

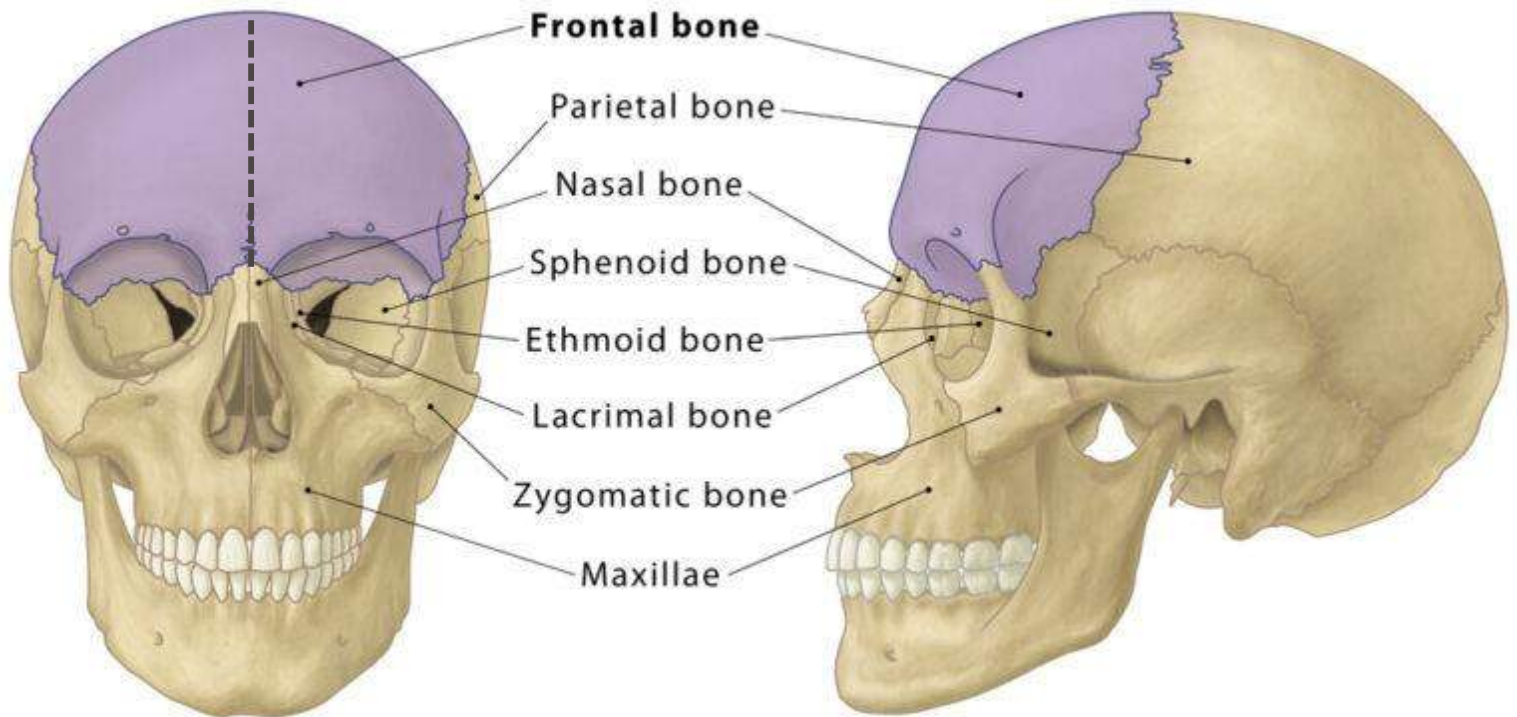
REVIEW OF THE CRANIUM AND NECK FOR QAT

<https://vimeo.com/1045383518>
Password: RCN69

June 2026

FRONTAL BONE

- FB is one bone
- Nervous system goes down the **midline**
- QAT treats it as 2 bones



Front view

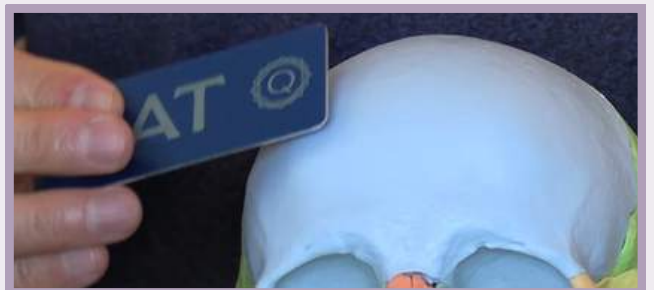
Side view

TheSkeletalSystem.net

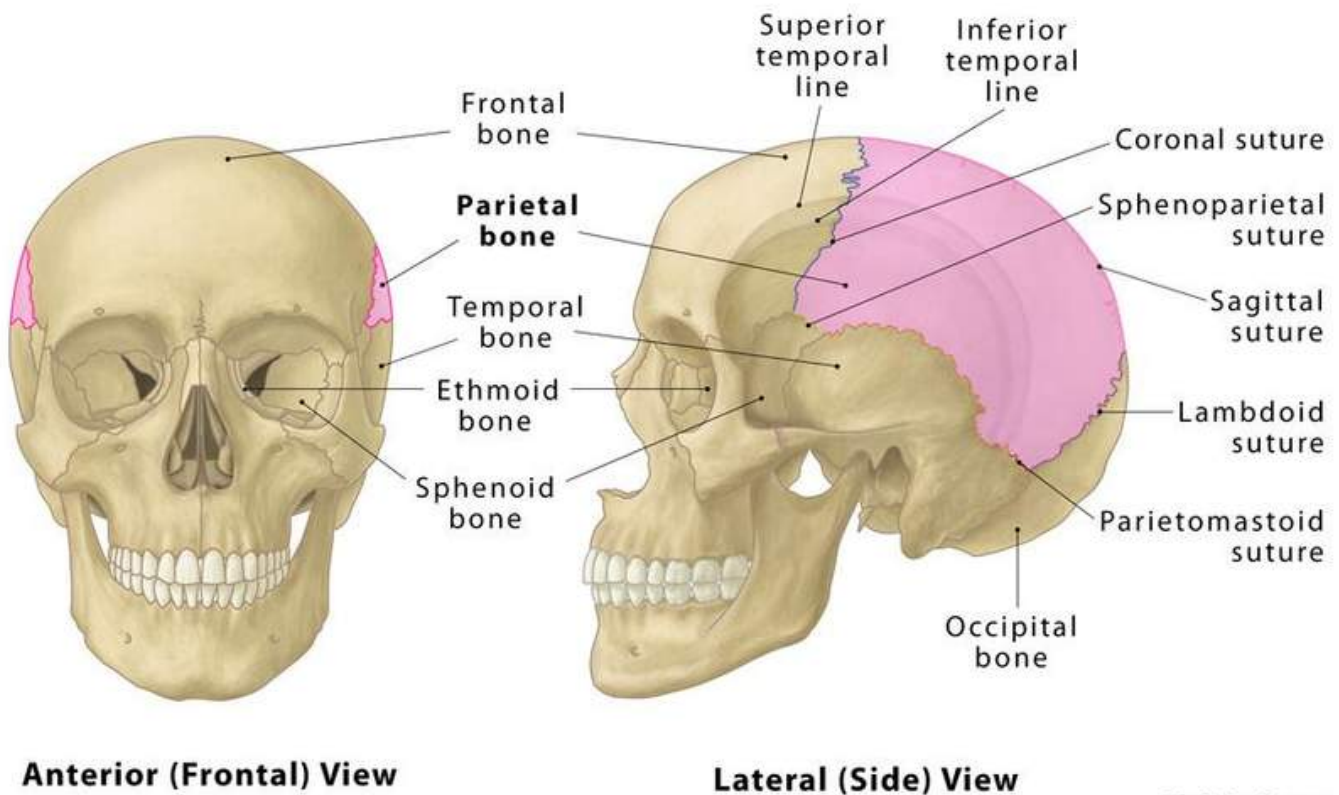
Functions

- Protects the frontal lobe of the brain.
- Supports the structures of the head, such as the eye orbits and nasal passages.
- Aids facial expression through its muscle attachments.
- Forms the forehead and plays a major role in a person's appearance.

