

ASSORTED END OF YEAR MCQ'S FOR REVIEW OF HEAD AND NECK



**UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI MBCHB CLASS OF 2016/2017
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“Dispel from your mind the thought that an understanding of the human body in every aspect of its structure can be given in words.”

1. Peripheral nervous system consists of:
 - a. 20 pairs of spinal nerves.
 - * b. 31 pairs of spinal nerves.
 - c. 25 pairs of spinal nerves.
 - d. 33 pairs of spinal nerves
 - e. 34 pairs of spinal nerves.

2. Which of the following statements is FALSE about vertebral venous plexuses?
 - a. Communicate with the basilar and occipital sinuses
 - b. Have incompetent valves or are valveless.
 - c. Tumour cells or pus may reach the brain through these veins
 - * d. This is not a route for thrombus or tumour cells from pelvic organs to the brain
 - e. The internal and external venous plexuses drain into the regional segmental veins.

3. Regarding Spina bifida, the following is FALSE:
 - a. May be associated with paraplegia at birth
 - b. May be associated with hydrocephalus

- *
 - c. Surgical repair is impossible
 - d. May be detected before birth
 - e. None of the above.

- 4. Regarding the curvature of the vertebral column the following are TRUE except:
 - a. It has a cervical lordosis in the adult.
 - b. It is C-shaped in the foetus.
 - c. Has a thoracic kyphosis in the adult.
 - d. It has a lumbar lordosis in the adult.
 - * e. Sometimes a thoraco lumbar scoliosis is present.

- 5. The atlanto-occipital joint is a:
 - a. Fibrous joint
 - b. Plane synovial joint
 - * c. Ellipsoid joint
 - d. Pivot joint
 - e. Saddle joint

- 6. Regarding the scalp, the following are TRUE except:
 - * a. Both the occipito-frontalis bellies have no bony attachments.
 - b. Communicates with intracranial venous sinuses through emissary veins linking to the loose areolar tissue.
 - c. Infection in the subaponeurotic space can enter the eyelids and root of the nose.
 - d. The posterior half of the scalp derives its sensory supply from the cervical plexus.
 - e. During birth cephalo-haematomas develop under the pericranium.

- 7. Regarding the fetal skull, which statement is TRUE
 - a. Anterior and posterior fontanelle may still not be present at birth.
 - * b. The vault of the skull has no diploe.
 - c. The tympanic part of the temporal bone is a complete ring.
 - d. Has all the maxillary, anterior ethmoidal, frontal and sphenoidal air sinuses functioning.
 - e. Has a well defined mastoid process.

- 8. The internal carotid artery pierces the dura mater immediately medial to:
 - a. Foramen ovale
 - b. Foramen lacerum
 - * c. Anterior clinoid process
 - d. Anterior condylar foramen
 - e. Sphenoid spine

- 9. The pulsations just above the zygomatic arch and in front of the ear are due to:
 - a. Facial vein
 - * b. Superficial temporal artery
 - c. Lingual artery
 - d. Internal carotid artery
 - e. Facial artery

10. The facial artery crosses the mandible at the anterior border of the:
- a. Platysma muscle
 - * b. Masseter muscle
 - c. Buccinator muscle
 - d. Parotid gland
 - e. Submandibular gland
11. The largest artery supplying the dura-mater of the brain is:
- a. Anterior cerebral
 - * b. Middle meningeal
 - c. Middle cerebral
 - d. Inferior meningeal
 - e. Posterior meningeal
12. The platysma is innervated by the:
- a. Mandibular nerve
 - b. Maxillary nerve
 - c. Accessory nerve
 - d. Hypoglossal nerve
 - * e. Cervical branch of the facial nerve
13. Which is the TRUE statement about the internal carotid artery?
- a. One of its branches is the superior thyroid artery
 - b. It is given off from the common carotid artery at the level of the upper border of the body of the hyoid bone
 - c. Its only branch in the neck is the thyroidia ima artery
 - * d. It is surrounded by a sympathetic plexus from the superior cervical ganglion
 - e. It is accompanied in its foramen to the cranial cavity by the maxillary nerve
14. The following skull bones are derived from the first arch except:
- a. Mandible
 - b. Maxilla
 - c. Zygoma
 - d. Part of temporal bone
 - * e. Styloid process of the temporal bone
15. The middle meningeal artery:
- a. Gives off the accessory meningeal artery while in the foramen.
 - b. Just after entering the skull gives off two large twigs that accompany the deep petrosal nerve.
 - * c. Within the skull, it gives off a twig to supply the facial nerve.
 - d. Its anterior branch anastomoses through the superior orbital fissure with the lacunar artery.
 - e. Has its groove in the petrous temporal bone.
16. The layer of the scalp which allows movement to take place is the:
- a. Skin

- b. Connective tissue.
 - c. Aponeurosis
 - * d. Loose areolar tissue.
 - e. Pericranium
17. Regarding the meninges of the brain, find the TRUE statement:
- a. The space between the dura mater and the skull is occupied by the veins.
 - b. The pia mater bridges the gap between gyri.
 - c. The arachnoid granulations project in the inferior sagittal sinus.
 - d. The subdural space is occupied by the cerebrospinal fluid.
 - * e. The arteries are seen in the subarachnoid space.
18. The "smiling - muscle" of the face:
- a. Orbicularis oris
 - * b. Zygomaticus major
 - c. Risorius
 - d. Buccinator
 - e. Levator anguli oris
19. The jugular foramen is passage for all.
- a. Inferior petrosal sinus.
 - b. Glossopharyngeal.
 - c. Accessory nerve.
 - d. Vagus nerve.
 - * e. All of the above.
20. The TRUE statement about the posterior fontanelle is:
- a. It is diamond shaped.
 - * b. It is clinically important.
 - c. It is found between two occipital bones and parietal bone.
 - d. It normally closes by the eighteenth month.
 - e. None of the above.
21. Cerebral spinal fluid is found in:
- a. Superior sagittal sinus.
 - b. Subdural space
 - c. Transverse sinus
 - d. Epidural space
 - * e. Subarachnoid space
22. All the following statements about facial clefts are TRUE except:
- a. Cleft uvula is a secondary palatal cleft.
 - * b. Cleft hard palate posterior to the incisive foramen without cleft lip is a primary palatal cleft.
 - c. Cleft lip alone is a primary cleft.
 - d. Cleft of the lip and hard palate anterior to the incisive foramen is a primary cleft.
 - e. Clefting is more frequent in males than females.
23. The following are branches of the facial nerve except:

- a. Nerve to stapedius
 - * b. Lesser petrosal nerve
 - c. Greater petrosal nerve
 - d. Posterior auricular nerve
 - e. Zygomatic nerve
24. Nerve supply to dura mater of the cranial cavity include(s):
- a. Trigeminal nerve
 - b. Upper three cervical nerves
 - c. Vagus nerve
 - * d. All the above
 - e. (a) and (c)
25. The following bones take part in the posterior cranial fossa except:
- a. Mastoid part of temporal
 - b. Squamous part of occipital
 - c. Petrous part of temporal
 - * d. Sphenoid
 - e. Squamous part of temporal
26. Find the FALSE statement about the blood supply to the brain:
- a. Reaches by internal carotid and vertebral arteries.
 - b. Right and left vertebral unite to form basilar artery.
 - * c. There are no end arteries in the brain.
 - d. Ligation of one internal carotid artery may not endanger the patient.
 - e. All the above.
27. All the following develop by cartilaginous ossification except:
- a. Basis occiput
 - b. Basis sphenoid
 - c. Petrous temporal
 - * d. Squamous part of the occipital
 - e. Greater wing of sphenoid.
28. The frontal bone has got:
- a. A metopic suture in the Newborn
 - b. An orbital plate
 - c. Zygomatic processes
 - d. Air sinus(es)
 - * e. All of the above.
29. The temporal bone has all the following except:
- a. Squamous part
 - b. Stylomastoid foramen
 - c. Petrous part
 - d. Mastoid process
 - * e. All the above
30. The lambdoidal suture is the point of articulation between:
- a. Parietal bones

