

## TOPOGRAPHY OF THE SIGMOID SULCUS OF THE MASTOID PART OF THE TEMPORAL BONE

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### **Introduction**

For a long time scientists of various specialties, including dentists, maxillofacial surgeons, otorhinolaryngologists, neurologists, neurosurgeons, traumatologists, etc., have been studying temporal bone and in particular its mastoid part.

**Keywords:** topography of sigmoid sulcus, mastoid part of temporal bone, skull

**Purpose of the study:** Study of the topography of the sigmoid sulcus of the mastoid part of the temporal bone

**Methods:** We determined the shape of the skull in a number of 30 pieces and individual temporal bones; in the period 2021-2022 we measured the size of the frontal angle, length, width; determined the volume of the sigmoid sulcus of the mastoid part of the temporal bone. Determination of the thickness of the mastoid process and the degree of its pneumatization, as well as depending on the degree of pneumatization of the mastoid process on the value of the frontal angle; determination of the sigmoid sulcus to the thickness of the mastoid process

### **Results:**

We studied the arch-shaped eminence, roof of the tympanic cavity, clefts of canals and furrows of the greater and lesser stony nerves, trigeminal depression, furrows of the superior and inferior stony nerves, internal auditory foramen and passage, jugular fossa, stony fossa, sphenoid process and glenoid foramen, stony-drum, stony-chested and tympanic-chested slits. To determine the shape of the skull, we measured the width of the skull as well as the longitudinal-length index. Based on measurements of the width of the skull, the most protruding points on the lateral surfaces of the points on the lateral surfaces, the length of the distance from the glabella to the protruding point of the skull. More often the width dimensions were observed from 8 to 10 mm and only in one preparation on the right was 12 mm and in 2 cases on the left 11 mm.

### **Conclusion:**

The above data of the study of the skull in general and the mastoid part of the temporal bone in particular show that its most frequent form is brachiocephalic, which in our material

accounted for more than 50% of all skulls, while dolichocephalic skulls refer to the earlier forms.

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