Skull & Scalp

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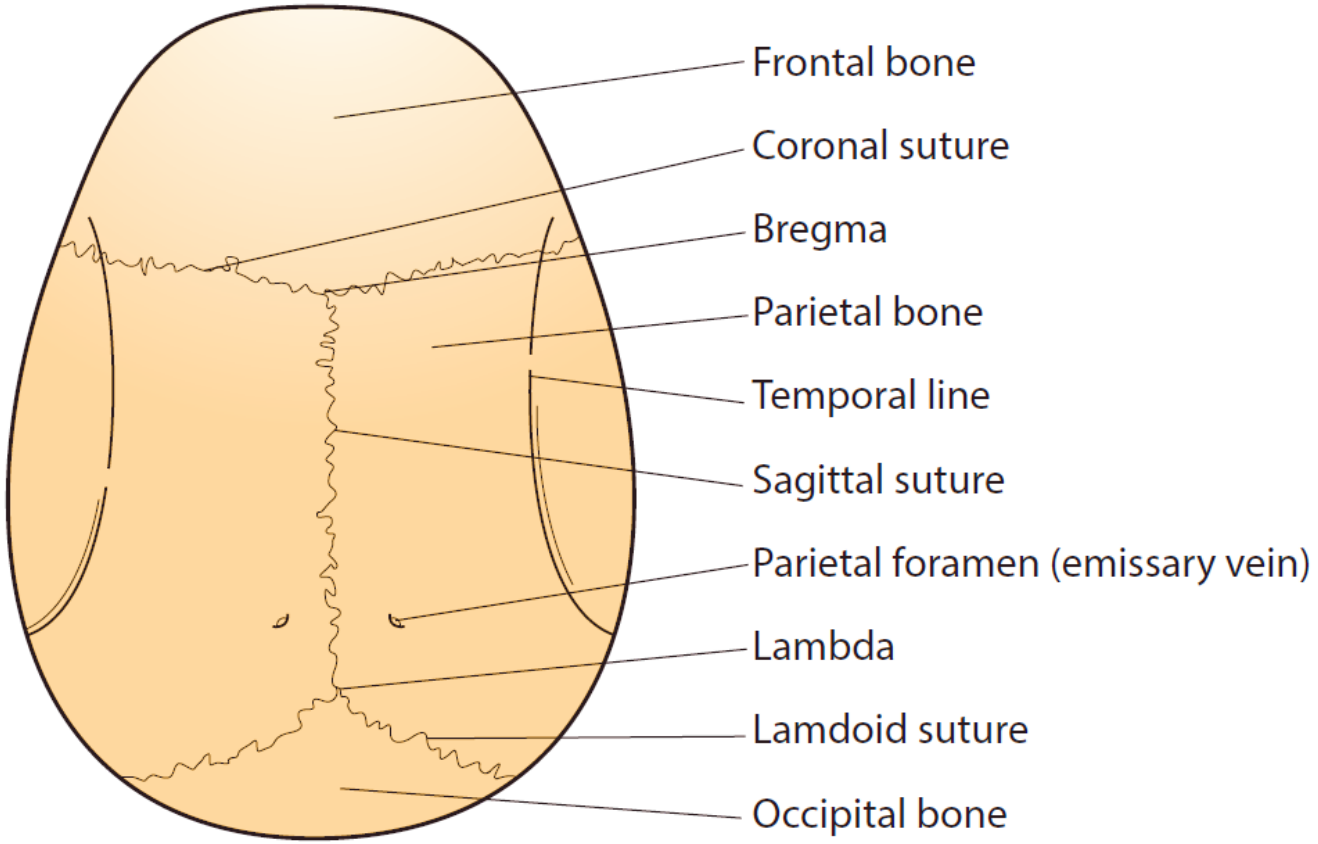
