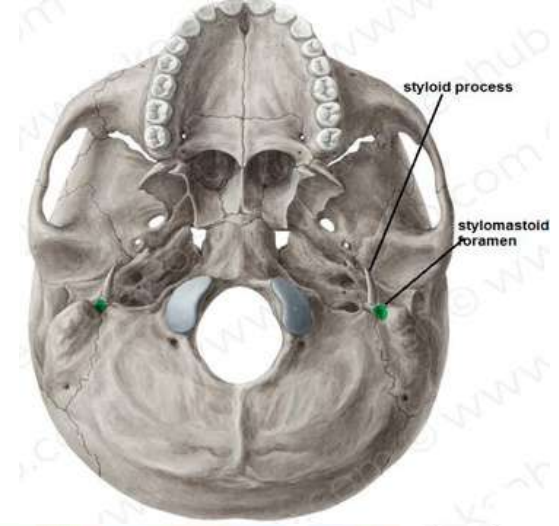


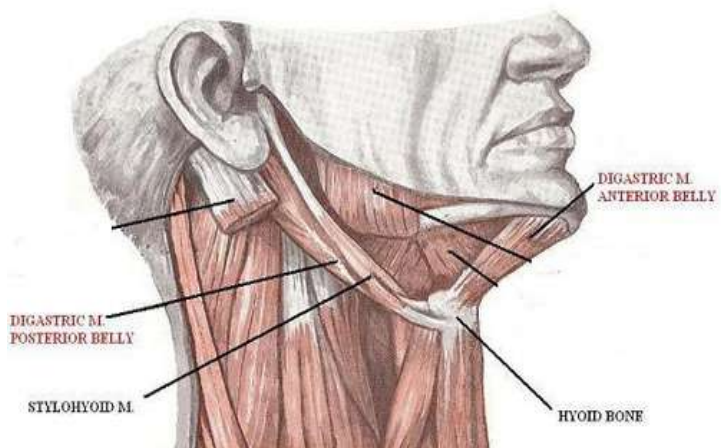


deviation of mouth to normal side in facial n. palsy

Injury of facial nerve

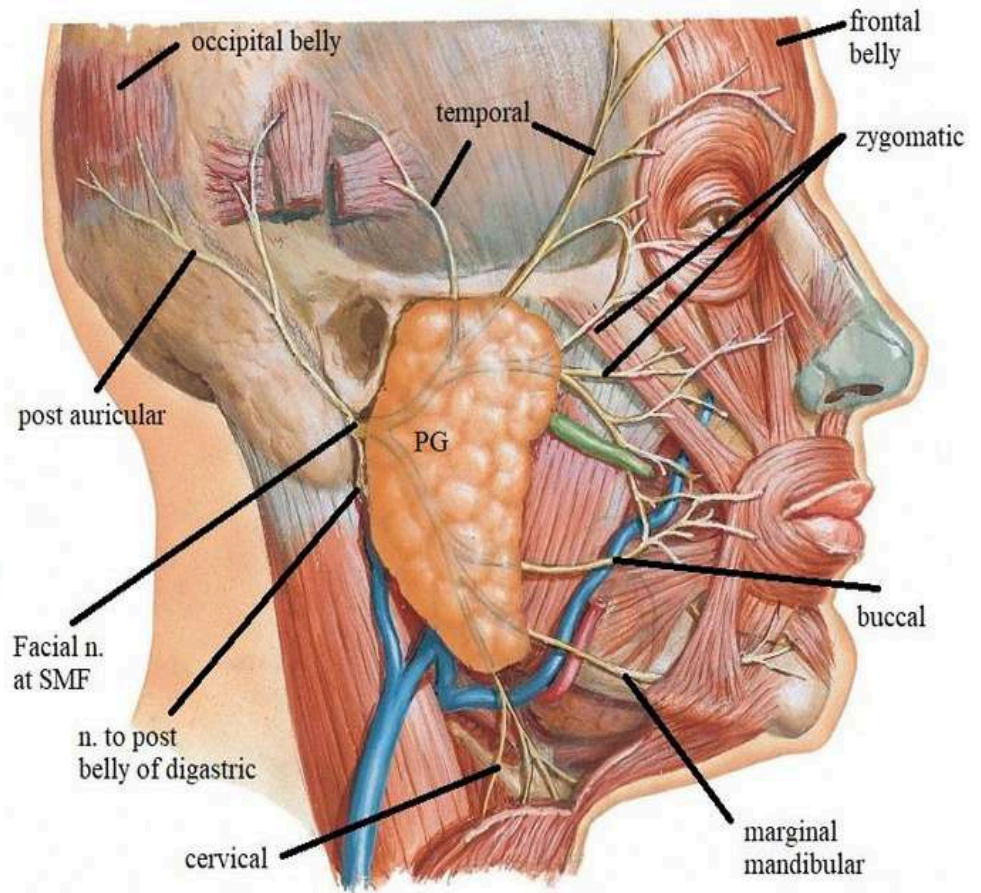


styloid process
stylomastoid foramen

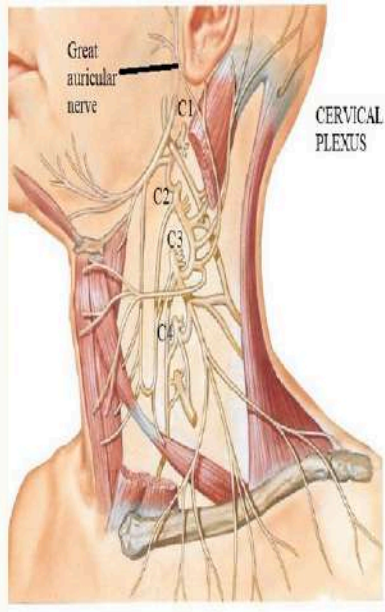
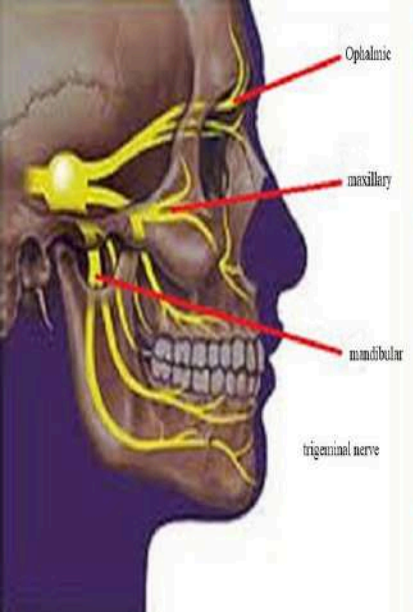


DIGASTRIC M. ANTERIOR BELLY
DIGASTRIC M. POSTERIOR BELLY
STYLOHYOID M.
HYOID BONE

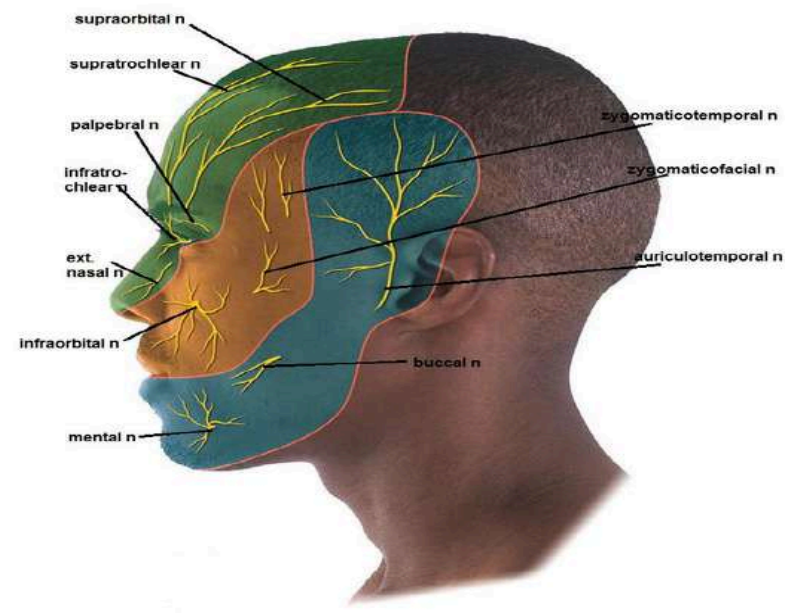
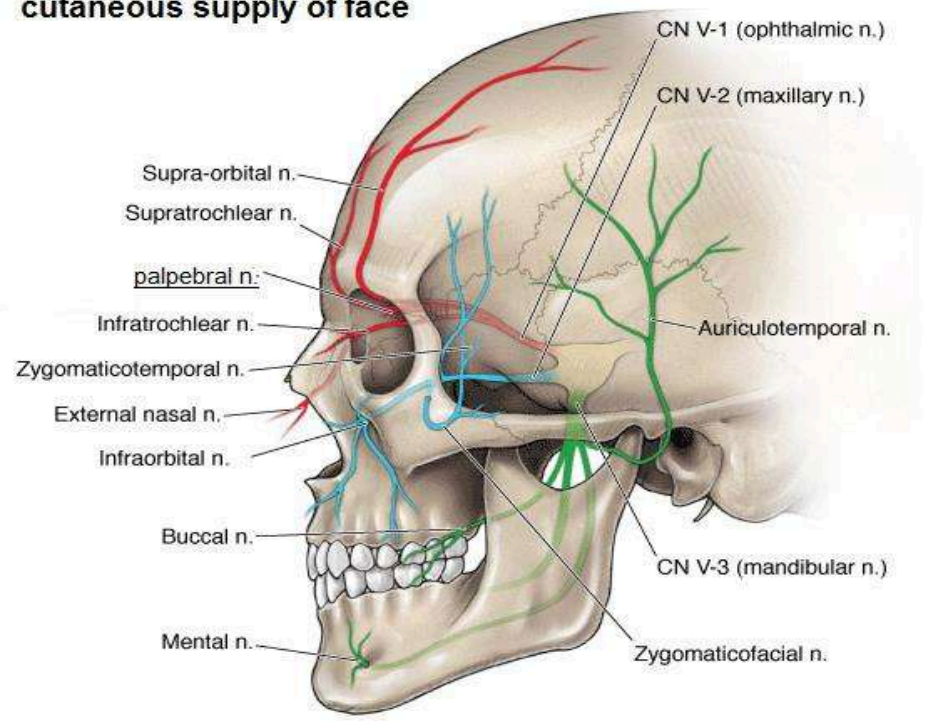
Nerve to post belly of digastric