1. Place plate on R side of frontal bone.
2. Ask Quantum Field: Can you check this side of the frontal bone?
3. Repeat on L side of frontal bone.



PARIETAL BONE



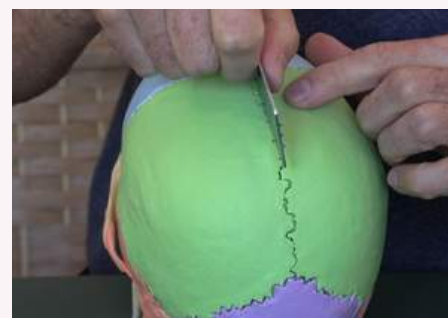
TheSkeletalSystem.net

Functions

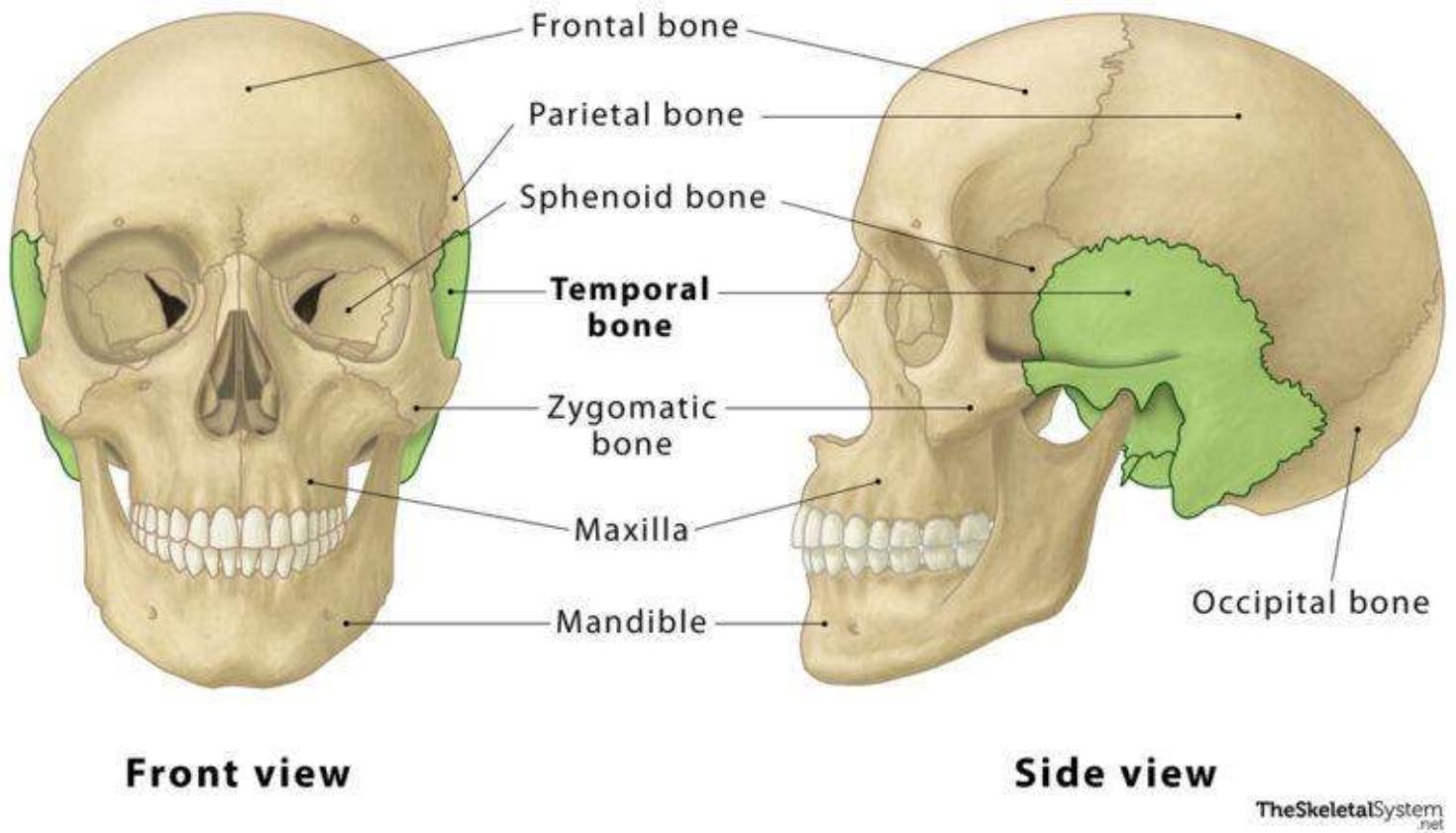
Its primary role as a skull bone is structural. The paired bones have the following functions:

- Forms the sides and roof of the skull towards the back, hence shaping the head.
- The left and right parietal bones protect the brain's left and right parietal lobes, respectively.
- Limits any swelling in case of a brain condition involving an infection, bleeding, or an increase in cerebrospinal fluid levels.

Check sutures by placing plate vertical or horizontal.



