

The ciliary ganglion

has a sympathetic root from the superior cervical ganglion

In comparison of infant with adult, which of the following is INCORRECT

- (a) neck is shorter – TRUE
- (b) tongue is bigger – TRUE
- (c) larynx and trachea have smaller calibre - TRUE
- (d) paranasal sinuses are well developed**
- (e) epiglottis & larynx lie near base of tongue - TRUE

Parasympathetics

- (a) supply all viscera INCORRECT – do not supply spleen, adrenal or gonads
- (b) have connector cells in brain & sacral spinal cord INCORRECT – have cell nuclei in brain and sacral spinal cord
- (c) have cell bodies in thoracic spine INCORRECT - sympathetic
- (d) supply every spinal nerve INCORRECT – sympathetic

Skeletal muscles in the human

- (a) Are all a mixture of fast & slow twitch fibres**

Which of the following is a synovial joint

- (a) sacroiliac**
- (b) costochondral – primary cartilaginous
- (c) inferior tibiofibular – fibrous joint
- (d) pubic symphysis – secondary cartilaginous
- (e) manubriosternal joint - secondary cartilaginous

An example of a synovial joint is

- (a) sacroiliac joint**
- (b) intervertebral - secondary cartilaginous
- (c) manubriosternal joint - secondary cartilaginous
- (d) epiphyses - primary cartilaginous
- (e) costal cartilages - primary cartilaginous

The dermatome supplying the great toe is

- (a) L3 – medial knee & thigh
- (b) L4 – medial malleolus and lower leg
- (c) L5 – great toe, medial sole & lateral leg**
- (d) S1 – lateral sole

(e) S2 – back of leg

The submandibular ganglion receives fibres from

superior salivary nucleus

Panniculosis adiposus (superficial fascia with abundant fat in areolar substance)

- a) not well developed in man
- b) is a thin layer of muscle
- c) is unlike fat
- d) contains nerves blood vessels and lymph**
- e)

Regarding the deep fascia which is FALSE

- a) can provide attachment for muscle - TRUE
- b) attaches to skin by thin fibrils - TRUE
- c) attaches to underlying bone - TRUE
- d) has no sensory supply**
- e) it is absent on the face - TRUE

A dermatome is – AREA OF SKIN SUPPLIED BY A SINGLE SPINAL NERVE

- a)
- b) separated from a discontinuous dermatome by an axial line**
- c)
- d)
- e)

Which is the CORRECT **myotome**

- a) S1 supplies hip abduction – L4 , 5
- b)
- c) L3,4 causes knee extension**
- d)
- e) L5 supplies skin of dorsal 1st web space – DERMATOME

Which is an example of a hyaline cartilage ? – COSTAL, NASAL, SOME LARYNGEAL, TRACHEOBRONCHIAL, ARTICULAR CARTILAGE OF TYPICAL SYNOVIAL JOINTS & EPIPHYSEAL GROWTH PLATES OF BONES

- a) knee meniscus – FIBROCARILAGE – LABRUM OF SHOULDER & HIP JOINTS
- b) epiglottis – ELASTIC CARTILAGE – EXTERNAL EAR, AUDITORY TUBE
- c) epiphyseal growth plate – HYALINE CARTILAGE**
- d) intervertebral discs - FIBROCARILAGE

e) articular surface of clavicle – FIBROCARTILAGE – articular surface of bones which ossify in membrane CLAVICLE SQUAMOUS, TEMPORAL, MANDIBLE

Foetal scalp calcification

vault of skull & face ossifies in membrane, base of skull ossifies in cartilage

Otic ganglion

supply to parotid gland

Myotome of elbow flexion

C5, 6

An example of a secondary cartilaginous joint

- a) costochondral joint – primary cartilaginous
- b) intervertebral disc**
- c) TMJ – synovial with fibrocartilage disc
- d) lambdoid suture - fibrous
- e) proximal tibial epiphysis - primary cartilaginous

With respect to dermatomal nerve supply

- a) the umbilicus is supplied by T12 – T 10
- b) C7 supplies the index finger**
- c) anterior axial line divides C6 and C7 – C6,8 & C4,T2 & C6,T1
- d) T6 lies at level of the nipple – T4,5
- e) heel skin is supplied by S2 – L5 & S1