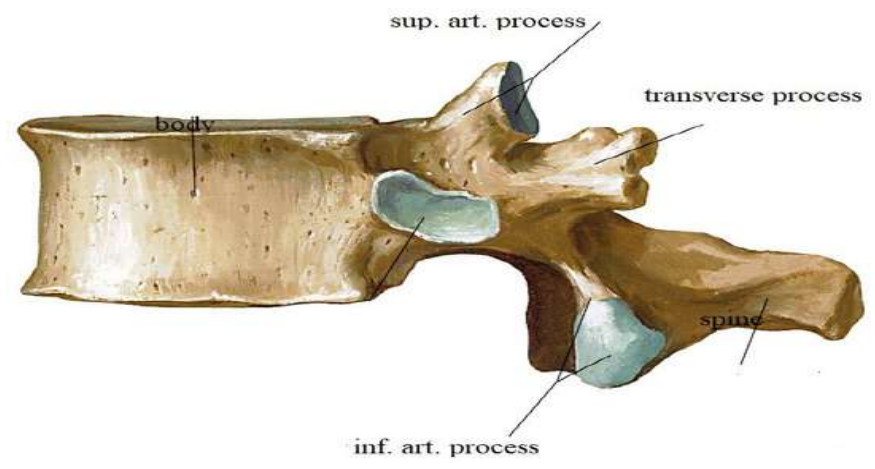
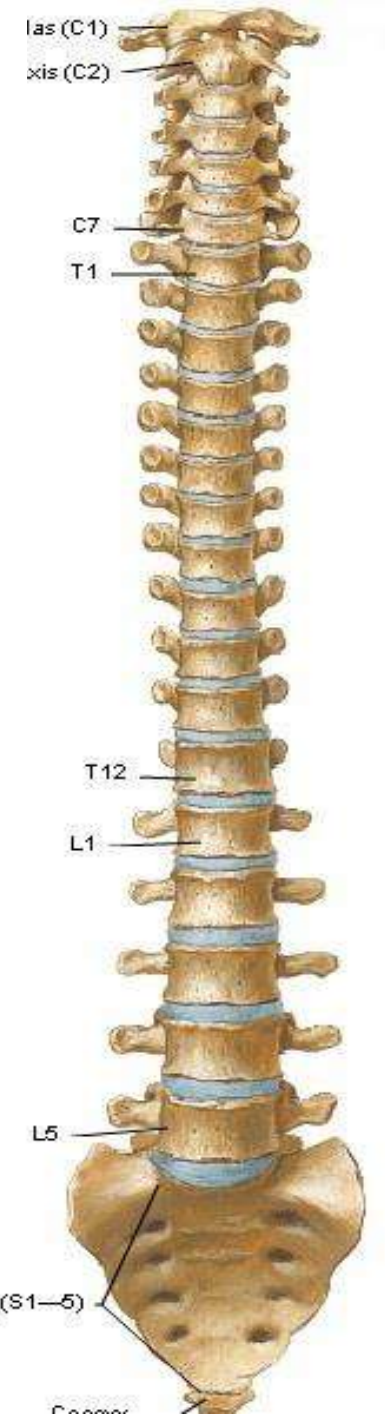
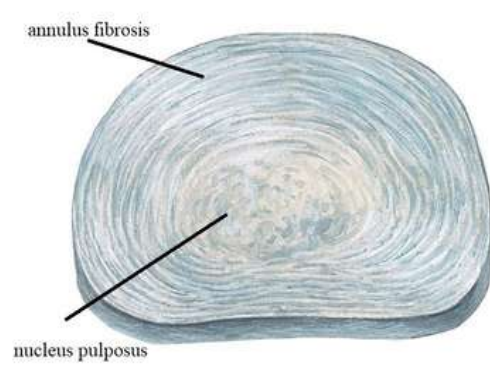
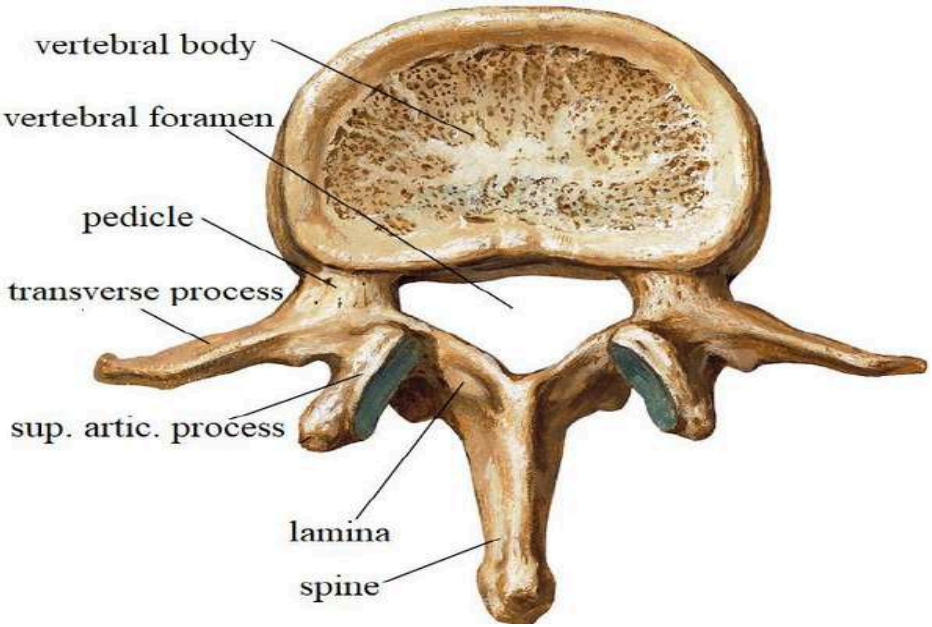


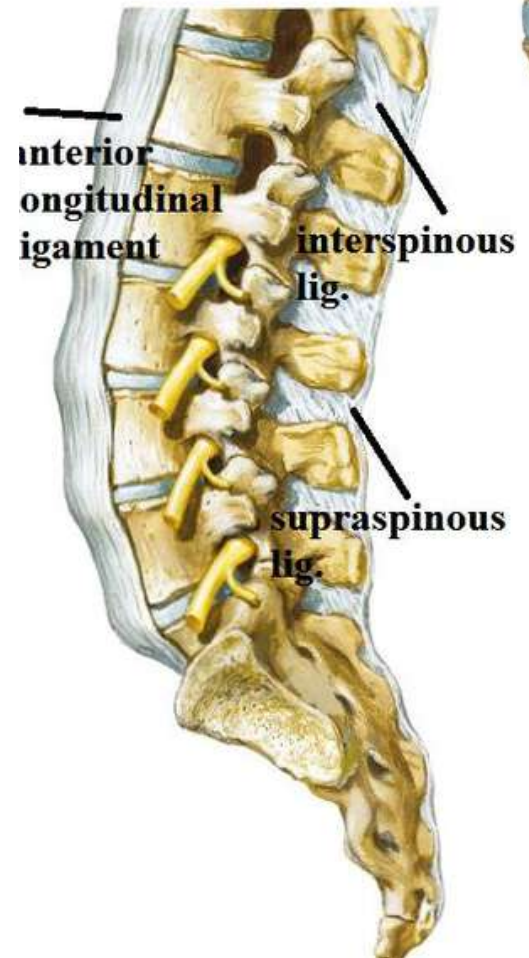
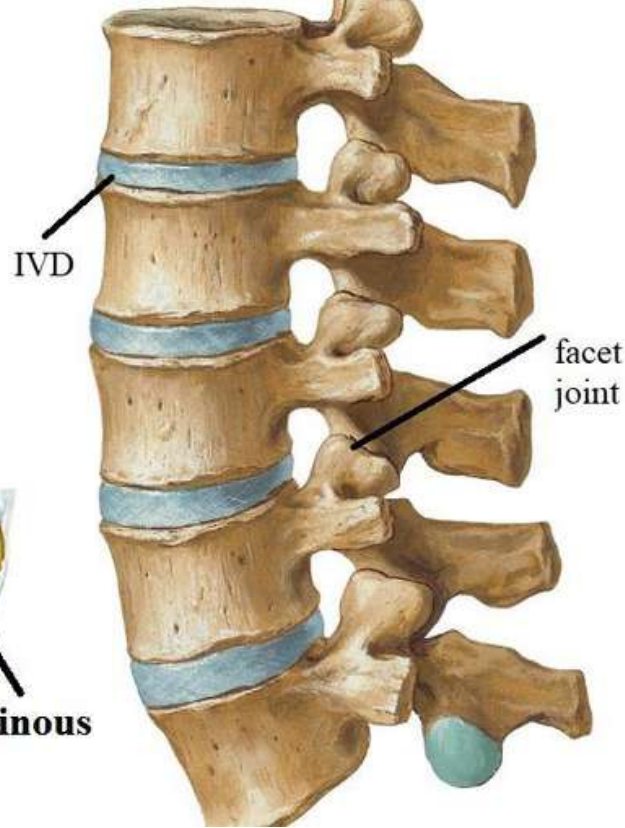
occipital belly
temporal
frontal belly
zygomatic
post auricular
PG
buccal
marginal mandibular
cervical
n. to post belly of digastric
Facial n. at SMF



cutaneous supply of face







How to identify the vertebra

-If it has a **foramen in the transverse process** :

it is a cervical vertebra

-If **no foramen in the transverse process** with a **facet on the side of the body** of the vertebra :

it is thoracic vertebra

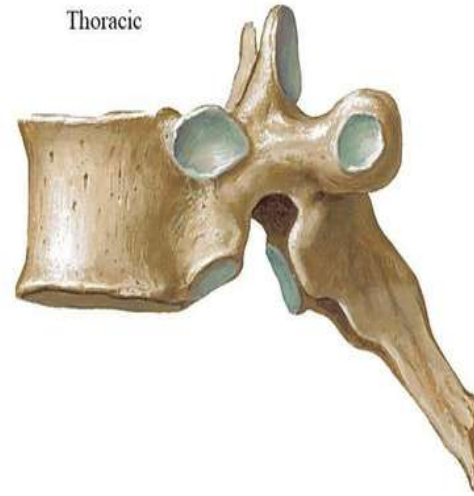
-If **no foramen in the transverse process** and **the body has no facet** :

it is lumbar vertebra.

