

**READING HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF HEALTH SCIENCES
MEDICAL IMAGING PROGRAM
CROSS SECTIONAL ANATOMY--2022**

Complete and submit this study guide to Heather via e-mail [by 11/9/22 10:00AM](mailto:heather@readinghospital.edu)

***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.
2. This fissure separates the frontal and parietal lobes from the temporal lobes.
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3. This C-shaped structure sits directly above the lateral ventricles and connects the left and right hemispheres of the cerebrum.
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.
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.
6. Describe the location of the Greater and Lesser wings of the sphenoid in relation to the sella turcica.
7. Another name for Cheek bone is?
8. What are the three main parts of the brain?
9. This is the largest and strongest facial bone.
10. This structure separates the cerebellum into right and left halves.
11. CSF is produced by this network of veins.

12. Which pair of flat bones form much of the lateral walls and roof of the cranium?
13. Where is the pituitary gland found?
14. Which foramen is the largest and is found in the occipital bone?
15. What structure separates the anterior horns of the lateral ventricles?
16. This portion of the ethmoid bone is filled with perforations that transmit olfactory nerves to cranial nerves.
17. List the three parts of the corpus callosum and their location.
18. These 2 bones form the inferior lateral walls of the cranium and much of the cranial floor.
19. What is the function of the nasal conchae?
20. This connects the Pituitary to the Hypothalamus.
21. This fissure divides the brain into right and left cerebral hemispheres.
22. Which bone is considered the “keystone” of the cranium?
23. Which facial bone articulates with all of the others (except for the mandible)?
24. What is the largest portion of the brain that is divided into right and left hemispheres?
25. What landmark can be used to check for midline shift?
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.

27. This structure, which means “bridge”, is found between the clivus and the cerebellum.
28. This is considered the “master gland” of the body.
29. These are 2 seashell shaped bones on either side of the ethmoid.
30. This part of the brain stem connects the brain to the spinal cord.
31. This is the midline connection for the cerebellum.
32. These sinuses are located on each side superior to the maxilla.
33. This lobe of the brain is found posterior to the central sulcus and above the Sylvian fissure.
34. List the main arteries which supply blood to the COW:
35. List the main arteries which supply blood to the brain:
36. The Circle of Willis is formed by what arteries?
37. This structure forms the anterior part of the skull and roofs of the orbits

38. Identify the following numbers 1-5

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

