

Anatomy: head and Neck (6 questions)

1. Prevertebral Flexor Musculature (lying in front of the vertebrae) include all, EXCEPT:
 - (A) Longus Colli.
 - (B) Rectus Capitis Anterior.
 - (C) Rectus Capitis Lateralis.
 - (D) Rectus Capitis Medialis.
 - (E) Levator Scapulae.

2. The Hard Palate lies on a level with:
 - (A) The anterior arch of the atlas (C₁ vertebra).
 - (B) The lower border of the mandible.
 - (C) At a level between C₃ and C₄ vertebrae.
 - (D) At the level of C₆ vertebra.
 - (E) At the level of the Axis (C₂ vertebra).

3. The following structures lie in front of the Prevertebral Fascia, EXCEPT:
 - (A) Pharynx and Oesophagus.
 - (B) Larynx and Trachea.
 - (C) Carotid Sheaths.
 - (D) Vertebral Artery.
 - (E) Internal Jugular Vein.

4. The Deep Cervical Fascia consists of the following, EXCEPT:
 - (A) The Investing Layer.
 - (B) Pretracheal Fascia.
 - (C) Prevertebral Fascia.
 - (D) The Carotid Sheath.
 - (E) Postvertebral Fascia.

5. Regarding the Investing Layer of Deep Cervical Fascia all are true, EXCEPT:
- (A) It splits around sternocleidomastoid and trapezium.
 - (B) Posteriorly it meets the ligamentum nuchae.
 - (C) Fascia is attached to the Hyoid bone.
 - (D) It is attached to the inferior nuchal line.
 - (E) Attached to the lower border of the mandible from chin to angle on each side.
6. The Investing layer of Deep Fascia:
- (A) Splits to form the capsule for the parotid gland.
 - (B) Splits to enclose the thyroid gland.
 - (C) Splits to enclose the carotid artery.
 - (D) The deep part of investing layer surrounding the parotid gland is thickened as the stylohyoid ligament.
 - (E) The lower attachment of the investing layer is to the pelvic girdle.
7. The Investing layer of Deep Fascia helps to:
- (A) Form the suprasternal space in which lie the external jugular veins.
 - (B) Form the intrasternal space in which lie the musculophrenic vein.
 - (C) Form the suprasternal space in which the anterior jugular veins angle laterally to pass behind the sternocleidomastoids.
 - (D) Form the infraclavicular space.
 - (E) Form the carotid space.
8. The Prevertebral Fascia (all are true EXCEPT):
- (A) Lies in front of the prevertebral muscles.
 - (B) Extends from the base of the skull in front of longus capitis and rectus capitis Lateralis.
 - (C) It extends sideways across the scalenus anterior, scalenus medius, and levator scapulae muscles..
 - (D) In the posterior triangle of the neck it covers the muscles that floor the triangle.
 - (E) All the cervical nerve roots lie superficial to it.

9. All are true about the Prevertebral Fascia EXCEPT:
- (A) The lymph nodes of the posterior triangle and the accessory nerve lie deep to it
 - (B) The third part of the subclavian artery (not the vein) lies deep to it.
 - (C) It becomes prolonged over the artery below the clavicle as the axillary sheath.
 - (D) It does not invest the subclavian or axillary vein.
 - (E) The fascia is pierced by the four cutaneous branches of cervical plexus (Great Amicular, Lesser Occipital, Transverse Cervical, and Supraclavicular Nerves).
10. The Pretracheal Fascia:
- (A) Lies superficial to the infrahyoid strap muscles.
 - (B) It completely adherent to the thyroid gland.
 - (C) The thymus lies behind it.
 - (D) It is not pierced by thyroid vessels.
 - (E) Laterally it fuses with the deep layer of the carotid sheath on the superficial surface of the sternocleidomastoid.
11. The Carotid Sheath:
- (A) Attached to the base of the skull at the margins of the jugular foramen.
 - (B) It is continued downwards along the vessels to the aortic arch.
 - (C) Anterior to the carotid sheath there is a minimum of loose areolar tissue between it and the prevertebral fascia.
 - (D) This is a membranous fascia.
 - (E) The cervical sympathetic trunk lies posterior to it and the prevertebral fascia.
12. Regarding Tissue Spaces of the Neck:
- (A) In front of the prevertebral fascia is the prevertebral space
 - (B) The retropharyngeal space lies between the prevertebral fascia and the buccopharyngeal fascia on the outer surface of the pharynx.
 - (C) The submandibular space continues laterally into the parapharyngeal space.
 - (D) The mylohyoid lies superficial to the submandibular space.
 - (E) Infection in the submandibular space is called Quinsy.