Lumbar



Thoracic



cervical



CERVICAL VERTEBRAE

NO. 7

characters

- 1-presence of foramen transversarium
- 2-bifid spine

classified into

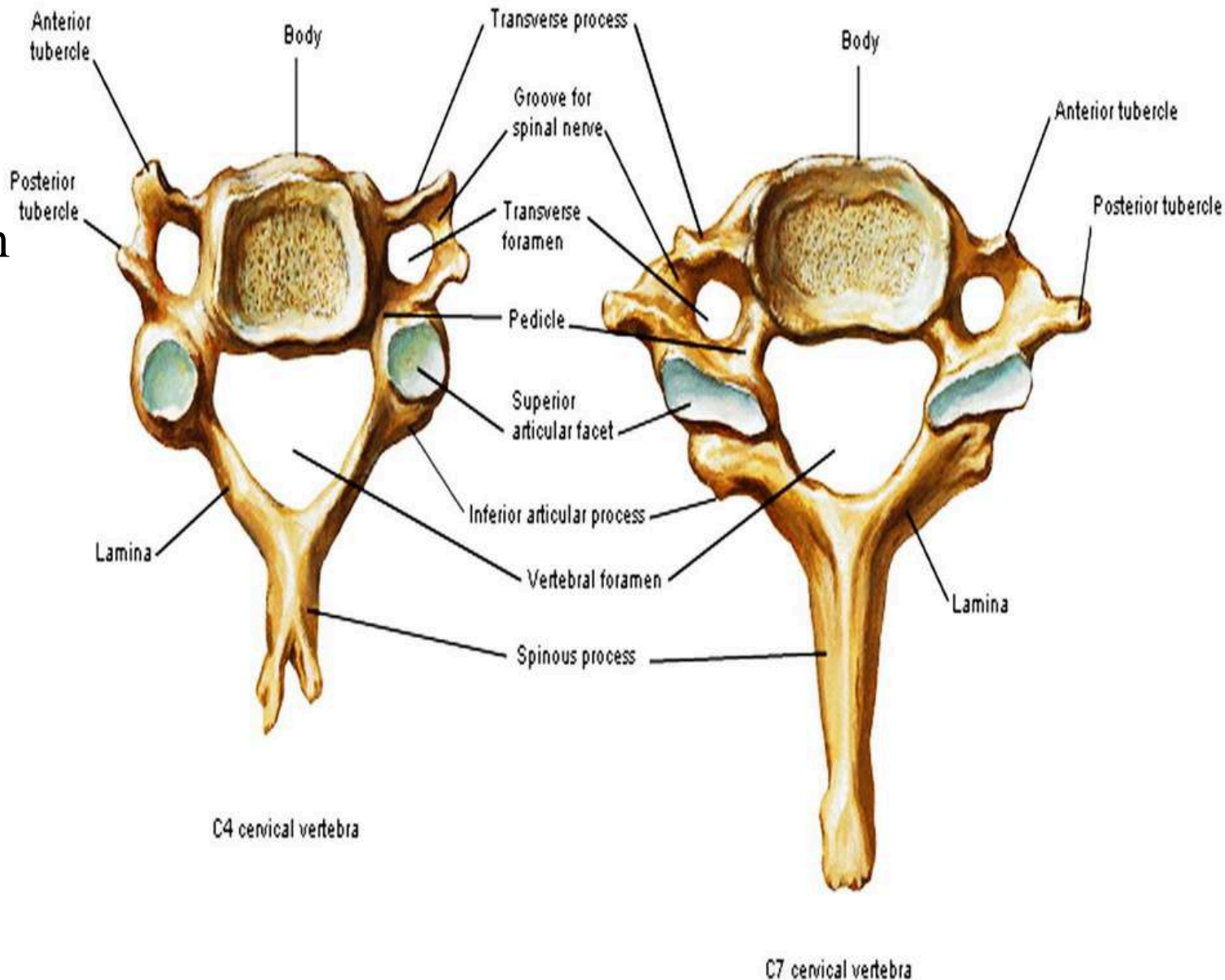
a-Typical 3-6.

b-atypical

1 (atlas)

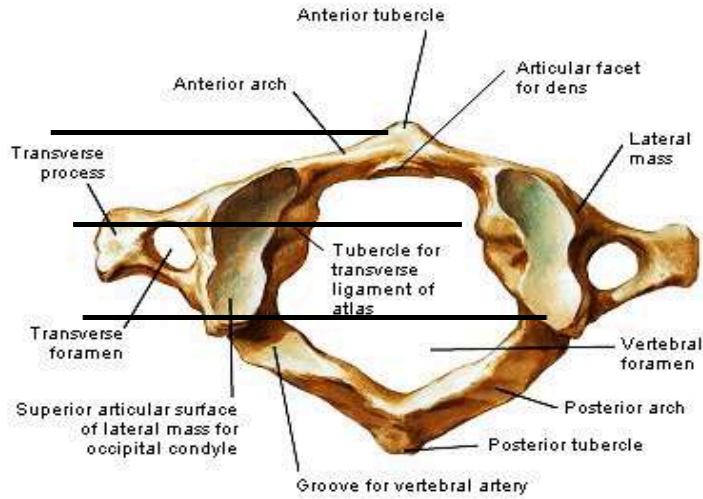
2 (axis)

7 its spine is not bifid

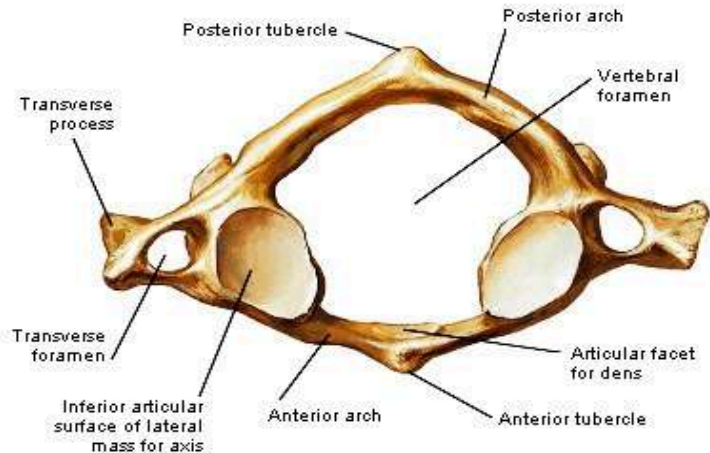


CERVICAL VERTEBRAE

C1 ATLAS

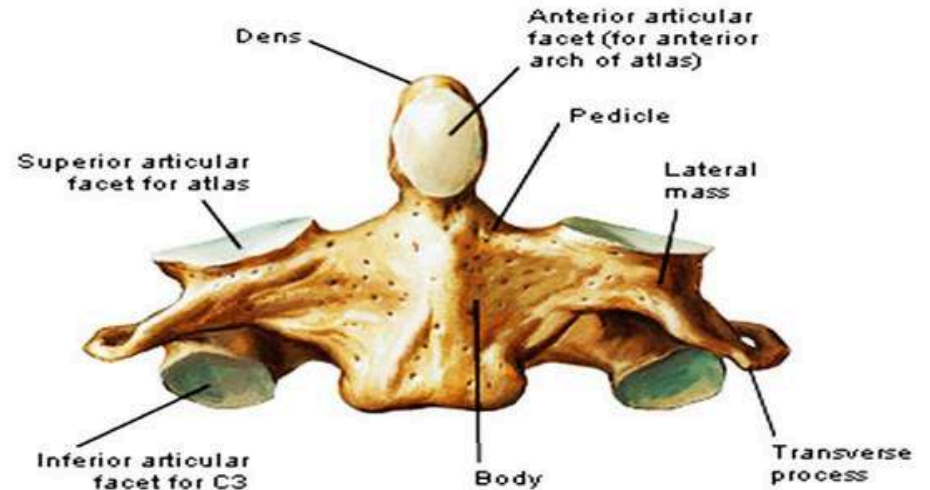


Atlas (C1): superior view

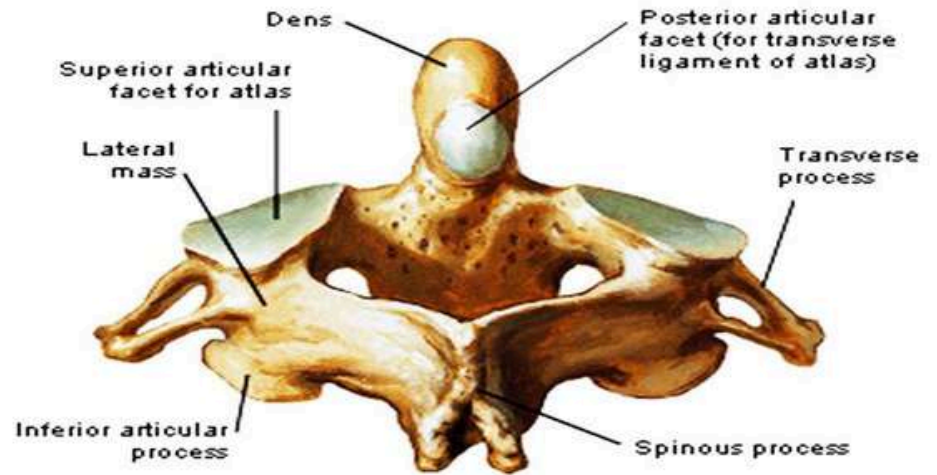


Atlas (C1): inferior view

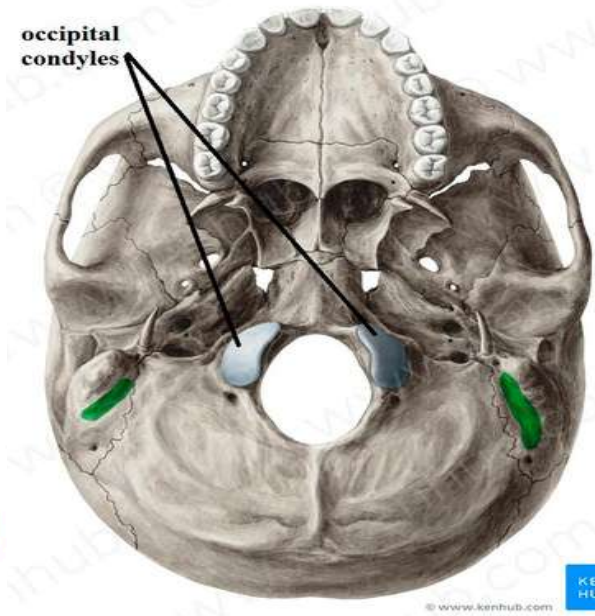
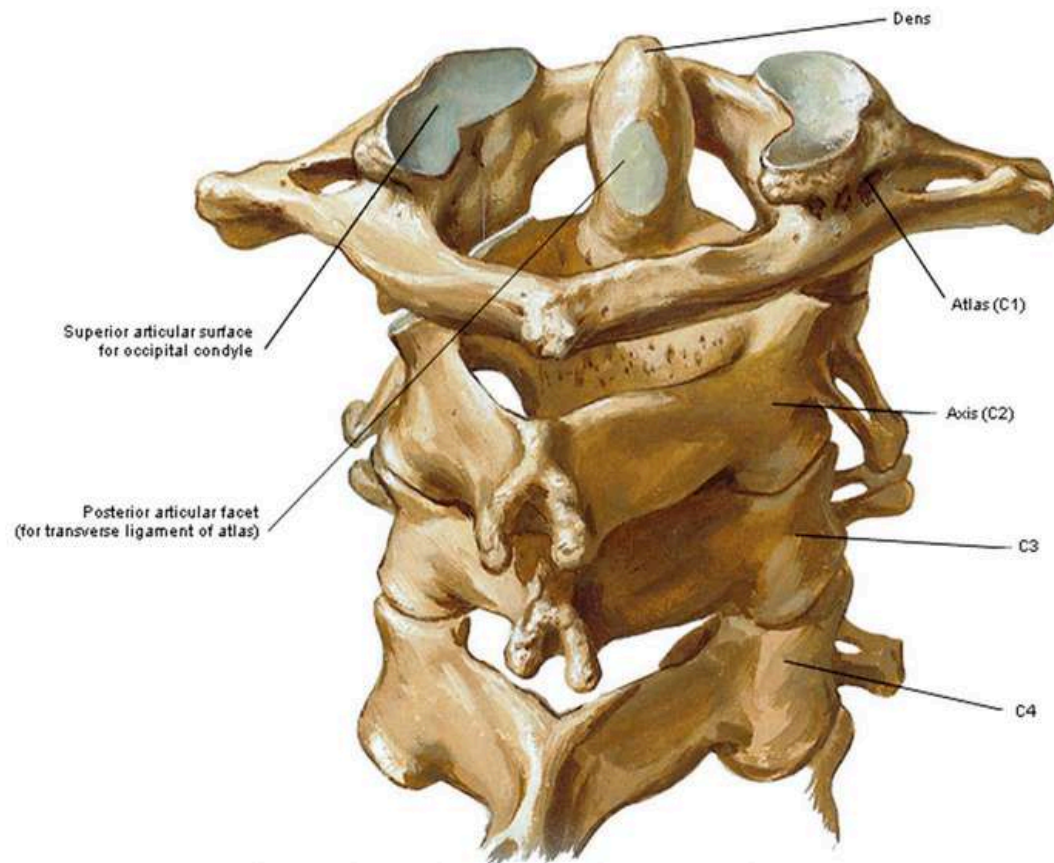
C2 AXIS



