Which of the following does the posterior superior alveolar nerve and its branches supply?

Maxillary anterior teeth

Maxillary posterior teeth

Mandibular posterior teeth

Through which of the following foramina does the facial nerve pass through the skull?

Foramen ovale

Stylomastoid foramen

Foramen rotundum

Which of the following cranial nerves carries taste sensation for the base of the tongue?

Glossopharyngeal nerve

Lingual nerve

Mandibular nerve

Sensory information is supplied for the soft palate by which of the following?

Opthalmic nerve

Great palatine nerve

Lesser palatine nerve

Which of the following nerves is located in the mandibular canal?

Inferior alveolar nerve

frontal nerve

Motor root of the trigeminal nerve

Which of the following nerves exits the foramen ovale of the sphenoid bone?

Maxillary nerve

Motor root of the trigeminal nerve

Opthalmic nerve

Which of the following nerves serves the pulpal tissues of the mandibular molars?

Inferior alveolar nerve

Lingual nerve

Mylohyoid nerve

Which nerve may in some cases also serve as an afferent nerve for the mandibular first molar, which needs to be considered when there is failure of the inferior alveolar local anesthetic block?

Lingual nerve

Mylohyoid nerve

Inferior alveolar nerve

What muscle group is innervated by the cervical nerves

mylohyoid muscles

infrahyoid muscles

deep masseter muscle

What muscle group is innervated by the facial nerve

muscles of facial expression

muscles of mastication

both groups

What nerve does the frontal nerve branch off of?

Maxillary nerve

Opthalmic nerve

Facial nerve

What nerve does the nasocilliary nerve branch off of?

Opthalmic nerve

Facial nerve

Maxillary nerve

What nerve does the lacrimal nerve branch off of?

Facial nerve

Opthalmic nerve

Maxillary nerve

Is the opthalmic nerve afferent or efferent?

Afferent

Efferent

Mixed

What does the frontal nerve give sensory to?

Forehead, interior scalp, bridge of nose, medial portion of upper eyelid

Forehead, interior scalp, lower eyelid, nasal septum

Forehead, orbit, bridge of nose, medial portion of upper eyelid

What branch of the trigeminal nerve is the Opthalmic nerve?

V3

V1

V4

What is V1 of the trigeminal nerve also called?

Frontal nerve

Opthalmic nerve

Maxillary nerve

What gives the lateral portion of the upper eyelid, conjunctiva, and lacrimal gland sensory innervation?

Lacrimal nerve

Facial nerve

Maxillary nerve

What gives the lateral portion of the upper eyelid sensory innervation?

Facial nerve

Lacrimal nerve

Maxillary nerve

What gives the conjunctiva sensory innervation?

Facial nerve

Lacrimal nerve

Maxillary nerve

What nerve provides sensory to the side of the nose, eyeball, nasal cavity, nasal septum, and nasal sinus?

Nasocilliary nerve

Facial nerve

Infraorbital and facial nerves

What nerves provides sensory innervation to the side of the nose?

Nasocilliary nerve, Infraorbital nerve

Facial nerve, Infraorbital nerve

Nasocilliary nerve, Facial nerve

What are the branches of the trigeminal nerve?

Ophthalmic nerve, Maxillary nerve, Hypoglossal nerve

Ophthalmic nerve, Maxillary nerve, Mandibular nerve

Ophthalmic nerve, Maxillary nerve, Facial nerve

What cranial nerve does the ophthalmic nerve belong to?

Trigeminal nerve

Facial nerve

Optic nerve

What cranial nerve does the maxillary nerve belong to?

Facial nerve

Trigeminal nerve

Abducent nerve

What cranial nerve does the mandibular nerve belong to?

Trigeminal nerve

Facial nerve

Abducent nerve

What is V2 of the trigeminal nerve also called?

Maxillary nerve

Oculomotor nerve

Vestibulocochlear nerve

Mandibular nerve

Maxillary nerve

Ophthalmic nerve

What are the five major branches of the maxillary nerve?

Zygomatic nerve, Inferior Alveolar nerve, Greater Palatine nerve, Lesser Palatine nerve, Nasopalatine nerve

Zygomatic nerve, Posterior Superior Alveolar nerve, Greater Palatine nerve, Lesser Palatine nerve, Nasopalatine nerve

Zygomatic branch, Posterior Superior Alveolar nerve, Greater Palatine nerve, Lesser Palatine nerve, Nasopalatine nerve

What major branch does the zygomatic nerve belong to?

Maxillary nerve

Accessory nerve

Facial nerve

What major branch does the Posterior Superior Alveolar nerve belong to?

