

HEAD & NECK ANATOMY

1. Deep investing layer of cervical fascia splits to enclose:
 - A. Sternocleidomastoid
 - B. Trapezius
 - C. Parotid gland
 - D. Omohyoid
 - E. All of the above

2. Regarding the prevertebral fascia, the following is INCORRECT:
 - A. Cervical nerve roots, cervical plexus, trunks of the brachial plexus & subclavian vessels lie deep to the prevertebral fascia
 - B. It is pierced by the great auricular, lesser occipital, transverse cervical & supraclavicular nerves
 - C. It is part of the floor of the posterior triangle
 - D. Accessory nerve & cervical lymph nodes lie superficial to it
 - E. Its lower extent reaches T3 level

3. Regarding sternocleidomastoid:
 - A. external jugular vein lies between its 2 heads
 - B. accessory nerve emerges $\frac{1}{2}$ way down its posterior border
 - C. cervical plexus emerges at its anterior border
 - D. cords of the brachial plexus lie deep to its lower $\frac{1}{2}$
 - E. its anterior border forms the anterior border of posterior triangle.

4. Boundaries of posterior triangle include the following EXCEPT:
 - A. superior nuchal line
 - B. posterior border of sternocleidomastoid
 - C. anterior border of trapezius
 - D. medial $\frac{1}{2}$ of clavicle
 - E. all of the above

5. Regarding cervical plexus:
 - A. it gives proprioceptive fibers to trapezius & sternocleidomastoid
 - B. ansa cervicalis contains C1-3 fibers
 - C. phrenic nerve most commonly passes behind the subclavian vein
 - D. C1 has no cutaneous branch
 - E. All of the above

6. Strap muscles include the following EXCEPT:
 - A. thyrohyoid
 - B. omohyoid
 - C. sternohyoid
 - D. geniohyoid
 - E. sternothyroid

7. The following muscle has a dual nerve supply
- A. Mylohyoid
 - B. Geniohyoid
 - C. Digastric
 - D. Stylohyoid
 - E. All of the above
8. Regarding thyroid gland, the following is INCORRECT:
- A. Medial relations include the cricothyroid & inferior constrictors
 - B. Supplied by the recurrent laryngeal nerve
 - C. Thyroidea ima artery occurs in 3% of population
 - D. Thyroid veins run different course to the thyroid arteries
 - E. Lymphatic drainage to deep cervical lymph node, postero-inferior lymph nodes & pretracheal lymph nodes.
9. Relations of common carotid artery:
- A. Sympathetic trunk lies posterior to the artery outside the sheath
 - B. Lateral parts of thyroid lies posterior to the artery
 - C. External jugular vein lies lateral to the artery within the sheath
 - D. Phrenic nerve lies anterior to the artery
 - E. All of the above
10. Ansa cervicilis:
- A. Its loop lies anterior to the internal jugular vein
 - B. It lies within the carotid sheath
 - C. Supply sternohyoid, omohyoid & sternothyroid
 - D. Contains C1-3 fibers
 - E. All of the above
11. Submandibular lymph node drains the following EXCEPT:
- A. All of upper lip & lateral parts of lower lip
 - B. Anterior 2/3 of tongue including the tip
 - C. Frontal sinus, anterior & middle ethmoidal sinuses & maxillary sinus
 - D. External nose
 - E. All the teeth except the lower incisors
12. Superior cervical ganglion:
- A. lies at the level C1 & C2
 - B. gives grey rami to C1&2 anterior rami only
 - C. contributes to ansa subcalvia
 - D. gives branch to subclavian artery
 - E. all of the above

13. Regarding Subclavian artery:

- A. it is divided into 3 parts by scalene medius
- B. internal thoracic artery is given off at its 2nd part
- C. ansa subclavia & L recurrent laryngeal nerve loops around it
- D. its thyrocervical branch gives off inferior thyroid artery, transverse cervical & suprascapular artery
- E. it lies posterior to prevertebral fascia throughout its whole course.