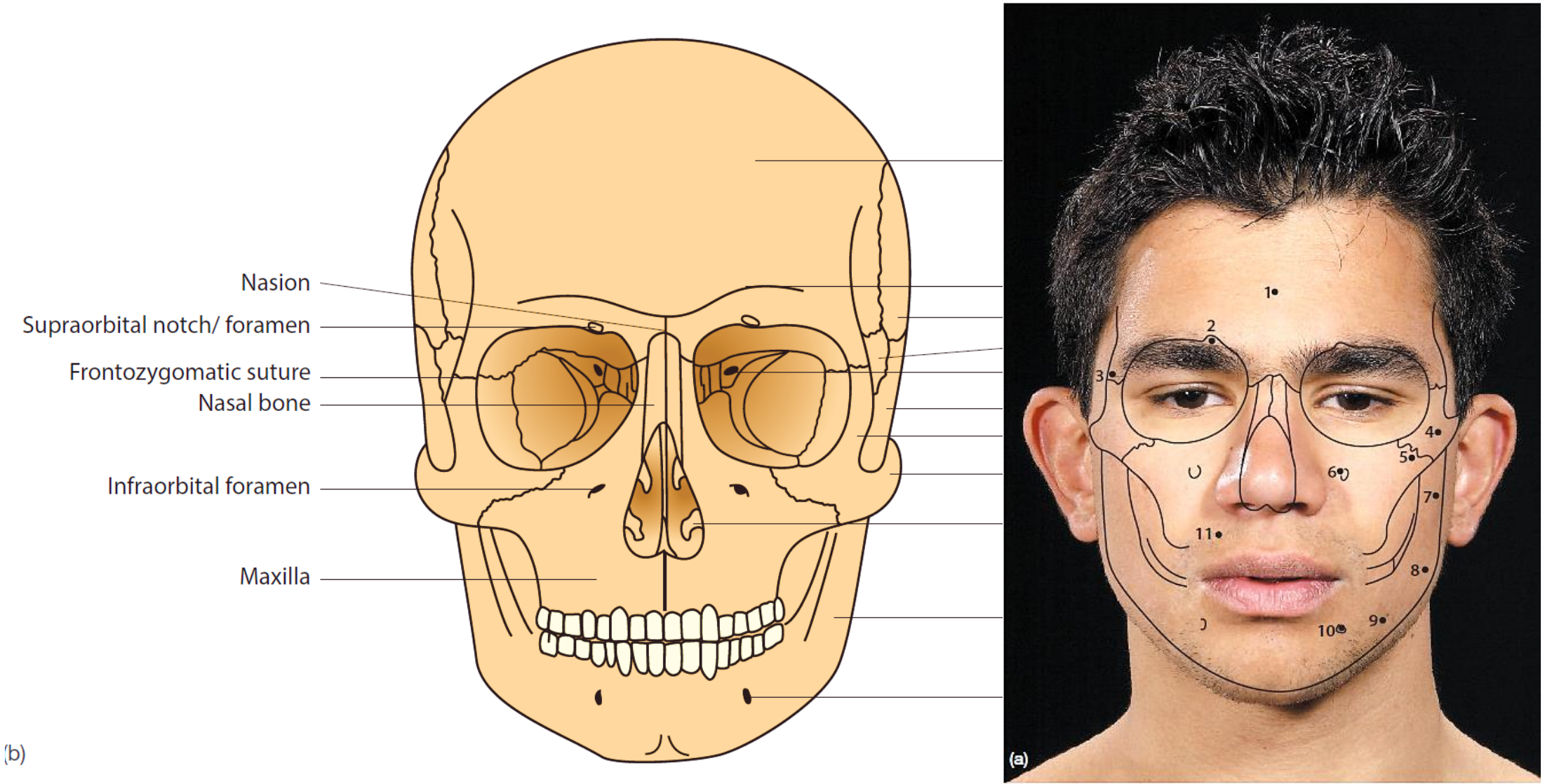
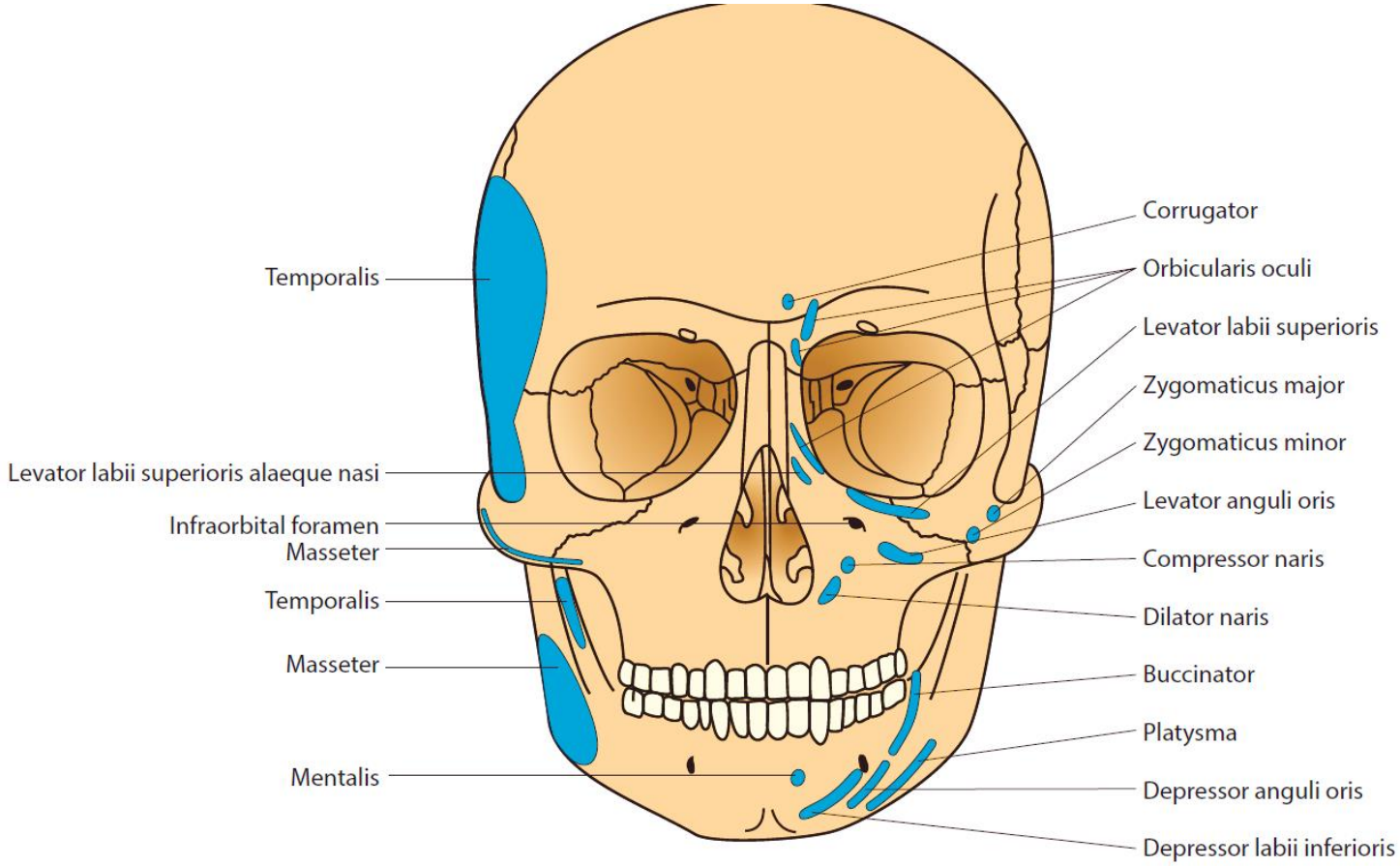
Bones and sutures of vault



