Bones of the Skull: List of the 22 Bones

Anatomy & Physiology · 34 cards

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QUESTION	ANSWER
How many bones make up the adult skull?	22. 8 cranial bones and 14 facial bones; 21 are immobile, the mandible moves.
Name the 8 cranial bones.	Frontal, 2 parietal, 2 temporal, occipital, sphenoid, ethmoid. Together they form the brain case.
Name the 14 facial bones.	2 maxillae, 2 zygomatic, 2 nasal, 2 lacrimal, 2 palatine, 2 inferior nasal conchae, vomer, mandible. Six pairs plus two single bones.
Which cranial bones are paired?	Parietal and temporal. The other four cranial bones are single.
Which cranial bones are single (unpaired)?	Frontal, occipital, sphenoid and ethmoid. Parietal and temporal come in pairs.
Which facial bones are single (unpaired)?	Vomer and mandible. The other 12 facial bones are six pairs.
Which is the only movable bone of the skull?	The mandible. It joins the temporal bone at the temporomandibular joint.
Which cranial bone forms the forehead?	Frontal bone. It also forms the roof of the orbits and the floor of the anterior cranial fossa.
Which cranial bones form most of the upper sides of the skull?	The parietal bones. They meet at the top of the skull and touch the frontal, temporal and occipital bones.

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Which cranial bone has the foramen magnum?	Occipital bone. The spinal cord passes through this opening as it leaves the skull.
Which cranial bone houses the middle and inner ear?	Temporal bone. Its petrous portion holds them; the ear canal opens at the external acoustic meatus.
Which cranial bone holds the sella turcica?	Sphenoid bone. The sella turcica lies at the midline of the middle cranial fossa.
Which cranial bone has the cribriform plate and the crista galli?	Ethmoid bone. The cribriform plate has the olfactory foramina; the crista galli is a midline upward projection.
Which cranial bone is the “keystone” with greater wings and pterygoid plates?	Sphenoid bone. Its greater wings form the anterior floor of the middle cranial fossa.
Which temporal bone process can you feel just behind the earlobe?	The mastoid process. The styloid process is the thin downward spike.
Which temporal bone process is a long, thin projection pointing downward?	The styloid process. It lies behind the mandibular fossa; the mastoid process is the bump behind the ear.
Which bone forms the cheekbone?	Zygomatic bone. It forms much of the lateral wall of the orbit.
Which two small bones form the bridge of the nose?	The nasal bones. They are the bones damaged in a broken nose.
Which bones form the upper jaw?	The maxillae. The alveolar process holds the upper teeth.
Which bone forms the lower jaw?	The mandible. Its condyle articulates with the temporal bone; its ramus is the vertical part.

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Which small facial bone forms the front part of the medial wall of the orbit?	Lacrimal bone. Its lacrimal fossa leads to the canal that drains tears into the nose.
Which facial bones form the back quarter of the hard palate?	The palatine bones. The maxillae form the front three-quarters.
Which bones form the front three-quarters of the hard palate?	The maxillae. The palatine bones form the back quarter.
Which unpaired facial bone is the triangular bone of the lower back part of the nasal septum?	Vomer. The perpendicular plate of the ethmoid forms the upper part.
Which facial bones project from the lower side wall of the nasal cavity?	The inferior nasal conchae. Unlike the other nasal conchae, they are independent bones.
Which bones form the bony nasal septum?	Perpendicular plate of the ethmoid (upper part) and vomer (lower and back part). Septal cartilage fills the front.
Which seven bones form the wall of each orbit?	Frontal, zygomatic, maxilla, palatine, ethmoid, lacrimal, sphenoid. The frontal forms the roof; the maxilla forms most of the floor.
Which suture joins the frontal bone to the two parietal bones?	The coronal suture. It runs across the top of the skull from side to side.
Which suture joins the two parietal bones?	The sagittal suture. It runs along the midline, from front to back.
Which suture joins the occipital bone to the parietal and temporal bones?	The lambdoid suture. It lies at the back of the skull.
Which suture joins the temporal bone to the parietal bone?	The squamous suture. It runs along the side of the skull.

QUESTION	ANSWER
What is the pterion?	The spot where the frontal, parietal, squamous temporal and greater wing of the sphenoid meet. It is a junction of four bones on the side of the skull.
Which four skull bones contain paranasal sinuses?	Frontal, maxillae, sphenoid and ethmoid. The sinuses are air-filled spaces within these bones.
Is the hyoid bone part of the skull?	No. It is a U-shaped bone in the upper neck that touches no other bone.