- b. Parietal and occipital bones.
 - c. Nasal and frontal bones.
 - d. Halves of frontal bones.
 - * e. None of the above.
31. The following foramina are correctly matched with structure(s) that traverse them except.
- a. Foramen ovale-mandibular division of trigeminal nerve.
 - b. Internal auditory meatus-facial nerve and vestibulo-cochlear nerve.
 - c. Foramen magnum-vertebral arteries, spinal cord etc.
 - 8 d. Jugular foramen-superior petrosal sinus.
 - e. Foramen spinosum-middle meningeal vessels.
32. Regarding the Occipital bone, find the TRUE statement:
- a. Ossifies only in membrane.
 - b. Articulates with parietal bones at the coronal suture.
 - c. Has no muscle attachment.
 - d. Is grooved by the superior petrosal sinus.
 - * e. Has foramina for the hypoglossal nerves.
33. The sphenoid bone articulates with the following bones except:
- * a. Superior concha
 - b. Ethmoid
 - c. Frontal
 - d. Occipital
 - e. Palatine
34. Failure of the cranial vault to develop may lead to:
- a. Craniosynostosis
 - * b. Cranioschisis
 - c. Microcephally
 - d. Spinabifida
 - e. Polyhydromnios
35. All the following are supplied by the cranial accessory nerve except:
- a. Palatoglossus
 - b. Lavator palati
 - c. Palato pharyngeus
 - d. Musculi uvuli
 - * e. Tensor palati
36. All the following are supplied by the hypoglossal nerve except:
- a. Styloglossus
 - b. Intrinsic muscles of the tongue
 - c. Genioglossus
 - d. Hyoglossus
 - * e. Palatoglossus
37. Regarding the scalenous anterior muscle, the following are TRUE except:
- a. Arises from anterior tubercles of 3rd - 6th cervical vertebrae.

- b. Gets in contact with the supra pleural membrane and pleura posteriorly.
 - * c. Is crossed anteriorly by the external jugular vein.
 - d. Is separated from scalenus medius posteriorly by the subclavian artery only.
 - e. Lies between the subclavian vein and artery.
38. Concerning the subclavian vessels, find the TRUE statement:
- a. The thyrocervical trunk gives the highest intercostal and deep cervical branches.
 - b. The only tributary to the subclavian vein is external jugular vein.
 - c. The deep branch may be replaced by the descending scapular artery.
 - * d. Participate in supplying blood to the brain.
39. All these statements about the neck are TRUE except:
- * a. The jugular notch is at the level of C2.
 - b. Common carotid bifurcates at level of C3.
 - c. Carotid sheath encloses internal jugular and the vagus
 - d. Tracheostomy may be best done through 2nd and 3rd tracheal rings after retracting the isthmus of the thyroid gland.
 - e. The upper boarder of thyroid cartilage is at the level of the 4th cervical vertebrae.
40. A nerve hooking around the right subclavian artery is:
- a. Phrenic
 - b. Sympathetic
 - * c. Recurrent laryngeal
 - d. Vagus
 - e. All of the above.
41. Which of these has no relationship with cricoid cartilage.
- * a. Site of supra sternal notch.
 - b. Site of middle cervical ganglion.
 - c. Inferior thyroid artery swings medially posterior to the common carotid artery.
 - d. Omohyoid crosses the common carotid artery.
 - e. Cricopharyngeus joins the oesophageal muscle coat.
42. The scalenus anterior is an important landmark in the neck, which nerve runs on it:
- a. Recurrent laryngeal
 - b. Ansa cervicalis
 - c. Sympathetic trunk
 - * d. Phrenic nerve
 - e. Lower trunks of brachial plexus.
43. Which of the following structures is a remains of Meckel's cartilage:
- a. Stylomadibular ligament
 - b. Maxilla bone
 - * c. Spheno mandibular ligament
 - d. Stylohyoid ligament

- e. Temporal bone
44. The roots of the brachial plexus enter the posterior triangle of the neck by emerging through the interval between the following structures:
- Scalenus anterior and sternomastoid.
 - Scalenus anterior and clavicle.
 - * Scalenus anterior and scalenus medius.
 - Scalenus medius and scalenus posterior.
 - Scalenus posterior and levator scapulae.
45. The following nerves are part of the cervical plexus except:
- Greater occipital
 - * Auriculo temporal
 - Supraclavicular
 - Transverse cutaneous nerve of neck.
 - Great auricular nerve.
46. The following are branches of the superior cervical ganglion except:
- * Middle cardiac branch
 - Internal carotid nerve.
 - Gray rami communicantes
 - Pharyngeal branches.
 - Arterial branches.
47. The omohyoid, the sterno-cleido mastoid and the posterior belly of the digastric muscles form the boundaries of the following triangle?
- The submandibular.
 - The mental.
 - * The carotid.
 - The omoclavicular.
 - The muscular.
48. Which of the following nerves characteristically ascends in the neck along the posterior border of the sterno-cleido mastoid?
- The greater occipital
 - The great auricular
 - * The lesser occipital
 - The transverse cervical
 - The medial supraclavicular.
49. The fascia on the deep aspect of the scalene muscles, which spread over the cervical pleura, reinforcing it and giving it a superior support, is known as which of the following fasciae?
- Buccopharyngeal.
 - * Sibson's
 - Axillary
 - Pretracheal
 - Alar.
50. Beginning below at the sternoclavicular joint and terminating above midway

between the angle of the mandible and the mastoid process describes the course of which of the following?

- a. Thyroglossal duct
 - b. Common carotid artery
 - c. Pyramidal lobe
 - d. Recurrent laryngeal
 - * e. Sternocleidomastoid muscle
51. Proprioception to the sternocleidomastoid muscle is provided by:
- a. Spinal part of accessory nerve
 - b. Cranial part of accessory nerve
 - c. Both the parts of the accessory nerve.
 - * d. Fibres from C₂ and C₃
 - e. Fibres from C₃ and C₄
52. Regarding the root of the neck, all the following statements are TRUE except:
- a. The subclavian artery passes into the neck behind the sternoclavicular joint.
 - b. Phrenic nerve runs anterior to the scalenus anterior muscle.
 - c. The first and largest branch of the subclavian artery is the vertebral artery.
 - * d. The nerve supply of scalenus anterior muscle is from the posterior primary rami of C₅ and C₆.
 - e. The root of the neck lies below the apex of the lung.
53. Which of the following statements is FALSE regarding scalenus muscles:
- a. Scalenus anterior muscle is inserted to the scalene tubercle on the inner border of the first rib.
 - b. Scalenus anterior muscle arises from the anterior tubercles of the four typical cervical vertebrae.
 - c. Scalenus anterior is separated from the scalenus medius by the subclavian artery.
 - d. Scalenus medius assists in stabilising in the neck.
 - * e. Scalenus posterior is innervated by the phrenic nerve.
54. Regarding the first rib, which of the following statements is FALSE:
- a. It is the flattest rib
 - b. It is the shortest rib
 - c. It is the most curved rib
 - * d. It has a prominent tubercle on the outer border of its upper surface
 - e. It has the subclavian groove where the subclavian artery lie in relation to the bone.
55. Contents of the posterior triangle of the neck will not include:
- a. Accessory nerve
 - b. Suprascapular arteries
 - c. Supraclavicular lymph nodes
 - d. Occipital lymph nodes
 - * e. The prevertebral fascia
56. One of the structures going between scalenus anterior and scalenus medius is:

- a. Phrenic nerve
 - b. Sympathetic trunk
 - c. Subclavian vein
 - d. Accessory nerve.
 - * e. Subclavian artery.
57. Which of the following structure is not enclosed by the carotid sheath:
- a. Vagus nerve
 - b. Root of Ansa cervicals.
 - c. Deep cervical lymph nodes
 - * d. External jugular vein
 - e. Internal carotid artery.
58. The carotid triangle, find the TRUE statement:
- a. Contains the sympathetic trunk.
 - b. Has the thoracic duct aching in front of it.
 - c. Contains the phrenic nerve.
 - d. Has the inferior thyroid running anterior to it.
 - * e. Contains carotid sheath and contents.
59. The interval between internal and external carotid arteries:
- a. Has one of the contents as styloglossus muscle.
 - b. Gives exit to stylohyoid muscle.
 - * c. Allows exit of the pharyngeal branches of vagus nerve.
 - d. Accommodates a portion of the parotid gland.
 - e. Is occupied by the ascending pharyngeal artery.
60. The common carotid artery bifurcates (ends) at the level of the:
- a. Neck of mandible
 - b. C3
 - c. C6
 - * d. At the sterno clavicular joint
 - e. At the level of cricoid cartilage.
61. The carotid tubercle is an important landmark for:
- * a. Compressing the common carotid artery to stop bleeding.
 - b. Locating the site to inject Novocaine in tooth extractions.
 - c. Making a tracheotomy incision.
 - d. Locating the vagus nerve.
 - e. Palpating the occipital lymph nodes.
62. Which of the following nerves is connected to the carotid sinus:
- a. The eleventh cranial.
 - * b. The glossopharyngeal
 - c. The ansa cervicalis.
 - d. The fifth cranial
 - e. The fourth cervical.
63. Which of the following muscles lies in the floor of the submental triangle?
- a. Hyoglossus

- b. Thyrohyoid
 - c. Anterior belly of the digastric
 - d. Stylohyoid
 - * e. Mylohyoid
64. The following muscles cross the anterior triangle of the neck except:
- a. Only the anterior belly of the digastric muscle
 - b. Both bellies of the digastric muscle
 - * c. Stylohyoid muscle
 - d. Superior belly of the omohyoid
 - e. None of the above
65. Regarding the submental triangle:
- a. It is bounded by body of the hyoid bone anteriorly.
 - b. It is bounded by the posterior belly of the digastric posteriorly.
 - * c. It is bounded by the anterior belly of the digastric laterally
 - d. There are two submental triangles separated by the median raphe of the mylohyoid muscle.
 - e. Its floor is formed by genioglossus.
66. Roof of the anterior triangle of the neck contents include the following except:
- a. Fascia
 - b. Platysma muscle
 - c. Cervical branch of facial nerve
 - d. Transverse cervical nerve
 - * e. External jugular vein
67. Boundaries of the muscular triangle are the following except:
- * a. Inferior belly of omohyoid
 - b. Anterior border of sternocleidomastoid
 - c. Superior belly of omohyoid
 - d. Anterior median line of the neck
 - e. None of the above
68. Submental lymph nodes receive lymph from the following except:
- a. Tip of the tongue
 - b. Floor of the mouth beneath the tip of the tongue
 - * c. The incisor teeth minus their associated gums
 - d. The centre part of the lower lip.
 - e. Skin over chin.
69. In relation to the parotid gland, all are TRUE except:
- * a. Stensen's duct is about 5cm long and 5 mm wide and pierces the masseter muscle to open opposite the 2nd upper molar tooth.
 - b. The auriculotemporal nerve is the deepest structure within the gland.
 - c. The gland is enclosed by parotid fascia and deep investing fascia of the neck.
 - d. The sympathetics come from the superior cervical ganglion.
 - e. The divisions of the facial nerve are the most important superficial structure in the gland.

70. The following are TRUE about thymus except
- a. Varies in size during development
 - * b. It consists of four lobes and situated in the superior mediastinum
 - c. Alone is composed of thousands of lobules
 - d. The medulla contains Hassall's corpuscles
 - e. In adult it mainly atrophies
71. Which nerve may be damaged during ligation of the superior thyroid artery?
- * a. Superior laryngeal nerve
 - b. External laryngeal nerve
 - c. Internal laryngeal nerve
 - d. Recurrent laryngeal nerve
 - e. None of the above
72. Which of the following structures may be rendered safe by ligating the associated artery away from the gland:
- a. Superior laryngeal nerve
 - b. External laryngeal nerve.
 - c. Inferior thyroid vein
 - * d. Recurrent laryngeal nerve.
 - e. Inferior parathyroid gland.
73. All the following are true about the parotid gland except:-
- a. Is invested in the deep cervical fascia of the neck.
 - b. Its secreto-motor fibres (preganglionic) are carried by the glossopharyngeal nerve.
 - * c. Its secreto motor fibres (preganglionic) are carried by the chorda tympanica branch of the facial nerve.
 - d. Its duct opens in the vestibula opposite the second upper molar.
 - e. It has an accessory parotid gland.
74. The superior thyroid artery is usually the first branch of which artery?
- a. The thyro-cervical
 - b. The internal carotid
 - * c. The external carotid
 - d. The facial
 - e. The costocervical
75. The parotid duct:
- a. Formed by union of ductules
 - b. Is a finger breadth or less below the zygomatic arch
 - c. Pierces buccinator, buccal pad of fat, buccopharyngeal fascia
 - d. Opens opposite the 2nd upper molar tooth
 - * e. all the above.
76. The thyroid cartilage articulates by a synovial joint(s) with:
- a. Hyoid bone
 - b. Epiglottis

- c. Arytenoid cartilage
 - d. Corniculate cartilages
 - * e. Cricoid cartilages
77. Concerning the sub-mandibular gland:
- a. Its secretomotor innervation is by the chorda tympan.
 - b. Has a duct that opens at the sub-lingual papilla.
 - c. Has a deep and superficial parts.
 - * d. All the above.
 - e. None of the above.
78. Concerning the thyroid gland, which statement is FALSE:
- * a. Inferior thyroid veins drain into the internal jugular vein.
 - b. The gland begins at foramen caecum at the junction of the posterior third and middle two thirds of the triangle
 - c. Its enclosed by pretracheal fascia.
 - d. Levaetor glandulae thyrodiae originates from foramen caecum.
 - e. Is commonly associated with the inferior parathyroid gland.
79. Which of the following statements is TRUE about the parotid gland:
- a. It has six lobes
 - b. The venous return is to the anterior jugular vein.
 - * c. It gets blood supply from the external carotid artery.
 - d. The parotid fascia receives sensory innervation from the auriculo-temporal nerve.
 - e. The parotid duct opens opposite the second lower molar tooth.
80. Regarding the parotid gland, all the following statements are TRUE except:
- a. It is the largest of the salivary glands.
 - b. The facial nerve traverses the gland and can be easily damaged by the surgeon while doing partial parotidectomy.
 - c. A malignant tumour of the parotid gland may involve the facial nerve causing a facial palsy.
 - * d. The parotid gland produces a mucous secretion.
 - e. The parotid duct can be demonstrated by injecting a radio-opaque contrast through a cannula placed in the mouth of the duct (parotid sialogram).
81. Concerning the submandibular gland all the following statements are TRUE except:
- a. It is made up of a large superficial and a small deep lobe which connect with each other around the posterior border of the mylohyoid.
 - b. Superficially it is covered by platysma.
 - c. It is crossed by anterior facial vein and cervical branch of VII
 - * d. It never comes into contact with the parotid gland.
 - e. The orifice of the submandibular duct is readily visible and saliva can be seen trickling from it.
82. The thyroid gland:
- a. Drains via the middle thyroid vein into internal jugular vein.