TEMPORAL BONE



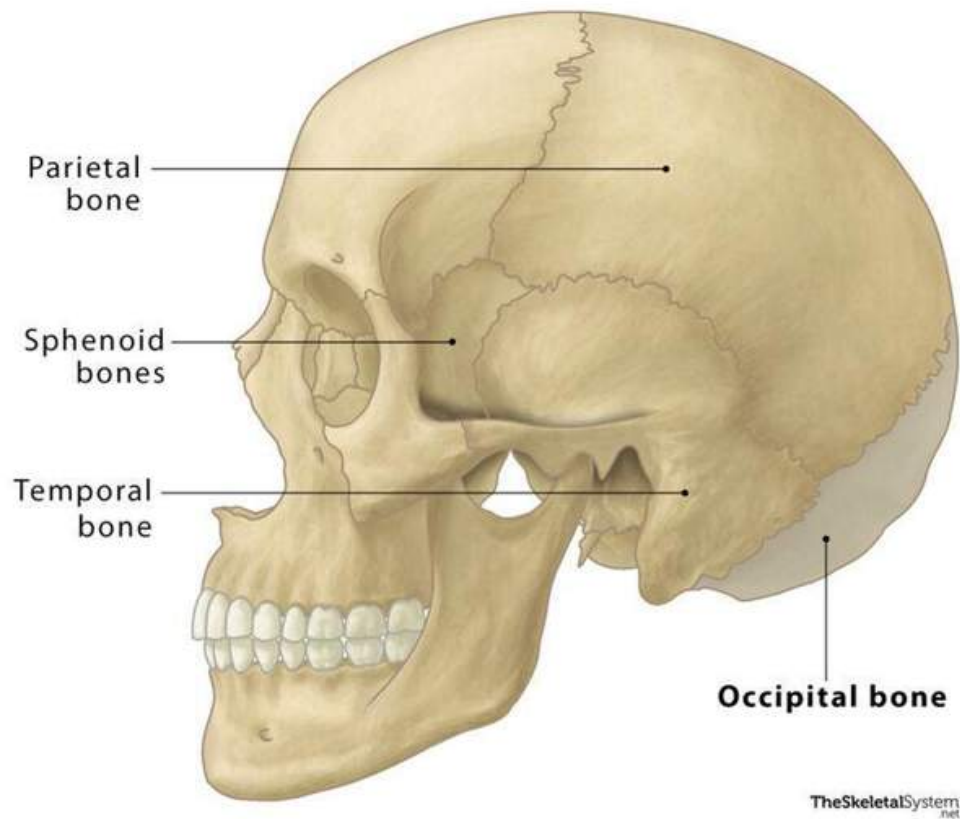
Functions

1. Provide structural support to the skull.
2. Protect the temporal lobe of the brain.
3. Help in the opening and closing of the mouth, in association with the mandible.
4. Surround the ear canal and protect auditory nerves and internal ear structures that play a role in controlling hearing and balance.

1. Hold plate behind ear as shown.
 - a. As long as plate is being held in general vicinity, it's good.



OCCIPITAL BONE



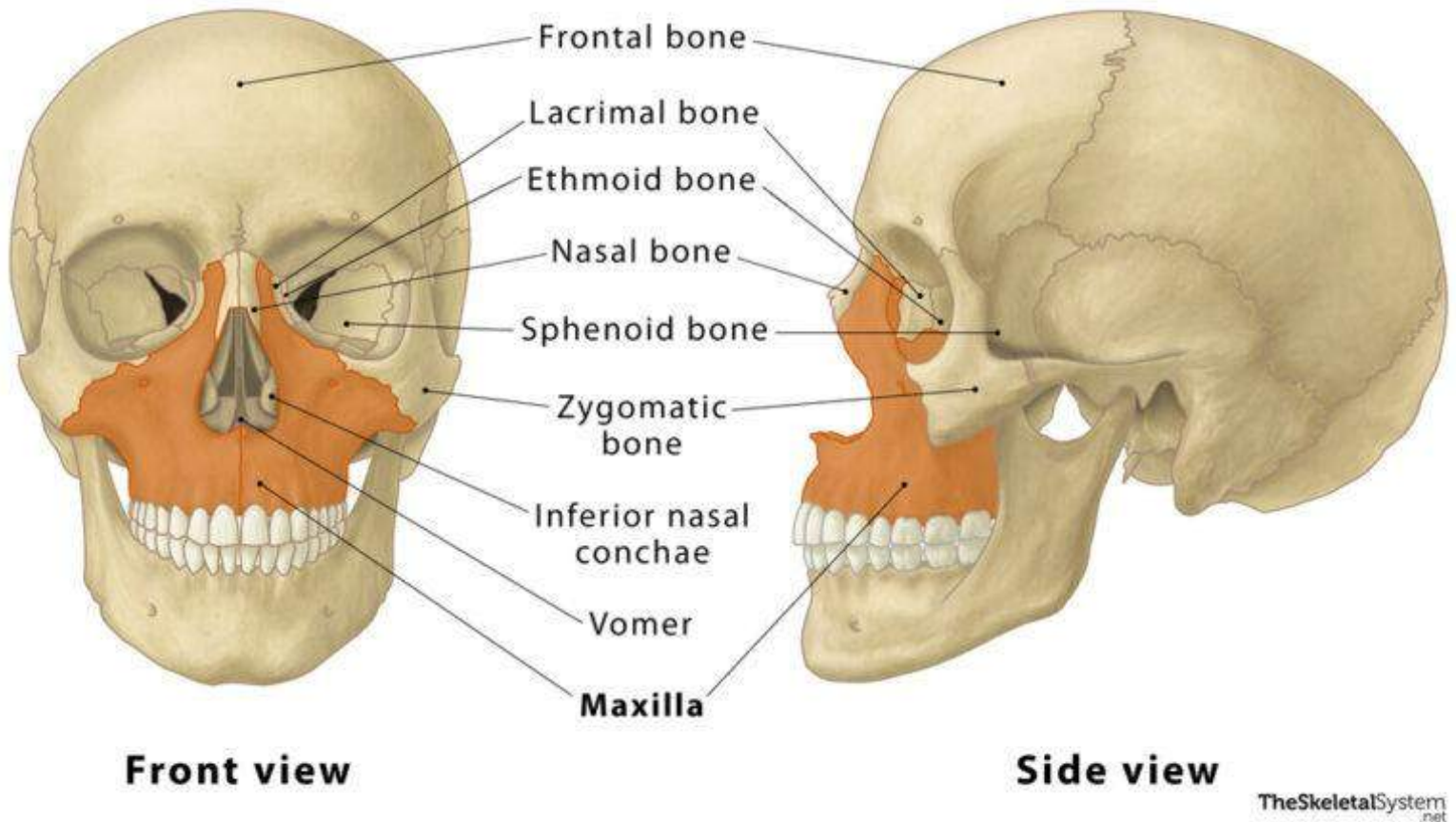
Function

It protects the occipital lobe and cerebellum of the brain, along with the associated nerves and blood vessels.

1. Hold plate behind ear as shown.
 - a. As long as plate is being held in general vicinity, it's good.
2. While this is one bone, it is treated as two separate bones.