Myotomal supply includes

- a) plantar flexion L4,5 – S1, S2: L4,5 gives dorsiflexion
- b) shoulder abduction C5,6 – C5
- c) ankle eversion L 4 – inversion, eversion L5 S1
- d) elbow extension C7,8**
- e) opponens pollicis C8 – mainly T1 but some C8

Diameter of a motor nerve fibre is

- a) 1-2 micrometere
- b) 10 millimetre
- c) 12-20 micrometres**
- d) 5-7 millimetres

e) 20-50 micrometers

With regard to bone

- a) nutrient artery supplies cortical bone predominantly – supplies medullary bone
- b) smallest channels are Haversian canals – Volkmann's canals
- c) trabecular network in cancellous bone is capable of considerable re-arrangement with regard to fibre orientation**
- d)
- e)

Myotome of shoulder abduction ?

- a) C5**
- b) C5, 6 – elbow flexion
- c) C5, 6, 7
- d) C6, 7, 8 – shoulder adduction
- e) C6, 7 – wrist flexion & extension

Lateral rotation of the shoulder

- a) is conducted by muscles supplied by C5 – C5 also supplies abduction**
- b)
- c) is assisted by shoulder abduction
- d)
- e)

Which of the following lies in the carotid triangle

- (a) bifurcation of common carotid artery
- (b) lymph nodes
- (c) internal & external laryngeal nerves
- (d) hypoglossal nerves
- (e) all of the above**

With regard to the fascia of the neck, which of the following is incorrect

- (a) the investing layer splits to enclose the submandibular and parotid glands
- (b) the investing fascia attaches to the mandible, mastoid process and clavicle
- (c) the prevertebral fascia forms part of the floor of the posterior triangle
- (d) the thyroid gland lies between the pre-tracheal fascia and the investing fascia - INCORRECT lies within pre-tracheal fascia, splits to enclose gland**

- (e) the vagus nerve lies within the carotid sheath

The phrenic nerve supplies all of the following except

- (a) mediastinal & diaphragmatic pleura
- (b) fibrous pericardium
- (c) parietal layer of serous pericardium
- (d) diaphragmatic peritoneum
- (e) parietal pleura – INTERCOSTAL NERVES**

A 40 year old man suffered a whiplash injury to his neck and now complains of pain along the lateral aspect of his left forearm, and there is weakness of his left biceps. What is the MOST likely cause of his symptoms

- (a) prolapsed 4th cervical disc impinging on C4 root – skin supply shoulder, phrenic nerve, no supply to arm
- (b) prolapsed 4th cervical disc impinging on C5 root – later arm, would affect biceps
- (c) prolapsed 5th cervical disc impinging on C6 root**
- (d) prolapsed 6th cervical disc impinging on C6 root – less likely disc to impinge on C6
- (e) prolapsed 6th cervical disc impinging on C7 root – finger & wrist flexion & extension and sensation index finger and medial aspect forearm and posterior forearm

Infection in the retropharyngeal space

- (a) may pass into the posterior triangle of the neck**
- (b) is limited inferiorly to the level of T4 vertebrae – attachment of prevertebral fascia
- (c) may find its way into the anterior mediastinum – posterior & superior mediastinum
- (d) will not pass into the submandibular space
- (e) puts the internal jugular vein at risk of thrombosis

Which of the following is NOT supplied by the recurrent laryngeal nerve

- (a) the whole trachea
- (b) oesophagus above the lung roots
- (c) posterior cricoarytenoid muscle
- (d) cricothyroid muscle – EXTERNAL LARYNGEAL NERVE**
- (e) aryepiglottic muscle

Contents of the posterior triangle of the neck include

- (a) subclavian vein – subclavian artery is part of triangle
- (b) internal jugular vein – external jugular vein is part of posterior triangle

- (c) glossopharyngeal nerve – accessory nerve is part of posterior triangle
- (d) **omohyoid muscle**
- (e) cervical plexus – NOT but branches are part of posterior triangle