Facial nerve

Mandibular nerve

Maxillary nerve

What major branch does the Greater palatine nerve belong to?

Maxillary nerve

Opthalmic nerve

Facial nerve

What major branch does the lesser palatine nerve belong to?

Facial nerve

Maxillary nerve

Mandibular nerve

What major branch does the nasopalatine nerve belong to?

Maxillary nerve

Mandibular nerve

Facial nerve

What does the main branch of the maxillary nerve turn into once inside the infraorbital canal?

Infraorbital nerve

Nasopalatine nerve

Intraorbitral nerve

Once inside the maxilla, the main branch of the maxillary nerve is called?

Anterior Superior Alveolar nerve

Middle Superior Alveolar nerve

Infraorbital nerve

Which of the following is branch of the infraorbital nerve?

Anterior Superior Alveolar nerve

Intermedius nerve

Posterior Superior Alveolar nerve

What does the Anterior Superior Alveolar nerve branch off of?

Mandibular branch of the trigeminal nerve

Infraorbital nerve

Facial nerve

What are the branches of the zygomatic nerve?

Zygomaticofacial and zygomaticotemporal nerves

Zygomaticofacial and infraorbital nerves

Zygomaticotemporal and infraorbital nerves

What does the Middle Superior Alveolar nerve branch off of?

Mandibular branch of the trigeminal nerve

Intermedius nerve

Infraorbital nerve

What does the Zygomaticofacial nerve provide sensory innervation to?

skin of cheek

lower eyelid

muscles of facial expression

What does the Zygomaticotemporal nerve provide sensory innervation to?

around zygomatic arch and temporal region

upper eyelid

forehead skin

What does the infraorbital nerve innervate?

upper lip, back of the nose, cheek, lower eyelid

upper lip, side of the nose, medial portion of the cheek, lower eyelid

upper lip, side of the nose, medial portion of the cheek, upper eyelid

What sensory innervates the upper lip?

Anterior Superior Alveolar nerve

Infraorbital nerve

Facial nerve

What sensory innervates the medial portion of the cheek?

Infraorbital nerve

Facial nerve

Middle Superior Alveolar nerve

What sensory innervates the lower eyelid?

Facial nerve

Infraorbital nerve

Middle Superior Alveolar nerve

What does the Anterior Superior Alveolar nerve sensory innervate?

maxillary incisors, maxillary canines and premolars, buccal soft tissue of maxillary incisors, buccal soft tissue of maxillary canines

maxillary incisors, buccal soft tissue of maxillary incisors, buccal soft tissue of maxillary canines

maxillary incisors, maxillary canines, buccal soft tissue of maxillary incisors, buccal soft tissue of maxillary canines

What provides sensory innervation to the maxillary premolars and buccal soft tissue if the Middle Superior Alveolar nerve is not present?

Posterior Superior Alveolar nerve

Anterior Superior Alveolar nerve

Buccal nerve

What does the Middle Superior Alveolar nerve innervate?

Maxillary premolars,Buccal soft tissue of maxillary premolars,Mesiobuccal root of first permanent molar

Maxillary canine,Buccal soft tissue of maxillary premolars,Mesiobuccal root of first permanent molar

Maxillary premolars,Buccal soft tissue of maxillary premolars, First permanent molar

What does the Posterior Superior Alveolar nerve innervate?

maxillary premolars and molars, buccal soft tissue to the molars

maxillary molars, buccal soft tissue to the molars

maxillary premolars and molars, buccal soft tissues

Where does the Posterior Superior Alveolar nerve branch off?

Pterygomaxillary fissure area

Infraorbital canal

Foramen rotundum

What innervates the maxillary molars?

Posterior Superior Alveolar nerve

Middle Superior Alveolar nerve

Zygomatic branch of Facial nerve

What nerves travel through the Pterygopalatine ganglion?

Greater palatine,Lesser palatine,Nasopalatine

Greater palatine,Lesser palatine,Nasocilliary

Greater palatine,Lesser palatine

What does the Greater palatine nerve innervate?

soft tissue of hard palate (3rd molar to distal of the central incisor)

soft tissue of hard palate (3rd molar to distal of the canine)

soft tissue of hard palate and maxillary molars

What does the Lesser palatine nerve innervate?

soft palate

soft tissues of hard and soft palate

buccal mucosa of the upper molars area

What nerve travels through the maxilla and exits through the greater palatine foramen?

Greater and lesser palatine nerves

Greater palatine nerve

Lesser palatine nerve

What nerve travels through bone and exits through the incisive foramen?