14. Facial nerve:

- A. gives no branch before entering the parotid gland
- B. mandibular branch is crossed by facial artery & vein at the inferior border of mandible
- C. zygomatic & temporal branch is endangered in fractures of the zygoma
- D. gives motor & proprioceptive supply to facial muscles
- E. all of the above are true

15. Skin over the zygomatic arch is supplied by:

- A. Zygomatic branch of facial nerve
- B. Ophthalmic branch of trigeminal nerve
- C. Maxillary branch of trigeminal nerve
- D. Mandibular branch of trigeminal nerve
- E. None of the above

16. Regarding External carotid artery:

- A. It arise from the bifurcation of common carotid artery at C2 level
- B. Tonsils are supplied by its facial branch
- C. It anastomose with the internal carotid artery by their branch to the pharynx
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

17. Regarding scalp injury, which of the following is FALSE?

- A. Subperiosteal hematoma outlines the limit of the skull bone concerned.
- B. Bleeding in the subaponeurotica area may result in “black eyes”
- C. Scalping occurs at the loose connective tissue layer
- D. Scalping may lead to necrosis of bones of the vault
- E. All of the above are false

18. Which of the following structures is NOT embedded within the parotid gland

- A. Internal carotid artery
- B. Facial nerve
- C. Retromandibular vein
- D. External carotid artery
- E. Preauricular nerve

19. Which of the following is a content of the infratemporal fossa?
- A. Maxillary artery
 - B. Pterygoid venous plexus
 - C. Chorda tympani
 - D. Mandibular nerve & otic ganglion
 - E. All of the above
20. Regarding branches of maxillary artery:
- A. Inferior alveolar artery enters the mandibular foramen
 - B. Middle meningeal artery enters foramen spinosum
 - C. Accessory meningeal artery enters foramen ovale
 - D. All of the above
 - E. None of the above
21. The following branch of mandibular nerve supplies the Temporomandibular joint:
- A. nerve to medial pterygoid
 - B. masseteric branch
 - C. buccal nerve
 - D. auriculotemporal nerve
 - E. inferior alveolar nerve
22. The following structure does NOT pass between the external & internal carotid artery:
- A. stylopharyngeal muscle
 - B. Pharyngeal branch of Vagus
 - C. Hypoglossal nerve
 - D. Glossopharyngeal nerve
 - E. Pharyngeal branch of glossopharyngeal nerve
23. Regarding glossopharyngeal nerve:
- A. Tympanic branch gives sensory & parasympathetic supply to the middle ear & mastoid
 - B. Lingual branch give sensory & secretomotor supply to posterior 2/3 of tongue
 - C. Carotid sinus branch give sympathetic supply baroreceptors & chemoreceptors at the bifurcation of carotid artery
 - D. Pharyngeal branch give sensory supply to nasopharynx
 - E. All of the above
24. Accessory nerve:
- A. is formed in the middle cranial fossa by union of its cervical & cranial roots
 - B. passes through the anterior compartment of jugular foramen
 - C. give motor & proprioceptive fibers to sternocleidomastoid & trapezius
 - D. all its cranial fibers joins the vagus nerve
 - E. all of the above are true

25. Which of the following arise from the posterior compartment of the jugular foramen?
- A. glossopharyngeal nerve
 - B. vagus nerve
 - C. accessory nerve
 - D. hypoglossal nerve
 - E. internal jugular vein
26. Submandibular lymph node does NOT drain:
- A. Maxillary sinus
 - B. Sphenoidal sinus
 - C. Ethmoidal sinus
 - D. Frontal sinus
27. Which of the following is INCORRECT?
- A. Dorsum of the anterior 2/3 of the tongue has no glands
 - B. Foramen cecum is the remnant of upper end of the thyroglossal duct
 - C. Anterior 2/3 & posterior 1/3 of the tongue is separated by the palatoglossal arches
 - D. Valleculae lies between the median & lateral glossoepiglottic fold
 - E. All of the above
28. Which of the following is FALSE?
- A. Blood supply of the tongue is derived from an anterior branch of the external carotid artery
 - B. There is no significant arterial anastomosis across the midline of the tongue
 - C. Tumor at the right anterior 2/3 of the tongue may metastasize to both L & R submandibular lymph nodes
 - D. Trigeminal component of lingual nerve gives both taste & common sensibility to anterior 2/3 of the tongue
 - E. Glossopharyngeal nerve gives both taste & common sensibility to posterior 1/3 of the tongue
29. The following structure passes above the superior constrictor:
- A. Auditory tube
 - B. Glossopharyngeal nerve
 - C. Stylopharyngeal muscle
 - D. Lingual nerve
 - E. All of the above
30. Regarding the palatine tonsils:
- A. they are found between the palatoglossus & palatopharyngeal arches
 - B. glossopharyngeal nerve crosses the palatine tonsillar bed
 - C. it is part of the Waldeyer's ring
 - D. it is supplied by the facial artery
 - E. all of the above