- b. Drains into the right branchio cephalic vein via the inferior thyroid vein.
 - c. Its Isthmus overlies the 2nd, 3rd and 4th tracheal rings.
 - d. Has a true capsule formed by the pretracheal fascia.
 - * e. All of the above.
83. Which of the following statements is FALSE:
- * a. The pyramidal lobe of the thyroid gland arises from the right side of the isthmus.
 - b. Each lobe of the thyroid gland rises up to the oblique line on the thyroid cartilage.
 - c. A plexus of veins lies below the true capsule of the thyroid gland and is drained by the inferior thyroid vein.
 - d. The inferior thyroid artery arises from the thyrocervical trunk.
 - e. The thyroid gland moves up and down with the larynx during swallowing.
84. The following statements about the parathyroid glands are TRUE except:
- a. They secrete parathormone, which mobilizes calcium from bone into circulation.
 - * b. The upper pair arises from the 3rd branchial pouch.
 - c. They lie along the posterior anastomotic artery of the thyroid gland.
 - d. Are partly embedded into the thyroid gland.
 - e. Partial thyroidectomy is to be preferred in order to preserve it.
85. Parotid abscess pain is transmitted through:
- a. Posterior auricular nerve.
 - * b. Greater auricular nerve.
 - c. Facial nerve
 - d. Lesser occipital nerve
 - e. Auriculo-temporal nerve.
86. Which muscle arises from medial pterygoid plate?
- a. Medial pterygoid
 - b. Lateral pterygoid
 - c. Temporalis
 - d. Tensor palati
 - * e. None of the above
87. The temporo-mandibular joint:
- a. Has hyaline cartilage
 - * b. Forward dislocation is common
 - c. Backward dislocation is common
 - d. (b) and (c)
 - e. (a) and (c)
88. Regarding pharynx, find the FALSE statement:
- a. Stylopharyngeus is innervated by glossopharyngeal nerve.
 - b. Pharyngeal tonsil lies posterior to opening of the eustachian tube.
 - * c. Palatine tonsils form adenoids and belong to Waldayers ring.
 - d. Accessory nerve participates in innervation of the pharyngeal muscles.
 - e. The second stage of swallowing is controlled by autonomic nervous

system.

89. The infratemporal fossa communicates with the cranium through the:
- Superior orbital fissure
 - Inferior orbital fissure
 - Foramen rotundum
 - * Foramen ovale
 - Sphenopalatine foramen
90. On the pterion, find the TRUE statement:
- Is T-shaped
 - Gives a point of articulation for the lesser cornu
 - * Is a surface marking of sphenoid for the middle meningeal artery.
 - Is the landmark for posterior meningeal vein.
 - Is where the antero lateral fontanelle fossa in the 1st year of life.
91. Which of the following arteries is NOT a branch of the first part of the maxillary artery:
- Inferior alveolar artery.
 - Deep auricular
 - Accessory meningeal
 - * Deep temporal
 - Anterior tympanic artery.
92. The pterion is formed between the following except:
- Greater wing of the sphenoid.
 - Squamous part of the temporal.
 - Frontal bone.
 - The parietal bone.
 - * The petrous temporal bone.
93. The following structures occupy the temporal fossa:
- Auriculo temporal nerve.
 - Superficial temporal artery.
 - Temporalis muscle.
 - Deep temporal nerves.
 - * Deep temporal artery.
94. The maxillary sinus:
- Is superior to premolars only
 - Its lowest part is opposite the 1st premolar
 - Open into inferior meatus
 - Is lined by non-ciliated epithelium
 - * The apex extends to the zygomatic process
95. The following are supplied by the mandibular division of the trigeminal except:
- Medial pterygoid muscle.
 - Lateral pterygoid muscle.
 - * Buccinator muscle.
 - Temporalis muscle.

- e. Masseter muscle.
96. The muscle responsible for protrusion of the mandible include:
- Medial pterygoid muscle.
 - Lateral pterygoid muscle.
 - Masseter muscle.
 - Temporalis muscle.
 - (a) and (b).
- * 97. The temporal mandibular joint:
- Is a synovial joint lined by hyaline cartilage.
 - Is a primary cartilaginous joint.
 - Is depressed by the temporalis muscle
 - Is also called symphysis
 - Has a mandible depressed by the lateral pterygoid.
- * 98. Regarding temporalis muscle all apply except:
- Partly originates from the temporal fascia
 - Inserts at the angle of the mandible.
 - Is innervated by the deep temporal nerves
 - Part of its fibres retract the mandible
 - Is a muscle of the first branchial arch
99. An oral lesion may cause referred pain to the ear causing ear-ache through which pathway:
- Greater auricular nerve
 - Auriculo temporal nerve.
 - Auricular branch of facial nerve.
 - Auricular branch of the vagus.
 - Inferior sympathetic cervical ganglion.
- * 100. When pepper is poured on the tip of one's tongue, the taste impulse is transmitted to neurons located in:
- Geniculate ganglion
 - Submandibular ganglion
 - Sublingual ganglion
 - Sphenopalatine ganglion
 - Otic ganglion
- * 101. The following nerves carry fibres from the oral cavity and oropharynx except:
- Facial nerve
 - Glossopharyngeal
 - Vagus
 - All the above.
 - None of the above.
- * 102. All the following muscles move the tongue except:
- Genio-glossus
 - Hyoglossus
 - Buccinator

- d. Palatoglossus
 - e. Styloglossus
103. The following are TRUE concerning the floor of the oral cavity except:
- a. The submandibular duct opens at the sublingual papilla.
 - b. The nerve supply to all the muscles of the tongue is Hypoglossal.
 - c. Injury to the facial nerve at the stylomastoid foramen does not lead to loss of taste sensation on the anterior 2/3rds of the tongue.
 - d. The genioglossus takes origin from the superior genio tubercle.
 - * e. The circumvallate papillae are supplied by the glossopharyngeal nerve.
104. Partitioning of the oral and nasal cavities involves all of the following anatomic structures except:
- a. The nasal septum
 - * b. The nasal conchae
 - c. The primary palate.
 - d. The secondary palate.
 - e. The tongue.
105. Regarding the lymphatic drainage of the tongue, find the TRUE statement:
- a. Lymph from the tip drains to submandibular nodes.
 - b. Lymph from the lateral sides drain to submental lymph nodes.
 - * c. Lymph from the posterior third drains into deep cervical lymph nodes.
 - d. Lymph from the centre of anterior third drains into the buccal lymph nodes.
 - e. All the lymph from the anterior thirds drains to superficial cervical lymph nodes.
106. Regarding the styloglossus muscle, find the FALSE statement:
- a. Arises from the tip of the styloid process of the temporal bone
 - b. Is inserted into the whole length of the side of the tongue
 - * c. It is supplied by the facial nerve
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
107. The circumvallate papilla of the tongue are innervated by:
- * a. Chorda tympani
 - b. Lingual
 - c. Glossopharyngeal nerve
 - d. Vagus
 - e. Inferior alveolar
108. The secondary palate is formed by:
- a. Mandibular processes
 - * b. Maxillary processes
 - c. Medial nasal prominences
 - d. Frontal prominences
 - e. Lateral nasal prominences
109. The first teeth to erupt are:

- * a. The lower central incisor
 - b. The canines
 - c. The first upper molar
 - d. The upper second molar
 - e. The upper lateral incisor.
110. Lymph from the tongue drains into the following except:
- a. Submental lymphnodes
 - b. Submandibular lymphnodes
 - c. Jugulo-omohyoid lymphnodes
 - d. Jugulo-diaphragmatic lymphnodes
 - * e. Retropharyngeal lymphnodes
111. One of the following does not form the septum of the nose:
- a. Vomer
 - b. Ethmoid bone
 - c. Septal cartilage
 - * d. Palatine bone
 - e. None of the above.
112. Of the following, which is not a paranasal sinus:
- a. Frontal
 - * b. Mandibular
 - c. Sphenoidal
 - d. Maxillary
 - e. Ethmoidal.
113. The following vessels contribute to Little's area except:
- a. Sphenopalatine artery.
 - b. Terminal part of greater palatine artery.
 - c. Twigs from superior labial branch of the facial artery.
 - * d. Anterior superior alveolar artery.
 - e. None of the above.
114. Concerning the opening into the nasal cavity, find the TRUE statement:
- a. The nasolacrimal duct opens into the anterior part of the superior meatus.
 - b. The maxillary sinus opens into the inferior meatus.
 - * c. The middle ethmoidal air cells open into the middle meatus.
 - d. The sphenoidal sinus opens into the middle meatus.
 - e. The frontal sinus opens into the spheno-ethmoidal recess.
115. Which of the following is TRUE about the lateral wall of the nasal cavity:
- a. Its irregular because of the turbinate bones.
 - b. The inferior concha is a separate bone.
 - c. There are three meatuses.
 - d. The narrow space above the superior concha is called the spheno-ethmoidal recess.
 - * e. All the above.
116. The nasolacrimal duct:

- * a. Is guarded by a flap like valvular fold
 - b. Opens into the middle meatus
 - c. Has a wide opening
 - d. Connects the frontal sinus to maxillary
 - e. None of the above is true.
117. The middle meatus of the nose communicates by openings with:
- a. Anterior group of ethmoidal sinuses
 - b. Maxillary sinus
 - c. Frontal sinus
 - * d. All the above
 - e. None of the above
118. The following statements about the soft palate are TRUE except:
- a. Has ciliated columnar epithelium on its surface
 - * b. Is suspended from the palatine process of the maxilla
 - c. Is devoid of taste buds
 - d. If paralysed food enters the nasal cavity on swallowing
 - e. All of the above
119. The nasolacrimal duct opens into the:
- * a. Inferior meatus
 - b. Middle meatus
 - c. Superior meatus
 - d. Vestibule of the nose
 - e. Sphenoethmoidal recess.
120. The maxillary air sinus, find the TRUE statement:
- a. Is relatively large at birth.
 - b. Is lined by stratified squamous epithelium
 - c. Contains the infraorbital nerve in its floor.
 - * d. Opens in the middle meatus.
 - e. Has no nerve supply.
121. The nasal cavity has:
- a. A roof lined by respiratory mucosa.
 - * b. An infundibulum hiatus opens in the middle meatus.
 - c. A bulla ethmoidalis in the superior meatus.
 - d. Conchae which are still extensions of the ethmoid bone.
 - e. None of the above
122. Regarding the pharyngeal arches, find the TRUE statement:
- a. Masseter, posterior belly of digastric, mylohyoid and tempolaris all belong to 1st arch.
 - b. Bones of 2nd arch include: hyoid bone, stapes, Reiechert's cartilage.
 - c. Vagus nerve belongs to 3rd arch.
 - d. 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th arches form the laryngeal cartilage.
 - * e. Meckel cartilage belongs to 1st arch.
123. Which of the following muscles elevates the laryngo pharynx:

- a. Styloglossus.
 - b. Thyro pharyngeus
 - c. Cricopharyngeus
 - * d. Stylopharyngeus
 - e. Bucopharyngeal fascia.
124. Which of the following is not a derivative of the 2nd arch:
- a. Stapes
 - b. Lesser horn of hyoid
 - c. Styloid process
 - * d. Greater horn of hyoid
 - e. Stylohyoid ligament
125. All the muscles of the pharynx are innervated by the vagus except:
- a. Palatopharyngeus.
 - b. Salpingopharyngeus.
 - c. Superior constrictor.
 - * d. Stylopharyngeus.
 - e. Inferior constrictor.
126. The palatine tonsils are located between the anterior and posterior faucial folds. The muscles that form these folds are, respectively, the:
- a. Levator veli, papatini and tensor veli palatini.
 - * b. Palatoglossus and palatopharyngeus.
 - c. Palatopharyngeus and salpingopharyngeus.
 - d. Styloglossus and stylopharyngeus.
 - e. Superior constrictor and middle constrictor.
127. All of the following are characteristics of first arch syndrome (mandibulo facial dystosis) except:
- a. Defects in the auricle and external auditory meatus.
 - b. Mandibular hypoplasia.
 - c. Mental retardation
 - * d. Downward-sloping palpebral fissure (eye slits).
 - e. Deafness.
128. The inferior constrictor of the pharynx:
- * a. Has an attachment to the hyoid bone
 - b. Receives motor fibres from the hypoglossal nerve
 - c. Has an attachment to the thyroid cartilage
 - d. Receives motor fibres from internal laryngeal nerve
 - e. None of the above
129. The following are TRUE about the pharyngeal part of the tongue except:
- a. Forms the anterior wall of the oropharynx
 - b. Is devoid of lingual papillae
 - c. Contains the lingual tonsil
 - * d. Is devoid of taste buds
 - e. Has a sensory supply from the 9th cranial nerve

130. The muscle that closes the oropharyngeal isthmus is:
- a. Inferior constrictor
 - b. Palatoglossus
 - * c. Palatopharyngeus
 - d. Cricopharyngeus
 - e. Superior constrictor
131. Damage to both recurrent laryngeal nerves results in:
- a. Loss of high pitch of the voice
 - b. Loss of tone of the voice
 - c. Loss of pitch of the voice
 - d. Inability to swallow
 - * e. Respiratory distress
132. Which of these muscles abduct the vocal cords?
- a. Posterior cricothyroid
 - * b. Posterior cricoarytenoid
 - c. Lateral cricoarytenoid
 - d. Inter arytenoids
 - e. Thyro arytenoids
133. Which of these nerves supplies the mucous membrane of the larynx below the vocal folds?
- a. Internal laryngeal
 - b. External laryngeal
 - * c. Recurrent laryngeal
 - d. (a) and (b)
 - e. (a) and (c)
134. The recurrent laryngeal nerve on its way to the larynx is closely associated with:
- a. Superior thyroid artery.
 - b. Middle thyroid vein
 - c. Tributaries of interior thyroid vein
 - d. Thyroid lina artery
 - * e. Inferior thyroid artery.
135. The following muscles are able to maintain the glottis open except:
- a. Cricothyroid muscle.
 - b. Lateral cricoarytenoid muscles.
 - c. Posterior crico-arytenoid muscle.
 - d. Thyroarytenoid muscle.
 - * e. Transverse arytenoid muscles.
136. The vocal folds are:
- a. Made tense by the thyro-arytenoid muscles
 - b. Slackened by the cricothyroid muscles
 - c. Covered by mucous membrane with mucous glands
 - * d. Abducted by posterior crico-arytenoid muscles
 - e. Abducted by lateral cricoarytenoid muscles

137. Recurrent laryngeal nerve innervates:
 * a. Vocal folds
 b. Sacule
 c. Aryteno-epiglottic folds
 d. Vestibule
 e. Vestibular folds.
138. Which of the following is not innervated by the recurrent laryngeal nerve.
 a. Lateral cricothyroid
 b. Transverse arytenoids
 * c. Cricothyroid
 d. Lateral cricothyroid
 e. Vocalis
139. Concerning the mastoid wall of middle ear:
 * a. The aditus lies in its upper part.
 b. The pyramid lies laterally.
 c. The opening for the chorda tympani nerve lies anterior to the pyramid.
 d. The jugular fossa lies in this wall.
 e. The opening for tensor tympan also lies in this wall.
140. The following form the medial wall of the tympanic cavity:
 a. Promontory
 b. Fenestra vestibuli
 c. The canal of the facial nerve
 d. Prominence of the lateral semicircular canal.
 * e. All the above.
141. Chorda tympani:
 a. Carries sensory fibres from the whole tongue.
 * b. Carries special sensory (taste) fibres from the anterior 2/3 of the tongue.
 c. Is motor to the tongue muscles.
 d. Is a branch of the trigeminal nerve.
 e. (b) and (d)
142. The Otocysts give rise to all the following kinds of epithelial tissues except:
 * a. The medial epithelium lining the tympanic membrane.
 b. The cristae ampullares.
 c. The macula sacculi
 d. The macula utriculi
 e. The organ of corti
143. Concerning the tympanic cavity, find the TRUE statement:
 a. The foot process of the stapes is attached to the fenestra tympani.
 b. The stapedius muscle is a derivative of the first pharyngeal arch.
 c. The auditory tube opens in the posterior wall.
 * d. The chorda tympani nerve is covered by the mucous membrane of the tympanic membrane.
 e. The aditus to the mastoid antrum has no communication with the mastoid air cells.