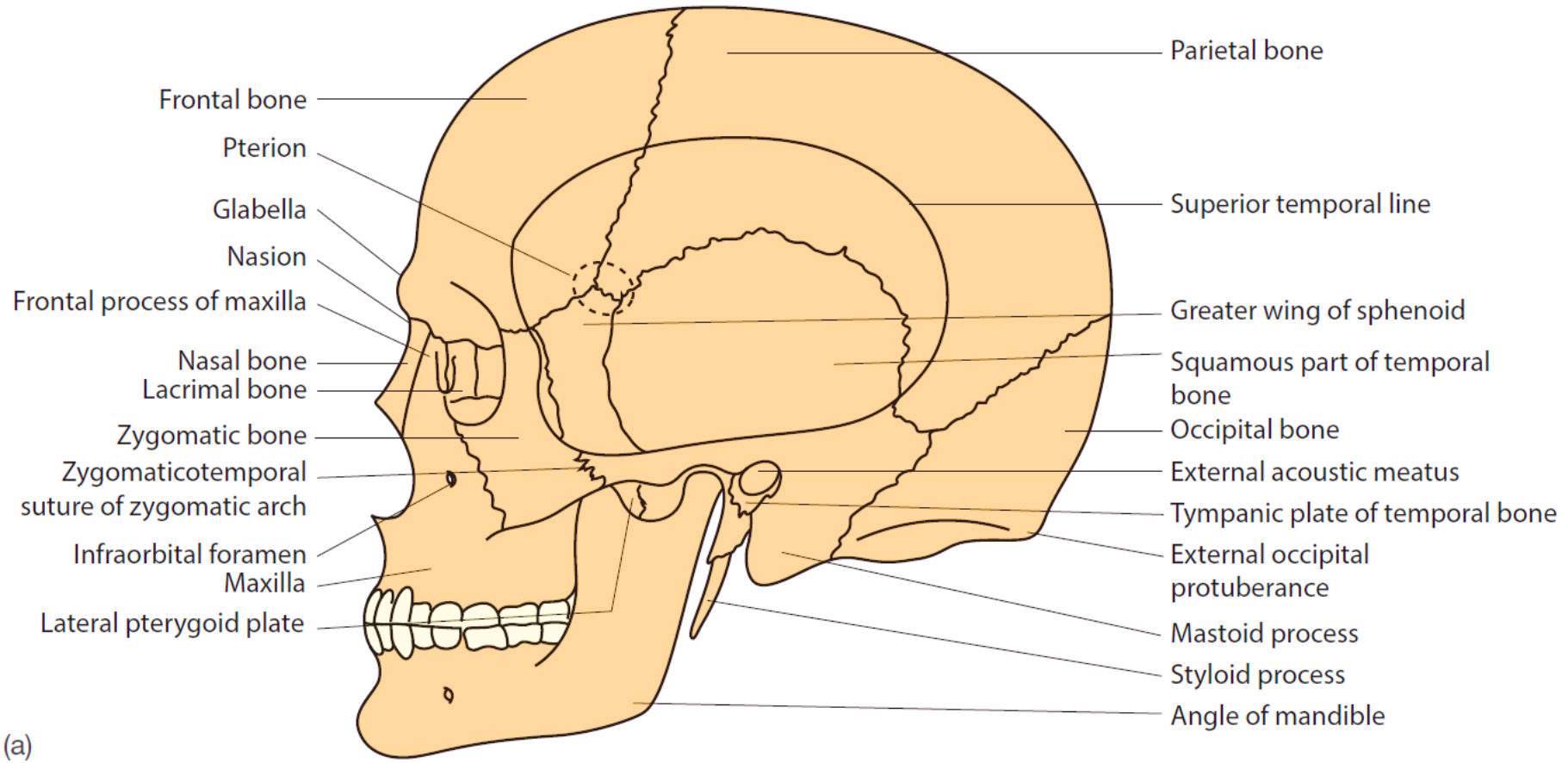
Skull – anterior view



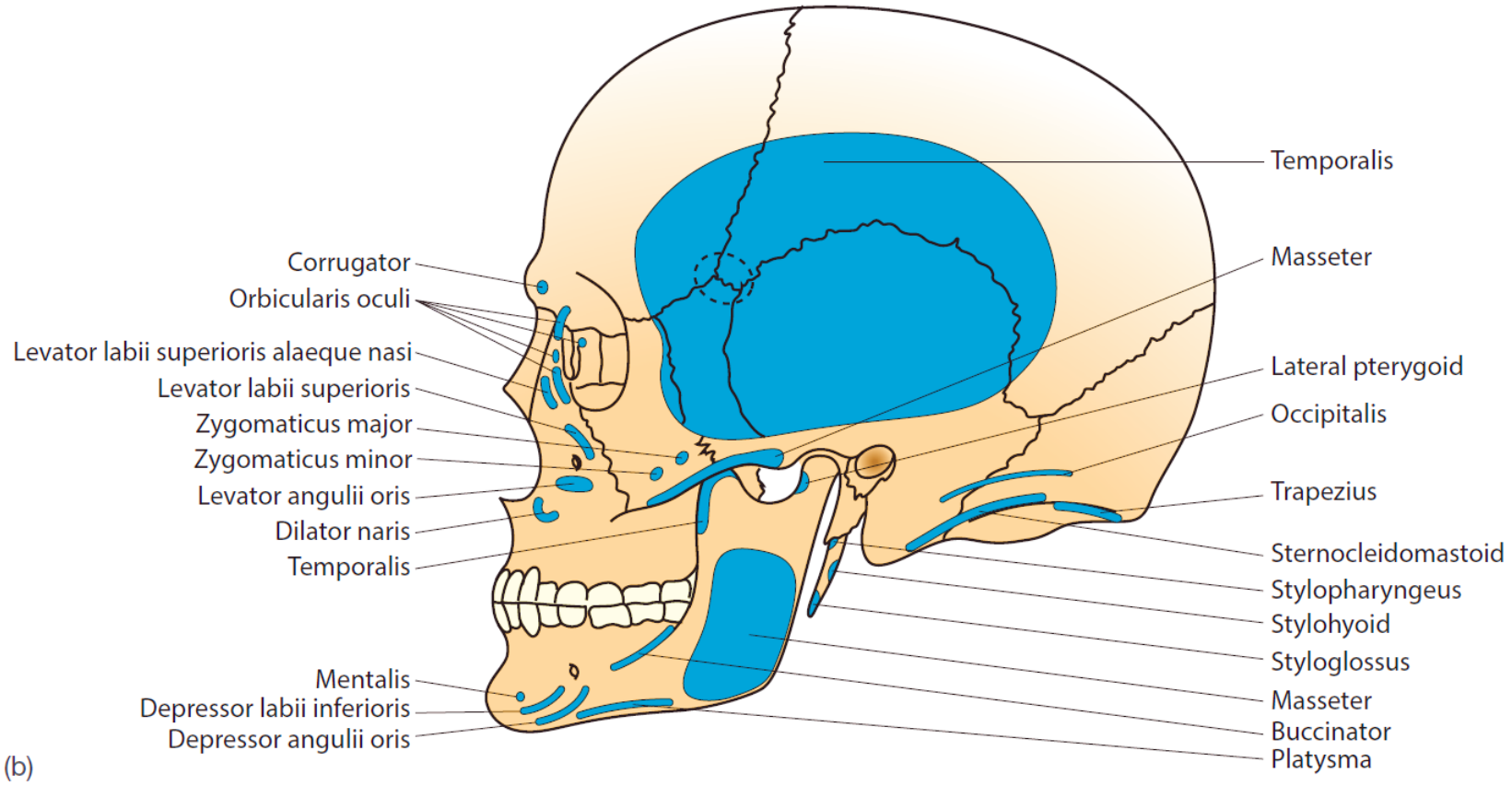
Anterior view showing muscle attachments