31. Which of the following is FALSE?
- A. Piriform recess is another name for the valleculae
 - B. Valleculae is supplied by the internal laryngeal nerve
 - C. Posterior wall of hypopharynx is also called the dehiscence of Killian
 - D. Lymphatics of the pharynx passes to jugulodigastric lymph node
 - E. All of the above
32. Abduction of the vocal cord is conferred by the contraction of:
- A. Oblique arytenoid
 - B. Transverse arytenoid
 - C. Posterior cricoarytenoid
 - D. Lateral cricoarytenoid
 - E. Vocalis
33. Afferent supply in cough reflex is conferred by:
- A. glossopharyngeal nerve
 - B. vagus nerve
 - C. both glossopharyngeal & vagus nerve
 - D. none of the above
34. Regarding the upper ½ of larynx, the following is INCORRECT:
- A. Arterial supply = superior laryngeal artery
 - B. Nerve supply of mucous membrane = recurrent laryngeal nerve
 - C. Lymphatic drainage = upper group of deep cervical lymph nodes
 - D. All of the above is false
 - E. All of the above is true
35. The medial wall of the orbit does NOT include:
- A. frontal process of maxilla
 - B. orbital plate of ethmoid
 - C. body of sphenoid
 - D. lesser wing of sphenoid
 - E. all of the above
36. The following extraocular muscle does NOT arise from the tendinous ring:
- A. superior rectus
 - B. medial rectus
 - C. superior oblique
 - D. lateral rectus
 - E. inferior oblique

37. Regarding the optic nerve, the following is NOT true:
- A. It is supplied entirely by the central artery of retina
 - B. It is surrounded by arachnoid mater in its intraorbital course
 - C. The ciliary ganglion is related to it laterally 1/3 way from the optic canal
 - D. It is crossed by the ophthalmic artery, nasociliary nerve & superior ophthalmic vein
 - E. All of the above
38. Regarding the orbit:
- A. trochlear nerve passes through the superior orbital fissure above the tendinous ring
 - B. ciliary ganglion arise from the nerve to internal oblique
 - C. nasociliary nerve passes through the tendinous ring along with the ophthalmic artery
 - D. frontal nerve is the largest branch of the ophthalmic division of the trigeminal nerve
 - E. all of the above are true
39. In third nerve palsy, the following are true EXCEPT:
- A. eye look down & out
 - B. ptosis
 - C. dilated pupil
 - D. lack of corneal reflex
 - E. all of the above
40. Regarding the temporomandibular joint, the following is FALSE:
- A. it is an atypical synovial joint
 - B. it has a complete fibrocartilaginous disc that separates the TMJ into 2 compartments
 - C. posterior dislocation is more common than anterior dislocation
 - D. joint capsule is lax
41. Which muscle is responsible for depression of the mandible
- A. lateral pterygoid
 - B. medial pterygoid
 - C. masseter
 - D. temporalis
 - E. all of the above
42. Which of the following does NOT supply the dura mater in the cranial fossae?
- A. ophthalmic division of trigeminal nerve
 - B. maxillary division of trigeminal nerve
 - C. mandibular division of trigeminal nerve
 - D. glossopharyngeal nerve
 - E. vagus nerve

43. Dural venous sinuses:
- A. All lie between the inner & outer layer of dura
 - B. They drain venous blood from brain & adjacent bone (except straight & inferior sagittal sinus)
 - C. They contain valves
 - D. They do not communicate with the veins outside the skull
 - E. They drain to the internal jugular vein by gravity
44. Together with internal carotid artery, which cranial nerve lies WITHIN the cavernous sinus?
- A. Oculomotor nerve
 - B. Trochlear nerve
 - C. Ophthalmic nerve
 - D. Maxillary nerve
 - E. Abducens nerve
45. Effect of the ruptured anterior branch of middle meningeal artery may include:
- A. contralateral hemiparesis
 - B. ipsilateral dilated pupil
 - C. ischemic occipital infarct
 - D. all of the above
 - E. none of the above

ANSWERS:

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| 1. E | 11. B | 21. B | 31. A | 41. A |
| 2. A | 12. A | 22. C | 32. C | 42. C |
| 3. B | 13. D | 23. A | 33. C | 43. B |
| 4. D | 14. C | 24. D | 34. B | 44. E |
| 5. E | 15. C | 25. E | 35. D | 45. D |
| 6. D | 16. B | 26. B | 36. C | |
| 7. C | 17. D | 27. C | 37. A | |
| 8. B | 18. A | 28. D | 38. E | |
| 9. A | 19. E | 29. A | 39. D | |
| 10. E | 20. D | 30. E | 40. C | |