13. Regarding the Triangles of the Neck:
- (A) The posterior triangle lies between the anterior border of sternocleidomastoid, the anterior border of trapezium and the clavicle.
 - (B) The anterior triangle lies between the anterior border of sternocleidomastoid, the lower border of the mandible, and the midline.
 - (C) Anterior triangle is subdivided into submental and digastric triangles.
 - (D) The posterior triangle comprises the suprascapular triangle and the occipital triangle.
 - (E) All are True.
14. Regarding the Sternocleidomastoid Muscle:
- (A) A triangular interval exists between the clavicular and the manubrial heads above the sternoclavicular joint and the lower end of the internal jugular vein lies here.
 - (B) The sternocleidomastoid muscle is attached to the inferior nuchal line and the mastoid process.
 - (C) The sternocleidomastoid muscle is enclosed with a sheath of prevertebral layer of deep cervical fascia.
 - (D) The muscle separates the occipital and the supraclavicular triangles.
 - (E) Deep to its lower half lies the cervical plexus.
15. The following structures lie in the Posterior Triangle EXCEPT:
- (A) Suprascapular arteries.
 - (B) Suprascapular veins.
 - (C) Cervical plexus branches
 - (D) Omohyoid (Inferior Belly).
 - (E) Internal jugular vein.
16. Regarding the Thyroid Gland:
- (A) The thyroidea ima artery enters the lower part of the isthmus in 3% of individuals.
 - (B) The superior thyroid artery is the second branch of the external carotid artery.
 - (C) The isthmus joins the anterior surfaces of the lobes towards their upper poles.
 - (D) For partial thyroidectomy, a transverse incision is made 3.5 cms above the jugular notch.
 - (E) The levator glandulae thyroidea is innervated by a branch of the recurrent laryngeal nerve.

17. Regarding the Parathyroid Gland:
- (A) There are usually four glands in 75% of subjects.
 - (B) Each gland weighs more than 200 mg.
 - (C) The inferior gland is more constant in position.
 - (D) The superior gland is below the inferior thyroid artery.
 - (E) The inferior gland is more variable in position, usually behind the lower pole, below the inferior thyroid artery and lateral to the recurrent laryngeal nerve.
18. All of the below are true about the Parathyroid Gland EXCEPT:
- (A) The superior gland develops from the fourth pharyngeal pouch.
 - (B) The inferior gland develops from the third pharyngeal pouch.
 - (C) About 10% of inferior glands are found within the capsule of the thymus.
 - (D) Both upper and lower parathyroids are usually supplied by the inferior thyroid artery.
 - (E) They are brownish-black in colour.
19. The following structure pass between the internal and external carotids EXCEPT:
- (A) The Styloid Process.
 - (B) The Glossopharyngeal Nerve.
 - (C) The Accessory Nerve.
 - (D) The Stylohyoid Ligament.
 - (E) The Pharyngeal Branch of the Vagus.
20. The following are the branches of the Maxillary Artery EXCEPT:
- (A) Middle Meningeal Artery.
 - (B) Posterior Superior Alveolar Artery.
 - (C) The Greater Palatine Artery.
 - (D) Inferior Alveolar Artery.
 - (E) Supraorbital Artery.

Identify the incorrect statement:

21. Regarding the cervical plexus....
- (A) It lies in series with the brachial plexus.
 - (B) The Ansa cervicalis' superior root derives from C2 and C3.
 - (C) The phrenic nerve is the sole motor nerve supply to its own half of the diaphragm.
 - (D) The greater auricular nerve becomes thickened in tuberculoid leprosy.
22. Regarding the anterior triangle....
- (A) The hyoid bone is at the level of C4.
 - (B) The suprahyoid muscles include digastric, stylohyoid, mylohyoid, and geniohyoid.
 - (C) The posterior belly of digastric is supplied by the facial nerve.
 - (D) Actions of geniohyoid include elevation of the hyoid on swallowing.
23. Regarding the thyroid gland....
- (A) The lower pole extends to the level of the sixth tracheal ring.
 - (B) The posterior surface of the isthmus is fixed to the second, third and fourth rings of the trachea.
 - (C) The pyramidal lobe projects upward from the isthmus, generally to the right of the midline.
 - (D) Thyroid tissue masses are often found near the hyoid bone, in the tongue, in the superior mediastinum or beneath the sternocleidomastoid.