144. Concerning the membranous labyrinth, find the TRUE statement:
*
a. The endolymphatic succus is a cul-de-sac.
b. The ductus reuniens connects the utricle to the duct of the cochlea.
c. The basilar membrane is closely related to the scala vestibuli.
d. The tectorial membrane is adapted for angular acceleration.
e. The stria vascularis is only found associated with the cochlea.
145. Morphological abnormalities of the ear are often observed under all the following circumstances except:
a. Congenital rubella infections
b. Down's syndrome
* c. Klinefelter syndrome
d. Genetically normal children
e. Edward's syndrome
146. Which is not an attachment of tensor tympani?
*
a. Lesser wing of sphenoid
b. Petrous temporal bone
c. Malleus
d. None of the above
e. All the above
147. Concerning the auditory tube, find the TRUE statement:
a. It is about 3-4cm long.
b. It is anterior two thirds is cartilaginous.
c. It connects the middle ear with the nasal pharynx.
* e. All the above.
148. Concerning the external ear, which of the following is FALSE:
a. The skin of the auricle is supplied by auricular branch of vagus nerve.
b. The auriculo-temporal nerve supplies the outer surface of the tympanic membrane.
* c. The tympanic membrane epithelium is supplied by the auriculo-temporal nerve, and glossopharyngeal nerve only.
d. The tympanic membrane is concave towards the meatus.
e. The external acoustic meatus is a sinuous tube nearly 3cm in length.
149. The following structures are part of the inner ear except:
a. Semicircular canals
b. Utricle
c. Saccule
d. Saccus endolymphaticus
* e. Processes cochleariformis
150. The following statements are TRUE except:
a. The cochlear nerve enters the cochlear through the base of the modiolus.
b. The 1st sensory relay station of the cochlear nerve is the spiral ganglion.
* c. The cochlear nerve also subserves position sense.
d. The cochlea has two and a half spiral turns.

- e. There are three semicircular canals.
151. The tympanic membrane is covered on the outer surface by which epithelium:
*
a. Stratified squamous
b. Squamous epithelium
c. Pseudostratified columnar
d. Columnar epithelium
e. Ciliated columnar
152. With regard to the tympanic cavity which of the following is odd:
*
a. Dura
b. Sigmoid sinus
c. Tegmen tympani
d. Temporal lobe
e. Middle cranial fossa.
153. Regarding the pharyngotympanic tube which of these statements is FALSE:
*
a. Runs anteriorly, medially and downwards
b. Posterior third is formed by part of petrous temporal bone
c. Anterior third is formed of hyaline cartilage.
d. Tubal tonsil guards the opening in the young.
154. The retinal arteries, all are correct except:
*
a. Enter the eye ball lateral to optic disc.
b. Do not anastomose with each other.
c. Enter the eye ball by piercing the sheath of optic nerve.
d. Blockage of these arteries causes blindness.
e. They are the sole suppliers of nutrients to all retinal layers.
155. The ciliary ganglion is located in the:
*
a. Nasal cavity
b. Orbit
c. Frontal sinus
d. Infratemporal fossa
e. Pterygopalatine fossa
156. The following muscles of the orbit are supplied by the oculomotor nerve except:
*
a. Levator palpebrae superioris
b. Superior rectus
c. Lateral rectus
d. Medial rectus
e. Inferior rectus.
157. The following nerves of the orbit are all branches of the ophthalmic division of the trigeminal nerve except:
*
a. Lacrimal
b. Frontal
c. Nasociliary
d. Infra-orbital
e. Supratrochlear.

158. Concerning the long ciliary nerves, find the TRUE statement:
- a. Are sensory to the whole eye ball
 - * b. Contain preganglionic sympathetic fibres of the pupillae muscle.
 - c. Contain postganglionic parasympathetic fibres
 - d. Are sensory to retina
 - e. Branch to the ciliary ganglion
159. The following bones make up the medial wall of the orbit except:
- a. Ethmoid
 - b. Lacrimal
 - c. Maxilla
 - * d. Nasal
 - e. Sphenoid
160. The oculomotor nerve supplies:
- a. 3 muscles in eyeball
 - b. 4 muscles to eye ball
 - * c. 5 muscles of the orbit
 - d. Post ganglionic parasympathetics
 - e. Enters the orbit between the 2 heads of medial rectus
161. The junction between the cornea and the sclera is called:
- a. Ora serrata
 - b. Equator
 - * c. Corneoscleral junction.
 - d. Sinus venosus sclerae.
 - e. Canal of Schlemm
162. Aqueous humor is produced by:
- a. Irido corneal angle
 - b. Sinus venosus sclerae
 - c. Venae verticosae
 - d. Ciliary body
 - * e. Ciliary process
163. Secretory motor fibres to the lacrimal gland are carried by:
- a. Chorda tympani
 - * b. Greater (superficial) petrosal
 - c. Lesser petrosal nerve
 - d. Nerve of the vidian canal
 - e. Glossopharyngeal nerve.
164. The dilator pupillae is supplied by:
- a. Oculomotor nerve
 - * b. Sympathetics
 - c. Venae veilicosae
 - d. Optic nerve
 - e. Ophthalmic nerve

165. Chorda tympani nerve:
- * a. Joins lingual nerve
 - b. Begins in petrous bone
 - c. Passes in the lateral wall of middle ear
 - d. Supplies preganglionic sympathetics to submandibular gland
 - e. Runs lateral to the spine of the sphenoid bone
166. Regarding the venous sinuses:
- a. Inferior sagittal sinus ends at the confluence of sinuses.
 - b. Straight sinus communicates with superior sagittal sinus.
 - c. The four sinuses that meet at the confluence of sinuses are, superior sagittal, straight, inferior and transverse sinuses.
 - * d. Transverse sinus grooves the occipital, parietal and temporal bones.
 - e. Superior petrosal sinus ends at the junction of the transverse and sigmoid sinuses.
167. The lesser petrosal nerve:
- a. Carries postganglionic parasympathetic.
 - b. Arises from genu of facial nerve.
 - * c. Its terminal fibres travel in the auricular temporal nerve.
 - d. Its fibres synapse in the pterygo palatine ganglion.
 - e. Runs in the floor of middle cranial fossa and leaves the skull through foramen spinosus.
168. The cavernous sinus:
- a. Lateral boundary consists of trigeminal ganglion maxillary, ophthalmic and oculomotor nerves.
 - b. Communicates with the pterygoid plexus through foramen ovale.
 - c. The pituitary gland, abducent nerve, and internal carotid artery are found within the sinus.
 - * d. Injury of the base of the skull may damage the sinus causing an arterio venous shunt.
 - e. Lies within the anterior cranial fossa.
169. A swelling below the chin, is most likely the submental lymph nodes, the area of drainage is from the:
- a. Sub lingual glands.
 - b. Lower molar teeth
 - * c. Tip of tongue
 - d. Post 2/3 (two thirds) of tongue
 - e. Thyroid gland
170. The Ansa cervicalis:
- a. Arises from dorsal rami of C3 & 4.
 - * b. Inferior root unites with a branch from hypoglossal.
 - c. Forms a loop around the subclavian and bronchocephalic veins.
 - d. Is motor to geniohyoid.

