

Unit 7:

Cranium: neurocranium and cranial fossae

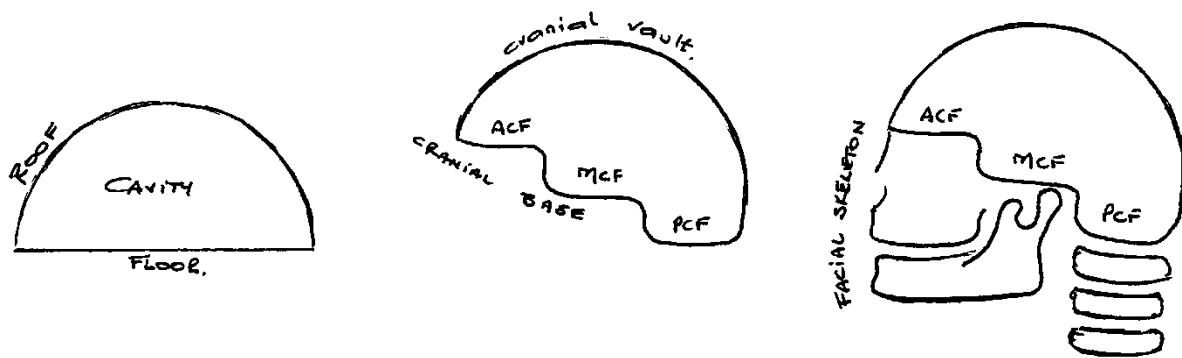
GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

- general considerations of skull bones
- neurocranium vs. viscerocranium

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

Overview of cranial bones

- Neurocranium, calvaria, cranial base
 - Main features of all neurocranial bones should be described
- Viscerocranium, 15 irregular bones
 - Main features of all viscerocranial bones should be described
- Pneumatized bones with air spaces



Overview

When viewed from below, the Cranial base is obscured by the Facial Skeleton, in particular its ACF and MCF. Thus it is best viewed from above at this stage by removing the cranial vault and looking inside the cranial cavity.

- Note the divisions between each Cranial Fossa formed by ridges and projections of the bones of the Cranial Base.
- Note
 - ACF; small contribution from ethmoid bone.
 - MCF; becomes progressively wider more laterally,
 - PCF; with its foramen magnum.

Major features of the cranial fossae

- ACF
 - Cribriform plate of ethmoid (for branches of the first Cranial Nerve), orbital parts of frontal bone,
- MCF
 - Pituitary fossa, Clinoid processes x 4 and dorsum sellae (centrally).
 - SOF (between wings of sphenoid), Foramen Rotundum, Ovale and Spinosum along a curved line (paracentral)

- Optic Foramen and Foramen Lacerum.

- (c) PCF - For Magnum (continuous with vertebral canal), Internal Acoustic Meatus, Jugular Foramen and hypoglossal canal.

Walls of cranial cavity

Internal and external tables of compact bone and diploë

Regions of head

Frontal, parietal, occipital, temporal, auricular, mastoid

Orbital, infraorbital, buccal, parotid, zygomatic, oral, mental