

Anatomy Week 17

1. With regard to the tongue:

- Answer A** The chord tympani is derived from the inferior salivatory nucleus
- Answer B** The lingual nerve carries sensation to the posterior 2/3 of the tongue
- Answer C** The anterior 1/3 of the tongue is supplied by the glossopharyngeal nerve
- Answer D** The motor supply of the tongue is the trigeminal nerve
- Answer E** The transversus muscle narrows the tongue without altering its volume

2. The temporomandibular joint is:

- Answer A** capable of three movements
- Answer B** more stable in the open position
- Answer C** more frequently dislocated posteriorly
- Answer D** held open in dislocation by spasm of the buccinator
- Answer E** supplied by the posterior auricular nerve

3. With regard to the eye:

- Answer A** The nerve to the medial rectus is derived from the inferior division of the oculomotor nerve
- Answer B** Oculomotor paralysis leaves the unopposed actions of the inferior oblique and the lateral rectus muscles
- Answer C** The consensual light reflex does not require an intact pretectal nucleus
- Answer D** The ciliary muscles consist of smooth and striated muscle
- Answer E** The bulk of the iris is composed of muscular tissue

4. Within the larynx:

- Answer A** The most important action of the laryngeal muscles is phonation
- Answer B** Pitch is altered by shortening of the closed vocal cords by the thyroarytenoid muscle
- Answer C** The ary-epiglottic muscle moves the vocal folds
- Answer D** The blood supply of the larynx is wholly derived from the external carotid artery
- Answer E** Division of the superior laryngeal branch of the vagus will result in a husky voice

5. Concerning the blood supply of the nose, which of the following is TRUE?

- Answer A** Little's area is on the lateral wall
- Answer B** Ethmoidal arteries provide the main supply
- Answer C** The pharyngeal artery enters the palatovaginal canal
- Answer D** Epistaxis is most commonly from the septum anteriorly
- Answer E** The sphenopalatine artery enters the incisive canal

6. 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

7. 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.

8. 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.

Candidate MCQs Week 17 Anatomy

1
SM

Regarding the visual pathways

- A The optic tract runs from the lateral geniculate body to the occipital cortex
- B The optic nerve is extra-meningeal
- C The superior fibres of the right optic radiation serve the superior part of the left visual field
- D A lesion isolated to the anterior part of the visual cortex may spare macular vision
- E A lesion at the optic chiasma results in a homonymous hemianopia

2
SM

Which of the following structures is *incorrectly* matched with its foramen at the base of the skull

- A Mandibular nerve: foramen ovale
- B Internal carotid artery: foramen rotundum
- C Vertebral artery: foramen magnum
- D Middle meningeal artery: foramen spinosum
- E Facial nerve: stylomastoid foramen

3
JF

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

4
JF

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

5
NM

With regards to the circle of Willis which of the following is true

- A The middle cerebral arteries branch off and supply the motor but not the sensory cortex
- B The ophthalmic artery branches off the internal carotid artery prior to dividing into anterior and middle cerebral arteries
- C The posterior inferior cerebellar artery branches off the basilar artery
- D The posterior communicating artery connects the posterior cerebral artery to the Basilar artery
- E The anterior communicating artery connects the anterior cerebral artery to the posterior cerebral artery

6
NM

The Second cervical vertebra

- A Is referred to as the atlas
- B Articulates with the occiput
- C Has a very small spinous process
- D Has a dens that distributes the weight of the head to the anterior arch
- E Has bifid spinous process