

Anatomy Week 22

1. Regarding the cranial nerves:

- A. Nucleus of CN IV supplies the contralateral eye
- B. All divisions of CN V enter the cavernous sinus
- C. CN V gives sympathetic fibres to the petrosal nerves
- D. CN IX gives branches to the submandibular ganglion
- E. CN XII paralysis causes weakness of the contralateral side

2. The sensory root of the facial nerve:

- A. Arises from the sulcus between the pons and the medulla
- B. Is called the nervus intermedius
- C. Presents as a swelling in the bend called the otic ganglion
- D. Emerges from the base of the skull through the foramen ovale
- E. Supplies the mucous membrane of the posterior third of the tongue

3. Which of the following is NOT a branch of the trigeminal nerve:

- A. Supraorbital nerve
- B. Great auricular nerve
- C. Mental nerve
- D. Lacrimal nerve
- E. Auriculotemporal nerve

4. Which of the following statements about the motor system of the cerebral cortex is FALSE?

- A. In most parts six layers of nerve cells can be distinguished.
- B. The motor area representing the leg lies on the medial side of the hemisphere.
- C. Damage to the speech area will not cause laryngeal paralysis.
- D. Posture is largely mediated via the supplementary motor area.
- E. The motor areas have no connections to the opposite motor cortex.

5. The Blood Brain Barrier:

- A. Only allows amino acids, fats and sugars to be transported.
- B. Lacks fenestrations and zonulae occudentes
- C. Has enveloping astrocyte foot processes instead of basal lamina
- D. Is innervated by sympathetic fibres only
- E. Is missing from some parts of the hypothalamus.

Answers Anatomy Week 22

1. A
2. B
3. B
4. E
5. E

anatomy H&N

1	The external carotid artery
A	Commences at the level of C6 vertebra
B	Lies medial to the internal carotid artery at its commencement
C	Is contained in the carotid sheath
D	Divides behind the head of the mandible into the maxillary & superficial temporal arteries
E	Lies in front of the anterior border of sternocleidomastoid for its entire course
Answer	B
Explanation	Commences at the upper border of the lamina of the thyroid cartilage (upper border of C4 vertebra) The CCA & ICA are in the carotid sheath Divides behind the <i>neck</i> of the mandible into maxillary & superficial temporal arteries Lies in front of the anterior border of SCM except at its commencement
Subject	Anatomy – Head & Neck
Category	The external carotid artery
Reference: Text Edition Page	Last 10 th Ed p 333-34

2	The prevertebral fascia
A	Extends down to the body of T6
B	Lies superficial to the cervical plexus
C	Invests the subclavian vein
D	Is pierced by the supraclavicular nerve
E	Is relatively thin
Answer	D
Explanation	The prevertebral fascia is a firm, tough membrane extending down to the body of T4. (the pretracheal fascia is thin). The cervical plexus & roots of the brachial plexus are deep to it, it becomes prolonged as the axillary sheath but does not invest the subclavian vein. It is pierced by the 4 cutaneous branches of the cervical plexus (great auricular, lesser occipital, transverse cervical & supraclavicular nerves)
Subject	Anatomy – Head & neck
Category	Fascia
Reference: Text Edition Page	Last: 10 th Ed, p 323