

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

Answers to WHAT DID YOU LEARN?

1. Eyebrows protect against sunlight and potential mechanical damage, eyelids close reflexively to protect the eye from foreign objects, and eyelashes prevent airborne particles from contacting the eyeball.
2. The narrow part of the nasal region between the eyes is called the bridge of the nose.
3. The anterior region of the neck contains the larynx, trachea, and sternal notch.
4. The sternocleidomastoid muscle partitions the neck into an anterior triangle and a posterior triangle.
5. The left costal margin covers the stomach and the spleen. The right costal margin covers the liver and the gallbladder.
6. The sternal angle is the articulation between the manubrium and the body of the sternum. It is easily palpated and is located at the level of the costal cartilage of the second rib, so this landmark is clinically important for counting ribs.
7. The iliac crests are at the same level as the spinous process of the L₄ vertebra.
8. The triangle of auscultation is formed by the rhomboid major, trapezius, and latissimus dorsi muscles. When an individual flexes the back, this triangle becomes larger and respiratory sounds may be easily heard through a stethoscope rather than being muffled by the muscles.
9. The pectoralis major forms the anterior axillary fold. The latissimus dorsi and teres major muscles form the posterior axillary fold.
10. Inferior to the clavicle, a small surface depression bordered by the deltoid and pectoralis major muscles is called the clavipectoral triangle.
11. Located on the anterior surface of the elbow region, the cubital fossa is a depression within which the median cubital vein connects the basilic and cephalic veins.
12. The pulse of the brachial artery can be palpated along the medial side of the brachium (arm).
13. The inferior border of the gluteus maximus muscle forms the fold of the buttock.
14. The femoral triangle is on the anterior side of the thigh. This region is traversed by all the major vessels of the lower limb and the femoral nerve, and is an important arterial pressure point for controlling lower limb hemorrhage.
15. The great saphenous vein and the small saphenous vein can be observed on the surface of the leg.
16. On the dorsum of the foot, the tendons for the tibialis anterior, extensor digitorum longus, and extensor hallucis longus are clearly seen, especially when the foot is dorsiflexed.