171. The greater petrosal nerve:
- Passes above trigeminal ganglion to enter foramen lacerum.
 - Carries both sympathetic and secretomotor.
 - * Enters with deep petrosal nerve.
 - Gives off twigs through the superior orbital fissure to the eye ball.
 - Passes in the middle cranial fossa lateral to the lesser petrosal nerve.
172. All of the following structures are associated with branches of the trigeminal nerve except:
- Foramen ovale.
 - Foramen rotundum.
 - Superior orbital fissure.
 - Infraorbital foramen.
 - * Stylomastoid foramen.
173. Of the otic ganglion, find the FALSE statement:
- It is associated with the glossopharyngeal nerve.
 - Pre-ganglionic fibres originate from the inferior salivatory nucleus.
 - The otic ganglion is associated with the parotid gland.
 - * It conveys sympathetic fibres to the parotid gland.
 - It is a content of the infra temporal fossa.
174. Which is odd?
- Otic ganglion
 - Ciliary ganglion
 - * Genuiclar ganglion of facial nerve
 - Pterygo-palatine ganglion
 - Submandibular ganglion
175. The vagus nerve contains fibres which transmit impulses to/from all the following except:
- * Muscles of mastication
 - Taste receptors in the epiglottis
 - Muscles of phonation
 - Touch receptors in the skin of the ear
 - All the above
176. The internal jugular vein:
- * Is crossed antero laterally by the cranial accessory nerve
 - Is a continuation of the transverse cranial venous sinus.
 - Is crossed laterally by the hypoglossal nerve
 - Is crossed anteriorly from lateral to medial by the phrenic nerves
 - Receives the anterior jugular vein
177. Regarding auriculo temporal nerve, the following are TRUE except:
- Traverses both the temporal and infra temporal fossae
 - * Is a branch of the glossopharyngeal nerve.
 - Carries parasympathetics from the otic ganglion.
 - Supplies the external auditory meatus.
 - Crosses the root of the zygomatic arch behind the superior temporal

artery.

178. Regarding the lingual nerve:
- It carries sensory and motor fibres.
 - Runs on lateral surface of lateral pterygoid
 - Receives chorda tympani which is a branch of the glossopharyngeal nerve.
 - * Sometimes receives a branch from the inferior alveolar nerve.
 - Gives some branches in the infratemporal fossa.
179. Regarding the otic ganglion the following are TRUE except:
- Is located below foramen ovale.
 - * Is functionally associated with the facial nerve.
 - May be found adhering to the medial pterygoid.
 - Is a parasympathetic ganglion.
 - The mandibular division of the trigeminal nerve is related to its lateral aspect.
180. The general rule of lymph drainage of the head and neck is, superficial lymphatics accompany veins and deep lymphatics accompany arteries, applies to all except the:
- * Tongue
 - Larynx
 - Pharynx
 - Parotid gland
 - Lower lip
181. Inner circle lymph nodes include the following except:
- Petropharyngeal
 - Laryngeal
 - Tracheal
 - Jugulo-omohyoid
 - * None of the above
182. Terminal lymph nodes include the:
- Petropharyngeal
 - Laryngeal
 - Tracheal
 - * Jugulo-digastric
 - All the above
183. Regarding the chorda tympani nerve which of these statements is FALSE:
- Carries secreto motor fibres to floor of mouth.
 - Goes through petrotympanic fissure
 - Cell bodies for taste originate from Geniculate ganglion but synapse without cells of nucleus solitarius.
 - Runs medial to the spine of sphenoid bone.
 - * Branches from the facial nerve at the geniculate ganglion.
184. In lesions involving the motor nerve supply to the tongue, if the patient's

- protruded tongue points to the left, that lesion must be involving the:
- * a. Left hypoglossal nerve.
 - b. Left trigeminal nerve.
 - c. Left facial nerve.
 - d. Right hypoglossal nerve.
 - e. Right facial nerve.
185. Infection in the region drained by the angular vein may result in venous thrombosis of the cavernous sinus via the:
- a. Anterior superior alveolar vein
 - b. Infraorbital vein
 - c. Internal maxillary vein
 - d. Sphenopalatine vein
 - * e. Superior ophthalmic vein
186. A small tumour of the orbit that involves the optic canal will produce which of the following signs and symptoms:
- * a. Blindness in one eye.
 - b. Dilated pupil with loss of the pupillary reflex and accommodation.
 - c. Paralysis of the superior rectus, inferior rectus, medial rectus, inferior oblique, and levator palpebrae superioris muscles.
 - d. Venous engorgement of the retina.
 - e. None of the above.
187. A cranial fracture through the foramen rotundum that compresses the enclosed nerve results in:
- a. Inability to clench the jaw firmly.
 - b. Paralysis of the inferior oblique muscle of the orbit.
 - c. Regurgitation of fluids into the nasopharynx during swallowing.
 - d. Uncontrolled drooping from the mouth.
 - * e. None of the above.
188. If the patient's soft palate deviates to the normal side and there is loss of the gag reflex on the injured side, then the following muscles are paralysed on the injured side except:
- a. Levator veli palatini
 - b. Palatopharyngeus.
 - * c. Stylohyoid.
 - d. Stylopharyngeus.
 - e. Superior pharyngeal constrictor.
189. The following are part of Horner's syndrome:
- a. Partial ptosis.
 - b. Anhidrosis
 - c. Miosis
 - d. Anophthalmos
 - * e. All the above.
190. Lesions of the vagus nerve may result in all of the following except:

- a. Hoarseness
 - b. Difficulty in swallowing
 - c. A transient bradycardia
 - * d. Loss of the baroreceptor reflex
 - e. Death when the lesion is bilateral
191. Which of the following is TRUE regarding masseter muscle
- a. It has only two heads
 - b. The superficial part of the muscle is the smallest.
 - * c. It is supplied by the masseter branch of the anterior division of the mandibular nerve
 - d. Its action is to open the jaws
 - e. The intermediate part of it arises from deep surface of arch of the mandible.
192. The following are branches of the vertebral artery except:
- a. Meningeal branches in the posterior cranial fossa.
 - b. Posterior spinal artery.
 - c. Anterior spinal artery
 - d. Medullary artery to the medulla oblongata.
 - * e. Anterior inferior cerebellar artery.
193. Regarding nerve supply to the cerebral arteries
- * a. Is derived from sympathetic post-ganglionic nerve fibres.
 - b. Is derived from the inferior cervical sympathetic ganglion.
 - c. Is derived from both superior and middle cervical sympathetic ganglia.
 - d. Is derived from all the three cervical sympathetic ganglia.
 - e. (a) and (d).
194. Intracranial veins:
- a. Have the three layers characteristic of vessels in the body i.e tunica intima, media and adventitia.
 - b. Lie in the subdural space.
 - * c. Lack valves
 - d. Are thick walled.
 - e. All the above.
195. Which of the following cranial nerve does not go through the tendinous ring of orbit:
- a. Abducent
 - * b. Trochlea
 - c. Ophthalmic
 - d. Oculomotor
 - e. None of the above
196. Which of the following is not a content of the optic canal?
- a. C.S.F
 - b. Ophthalmic artery
 - * c. Optic tract
 - d. Arachnoid

