Anatomic Sciences

Cranial nerves with parasympathetic function	CN III (occulomotor) CN VII (Facial) CN IX (glossopharyngeal) CN X (vagus)
Cranial nerves (Sensory, motor, or both)	Mnemonic: Some Say Money Matters But My Brother Says Big Boobs Matter More
Retroperitoneal organs	Suprarenal glands Aorta Duodenum Pancreas (except tail) Ureter Colon (ascending and descending) Kidneys Esophagus Rectum
Union of superficial temporal vein and maxillary vein (pterygoid plexus drains to the maxillary vein)	Retromandibular vein
Originates on lateral surface of skull and passes medial to zygomatic arch and inserts into coronoid process of mandible	Temporalis muscle
Cell bodies of primary sensory neurons of proprioreception and mechanoreceptors in periodontal ligament found in?	Mesencephalic nucleus of V (Trigeminal)
Jaw-jerk reflex	Mesencephalic nucleus
Primary sensory neurons nucleus of termination involved in pain from maxillary second molar is?	Spinal nucleus of V (Trigeminal)
Fordyce spots appearing on mucous membrane of cheek results from the presence of?	Aberrant sebaceous glands
Acidophils (alpha cells) of anterior hypophysis secrete?	Growth hormone
Pars distalis (alpha and beta cells) is located?	Anterior Pituitary
Pars nervosa (unmyelinated nerve fibers) is located?	Posterior Pituitary
Development of upward growth of Rathke's pouch?	Anterior pituitary
Development of downward growth of diencephalon and 3rd ventricle?	Posterior Pituitary
Pituicytes are located in?	Posterior Pituitary (pars nervosa)
Serotonin thought to be produced by?	Enteroendocrine (argentaffin) cells
What is found between basal lamina and secretory cell membrane?	Basket (myoepithelial) cells
Flat bones, without cartilage formation Mandible (not condyle)	Intramembranous ossification
With hyaline cartilage formation (provides region where bone can grow in length) Condyle of mandible	Endochondrial ossification
Long bones Inner growth	Interstitial growth
Increase in diameter or thickness Outer surface growth	Appositional growth
Difference between hyaline cartilage and bone?	Hyaline cartilage can grow interstitially
Maxillary nerve of Trigeminal (V2) leaves skull through?	Foramen rotundum
Motor division (Mandibular nerve of Trigeminal V3) of V & Accessory meningeal artery leaves skull	Foramen ovale

through?	
Middle meningeal artery leaves skull through?	Foramen spinosum
Facial nerve exits?	Stylomastoid foramen
Unpaired vessels contributing to circle of willis are?	Anterior communicating and basilar arteries
What forms posterior boundary of oral cavity and anterior boundary of fauces?	palatoglossus
Pillars of fauces formed by?	Palatoglossus and palatopharyngeus
Muscle that seal off oropharynx from nasopharynx that result in fold in posterior wall of pharynx?	Palatopharyngeus
Muscles that prevent food from entering nasopharynx?	Tensor veli palatine and levator veli palatine
Muscle who's tendon loops around pterygoid hamulus (of medial pterygoid plate)?	Tensor veli palatini
Clogged ears may be restricted function of?	Tensor veli palatini
Tensor veli palatini innervated by?	V3 (Mandibular nerve of Trigeminal)
Levator veli palatine innervated by?	X (Vagus)
Only palatal muscle innervated by Trigeminal Nerve (V3 Mandibular nerve)?	Tensor veli palatine (everything else is X (Vagus))
Only palatal muscle NOT supplied by pharyngeal plexus?	Tensor veli palatine
Ethmoid sinus drains into?	Anterior group drains into middle meatus Posterior group drains into superior meatus
Communication between maxillary sinus and nasal cavity?	Middle nasal meatus, at the semilunar hiatus
Nasolacrimal duct drains into?	Inferior meatus
Meatus and Conchae	Superior meatus: between superior and middle conchae Middle meatus: between middle and inferior conchae Inferior meatus: under inerior conchae
Conchae and bone	Superior conchae: ethmoid bone Middle conchae: ethmoid bone Inferior conchae: separate bone
Innervation to infrahyoid muscles (omohyoid, sternohyoid, sternothyroid, thyrohyoid) receive motor innervation from?	Ansa cervicalis (branch of cervical plexus)
Innervation to geniohyoid	Hypoglossal nerve (XII)
Insertion to articular disc of TMJ (upper head) and mandibular condyle (lower head)	Lateral pterygoid muscle
Insertion to medial of angle of mandible?	Medial pterygoid muscle
Originates on tuberosity of maxilla and pyramidal process of palatine bone (medial surface of medial pterygoid plate)?	Medial pterygoid muscle
Insertion to lateral of angle of mandible?	Masseter
Thyroid hormones are synthesized from which amino acid?	Tyrosine
Derived from neural crest, produces epinephrine, norepinephrine, and dopamine from tyrosine	Adrenal Medulla, spinal autonomic ganglia
Adrenal Cortex	Zona glomerulosa: mineralcorticoids (aldosterone) Zona fasciculate: glucocorticoics (cortisol) Zona reticularis: androgens
Mammary gland drains its lymph to the?	Axillary lymph node
Coronary Circulation	Right coronary artery: Small cardiac vein Posterior nterventricular Artery: Middle cardiac vein

	Left (anterior interventricular) coronary artery: Great cardiac vein Circumflex artery: Coronary sinus
Nerve that runs between medial and lateral pterygoid?	Lingual nerve
Pharyngeal pouches	1st: tympanic membrane 2nd: middle ear, tonsils 3rd: inferior parathyroid glands 4th: superior parathyroid glands & parafollicular cells of thyroid gland
Brachial arches	1st: Muscles: muscles of mastication, anterior digastric, mylohyoid, tensor veli palatine, lateral lingual swelling, tuberculum impar Skeletal: maxilla, mandible, incus and malleus of middle ear Nerve & Artery: V2 (Maxillary of Trigeminal), V3 (Mandibular of Trigeminal), maxillary artery 2nd: Muscles: muscles of facial expression, buccinators, platysma, stapedius, stylohyoid, posterior digastric Skeletal: Reichert's cartilage forms the stapes, styloid process, and hyoid (lesser horn) Nerve & Artery: VII (Facial) 3rd: Muscles: stylopharyngeus Skeletal: Hyoid (greater horn) Nerve & Artery: IX (Glossopharyngeal), Common caroid/Internal carotid artery 4th & 6th: Muscles: intrinsic muscles of larynx, pharynx, levator palate Skeletal: thyroid cartilage, cricoid cartilage, arytenoid cartilage Nerve & Artery: X (Vagus)
Splanchnic nerves	Greater: T5-T9 (foregut, celiac ganglia, enteric nervous system) Lesser: T9-T12 (midgut, celiac ganglia, enteric nervous system) Least: T12-L2 (renal ganglia)
Thoracic splanchnic nerves to celiac ganglion contain?	Preganglionic visceral efferents
Supplies parasympathetic fibers to ascending colon and right ¾ of transverse colon?	Vagus
Supplies parasympathetic fibers to left ¼ transverse colon and rest of GI tract?	Splanchnic nerves
Brachial arches in development of tongue?	1st, 2nd, 3rd
Folding of embryo during 4th week is result of?	Prominent growth of neural tissue
Crista terminalis is the line of junction between primitive?	Sinus venosus and auricle
Roots of brachial plexus derived from ventral rami	Spinal nerves C5 – T1