Lateral aspect of the skull



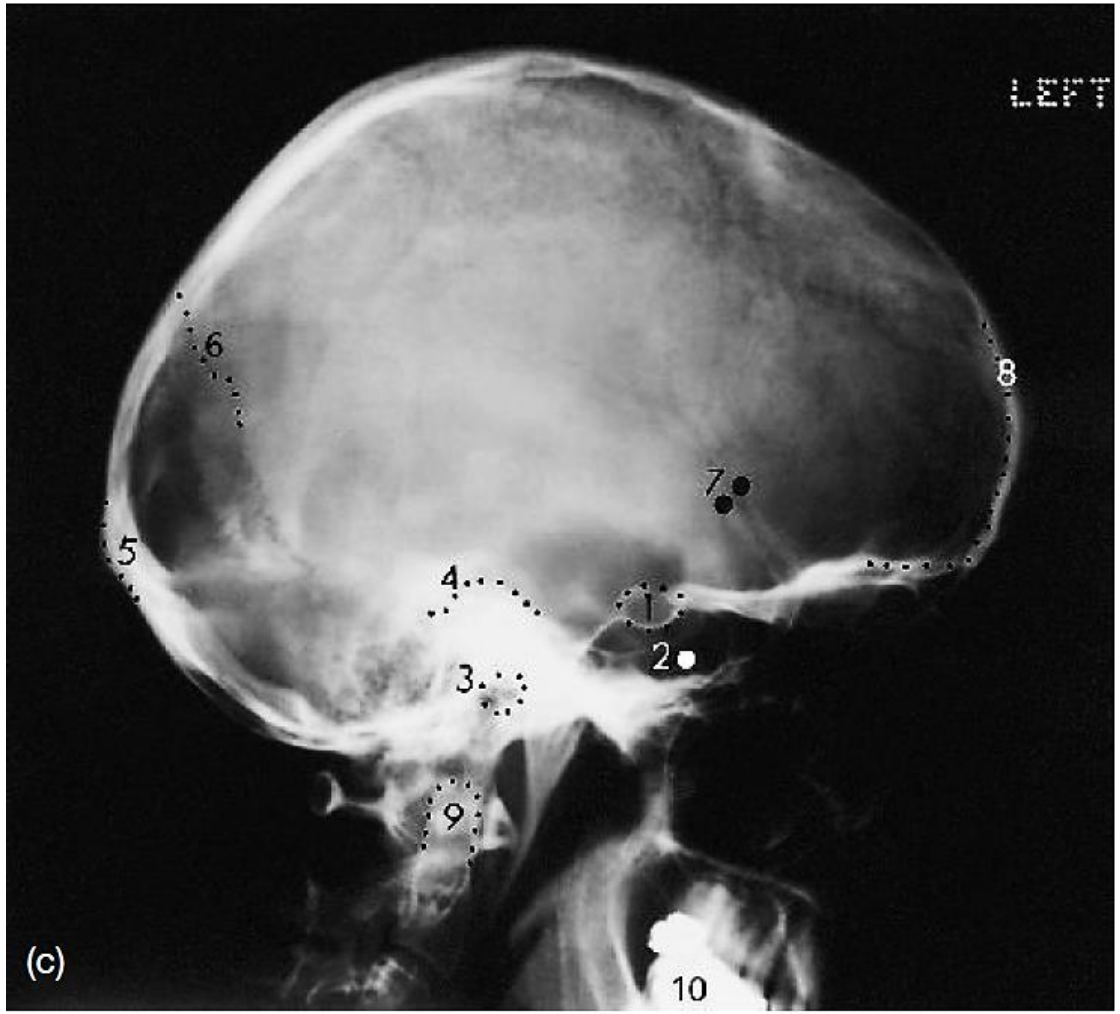
Muscle attachments



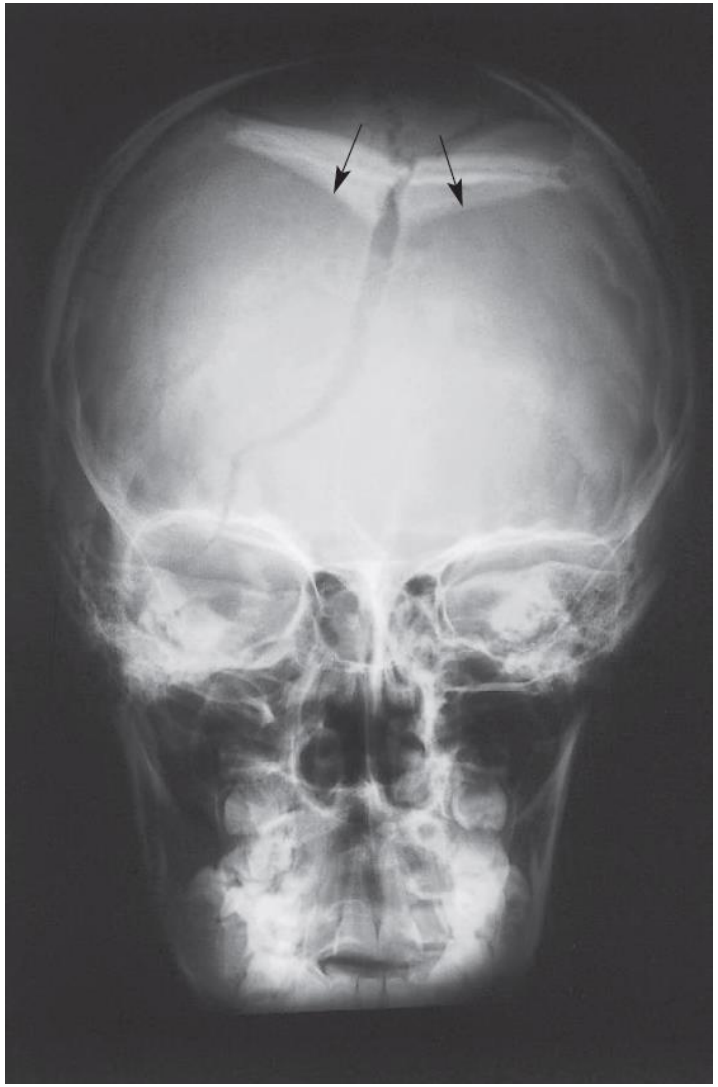
(b)

X-ray

1. pituitary fossa;
2. sphenoidal air sinus;
3. external acoustic (auditory) meatus;
4. petrous temporal bone;
5. external occipital
6. protuberance;
7. parieto-occipital suture;
8. meningeal vessel
9. markings;
10. frontal bone;
11. dens of axis;
12. dental fillings

