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 11/10/21 10:00AM***

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

Head Anatomy Review

1. This structure separates the cerebrum and cerebellum and is shaped like a tent.
   Tentorium Cerebelli

2. This fissure separates the frontal and parietal lobes from the temporal lobes.
   .Sylvian Fissure

3. This C-shaped structure sits directly above the lateral ventricles and connects the left and right hemispheres of the cerebrum.
   Corpus Callosum

4. This is a network of veins in the sides of each ventricle that aid in the production of CSF which surrounds and protects the brain and spinal cord.
   Choroid Plexus

5. Identify the structure that is located within the cerebrum and is responsible for housing the location of CSF production, CSF transportation, and CSF removal.
   Ventricles

6. Describe the location of the Greater and Lesser wings of the sphenoid in relation to the sella turcica.
   Lesser Wing: anterior and superior to sella turcica
   Greater Wing: posterior and inferior to sella turcica

7. Another name for Cheek bone is?
   Zygomatics

8. What are the three main parts of the brain?
   Brain Stem, Cerebrum, Cerebellum

9. This is the largest and strongest facial bone.
   Mandible

10. This structure separates the cerebellum into right and left halves.
    Flax Cerebelli

11. CSF is produced by this network of veins.

Choroid Plexus

12. Which pair of flat bones form much of the lateral walls and roof of the cranium?
    Parietal

13. Where is the pituitary gland found?
    Sella Turcica

14. Which foramen is the largest and is found in the occipital bone?
    Foramen Magnum

15. What structure separates the anterior horns of the lateral ventricles?
    Septum Pellucidun

16. This portion of the ethmoid bone is filled with perforations that transmit olfactory nerves to cranial nerves.
    Cribriform Plate

17. List the three parts of the corpus callosum and their location.
    Genu: anterior
    Body: middle
    Splenium: posterior

18. These 2 bones form the inferior lateral walls of the cranium and much of the cranial floor.
    Temporal

19. What is the function of the nasal conchae?
    Provide circulation and filtration of air before it reaches the lung

20. This connects the Pituitary to the Hypothalamus.
    Infundibulum

21. This fissure divides the brain into right and left cerebral hemispheres.
    Longitudinal Fissure

22. Which bone is considered the “keystone” of the cranium?
    Sphenoid

23. Which facial bone articulates with all of the others (except for the mandible)?
    Sphenoid

24. What is the largest portion of the brain that is divided into right and left hemispheres?
    Cerebrum

25. What landmark can be used to check for midline shift?

Septum Pellucidum

26. This portion of the ethmoid bone is located below the cribriform plate and joins with the vomer and septal cartilage to separate the nasal cavity into halves.
Perpendicular Plate

27. This structure, which means “bridge”, is found between the clivus and the cerebellum.
Pons

28. This is considered the “master gland” of the body.
Pituitary Gland

29. These are 2 seashell shaped bones on either side of the ethmoid.
Nasal Conchae

30. This part of the brain stem connects the brain to the spinal cord.
Medulla Oblongata

31. This is the midline connection for the cerebellum.
Vermis

32. These sinuses are located on each side superior to the maxilla.
Maxillary Sinus

33. This lobe of the brain is found posterior to the central sulcus and above the Sylvian fissure.
Parietal Lobe

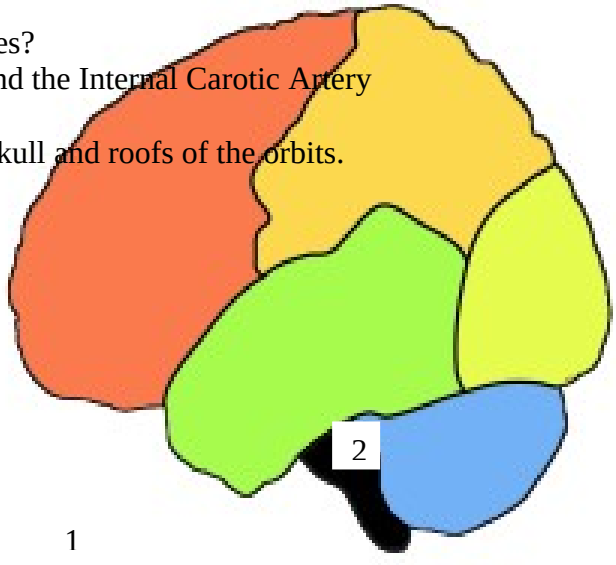
34. List the main arteries which supply blood to the COW:
Vertebral Artery

35. List the main arteries which supply blood to the brain:
Vertebral Artery and Internal Carotid Artery

36. The Circle of Willis is formed by what arteries?
Cerebral Artery, Communicating Artery, and the Internal Carotic Artery

37. This structure forms the anterior part of the skull and roofs of the orbits.
Frontal Lobe

38. Identify the following numbers 1-5



1. Frontal Lobe
2. Parietal Lobe
3. Temporal Lobe
4. Occipital Lobe
5. Cerebellum