MAXILLAE BONE



Function

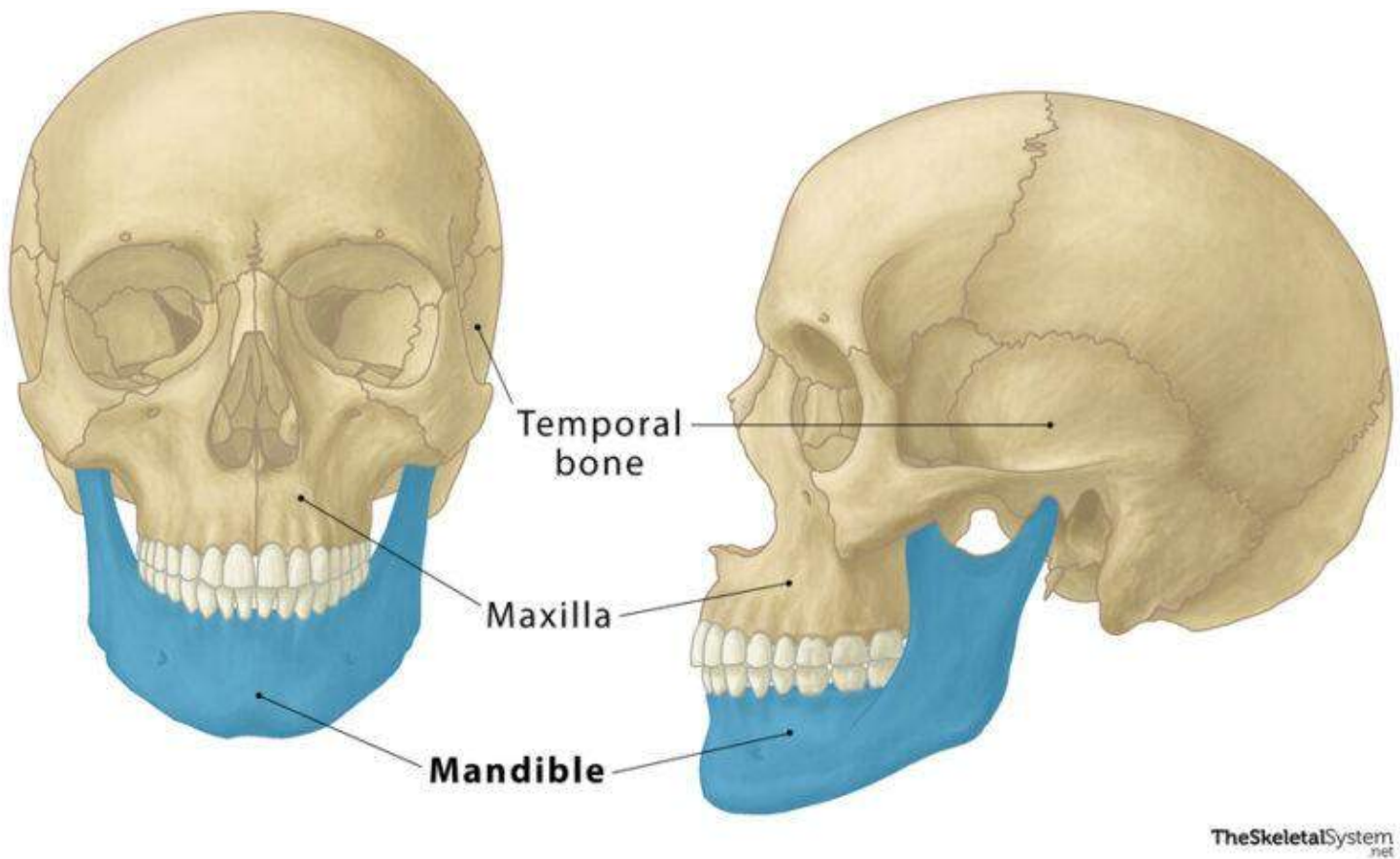
The left and right maxilla collectively help to:

- Hold the upper set of teeth in place.
- Increase the volume and depth of voice.
- Form a part of the eye socket, nasal cavity, and hard palate.
- Play an important role in chewing and communication.

1. Check teeth in different places by holding plate vertically
 - a. Both top and bottom teeth.
2. If specific tooth has a problem, check teeth one by one using corner of plate.



MANDIBLE BONE



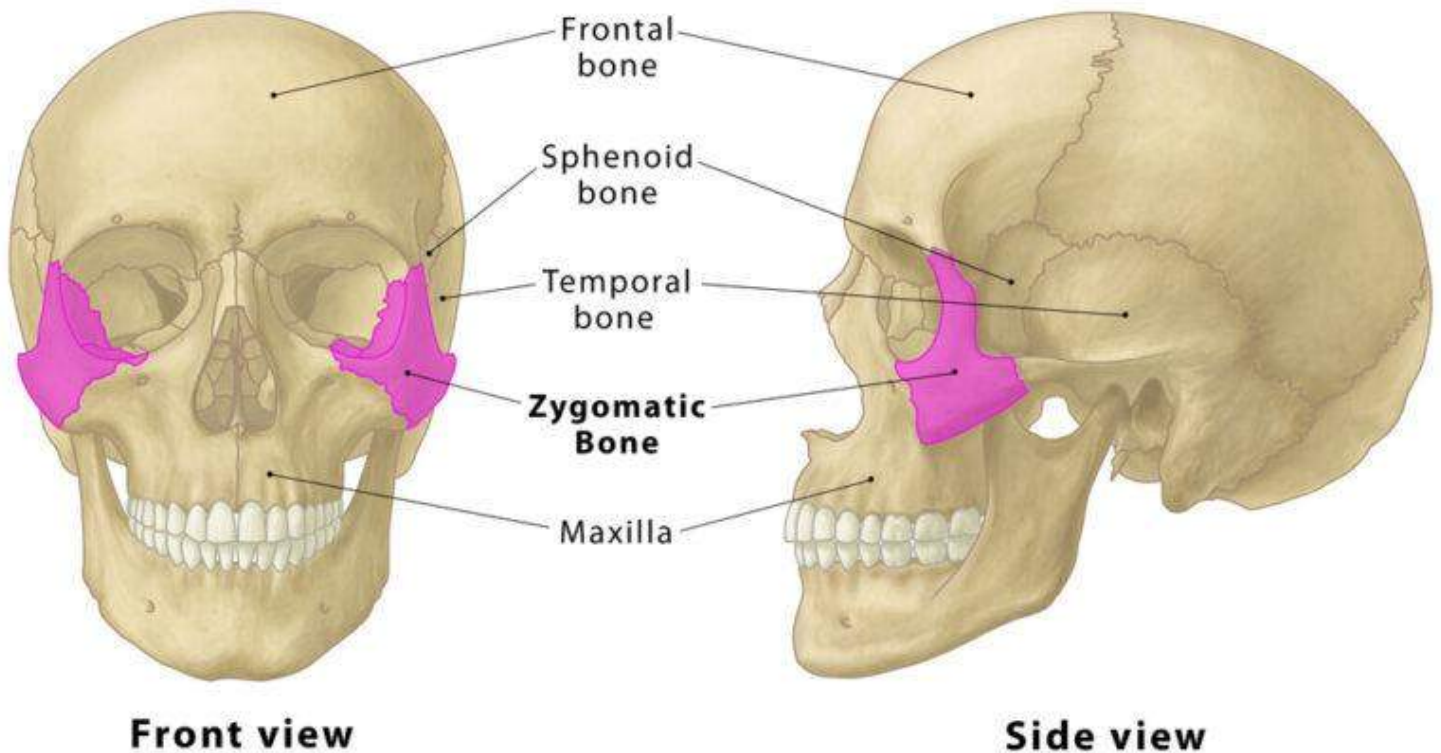
Functions

- Forms the lower jawline, shaping the face and chin. The teeth in the lower jaw are also rooted to this bone.
- Helps in mastication or chewing of food.
- Being the only mobile skull bone, it aids in the movement of the mouth, helping with eating, and talking.
- Forms and protects the organs and vessels in the oral cavity.

Check mandible bone just by going around the mandible (vertebral plate).