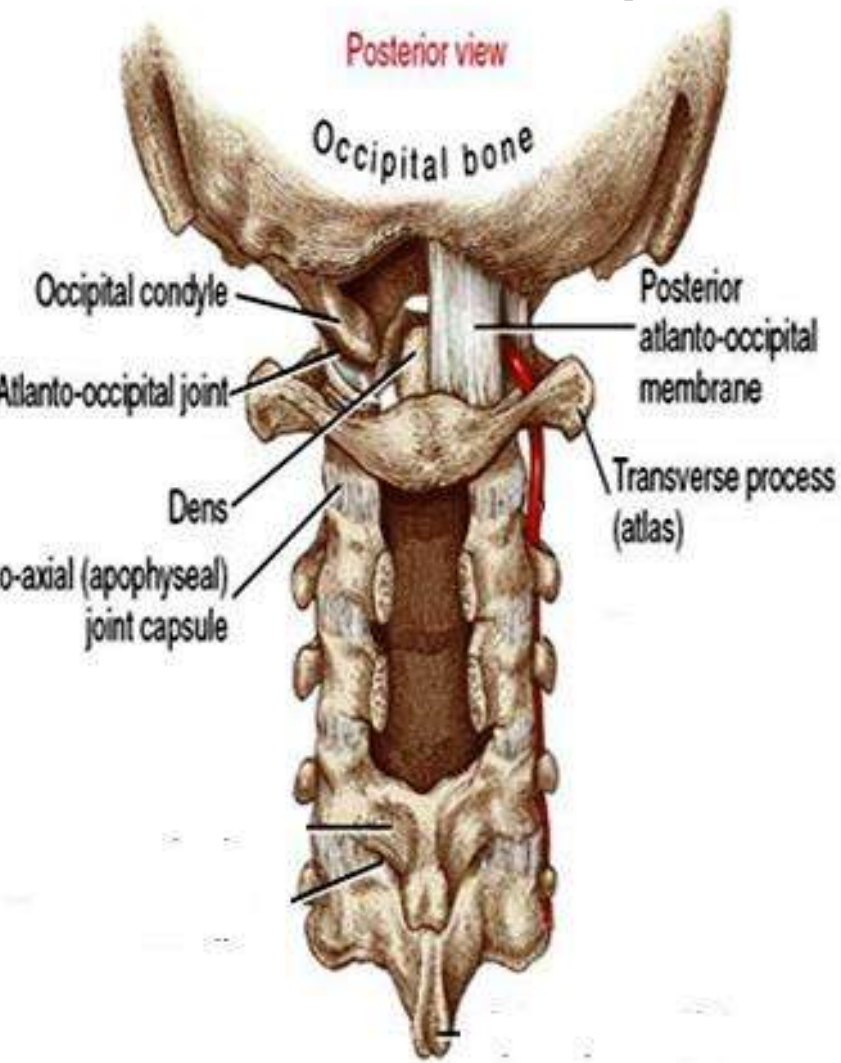
Axis (C2): anterior view



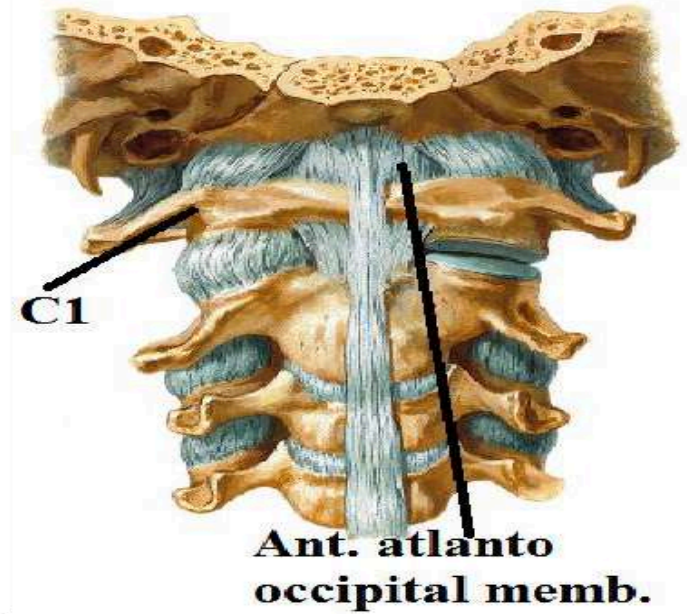
Axis (C2): posterosuperior view



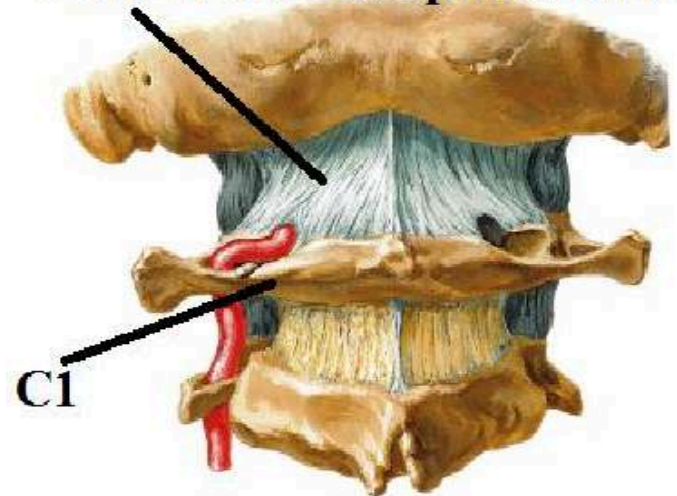
Atlanto occipital joint



1-Anterior Atlanto-occipital membrane

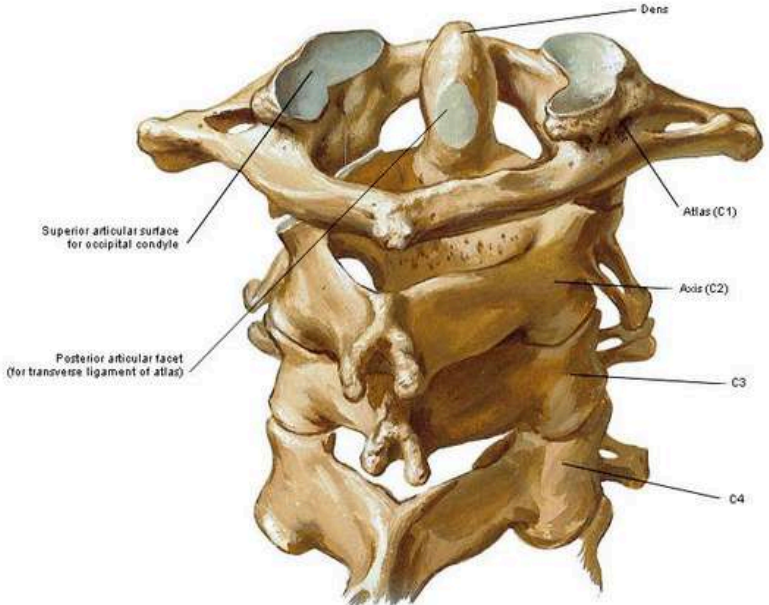


Post. atlanto occipital memb.



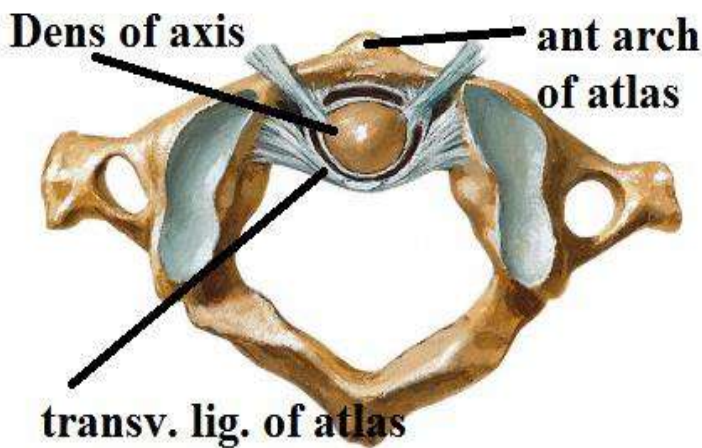
2-Posterior Atlanto-occipital membrane.

Atlanto axial joints



Atlanto axial joints

3 joints (1 median & 2 lateral Atlanto axial)

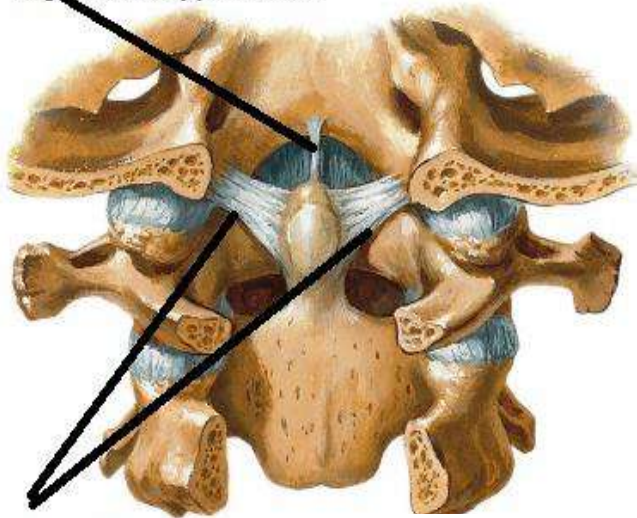


1-Apical ligament.

2-Alar ligament.