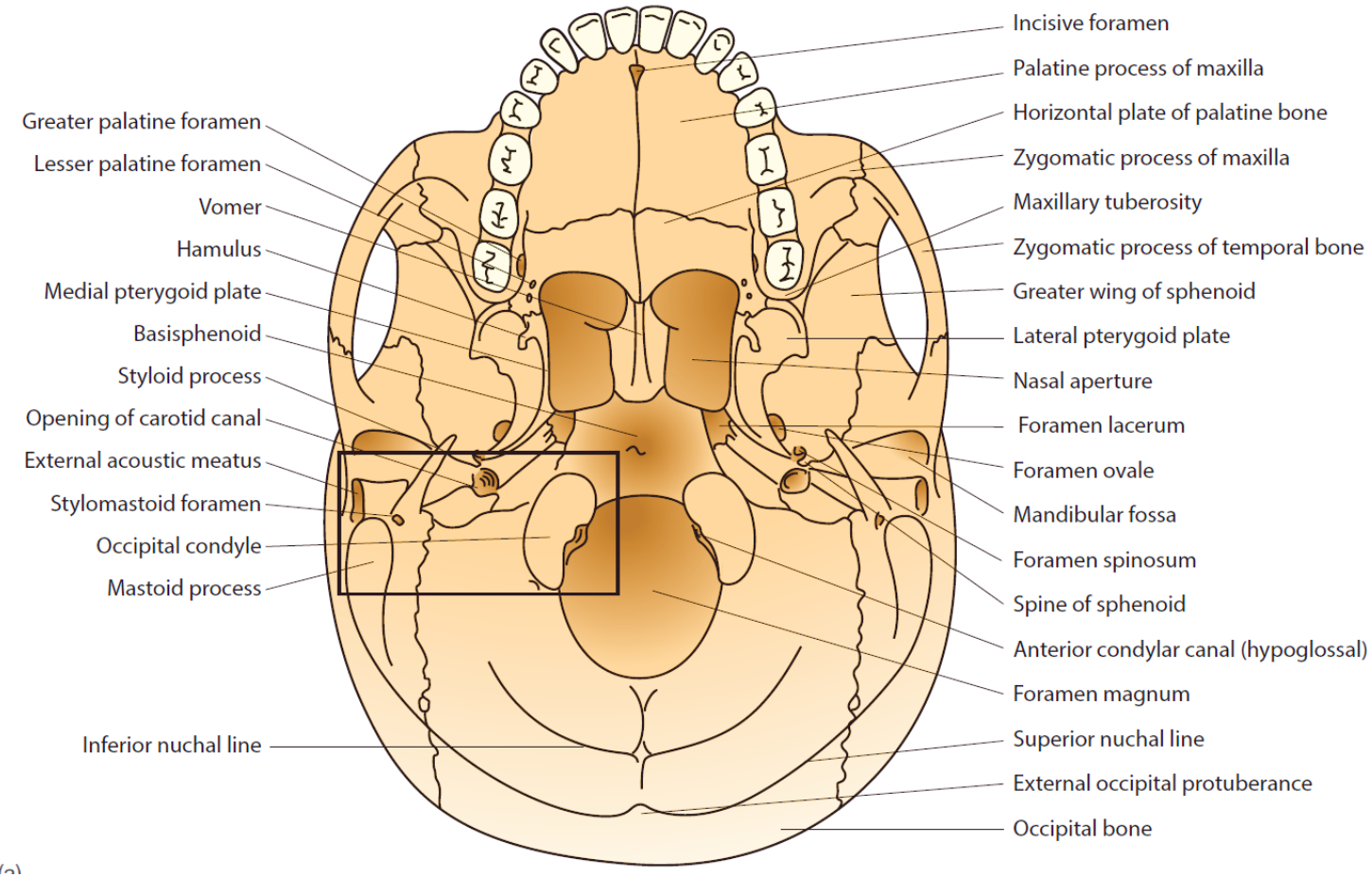


Depressed fracture of the skull (arrows)

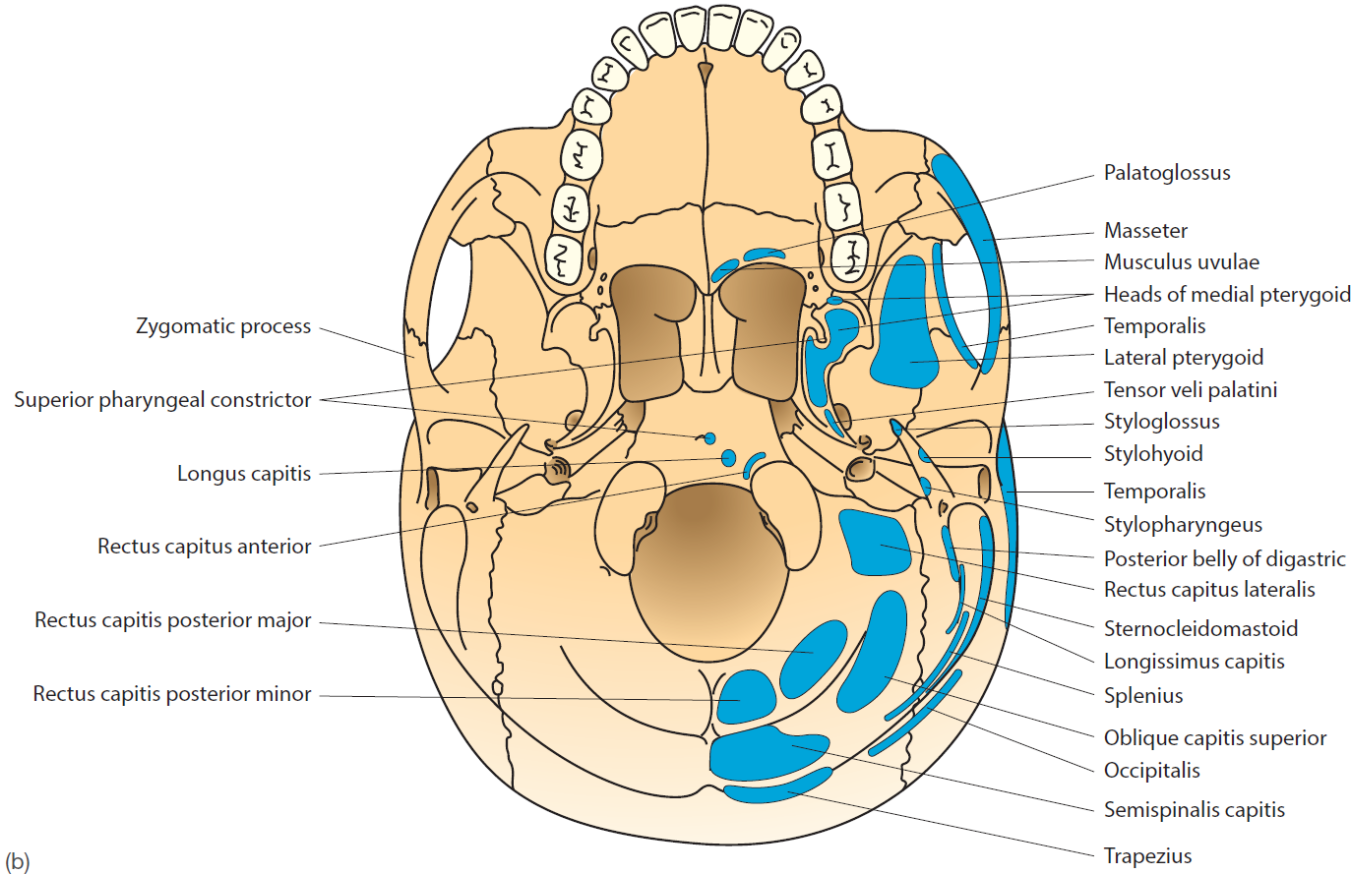


Extradural haematoma (arrows) showing a cerebral shift – the dotted line shows the midline shift