ZYGOMATIC BONE



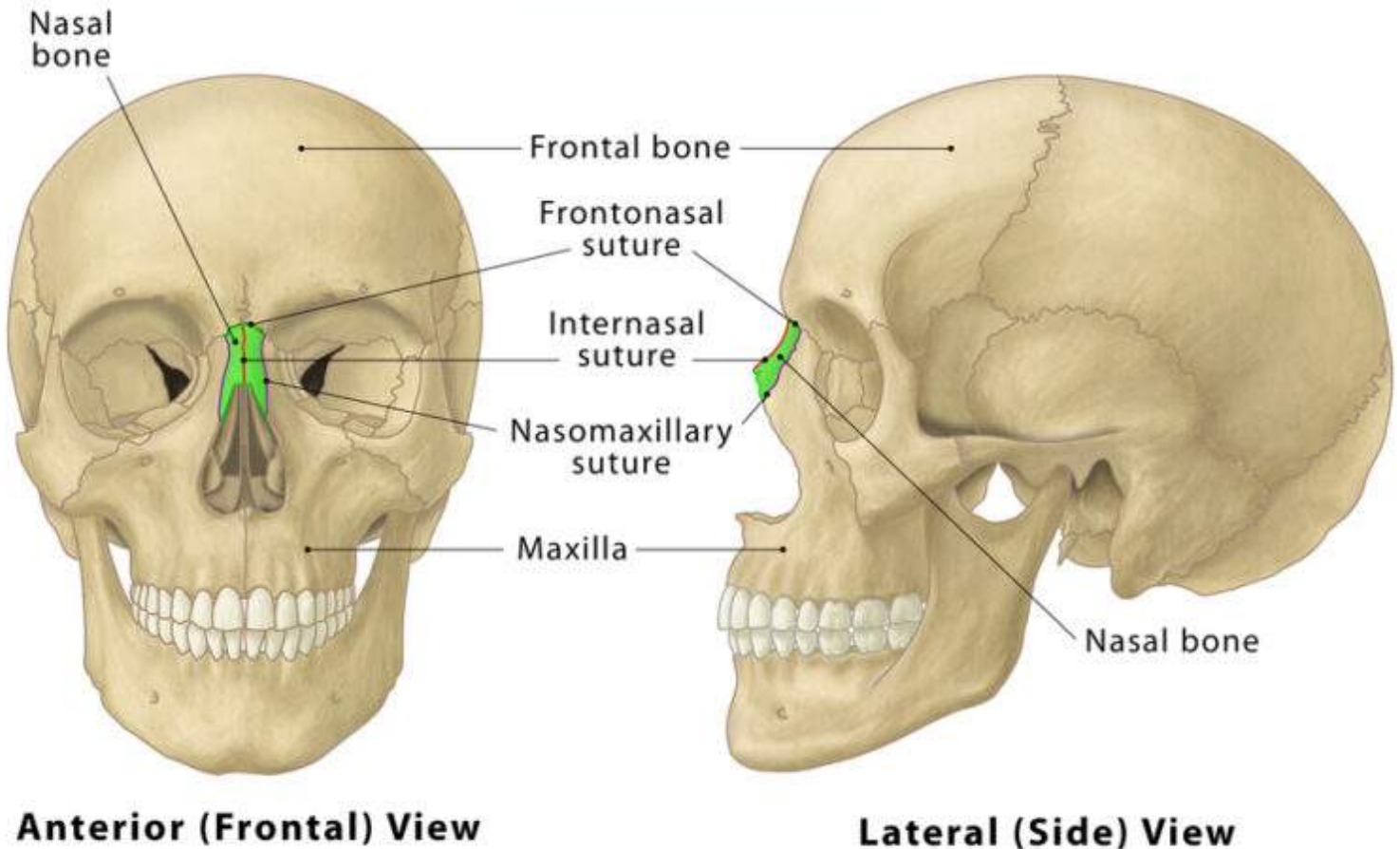
TheSkeletalSystem.net

Functions

- It provides structure and strength to the mid-face, forming the cheek.
- The lower portion of the bone helps the otherwise immobile upper jawbone to do certain movements like speaking, chewing, drinking, coughing, and breathing by joining with it.
- It also protects the underneath arteries, nerves, veins, and organs.

Check mandible bone just by going around the mandible (vertebra plate).

NASAL BONE



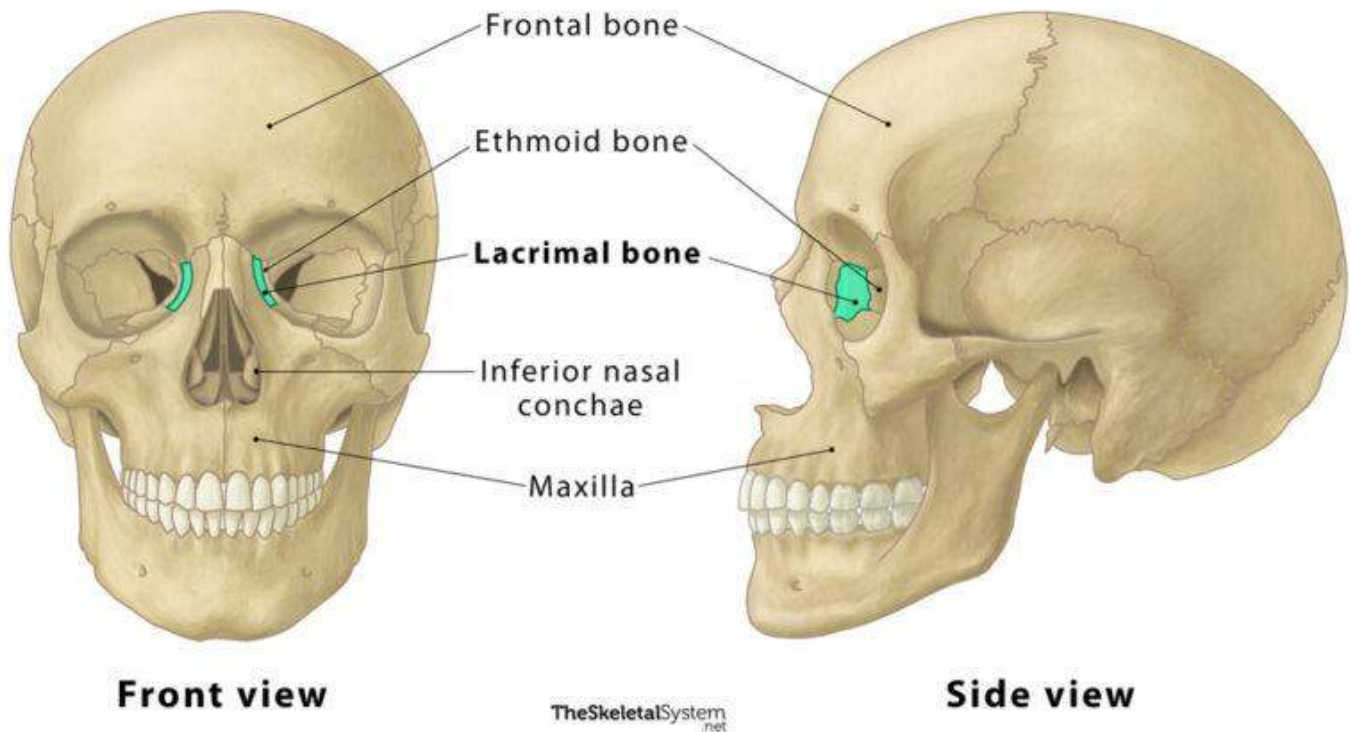
TheSkeletalSystem.net

Functions

- Their main function is to form the front wall of the nasal cavity and protect it from outer elements and accidental trauma.
- They join with each other to form the bridge of the nose, which is why these two bones are primarily responsible for the shape of the nose.
- Their size and form often vary from one person to another, resulting in the unique shape and size of noses in different individuals.