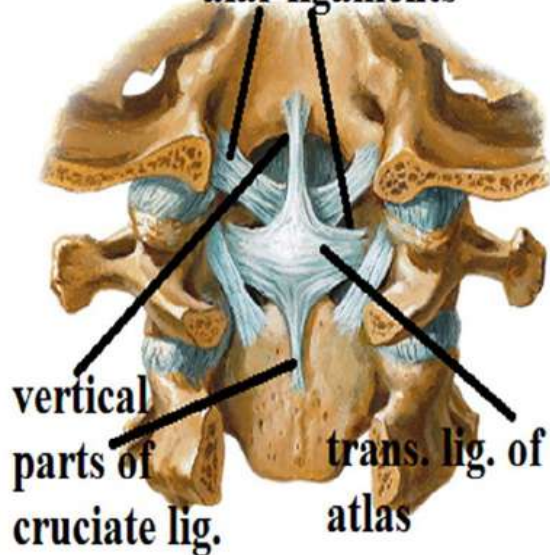
3-Cruciate ligament:

apical ligament



alar ligament

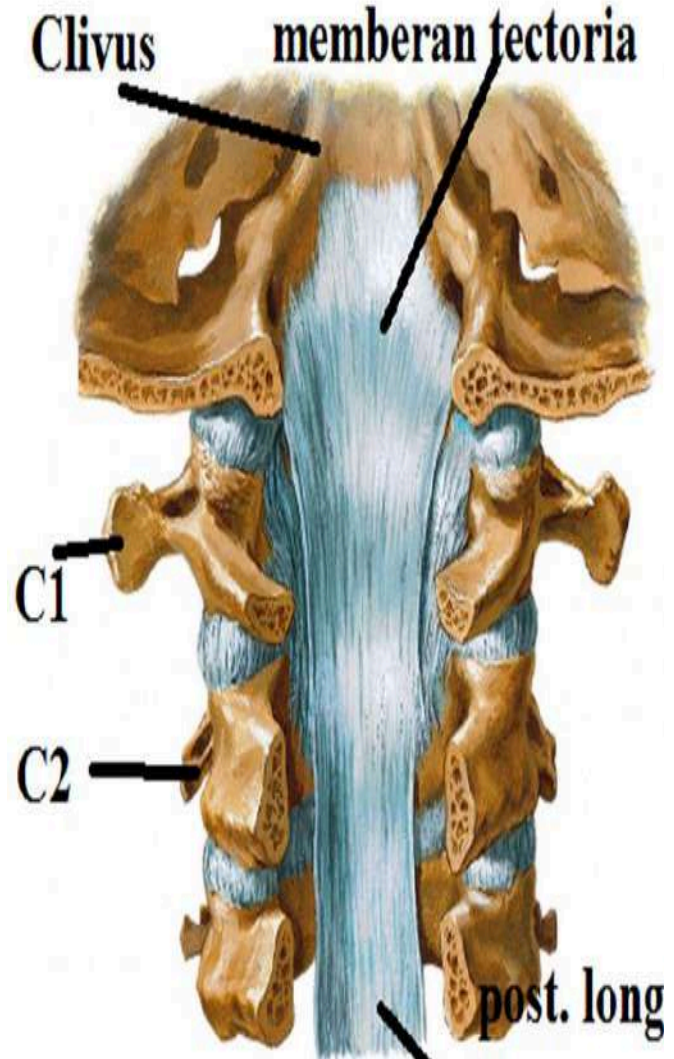
alar ligaments



vertical
parts of
cruciate lig.

trans. lig. of
atlas

4-Memberana tectoria



Clivus

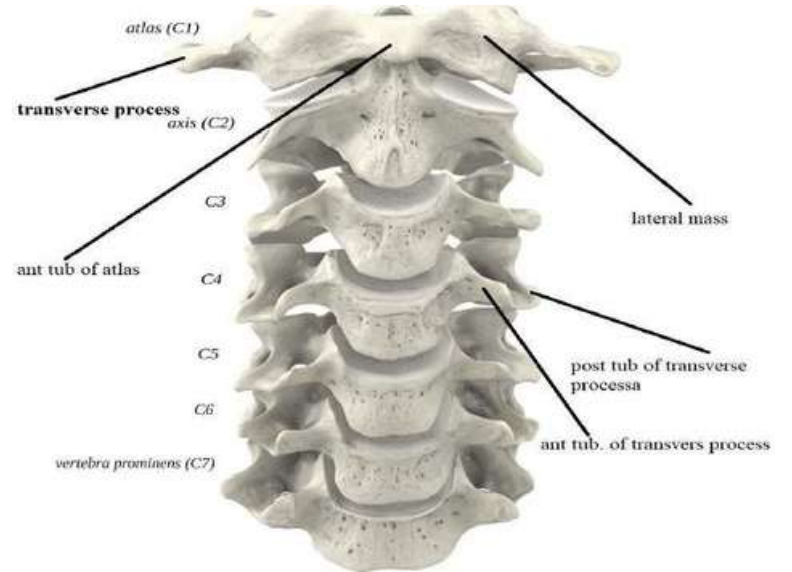
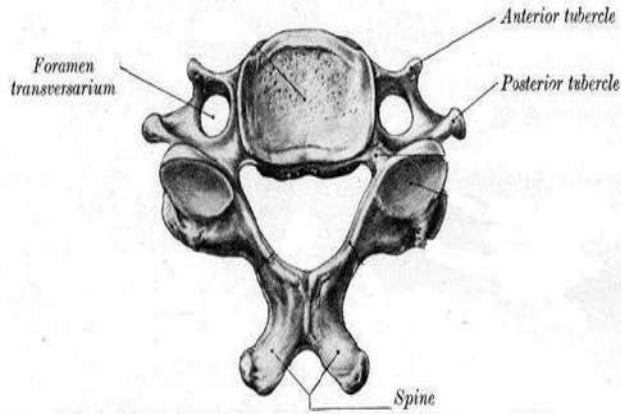
membran tectoria

C1

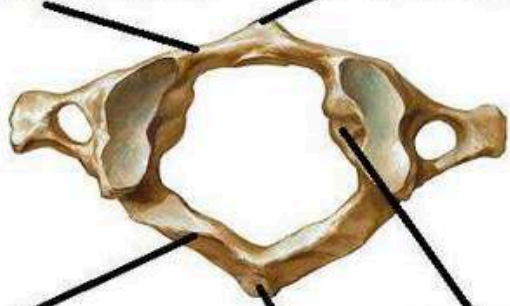
C2

post. long

typical cervical vertebra. Superior aspect.



ANT.ARCH **ANT.TUBERCLE**



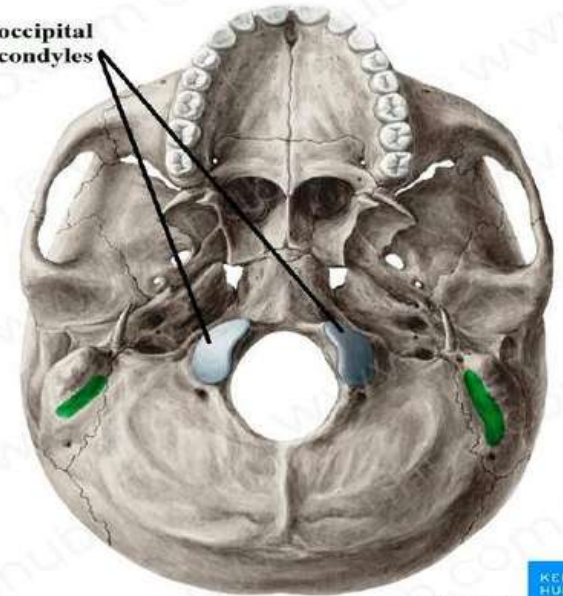
POST.ARCH **LATERAL MASS**

DENS

POST.TUBERCLE



occipital condyles



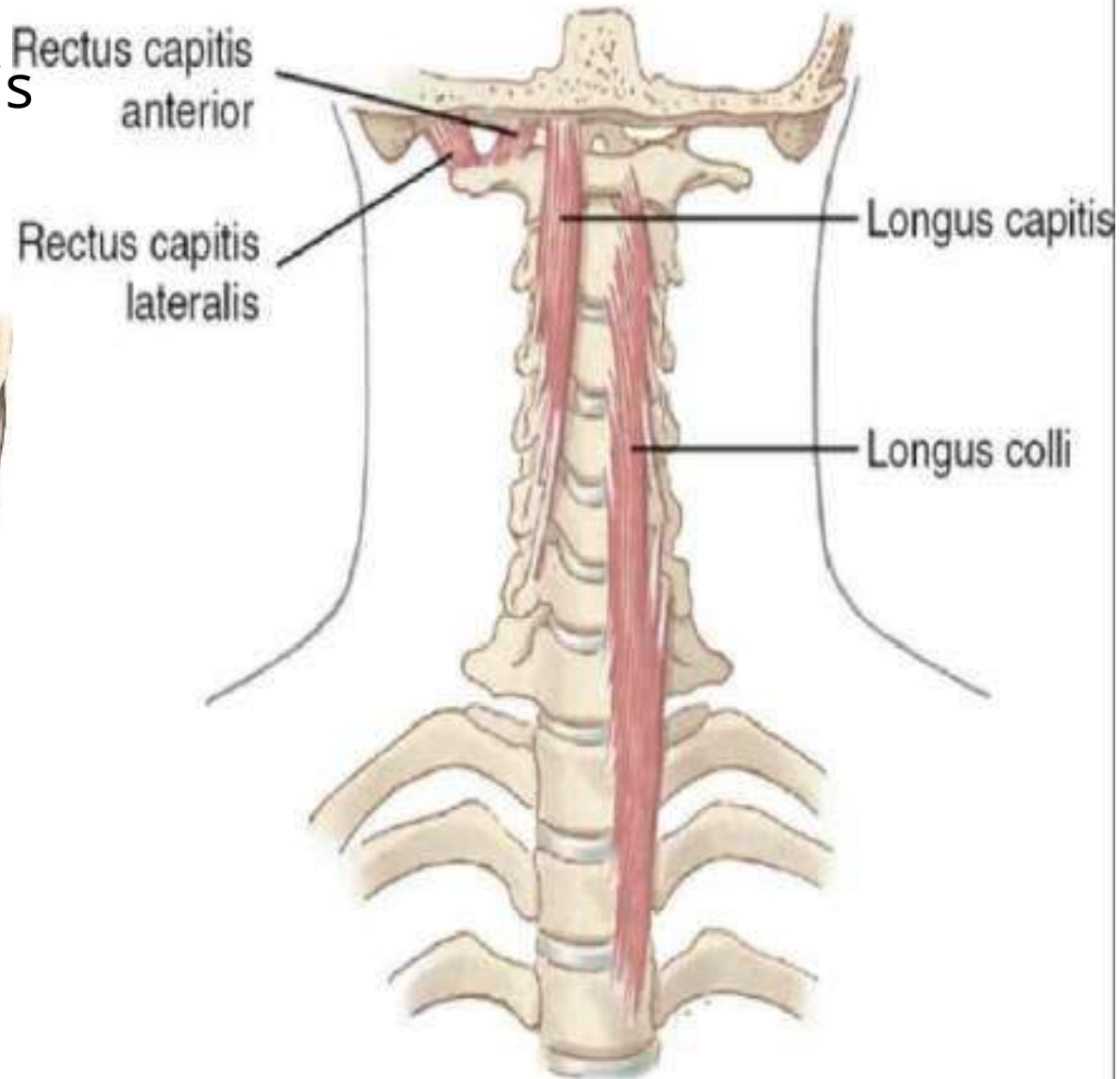
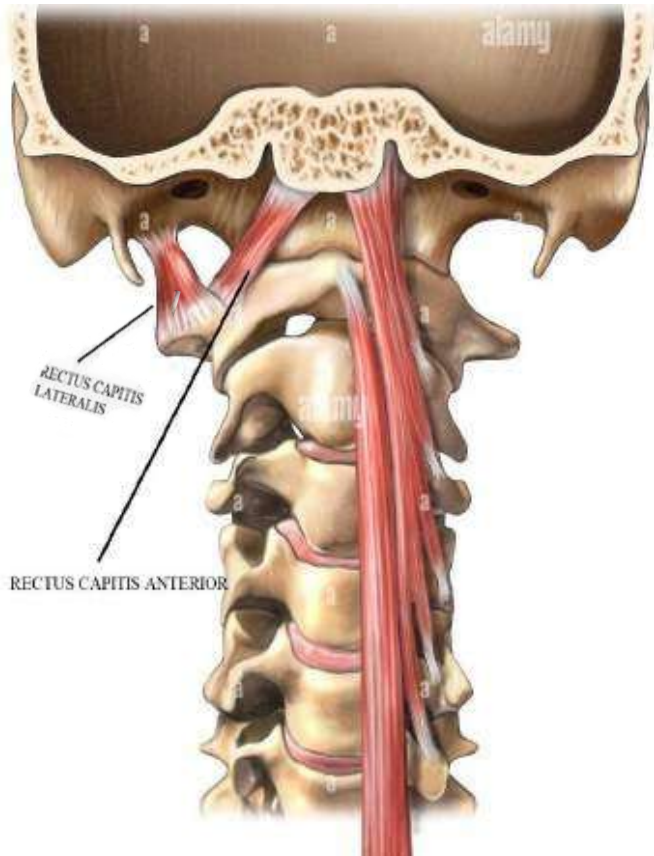
Prevertebral muscles

