

NOTES

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Some points dr.amjad said about the exam, then important notes for Embryology by [Nada Alsharif](#) and Aseil Al-Khateib

MUSCLES OF THE BACK (2 slides) ARE EXCLUDED from the vertebral column slides (thanks to Nijmeh for convincing the doctor *grin emoticon*)

Practical exam questions example:

Pointed structure >> name it

Function/ nerve supply of it?

-clinical

e.g. pointed sciatic nerve and asked about injuries related to it

skull 3-4 questions

foot is fully excluded in practical and theory

Embryology: 10 qs in the exam

6 pure embryo questions

4 embryo + anatomy

ANATOMY + embryo questions : 35

30 final

5 mid

Miss embryology important notes

You should differentiate between pharyngeal arch, cleft & pouch

Cervical sinus: (important)

Clinical notes:

Masses in the neck are mostly either 1) midline masses related to thyroid, tested by swallowing

2) lateral-line masses: related to the cervical sinus until proven otherwise

Each arch has its own cranial nerve and wherever the muscle cells migrate, they carry with them their nerve component (imp. Concept)

You should know the contents of each arch:

Artery, cartilaginous rod, muscular component & nerve

A question in the exam: all are derived from the following arch except:

Nerves of the head & neck mainly :related to pharyngeal arches

Trigeminal (5th c) >> 1st arch

Facial (7th c.) >> 2nd arch

Glossopharyngeal (9th C) >> 3rd arch

Vagus (10th C) >> 4th arch

DONT EVER THINK THAT THE 1ST ARCH SHOULD CONTAIN THE 1ST CRANIAL NERVE

Again you should link every group of muscles (originate from same arch) with the nerve supplying them

All muscles of mastication originate from the skull and insert into the mandible, insertion of each muscle is important (a question in the practical exam)

Muscles of the 2nd/hyoid arch >> most important: muscles of facial expression are supplied by the facial nerve

A question in the exam: all are supplied by facial nerve except:

3rd arch : stylopharyngeus muscle >> innervated by glossopharyngeal nerve (remember all the pharyngeal muscles are innervated by the pharyngeal branch of vagus except this it is supplied by the accessory nerve)

5th arch exists only transiently then disappears

4th and 6th arches: cartilaginous components >> cartilages of larynx, innervated by 1) superior laryngeal branch and recurrent laryngeal branch (branches from vagus)

Embryology of the middle ear

Malleus + incus: cartilages of 1st arch

Stapes: cartilages of 2nd arch

Middle ear cavity: distal portion of 1st pouch

Auditory tube: proximal portion of 1st pouch

External acoustic meatus: cleft (as the pouch becomes in contact with it)

A question in the exam: all related to middle ear except:

2nd pouch: tonsils, lymphatic tissue migrates into them during 3rd and 5th month

3rd pouch: dorsal > INFERIOR parathyroid gland

Ventral > thymus

4th pouch: dorsal >SUPERIOR parathyroid gland

The thyroid gland migrates from the foramen cecum in the tongue

Pharyngeal clefts > important (the 1st cleft) from its dorsal part >> gives rise to external auditory meatus

Development of the face (2-3 qs in the exam)

Primary palate is formed by the intermaxillary segment

Secondary palate is formed by the maxillary process

Cleft of the secondary palate is IMPORTANT

There will be a question about the relation of the anterior palate to the secondary palate

The 3rd box on slide 36 is not very important

****not in slides**** (from the internet) Lateral cervical cyst: soft- tissue cyst usually seen on the lateral side of the neck, arising from epithelial inclusions within the cervical lymph nodes.

Microscopic examination shows the epithelial lining of stratified squamous epithelium surrounded by lymphoid tissue.