Check nasal bones using corner of plate.

LACRIMAL BONE

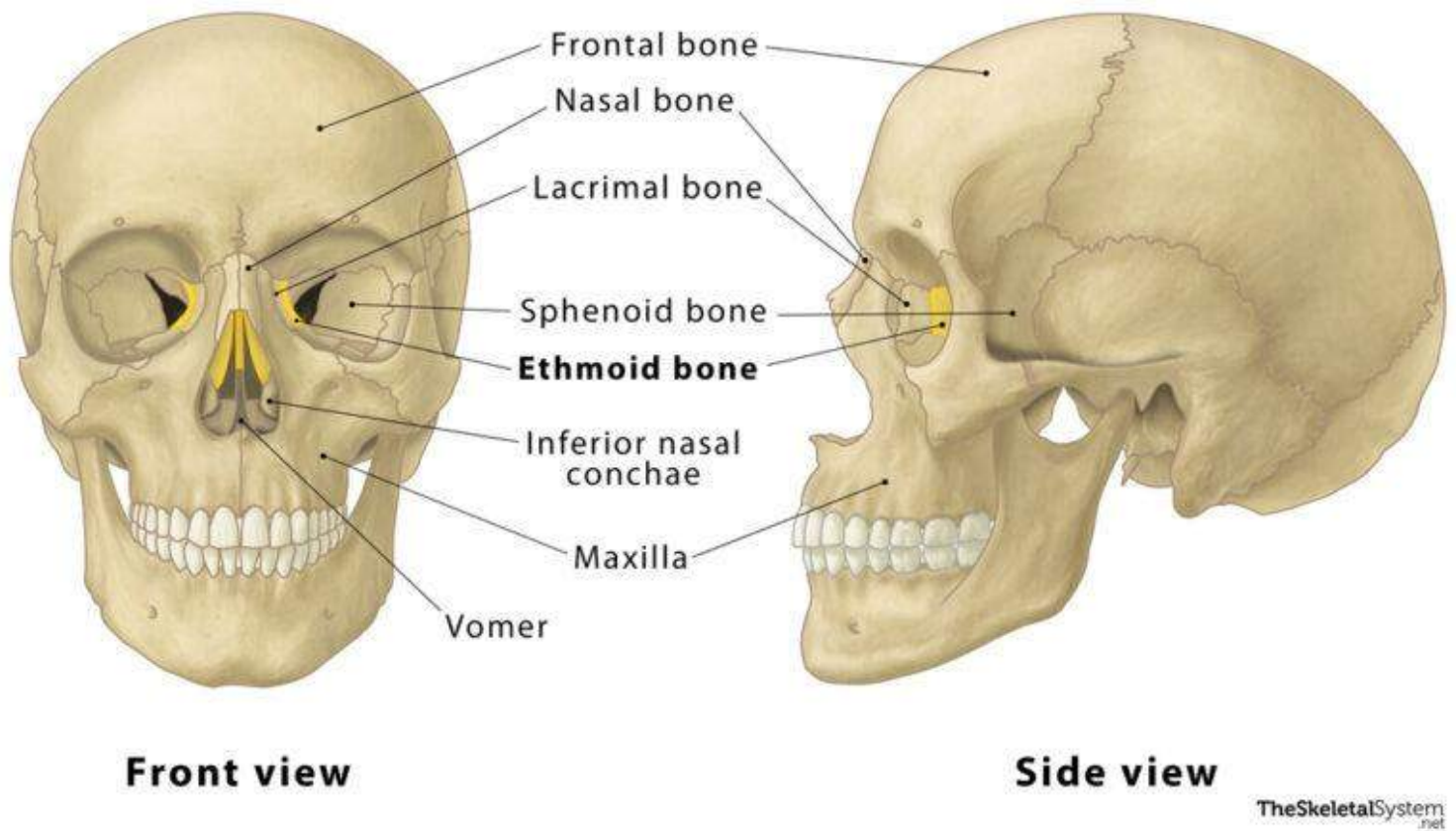


Function

The main function of this bone is to provide structural support to the eye socket and lacrimal apparatus, a system consisting of the tear gland that produces tears, and the nasolacrimal duct, which drains tears from the eye to the nose.

May address dry eyes.