Nasopalatine nerve

Infraorbital nerve

Lesser palatine nerve

What does the nasopalatine nerve innervate?

soft tissue of hard palate from the distal of the canine to the mesial of the central incisor

anterior maxillary teeth

maxillary incisors and premolars

What nerve innervates the soft tissue of hard palate from the distal of the canine to the mesial of the central incisor?

Greater palatine nerve

Lesser palatine nerve

Nasopalatine nerve

Which is the largest branch of the trigeminal nerve?

Mandibular

Maxillary

Opthalmic

What is the mylohyoid nerve afferent to?

Mandibular molars (extra innervation)

Mandibular premolars

Mandibular premolars and molars

What is the mylohyoid nerve efferent to?

Mylohyoid muscle, Anterior and Posterior bellies of digastric

Mylohyoid muscle, Anterior belly of digastric

Mylohyoid muscle, Posterior belly of digastric

What nerve innervates the mandibular molars as an extra innervation?

Mylohyoid nerve

Marginal mandibular branch of Facial nerve

Auriculotemporal nerve

What nerve innervates part of the temporal scalp?

Auricularis magnus nerve

Facial nerve

Auriculotemporal nerve

What does the lingual nerve innervate?

floor of mouth,lingual soft tissue of mandibular teeth,body of tongue (posterior 2/3)

floor of mouth,lingual soft tissue of mandibular teeth,body of tongue (anterior 2/3)

floor of mouth,lingual soft tissue of mandibular teeth,body of tongue (anterior 1/3)

What nerve innervates the anterior 2/3s of the tongue?

Lingual nerve

Lingual and glossopharyngeal nerves

Hypoglossal nerve

What nerve travels through the mandibular foramen?

Buccal nerve

Inferior alveolar nerve

Mandibular nerve

What nerve innervates the lower lip?

Infraorbital nerve

Mental nerve

Facial nerve

What does the Chorda tympani nerve provide efferent (parasympathetic) innervation to?

Sublingual gland, Submandibular gland

Submandibular gland only

Gingiva of mandibular molars

What nerve goes through the stylomastoid foramen?

Vagus nere

Maxillary nerve

Facial nerve

What nerve controls the intrinsic and extrinsic muscles of the tongue?

Glossopharyngeal nerve

Hypoglossal nerve

Lingual nerve

Where does the common carotid artery bifurcate?

Bifurcates at level of superior border of thyroid cartilage.

Bifurcates at level of mandibular angle

Bifurcates at level of sterno-clavicular joint

The external carotid artery gives rise to which arteries in ascending order:

lingual, facial, superior thyroid, occipital, maxillary, superficial temporal

superior thyroid, lingual, facial, occipital, maxillary, superficial temporal

superior thyroid, lingual, facial, maxillary, occipital, superficial temporal

The artery that supplies the skin and muscles of the face is:

lingual artery

internal carotid artery

facial artery

The posterior alveolar artery and its branches supply the?

maxillary posterior teeth and periodontium

all maxillary teeth and periodontium

maxillary posterior teeth

Which of the following can sometimes be visible under the skin of the temporal region?

external carotid artery

maxillary artery

superficial temporal artery

Which of the following is the larger terminal branch of the external carotid artery?

maxillary artery

superficial temporal artery

vertebral artery

The external carotid artery is:

one of the two main divisions of the subclavian artery

one of the two main divisions of the common carotid artery

one of the three main divisions of the common carotid artery

The external carotid artery is the only division of the common carotid that gives branches to the neck region and supplies the external structures of the head and face.

True

False

Both external and internal carotid arteries supply the external structures of the head and face

The head is supplied by the common carotid artery that arises:

from the arch of the aorta

on the left side from the arch of the aorta and on the right side from the brachiocephalic trunk.

on the right side from the arch of the aorta and on the left side from the brachiocephalic trunk.

The external carotid artery gives off:

two anterior branches – lingual artery, facial artery, three posterior branches – superior thyroid artery, occipital artery, posterior auricular artery, one medial branch – ascending pharyngeal artery.

three anterior branches – superior thyroid artery, lingual artery, facial artery, two posterior branches – occipital artery, posterior auricular artery, one medial branch – ascending pharyngeal artery.

two anterior branches – lingual artery, facial artery, two posterior branches – occipital artery, posterior auricular artery, one medial branch – ascending pharyngeal artery.

The maxillary artery is divided topographically into:

Mandibular part; Pterygoid part; Sphenopalatine part

Maxillary part; Pterygoid part; Pterygopalatine part

Mandibular part; Pterygoid part; Pterygopalatine part

The veins of the head are drained by:

the internal jugular vein and/or the external jugular vein.

the internal jugular vein only

the external jugular vein only

What is V3 of the trigeminal nerve also called?