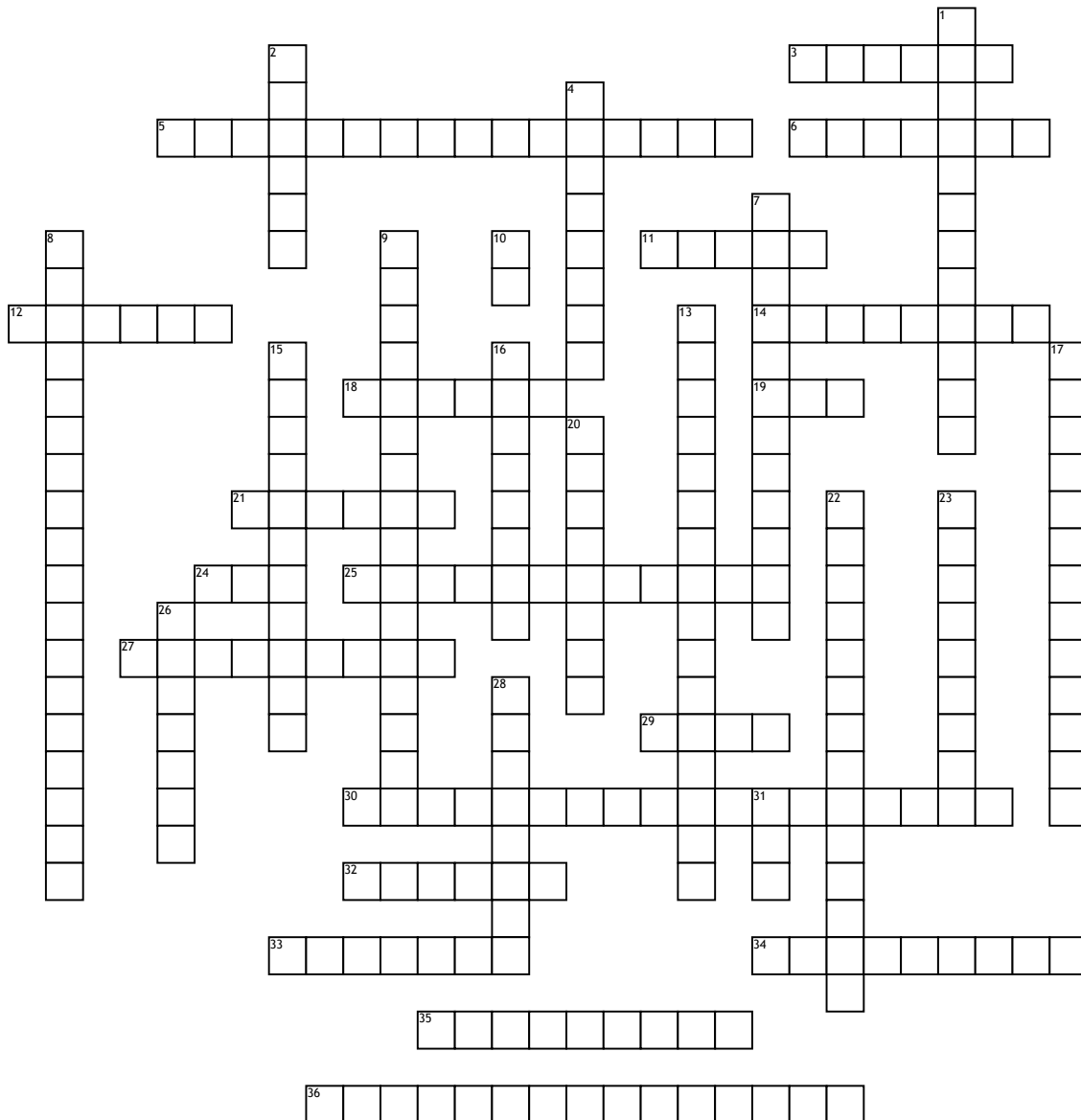


Skull



Across

3. Best projection of whole skull?
5. Line between the outer canthus and the EAM
6. What suture separates the frontal bone from the 2 parietals?
11. Another term for the bump at the back of the skull?
12. The sagittal suture ends where anteriorly?
14. Flat portion of the temporal bone is called?
18. Very top of skull?
19. What line is associated with a PA Waters?
21. Depression at the bridge of the nose?
24. Divides the body into right and left
25. The central depression of the sphenoid bone which looks like a saddle is called?
27. The nasal conchae is also called?
29. Place _____ parallel to the IR when positioning the patient for an SMV

Down

1. 8 total
2. Shallow depression just posterior to the base of the dorsum sellae?
4. Smooth, slightly depressed triangular area between and slightly superior to the eyebrows?
7. Back of the saddle
8. The portion of the ethmoid bone which projects inferiorly and forms part of the bony nasal septum is?
9. SMV stands for?
10. There is a _____ difference between IOML and GML
13. Flat process extending inferiorly from the body of the sphenoid are?
15. Mid point of a triangular area of the chin?
16. Complex structure housing the delicate organs of hearing and balance?
17. These are suspended from the under surface of the cribriform plate on each side of the perpendicular plate?
20. In an AP axial projection, with IOML perpendicular to the IR the CR should be?
22. Separates the 2 orbital plates?
23. The junction of the upper lip and the nasal septum?
26. The external large flap of the ear, made of cartilage
28. Forms an anchor for all 8 cranial bones?
31. What is the external landmark for the petrous ridges?