ETHMOID BONE

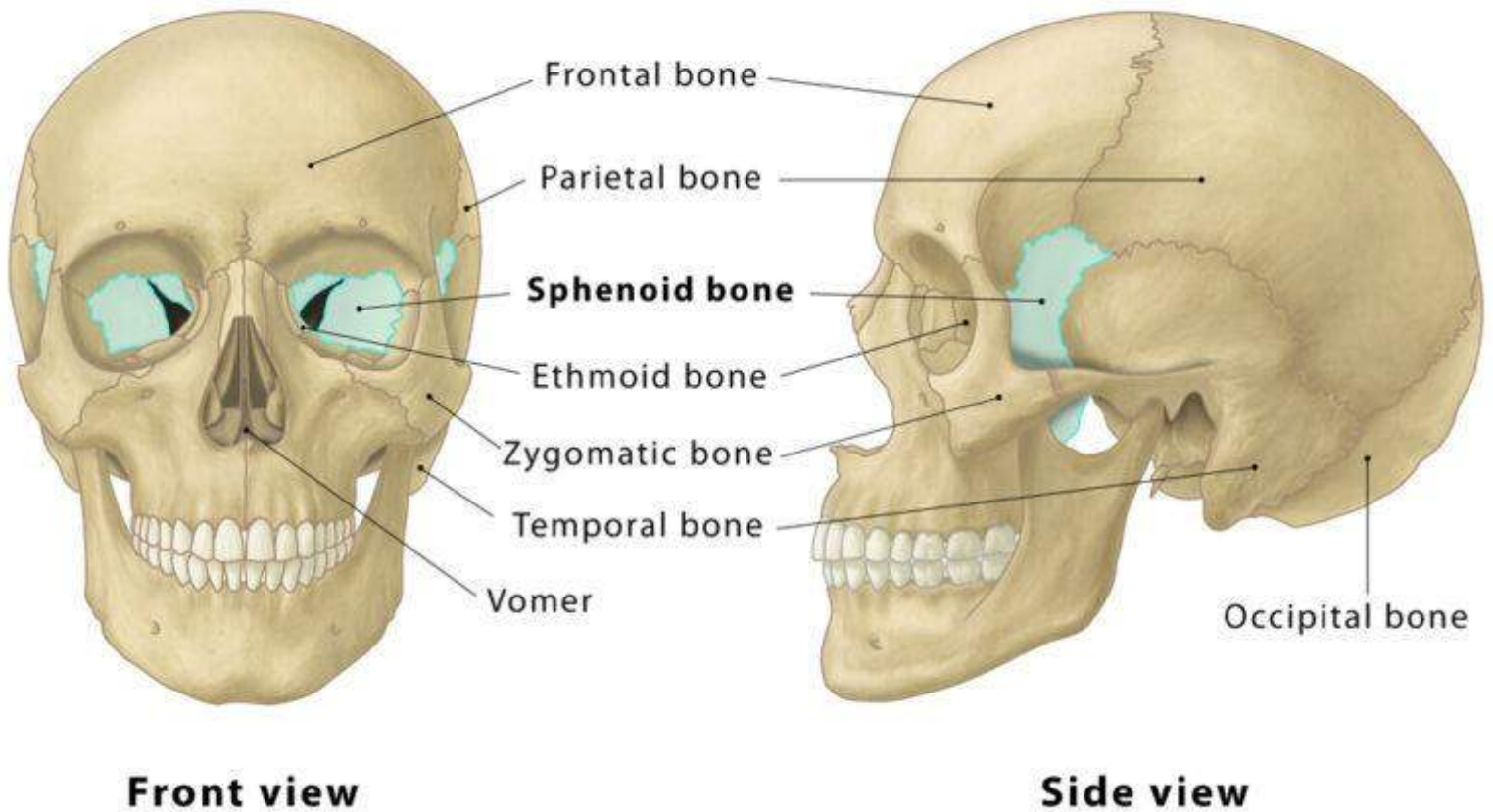


Function

It forms the walls of the eye socket, nasal cavity, nasal septum, and the anterior cranial fossa floor.

Ethmoid bone has the sinus in it.
May address loss of smell.

SPHENOID BONE



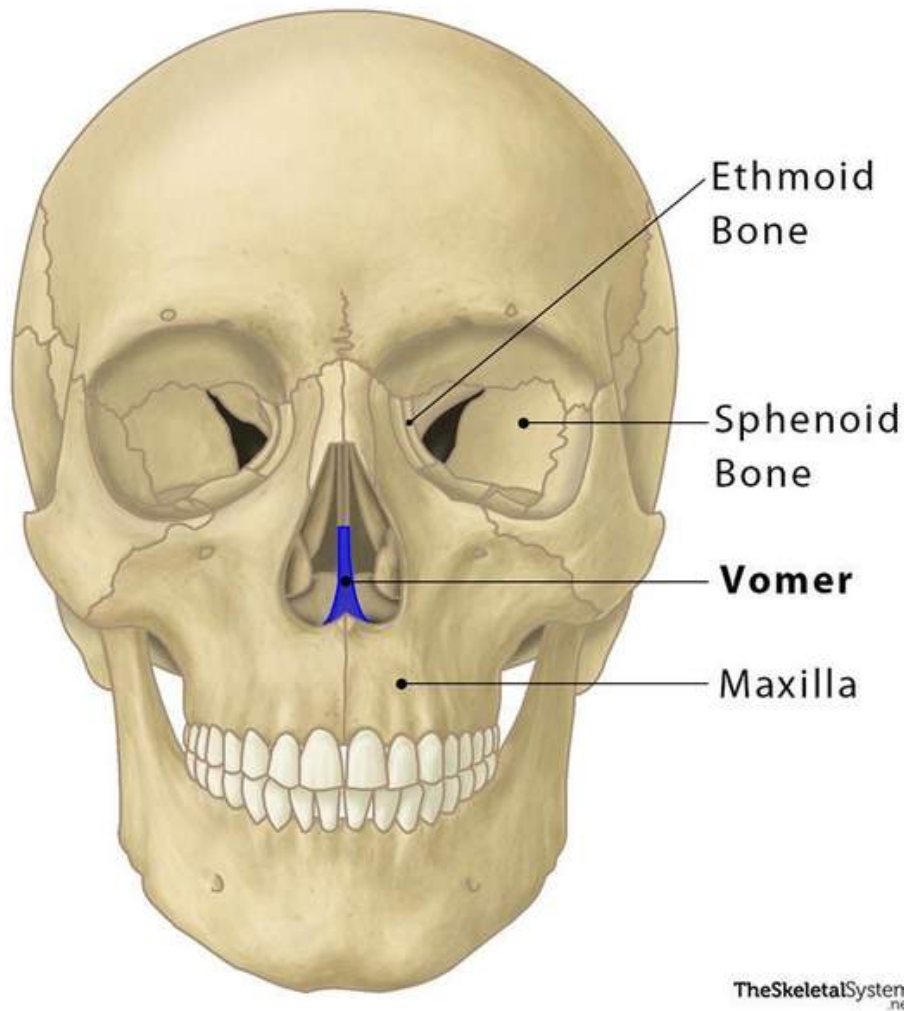
TheSkeletalSystem.net

Function

It forms the base and lateral sides of the skull in combination with the orbital floor.

Forms part of eye socket.
Important for vision (optic nerves).

VOMER BONE



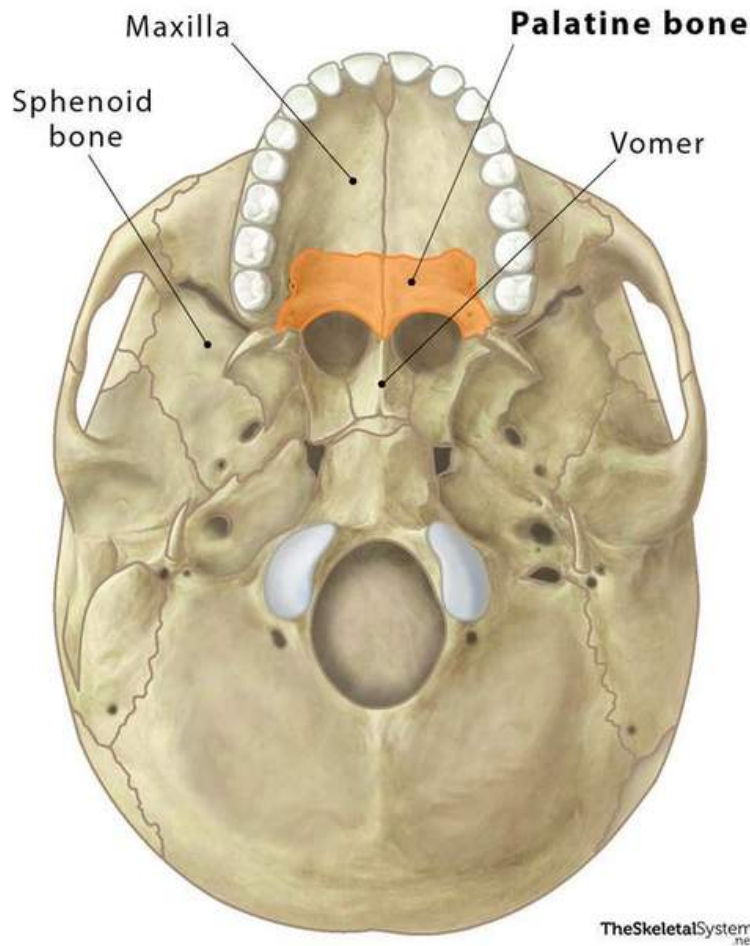
Functions

- Plays an important role in dividing the nasal cavity as it forms the lower back part of the nasal septum along with the septal cartilage and the ethmoid bone.
- Also features multiple grooves through which several nerves and blood vessels of the nasal cavity pass.

