The skull is formed by the cranium; which protects the brain and facial bones which supply the framework of the face.

The cranium comprises the following bones:

Two parietals, two temporals, frontal, occipital, ethmoid and sphenoid.

These bones articulate with each other by sutures which are immovable fibrous joints.

In fetal skulls, the sutures are wide to allow slight movements during childbirth; this explains why the shape of head differs from one child to another. They later become rigid/fixed.

Also, there are fontanelle; posterior, anterior, mastoid and sphenoid, that are membranous areas found in neonates.

They allow movements that facilitates childbirth and brain growth.

The posterior fontanelle (lambda) is a triangle-shaped, lies at the junction btw the sagittal suture and lambdoid suture. It ossifies within 2-3 months after birth.

Whereas the anterior fontanelle (Bregma) is a diamond-shaped located btw the two frontal bone and the two parietal bones of the developing fetal skull, at the junction of the coronal suture and the sagittal suture. It persists until 18 months after birth.

Also, there are two smaller fontanelles located on each side of the head:

1. Sphenoidal fontanelle (anterolateral)
2. Mastoid fontanelle (posterolateral)

# Hydrocephalus: is a condition that occurs when the amount of CSF increases and causes the brain to swell. The name means “water on the brain”. It is usually caused by decreasing the ability of blood vessels to absorb it.

# The frontal, sphenoid, parietal and temporal bones meet with each other forming H-shaped suture, known as Pterion, located in the temporal fossa on each side of the skull, just behind the temple.

It is the weakest part of the skull where the anterior division of the middle meningeal artery runs underneath it. Consequently, a traumatic blow to it may rupture this artery causing an epidural hematoma. So, Pterion may also be fractured indirectly by blows to the top or back of the head.
# Lacrimal fossa contains lacrimal sac which contains nasolacrimal ducts (tears duct) that secrete the tears.

# Blocked tear ducts is a common case in newborns, in which their tears cannot drain normally, leaving them with a watery, irritated eye.

# The hypophyseal fossa of the Sella turcica of the sphenoid bone houses the pituitary gland.

# The doctor mentioned the parts of sphenoid, ethmoid and the portions of the temporal bone.