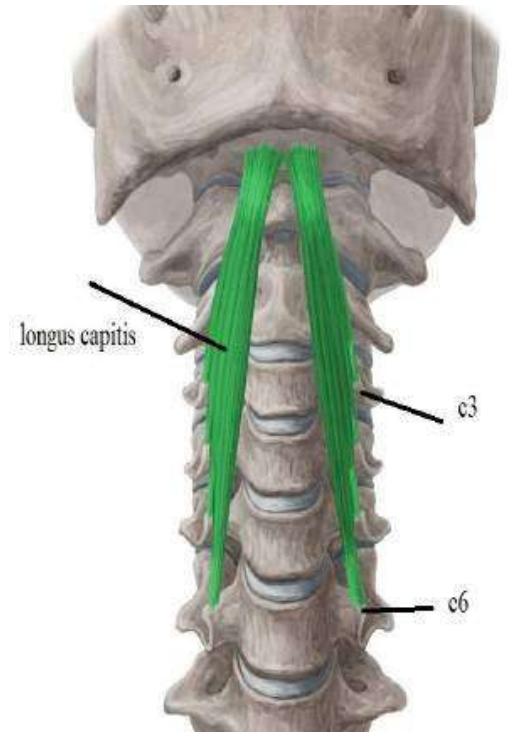
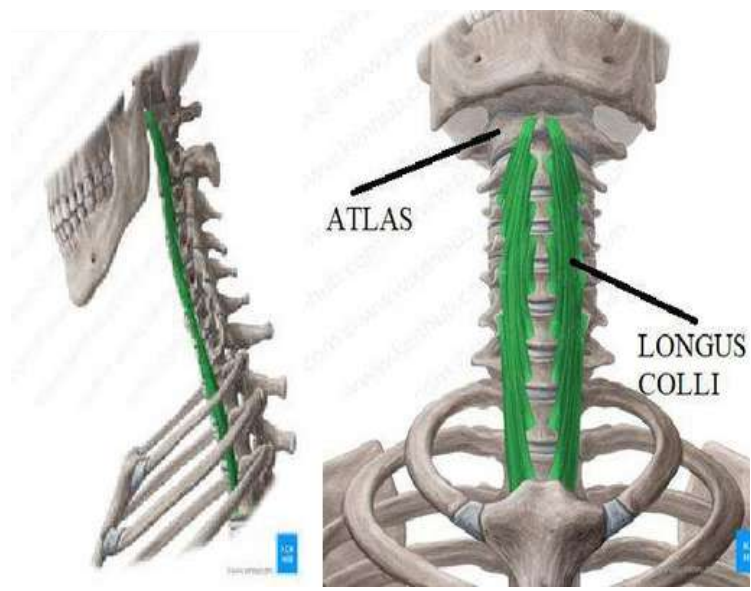
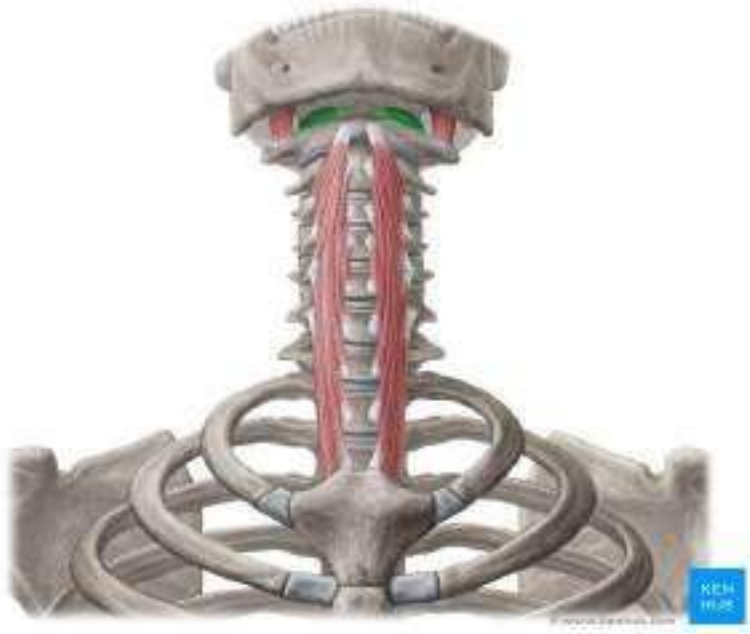
١-Rectus capitis anterior

٢-Rectus capitis lateralis

٣-Longus coli

٤-Longus capitis



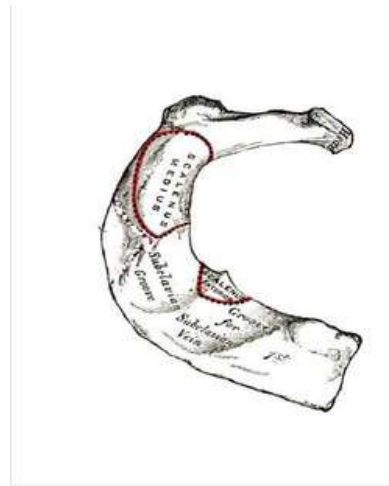


Paravertebral muscles

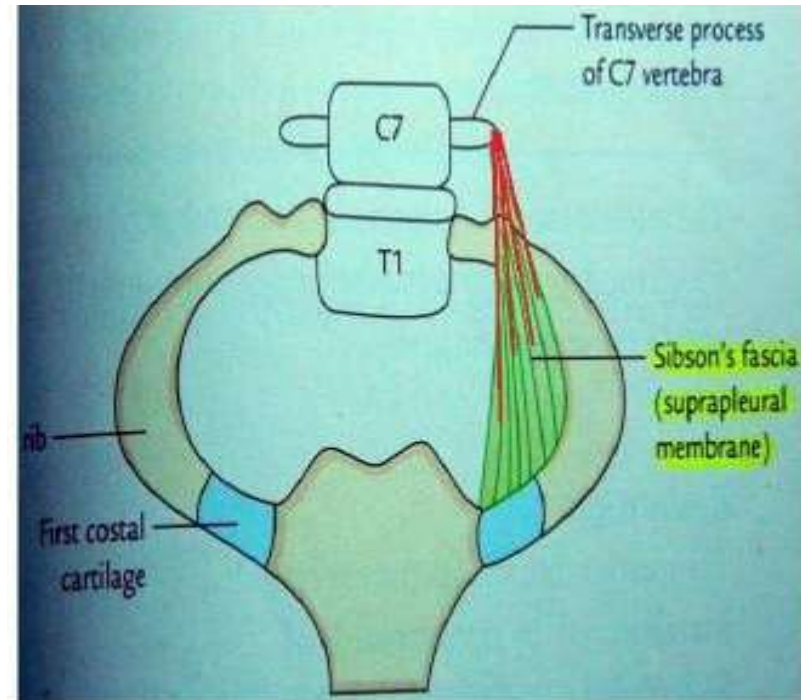
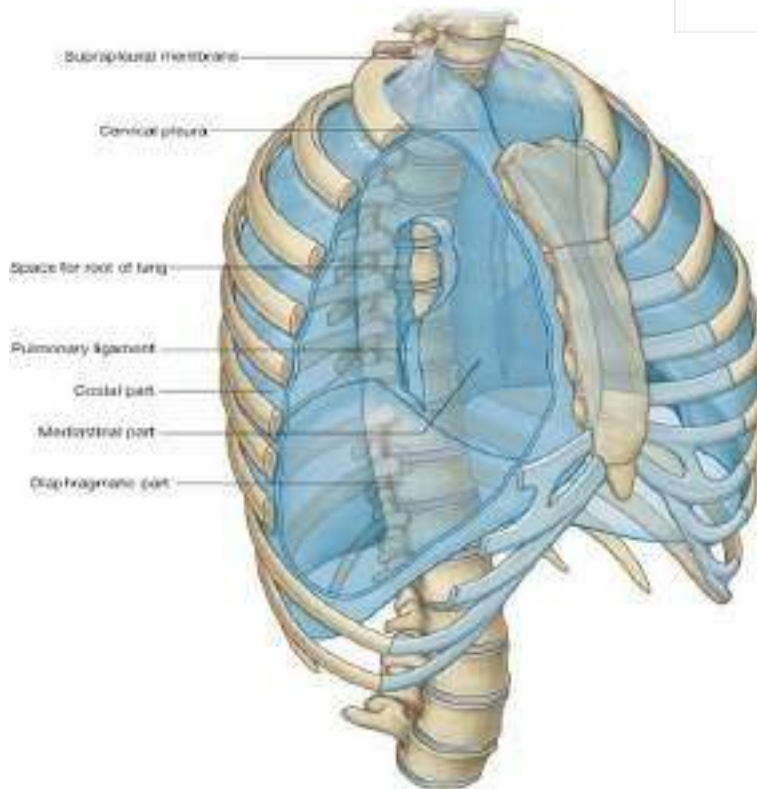
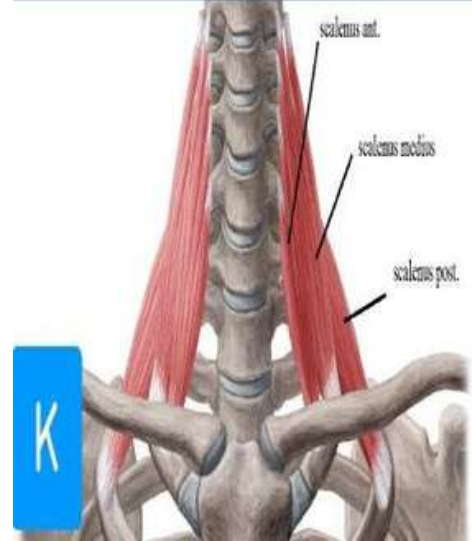
ι - Scalenus minimus