Hold plate vertically directly between brows & at nasal crown.



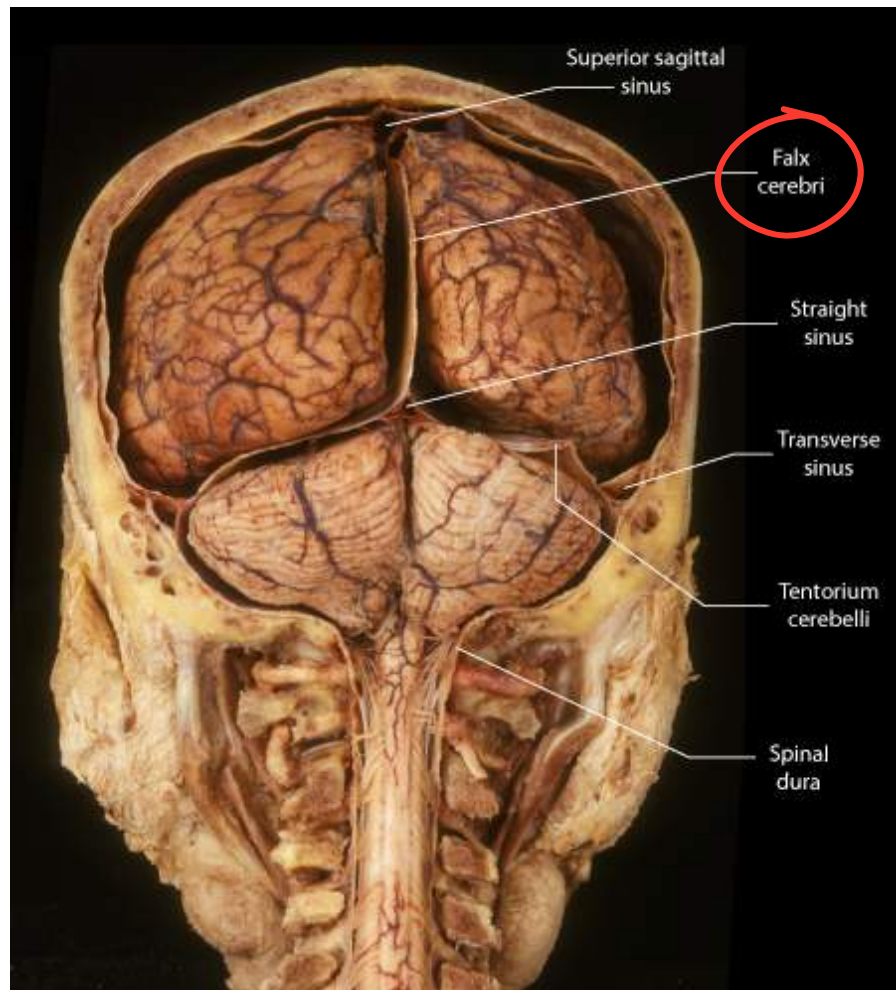
PALATINE BONE



Functions

- It forms a part of the hard palate by articulating with the palatine process of the maxilla. This palate acts as the roof of the oral cavity and the floor of the nasal cavity.
- The palatine also forms the floor of the orbital cavity along with the 6 other orbit bones.
- The bone, along with the palatine process of the maxilla, gives rise to the lateral walls of the nasal cavity.

MEMBRANE SYSTEM



CERVICAL SPINE



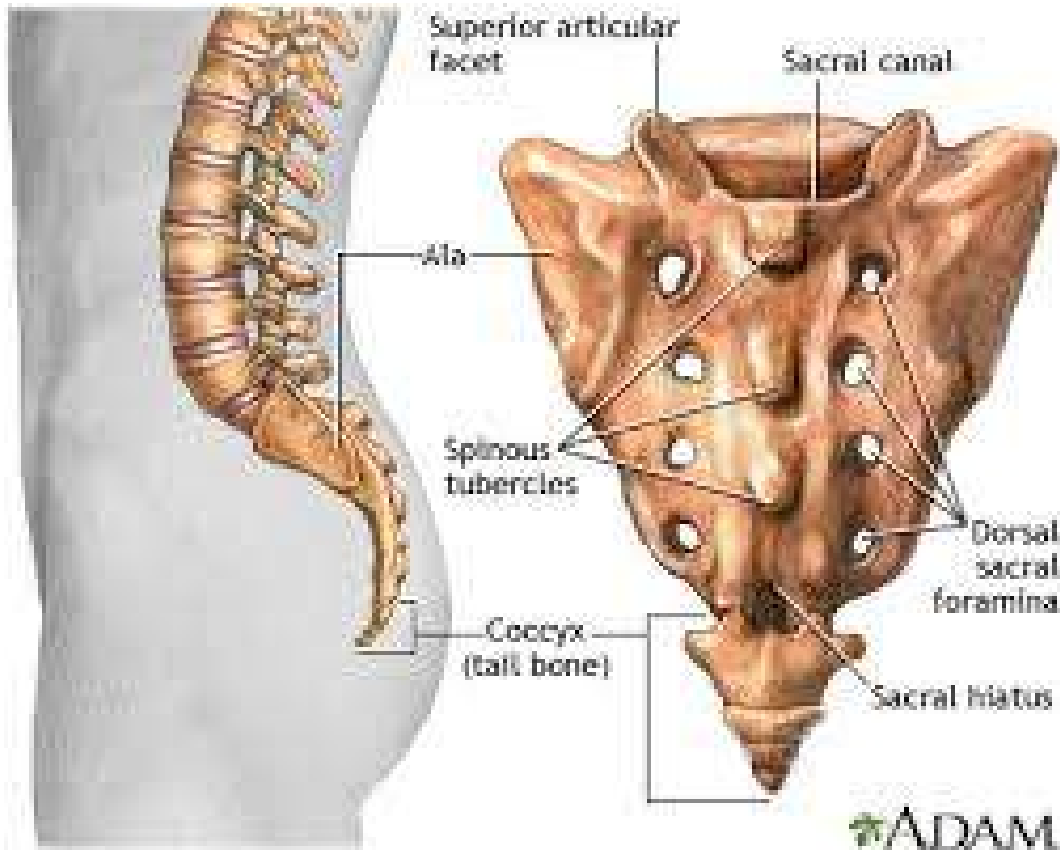
Functions

- Supporting the head.
- Controls blood flow to the brain.
- Protects the spinal cord.

Both sides: hold plate vertically & check parts of the neck a plate “section” at a time. Check for joints, ligaments, arteries, blood vessels, & muscles.



SACRUM BONE



Functions

- **Weight Distribution:** It acts as a keystone, transferring the weight of the upper body to the pelvis and legs.
- **Stability:** It provides a strong structural anchor connecting the spine to the hips.
- **Nerve Protection:** It houses and protects sacral nerves that control bowel, bladder, and leg functions.
- **Mobility:** Through the sacroiliac (SI) joints, it allows slight movements to absorb shock while walking or running.
- **Muscle Attachment:** It serves as an anchor for major muscles, including the gluteus maximus and piriformis.

Check each side of sacroiliac joint + muscles & ligaments that hold all of the area together (hip & lower back).