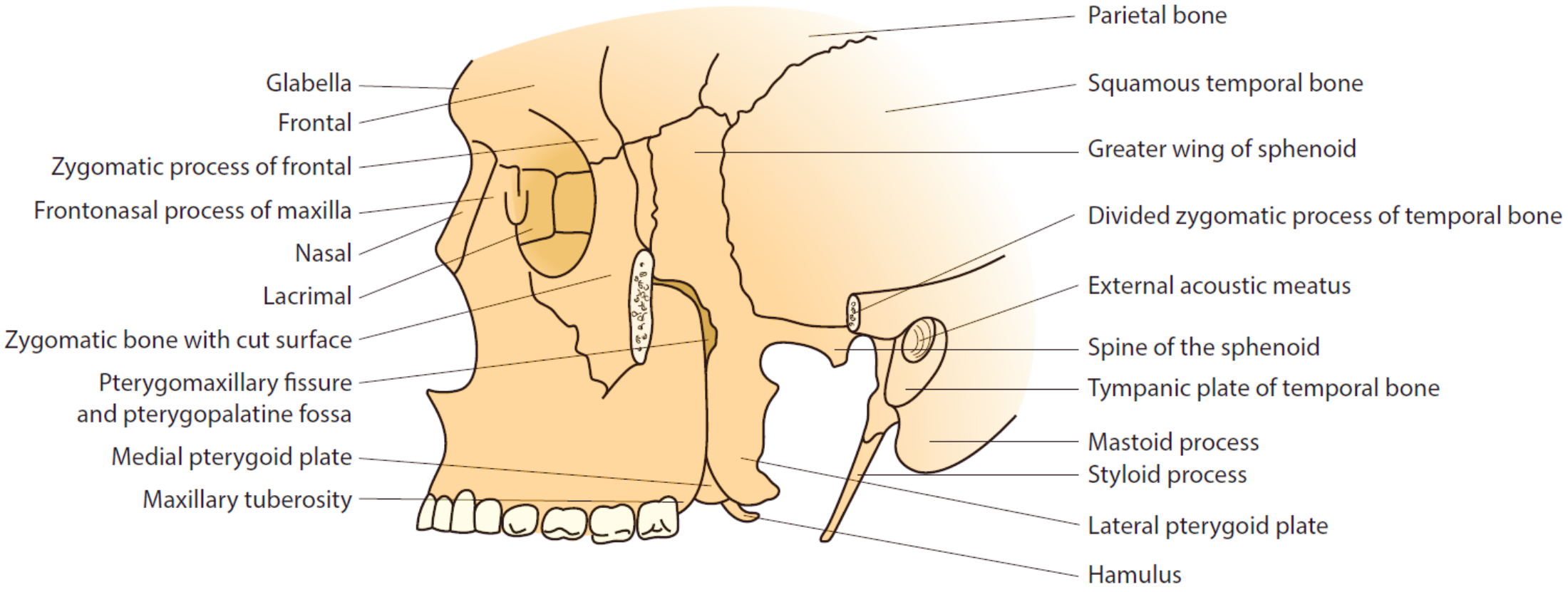
Inferior aspect of skull



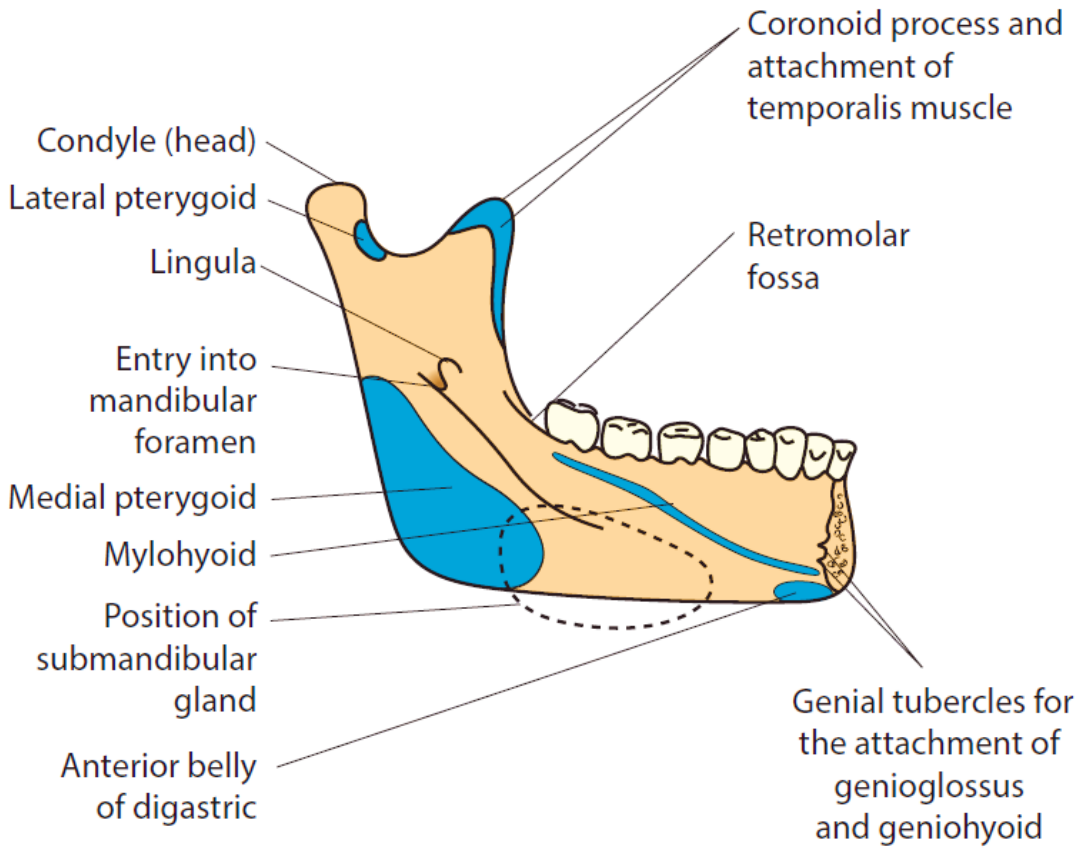
muscle attachments



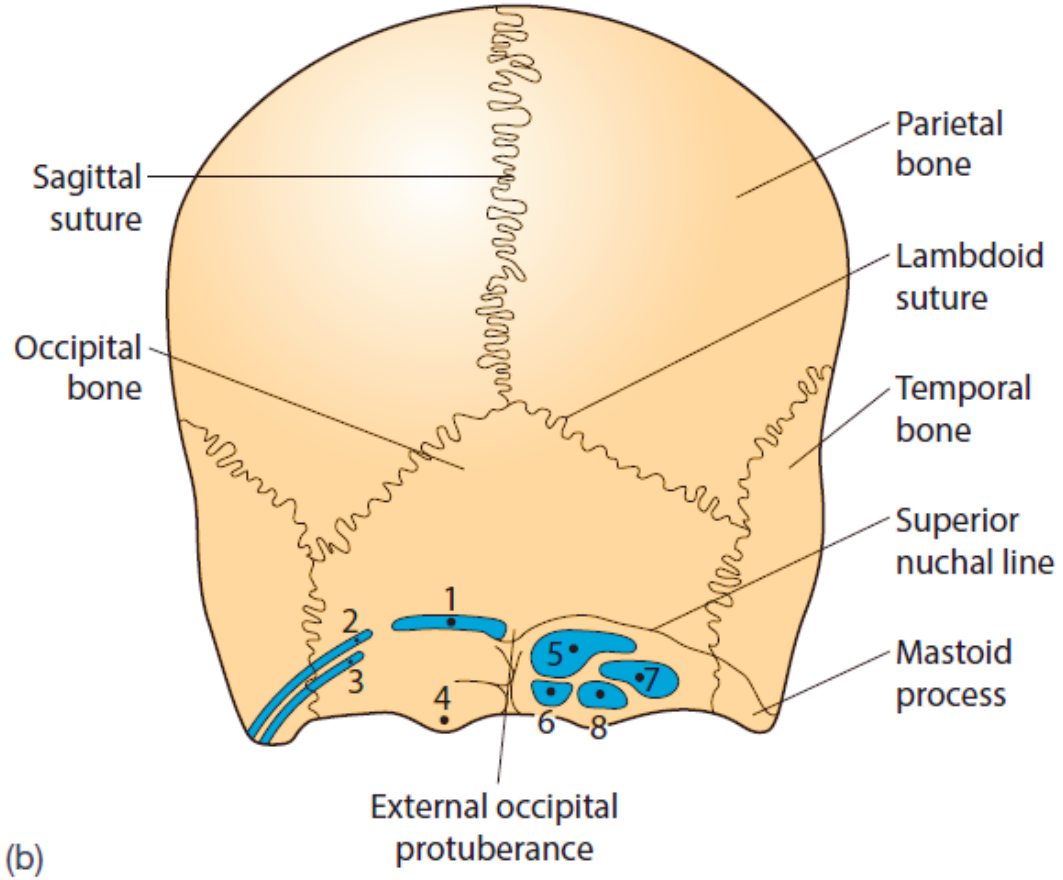