ϒ - Scalenus anterior Ϛ -

Scalenus medius ε - Scalenus posterior



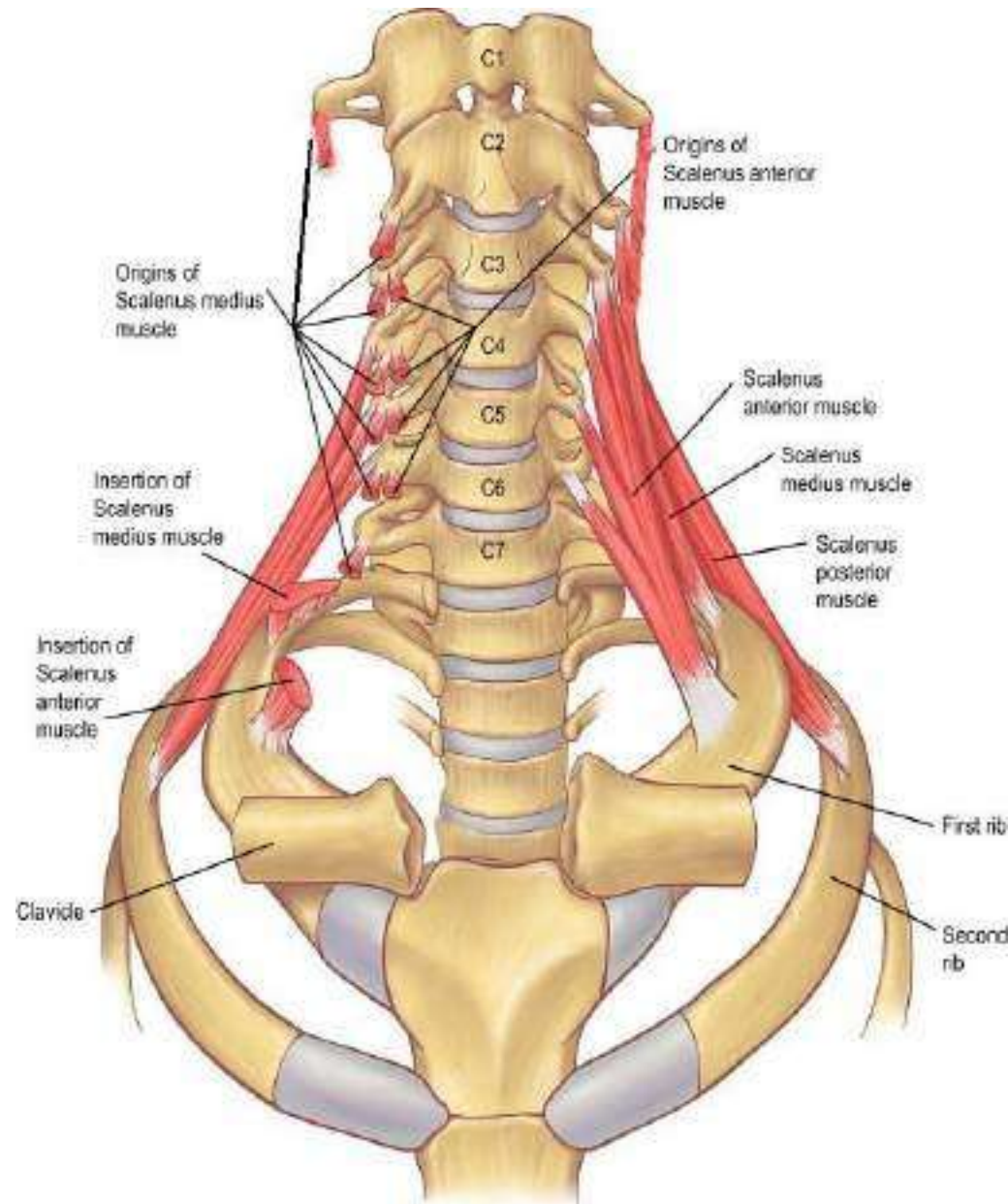
Scalene muscles

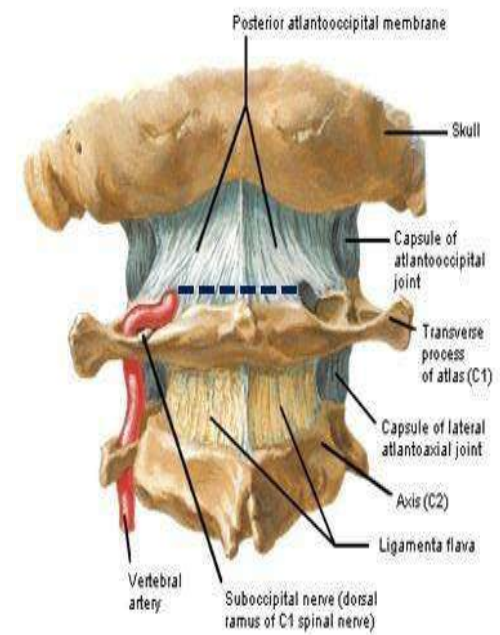


ϒ-Scalenus anterior

ϛ-Scalenus medius

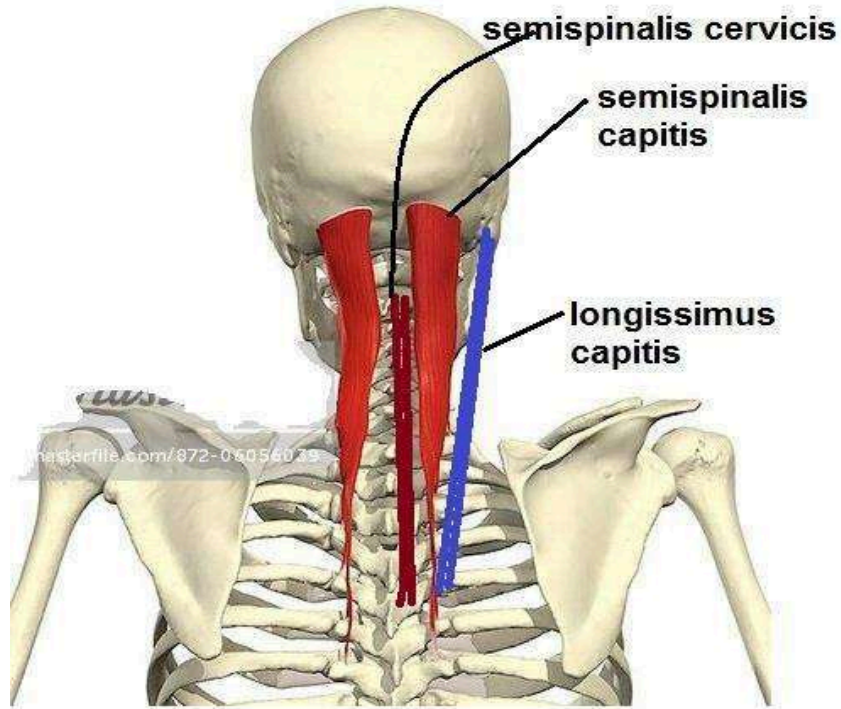
ξ-Scalenus posterior



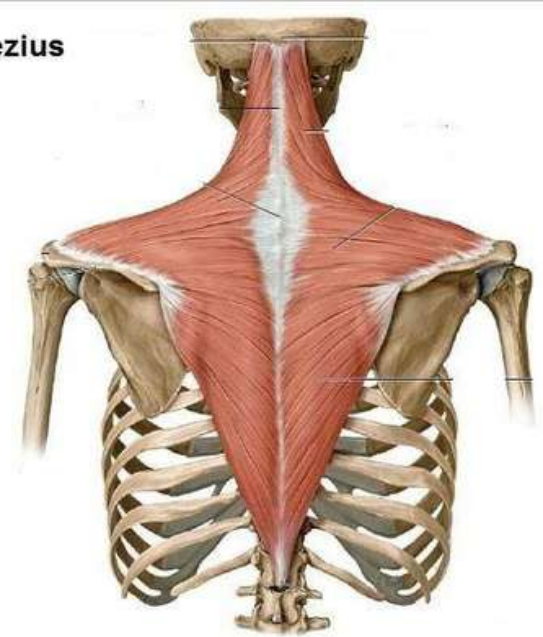


1st LAYER

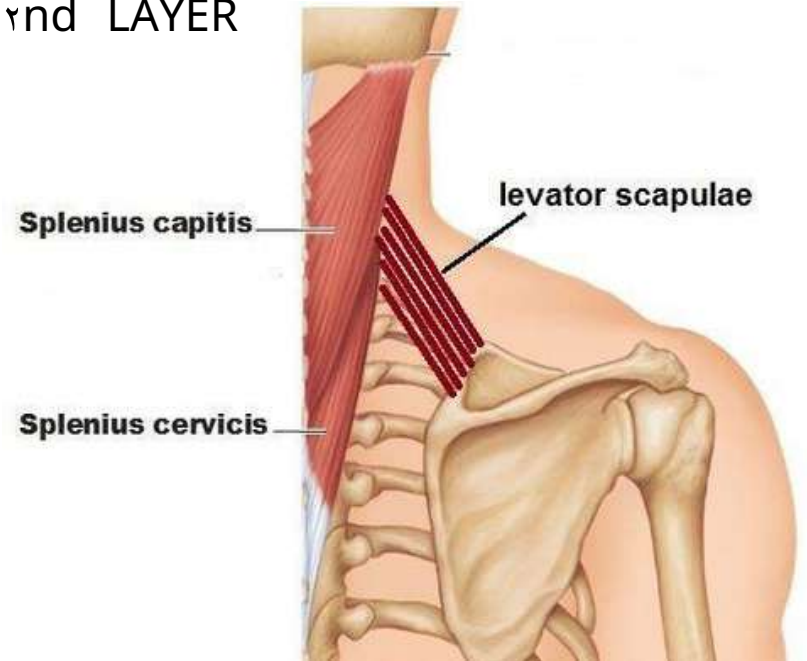
2nd LAYER



trapezius



2nd LAYER

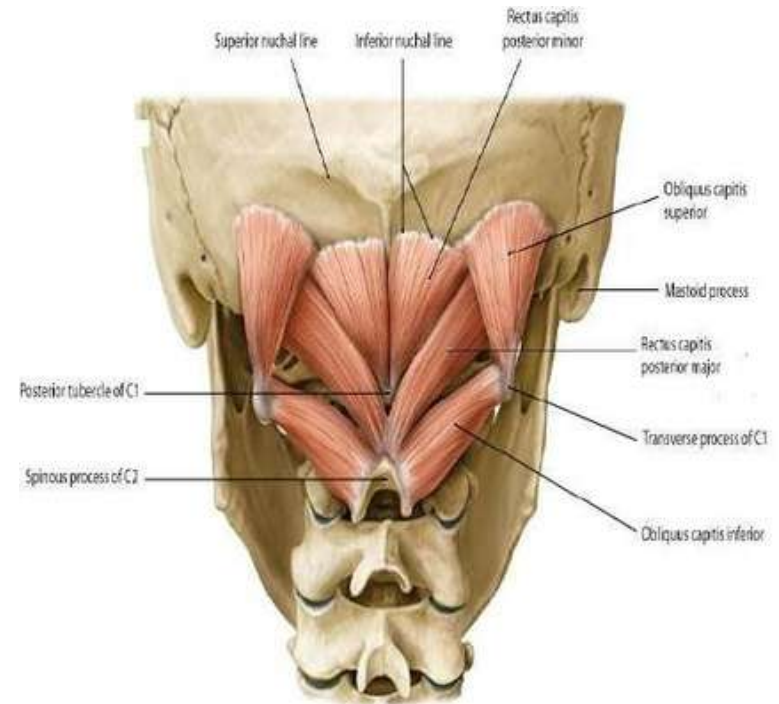


Postvertebral muscles

ξTH LAYER

(SUBOCCIPITAL
MUSCLES)