Identify the incorrect statement:

24. Regarding the recurrent laryngeal nerve....
- (A) It lies behind the pretracheal fascia.
 - (B) It passes upward behind the cricothyroid joint.
 - (C) The right laryngeal nerve is sometimes non-recurrent.
 - (D) The anterior branch is sensory to the laryngeal muscles; the posterior is motor.

Identify the incorrect statement:

25. Regarding the carotid sheath....
- (A) It contains the common carotid artery, the internal jugular vein, the vagus nerve and the ansa cervicalis.
 - (B) The common carotid usually lies in the medial part of the sheath.
 - (C) The common carotid usually bifurcates at the level of the upper part of the C4 vertebral body.
 - (D) Pus tracking from around the pharynx passes in front of the sheath.
26. Regarding the suprahyoid region...
- (A) Lymph drainage from the anterior tongue to submandibular lymph nodes is never to the contralateral glands.
 - (B) Ludwigs angina affects the submandibular fossa.
 - (C) The nerve to mylohyoid branches from the inferior alveolar nerve at the mandibular foramen.
 - (D) The surface of the submandibular gland is grooved by the facial artery.
27. Regarding the carotid arteries....
- (A) The external carotid divides within the parotid to form the maxillary and superior temporal arteries.
 - (B) There are five branches of the external carotid below the parotid gland.
 - (C) The carotid sinus is supplied by the glossopharyngeal nerve.
 - (D) The carotid body has the highest blood flow for its size of any organ in the body.

Identify the incorrect statement:

28. Within the substance of the parotid gland lie, in order, from superficial to deep:
- (A) Masseteric Nerve; Carotid Artery; Retromandibular Vein.
 - (B) Facial Nerve; Retromandibular Vein; Carotid Artery.
 - (C) Retromandibular Vein; Facial Nerve; Carotid Artery.
 - (D) Facial Nerve; Carotid Artery; Masseteric Nerve; Retromandibular Vein.
 - (E) Carotid Artery; Facial Nerve; Retromandibular Vein.

29. All are true of the Maxillary Artery except:
- (A) It is a terminal branch of the external carotid artery.
 - (B) It has a branch which enters the foramen spinosum.
 - (C) It has a branch which supplies the bones of the cranial vault.
 - (D) It has a branch which accompanies the buccal branch of the facial nerve.
 - (E) It has a terminal branch emerging on the cheek.

30. The Internal Jugular Vein:
- (A) Has no tributaries in the neck.
 - (B) Is formed at the junction of the superior petrosal sinus and the transverse sinus.
 - (C) Occupies the posterior compartment of the jugular foramen.
 - (D) Terminates at the brachycephalic vein behind the first costal cartilage.
 - (E) Is anatomically remote from the lymphatics of the neck.

Identify the incorrect statement:

31. Which of the following statements is incorrect? The inferior alveolar nerve:
- (A) sends motor fibres to anterior belly digastric.
 - (B) is lateral to lateral pterygoid.
 - (C) is medial to ramus mandible.
 - (D) receives sensory fibres from ipsilateral mandibular teeth.
 - (E) is lateral to medial pterygoid.
32. During its course the oesophagus is separated from the bodies of the vertebrae by all except:
- (A) Thoracic duct.
 - (B) Pleura.
 - (C) longus colli.
 - (D) Prevertebral fascia.
 - (E) Right recurrent laryngeal.

33. Which of the following statements is incorrect? The external carotid artery gives off:
- (A) Superior thyroid artery.
 - (B) Transverse cervical artery.
 - (C) Facial artery.
 - (D) Posterior auricular artery.
 - (E) Ascending pharyngeal artery.

Identify the incorrect statement:

34. The most medial part of sternocleidomastoid is:
- (A) Sternomastoid part.
 - (B) Sternocleidomastoid part.
 - (C) Cleidomastoid part.
 - (D) Cleido occipital part.
 - (E) Superior mastoid remnant (if present).
35. Contents of posterior triangle include all except:
- (A) Accessory nerve.
 - (B) Serratus anterior.
 - (C) Inferior belly omohyoid.
 - (D) Cutaneous branches cervical plexus.
 - (E) Subclavian vein.
36. Contents of carotid sheath include all except:
- (A) Common carotid artery.
 - (B) Loose alveolar tissue.
 - (C) Internal jugular vein.
 - (D) Sympathetic chain.
 - (E) Ansa cervicalis.

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