

1. How is surfactant made and what does it do?	Surfactant = lower surface tension, reduce cohesive force of H ₂ O. Made up of dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine Made by Type II alveolar cells.	12. What does the inferior alveolar nerve split into?	Inferior alveolar nerve exits from the mental foramen after traveling through the mandibular canal, and splits into the: 1. mental nerve (skin and attached gingiva) 2. incisive branch (pulp)
2. If a patient aspirates dental equipment, where does it tend to end up in the lung?	Aspirated foreign objects get lodged in the RIGHT lung because it is larger and straighter. TB also likes growing in the apex of the right lung.	13. What does the jugular foramen transmit and what 2 bones make it?	Jugular foramen transmits the: *posterior meningeal artery *CN 9 *CN 10 *CN 11 *Inferior petrosal sinus *Sigmoid sinus (internal jugular vein) Jugular foramen is made from the petrous part of temporal bone and condylar part of occipital bone
3. The optic canal transmits which two structures between which 2 spaces?	Optic canal transmits the optic nerve and ophthalmic artery. Optic canal connects the lesser wing of the sphenoid and middle cranial fossa.	14. What epithelium covers the oropharynx and laryngopharynx?	Oro/laryngopharynx = stratified squamous epithelium (for food and breathing) Nasopharynx = ciliated pseudostratified columnar epithelium (we only breathe through it, so respiratory)
4. The proximal convoluted tubule does what?	Proximal convoluted tubule = absorbs glucose, amino acids, electrolytes, and metabolites	15. What goes through the greater/lesser palatine foramen?	Easy, greater/lesser palatine nerve, artery, and vein.
5. The ureter connects which two parts in the kidney and bladder?	Ureter connects the RENAL PELVIS to the BLADDER	16. What goes through the incisive foramen?	Incisive foramen = nasopalatine nerve and sphenopalatine artery
6. What are Clara cells?	Clara cells are non-ciliated bronchiolar epithelial cells that secrete a surface-active lipoprotein. They are FOUND in ciliated simple epithelium.	17. What goes through the petrotympanic fissure?	Petrotympanic fissure = chorda tymphani nerve
7. What are the 2 layers enclosing the lungs?	The visceral and the parietal pleura. In between these two layers is the pleural cavity filled with fluid. If you get air in here, you get a pneumothorax and lose air pressure.	18. What is a cricothyrotomy?	Cricothyrotomy is a safer procedure than tracheotomy and cuts through the cricothyroid membrane.
8. What are the 3 functions of the kidney?	1. Form urine 2. Maintain homeostasis 3. Secrete hormones (erythropoietin and renin)	19. What is a Type 1 alveolar cell?	Type 1 alveolar cell (Type 1 pneumocyte) is 95% of alveolar surface area, does gas exchange
9. What are the 3 stages of the kidney's development?	1. Pronephros 2. Mesonephros 3. Metanephros	20. What is the carina?	Carina = ridge that breaks the trachea into the left/right bronchi
10. What are the 5 branches of the facial nerve?	Temporal Zygomatic Buccal Mandibular Cervical	21. What is the macula densa?	Macula densa = group of special cells in the DISTAL tubule. When NaCl is low, macula densa vasodilates the afferent arteriole to increase GFR, and releases renin from juxtaglomerular cells of afferent/efferent arterioles.
11. What does the distal convoluted tubule do?	Reabsorbs sodium in response to aldosterone		

22. What is the respiratory zone of the lung made up of?	Respiratory zone of lung = Respiratory bronchioles, alveolar ducts, and alveoli.	31. Where are the pharyngeal tonsils located?	Pharyngeal tonsils located in the nasopharynx
23. What is the superior orbital fissure made of?	Superior orbital fissure = greater/lesser wings of sphenoid bone ONLY Superior orbital fissure = CN 3,4,6, and V1 branches lacrimal, frontal, and nasociliary	32. Where does the facial nerve exit?	Facial nerve exits at the stylomastoid foramen in the temporal bone. Facial nerve also first goes through the internal acoustic meatus (along with CN 8)
24. What is transmitted through the foramen spinosum?	Foramen spinosum = middle meningeal artery, the largest artery supplying the meninges	33. Where does the nasal cavity get its blood supply from? 2 answers.	Nasal cavity arteries: 1. Ophthalmic artery 2. Maxillary artery
25. What makes up the inferior orbital fissure and what does it contain?	Inferior orbital fissure = sphenoid and maxilla Inferior orbital fissure contents = *Infraorbital + Zygomatic of maxillary nerve (CNV2) *Infraorbital artery *Part of inferior ophthalmic vein	34. Where does the sphenoidal sinus drain into? Where do the other paranasal sinuses drain?	Sphenoidal sinus drains into sphenoidal recess Other paranasal sinuses drain into the superior, middle, and inferior meatuses.
26. What makes up the superior orbital fissure and what are the contents?	Superior orbital fissure = Sphenoid Contents: *CN3 *CN4 *CN6 *CN V1 lacrimal, frontal, nasociliary branches *Superior/inferior ophthalmic vein	35. Where does the trachea branch into bronchi? At what vertebral level?	Trachea bifurcates in the carina at T4-T5, the sternal angle
27. What nerve gives parasympathetic innervation to the submandibular and sublingual gland?	Parasympathetic innervation of submandibular/sublingual gland = chorda tymphani nerve from CN 7	36. Where is an emergency tracheotomy performed?	Emergency tracheotomy = median cricothyroid ligament (between cricoid and thyroid cartilage)
28. What travels through the mandibular foramen?	Mandibular foramen contains = Inferior alveolar nerve (V3 branch), artery, vein.	37. Where is the carotid canal located and what does it carry?	Carotid canal carries the internal carotid artery, it is in the temporal bone.
29. What type of epithelial cells line the trachea?	The same that line the pharyngeal tonsils, ciliated pseudostratified columnar epithelium.	38. Where is the hypoglossal canal located and what does it carry?	Hypoglossal canal is in the occipital bone and carries CN12
30. Where are the kidneys anatomically?	Kidneys are retroperitoneally, anterior to the vertebral muscles.	39. Which two muscles prevent food from entering the nasopharynx?	Two muscles that prevent food in the nasopharynx: 1. Tensor veli palatini 2. Levator veli palatini
		40. Why does the trachea have the incomplete rings that are open posteriorly?	The trachea is anterior of the esophagus, the esophagus lines the posterior of the trachea.