RECTUS CAPITIS POSTERIOR MINOR
RECTUS CAPITIS POSTERIOR MAJOR
INFERIOR OBLIQUE
SUPERIOR OBLIQUE



SUBOCCIBITAL TRIANGLE

Boundaries:-

Inferior: -inferior oblique

Above & lateral: -superior oblique

Above & medial: -

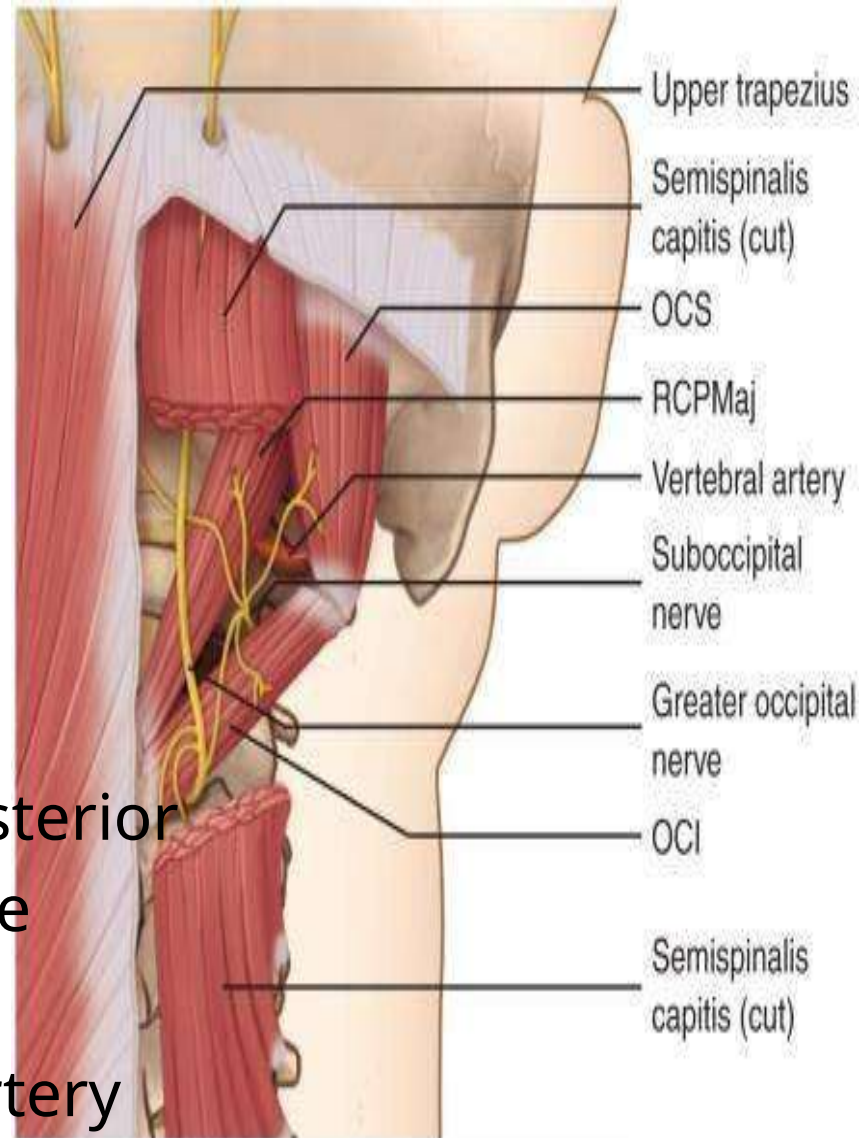
rectus capitis post. Major & minor

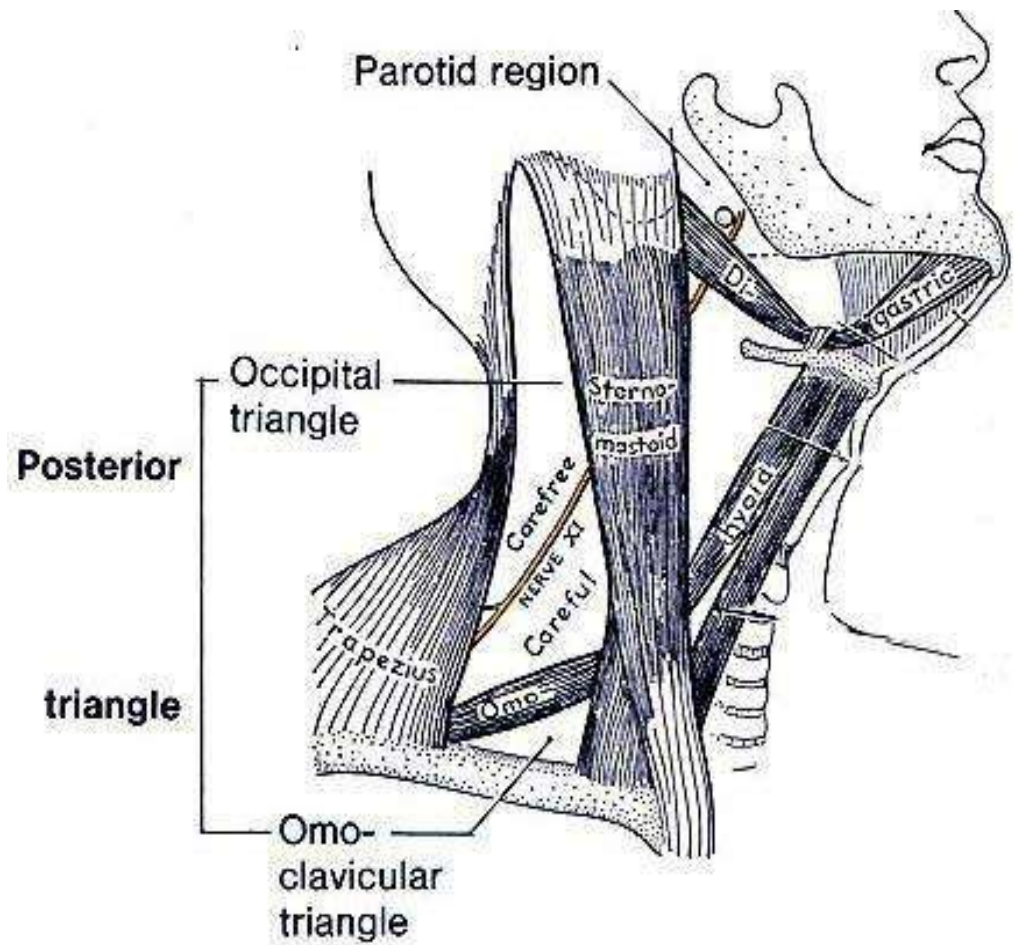
Roof: -

semispinalis capitis &
longissimuscapitis &
greater occipital nerve

Floor: -posterior arch of atlas & posterior
atlanto-occipital membrane

Contents: - dorsal ramus of c₁
upper part of vertebral artery



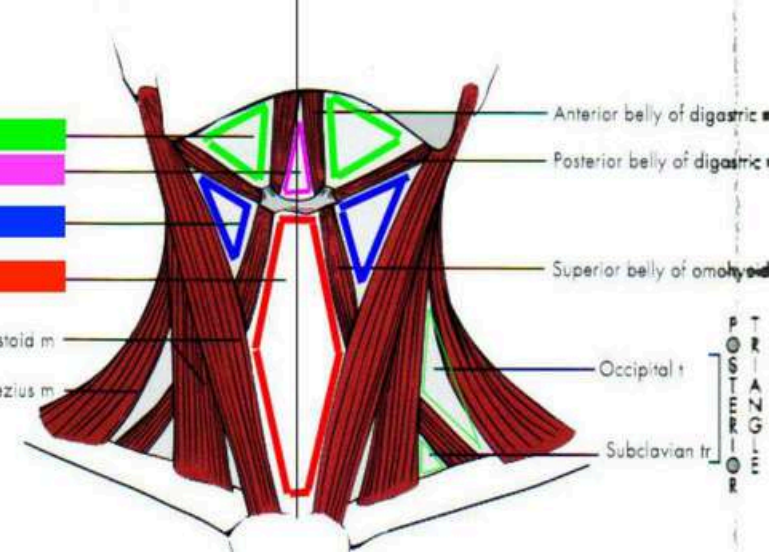


A

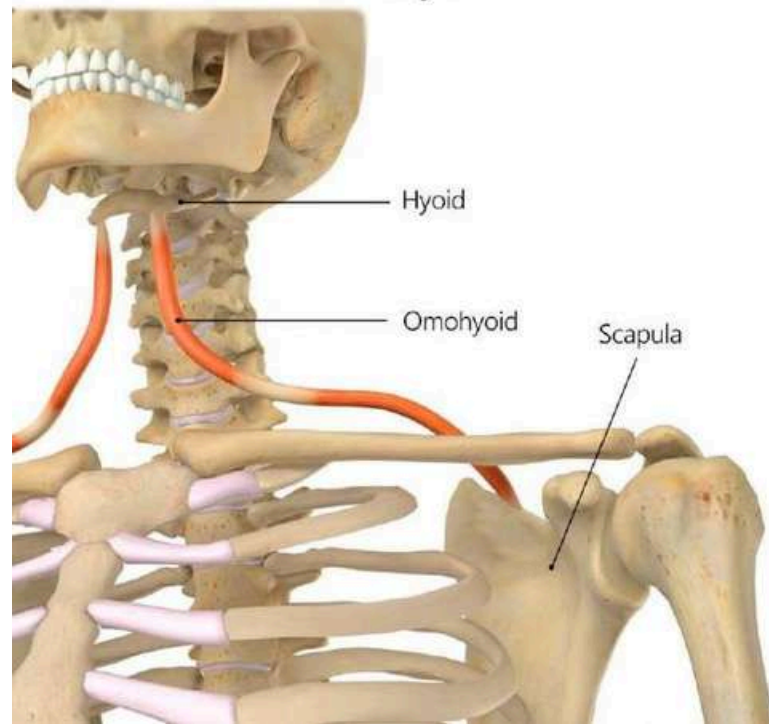
ANTERIOR



Sternocleidomastoid m
 Trapezius m



Omohyoid



مش هاي الصورة اللي بالمحاضرة بس هاي اوضح بكثير

