood to the posterior brain?
34. This structure is located between the base of the skull and the thoracic spine and has the largest vertebral foramina of the spine.
35. What is the location of the cervical lymph nodes?
36. This structure extends from the superior-posterior aspect of the mentum and inserts at the hyoid forming much of the musculature of the tongue.
37. Which veins drain blood from brain, face and neck and join with the subclavian veins to form the brachiocephalic veins?

38. Identify the cervical vertebra that has an anterior and posterior arch.