Lateral view of the skull showing the styloid process and pterygoid plate



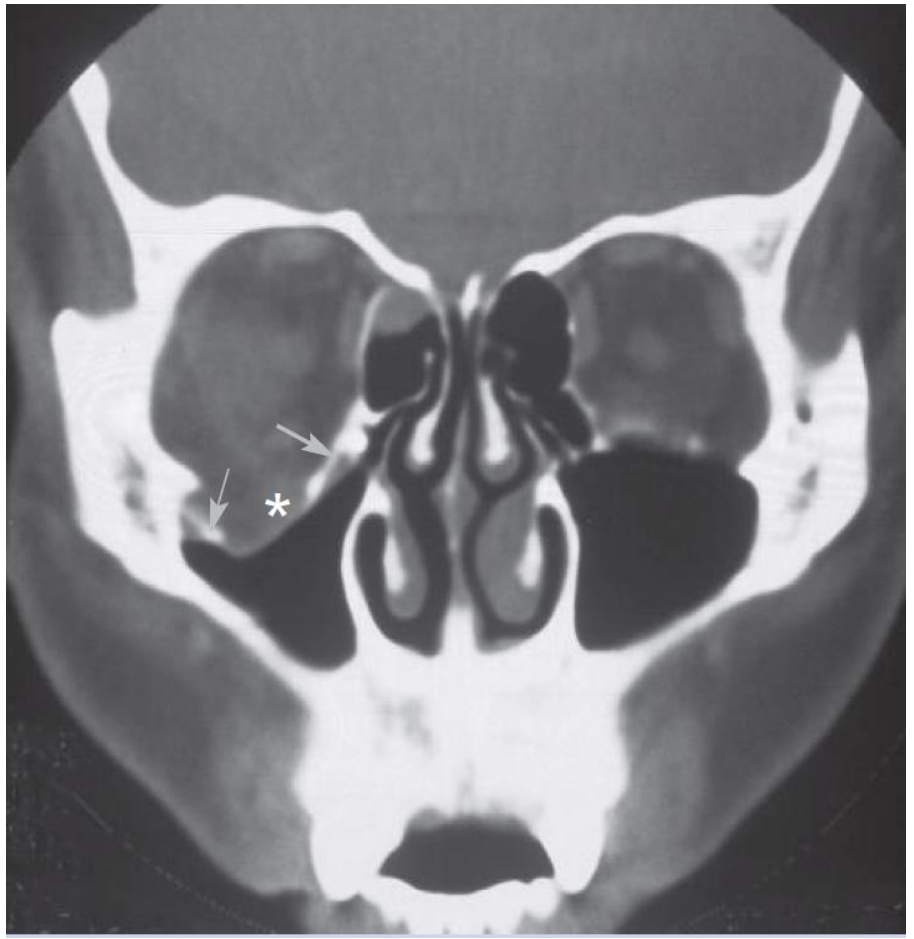
Mandible – medial aspect showing the muscle attachments