- e. Periosteum
197. Choose the TRUE statement regarding cranial nerves:
- a. Injury to facial nerve at the stylomastoid foramen causes no tearing on affected side.
 - b. Injury to hypoglossal nerve, tongue deviates to normal side.
 - * c. Injury to oculomotor nerve causes lateral strabismus.
 - d. Injury to facial nerve at the internal acoustic meatus causes paralysis of all muscles of facial expression upto lower lid on the affected side.
 - e. Injury of the oculomotor nerve at its origin causes drooped eyelid.
198. Injury to oculomotor nerve results into the following except:
- * a. Absent consensual reflex if the affected eye is flushed.
 - b. Ptosis
 - c. Pupillary dilatation
 - d. Diplopia
 - e. Lateral strabismus.
199. Which of these structures does not pass through foramen magnum:
- * a. Vagus nerve.
 - b. Spinal accessory nerve.
 - c. Spinal medulla.
 - d. Anterior spinal arteries.
 - e. Vertebral arteries.
200. Regarding the ear, which of these is FALSE:
- * a. The skeleton of the auricle is yellow elastic cartilage.
 - b. The extrinsic muscles move the auricle in lower animals but they are vestigial and non functional in man.
 - c. The skin of the auricle is supplied by the great auricular nerve and auriculo-temporal nerves.
 - d. The vagus nerve supplies the postero inferior quadrant of the tympanic membrane.
 - e. None of the above
201. Concerning the ear , which of these is FALSE:
- a. Tympanic membrane is circular, about 1cm in diameter and lies obliquely at 55 degrees with the external acoustic meatus.
 - * b. Umbo is produced by the handle of the stapes.
 - c. Blood supply is derived from the posterior auricular and superficial temporal arteries.
 - d. Cartilaginous part of the acoustic meatus has hair and sebaceous glands.
 - e. Ceruminous glands are modified sweat glands.
202. Regarding the middle ear, which of these is FALSE:
- a. It is an air-containing cavity in the petrous bone.
 - b. The function of the middle ear is to transform air borne vibrations from the tympanic membrane to the liquid borne vibrations in the internal ear.
 - c. The tympanic cavity has a floor, a roof, anterior wall and a posterior wall.
 - * d. The tympanic cavity is the shape of a biconvex lens tilted to the plane of

- the tympanic membrane.
- e. The auditory tube is supplied by the pharyngeal branch of the pterygo palatine ganglion.
203. Regarding the ear ossicles, which of the following is FALSE:
- The malleus has a head, a neck and a handle.
 - The neck of the malleus lies against the pars flaccida of the tympanic membrane.
 - * The incus lies in the epitympanic recess and articulates with the head of the stapes anteriorly.
 - The stapes has the tendon of the stapedius muscle which is supplied by the facial nerve.
 - The malleus and incus are developed from the proximal end of the first arch cartilage while the stapes from the second arch.
204. Concerning the internal ear, which of these is FALSE:
- The cochlea is the cavity in the bone which surrounds the membranous duct of the cochlea.
 - The semicircular canals lie in three planes at right angles to each other.
 - Blood supply of the labyrinth is by the stylo-mastoid artery and Labyrinthine artery.
 - The saccule and utricle are organs of static balance.
 - * None of the above.
205. The following are TRUE about the cranial cavity except:
- * The bones of the calvarium include the basiocciput.
 - The sagittal suture separates the two parietal bones.
 - The superior sagittal sinus grooves the inner surface of the calvarium.
 - The confluence of veins is located over the inion or internal occipital protuberance.
 - The cranial base is arranged in a step ladder function.
206. Which of the following statements is the odd one out:
- Orbital plate of the frontal bone is marked by gyri and sulci.
 - The cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone transmits olfactory nerve rootlets.
 - * The tentorium cerebelli is attached to the crista galli.
 - Optic canal transmits a branch of the internal carotid artery.
 - The jugum sphenoidale is an elevation in front of the chiasmatic suture.
207. The following statement is FALSE about the sella turcica:
- It is a depression in the body of the sphenoid bone.
 - It lodges the hypophysis
 - It is covered over by the diaphragma sellae.
 - * The anterior clinoid processes mark anterior boundary.
 - The dorsum sellae and posterior clinoid processes mark its posterior boundary.
208. The following are correctly matched except:
- * Superior orbital fissure and superior petrosal sinus.

- b. Foramen rotundum and maxillary nerve.
 - c. Foramen spinosum and middle meningeal vessels.
 - d. Foramen ovale and mandibular nerve.
 - e. Internal carotid artery and foramen lacerum.
209. The following belong together except:
- a. Cavum trigeminale
 - * b. Occipital crest
 - c. Arcuate eminence for anterior semi circular canal.
 - d. Tegem tympani
 - e. Slits for greater and lesser superficial petrosal nerves.

ANSWERS FOR HEAD AND NECK

1.	B	37.	C	73.	C	109.	A
2.	D	38.	D	74.	C	110.	E
3.	C	39.	A	75.	E	111.	D
4.	E	40.	C	76.	E	112.	B
5.	C	41.	A	77.	D	113.	D
6.	A	42.	D	78.	A	114.	C
7.	B	43.	C	79.	C	115.	E
8.	C	44.	C	80.	D	116.	A
9.	B	45.	B	81.	D	117.	D
10.	B	46.	A	82.	E	118.	B
11.	B	47.	C	83.	A	119.	A
12.	E	48.	C	84.	B	120.	D
13.	D	49.	B	85.	B	121.	B
14.	E	50.	E	86.	E	122.	E
15.	C	51.	D	87.	B	123.	D
16.	D	52.	D	88.	C	124.	D
17.	E	53.	E	89.	D	125.	D
18.	B	54.	D	90.	C	126.	B
19.	E	55.	E	91.	D	127.	D
20.	B	56.	E	92.	E	128.	A
21.	E	57.	D	93.	E	129.	D
22.	B	58.	E	94.	E	130.	C
23.	B	59.	C	95.	C	131.	E
24.	D	60.	B	96.	E	132.	B
25.	D	61.	A	97.	E	133.	C
26.	C	62.	B	98.	B	134.	E
27.	D	63.	E	99.	D	135.	E
28.	E	64.	C	100.	A	136.	D
29.	E	65.	C	101.	A	137.	A
30.	E	66.	E	102.	C	138.	C
31.	D	67.	A	103.	E	139.	A
32.	E	68.	C	104.	B	140.	E
33.	A	69.	A	105.	C	141.	B
34.	B	70.	B	106.	C	142.	A
35.	E	71.	A	107.	A	143.	D
36.	E	72.	D	108.	B	144.	A
145.	C	162.	E	179.	B	196.	C

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|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 146. A | 163. B | 180. A | 197. C |
| 147. E | 164. B | 181. E | 198. A |
| 148. C | 165. A | 182. D | 199. A |
| 149. E | 166. D | 183. E | 200. E |
| 150. C | 167. C | 184. A | 201. B |
| 151. A | 168. D | 185. E | 202. D |
| 152. B | 169. C | 186. A | 203. C |
| 153. C | 170. B | 187. E | 204. E |
| 154. A | 171. C | 188. C | 205. A |
| 155. B | 172. E | 189. E | 206. C |
| 156. C | 173. D | 190. D | 207. D |
| 157. D | 174. C | 191. C | 208. A |
| 158. B | 175. A | 192. E | 209. B |
| 159. D | 176. A | 193. A | |
| 160. C | 177. B | 194. C | |
| 161. C | 178. D | 195. B | |



ALL THE VERY BEST OF GOD'S BLESSINGS AS YOU WORK TOWARDS BEING THE GREAT DOCTORS GOD CREATED YOU TO BE. I HAVE FAITH IN YOU ALL, I ENVISION FORTH A GREAT FUTURE THAT LIES WELL AHEAD OF US. AS WE WORK TOWARDS SAVING LIVES, YOU ARE THE FUTURE OF MEDICINE, I AM THE FUTURE OF MEDICINE, WE ARE THE FUTURE OF MEDICINE.!