

## CHAPTER THIRTEEN

### Content Review

1. The facial region contains the auricular, orbital, nasal, oral, and mental regions. The auricular region is composed of the inner and outer structures of the ear, the auricle, the external auditory canal, and the mastoid process. The orbital region contains the eyeballs, eyebrows, eyelids, and superior palpebral fissure. The nasal region contains the nose (including the bridge of the nose, dorsum nasi, apex, nostrils, and ala nasi). The oral region includes the cheek, lips, structures of the oral cavity, and philtrum. The mental region contains the chin.
2. The larynx, hyoid bone, trachea, and sternal notch are palpable on the anterior midline of the neck.
3. The two major triangles of the neck are the anterior triangle and the posterior triangle. The anterior triangle can be subdivided into the submental, submandibular, carotid, and muscular triangles. The posterior triangle is subdivided into the occipital and supraclavicular triangles.
4. The superficial inguinal ring is superior to the medial portion of the inguinal ligament. It may be palpated superolateral to the pubic tubercle. This ring represents a weak spot in the abdominal wall and is the site of inguinal hernias.
5. A lumbar puncture must be performed inferior to the end of the spinal cord to prevent damage to the spinal cord. The physician must palpate the iliac crests to identify the level of the L4 vertebra, and then make the puncture between L3 and L4 when the patient's back is flexed.
6. The three bones in the shoulder region are the scapula, clavicle, and proximal part of the humerus.
7. The tendons of four flexor muscles on the forearm may be palpated along the anterior surface of the wrist: flexor carpi ulnaris, superficial digital flexor, palmaris longus, and flexor carpi radialis.
8. The iliac crest forms the superior border of each buttock. The gluteal cleft separates the buttocks into two prominences. The inferior border of the gluteus maximus forms the fold of each buttock.
9. The popliteal fossa is the depression on the posterior part of each knee joint that is often the site of vascular problems in the elderly.
10. (a) The pulse for the posterior tibial artery may be palpated posteroinferior to the medial malleolus of the tibia. (b) The greater trochanter can be palpated on the superior lateral surface of the thigh. (c) The medial and lateral malleoli are prominent projections at the distal end of the tibia and fibula (respectively) that form part of the ankle. (d) The tendinous attachments of the hamstring muscles can be palpated along the posterior aspect of the knee joint when the knee is flexed.