Posterior aspect of the skull, showing the bones and muscle attachments

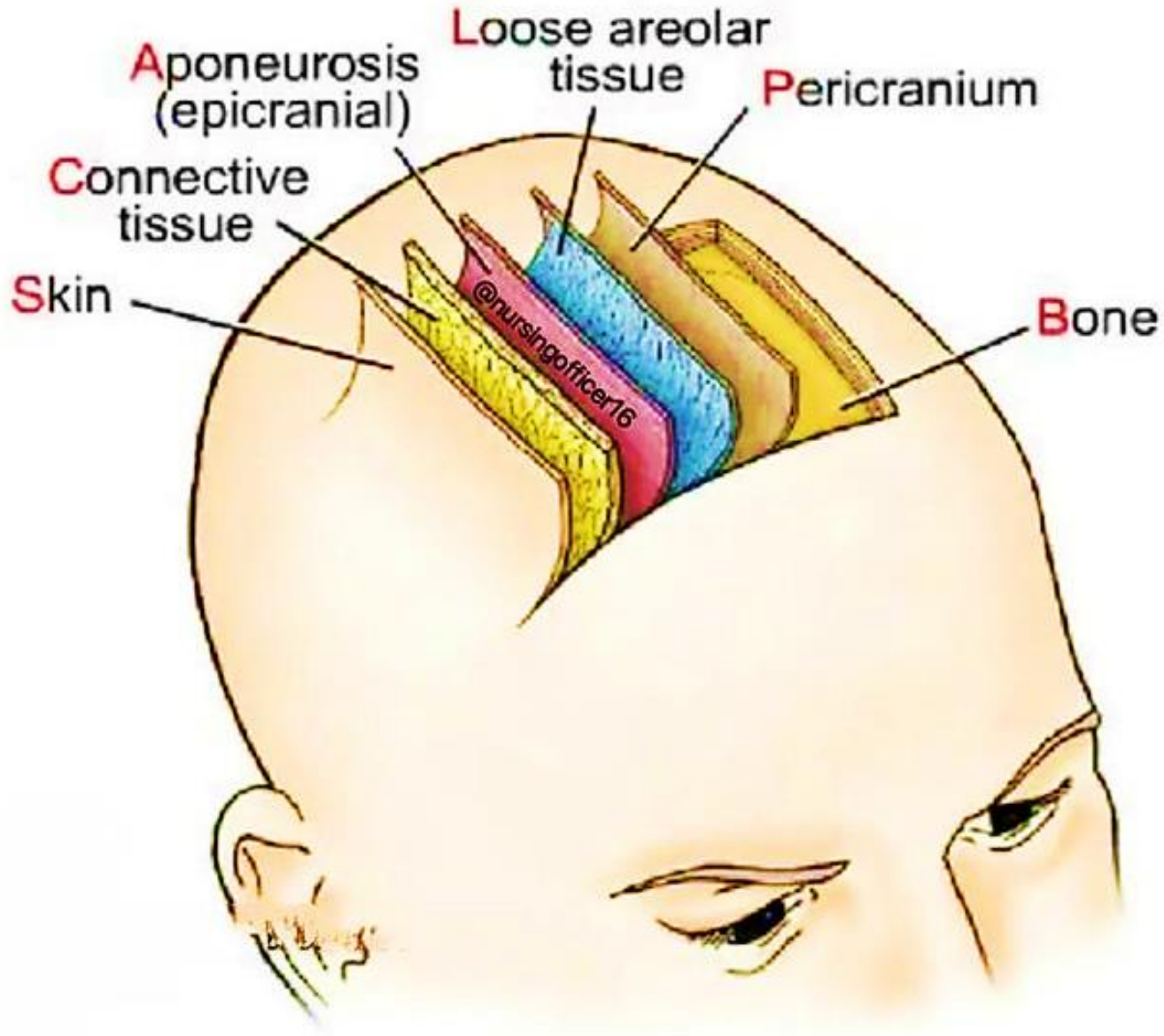


Coronal CT scan of face showing a ‘blow-out’ orbital floor fracture (arrows) with protrusion of orbital contents into the maxillary sinus (*)

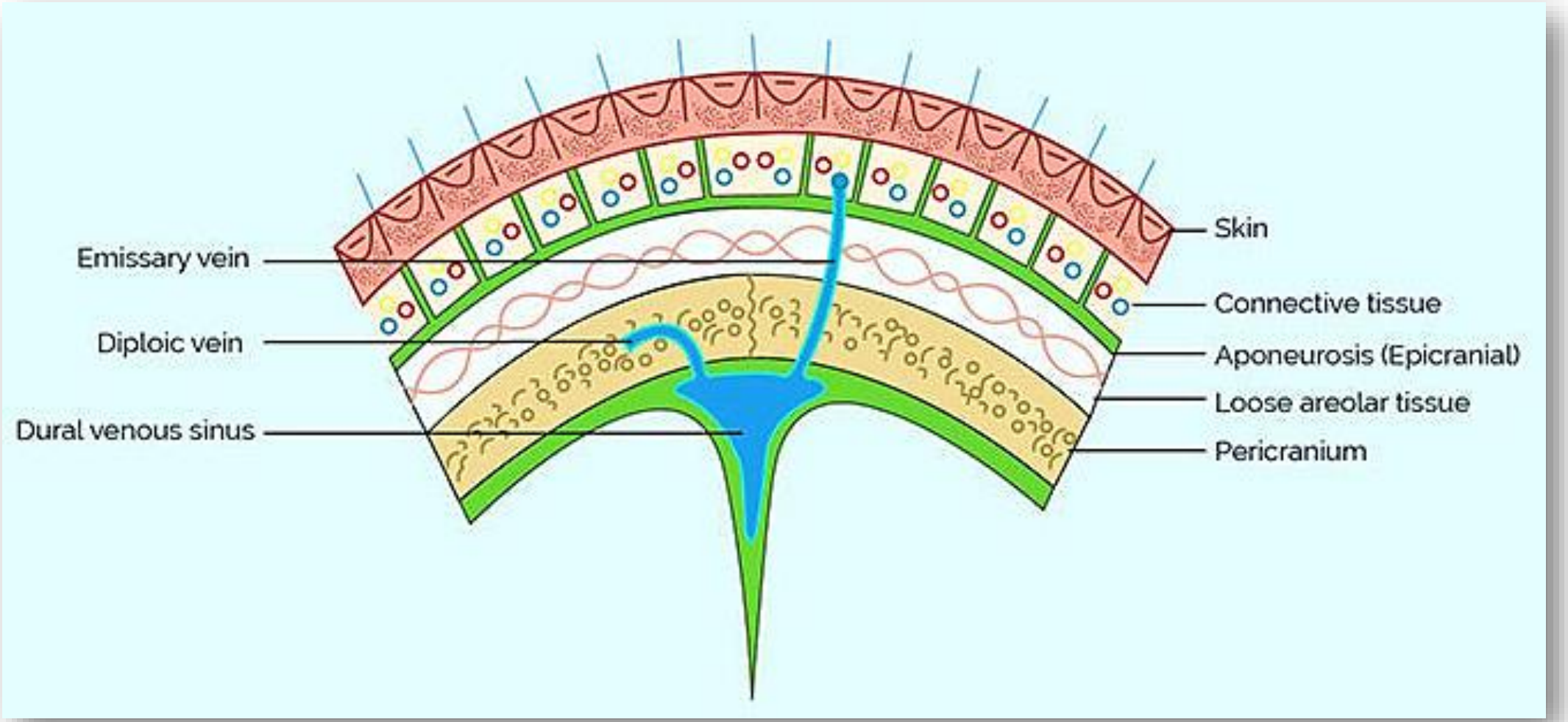


Mastoiditis in a child – note pus exuding from the swollen, inflamed mastoid process, which is pushing the pinna forwards

Layers of Scalp



Layers of Scalp



Match one or more of the items A–J to each of the five statements.

Bones of the Skull

A. Frontal
B. Mandible
C. Maxilla
D. Nasal
E. Occipital
F. Palatine
G. Parietal
H. Sphenoid
I. Temporal
J. Zygomatic

Match the following statements with the bone(s) in the above list.

1. Gives passage to the mandibular branch of the trigeminal nerve
2. Surrounds the foramen magnum
3. Gives passage to the middle meningeal artery
4. Crossed by the superficial temporal artery
5. Contains the middle ear

In the Skull: T/F

A. the sutures are all fibrous joints

B. the sagittal suture separates the frontal from the parietal bones

C. the lambda (posterior fontanelle) lies between the sagittal and lambdoid sutures

D. the anterior fontanelle is usually closed at birth

E. the posterior fontanelle usually closes 18 months after birth