

GENESIS

(Post Graduation Medical orientation Centre)

Exam : Head & Neck_FCPS_2020

Class/Chapter :

Total Mark : 100
Pass Mark : 70

Question 26 to End is Based on Single Answers

Time : 5400 Min
Date : 2020-10-16

1. Which of the following enters into the inferior meatus of the nose

- a). a) Frontal sinus
- b). b) Ethmoidal sinus
- c). c) Maxillary sinus
- d). d) Nasolacrimal duct
- e). e) Auditory tube

FFFTF

4. The foramen ovale transmits:

- a). a) Mandibular nerve
- b). b) Lesser petrosal nerve
- c). c) Emissary vein
- d). d) Accessory nerve
- e). e) Maxillary nerve

TTTFF

6. Following statements are true about thyroid gland

- a). a) The gland lies against vertebra level C6, C7, T1
- b). b) Dense capillary present in between true and false capsule
- c). c) Supplied by superior and inferior thyroid artery which are branches of external carotid artery
- d). d) Middle thyroid vein drain into internal jugular vein
- e). e) Moves upwards during swallowing

FFFTT

8. The middle meningeal artery

- a). a) Is a branch of external carotid artery
- b). b) Enters the skull through the foramen rotundum
- c). c) Anastomoses with the ophthalmic artery
- d). d) Lies deep to the region of the pterion
- e). e) Supplies 25% of the temporal lobe of the brain

TFFTF

10. Regarding nerve supply of tongue

- a). a) Sensory supply of anterior 2/3 of tongue developed from 1st arch
- b). b) Taste of anterior 2/3 of tongue developed from 1st arch
- c). c) Taste from posterior 1/3 of tongue developed from 3rd arch
- d). d) Parotid gland get parasympathetic supply from 2nd arch
- e). e) Submandibular of sublingual gland get parasympathetic supply from second arch

TTTTF

13. Facial nerve supplies

- a). a) Facial muscles
- b). b) Muscles of mastication
- c). c) Submandibular gland
- d). d) Platysma muscle

2. The maxillary air sinus

- a). a) Opens into the middle meatus of the nose
- b). b) Is innervated by the superior alveolar nerves
- c). c) Is rudimentary at birth
- d). d) Is lined by the columnar non-ciliated epithelium
- e). e) Contains the infraorbital nerve in its roof

TTFTT

3. In the development of the pharyngeal arches the:

- a). a) Nerve of the 4th arch is the superior laryngeal
- b). b) External acoustic meatus is derived from the 2nd pharyngeal cleft
- c). c) Sphenomandibular ligament is a remnant of the 2nd pharyngeal arch cartilage
- d). d) Greater and lesser horns of the hyoid bone have the same origin
- e). e) Larynx is derived from cartilage of the 4th and 6th arches.

TTFFT

5. Structures in the lateral wall in the cavernous sinus:

- a). a) Maxillary nerve
- b). b) Abducent nerve
- c). c) Oculomotor nerve
- d). d) Trochlear nerve
- e). e) Internal carotid artery

TFTTF

7. Structures related to the deeper aspect of the parotid gland are

- a). a) Internal jugular vein
- b). b) External carotid artery
- c). c) Facial nerve
- d). d) Anterior belly of digastric muscle
- e). e) Occipital artery

TTFFF

9. In movements of the larynx:

- a). a) Forward rotation of the thyroid on the cricoid cartilage shortens the vocal folds
- b). b) The posterior cricoarytenoid muscles close the vocal folds
- c). c) The vocalis muscle shortens the fold
- d). d) The thyroarytenoid muscle adducts the vocal folds
- e). e) Contraction of the aryepiglottic muscles approximate the vestibular folds.

FFTFF

11. The hair cells of semicircular canals are stimulated by

- a). a) Angular acceleration
- b). b) Rotation at a constant velocity
- c). c) Rotational acceleration
- d). d) Cessation of rotation
- e). e) Changes in gravitational pull

TFTTF

12. A typical cervical vertebra is characterized by

- a). a) Vertebral foramen is triangular in shape
- b). b) Spine is short and bifid
- c). c) Foramen transversarium present
- d). d) Lamina is relatively long and narrow
- e). e) Pedicles are directed backward and laterally

TTTTT

14. The facial Nerve:

- a). a) Has a branch contains parasympathetic fibers leaving it at the facial ganglion
- b). b) Has a branch passes through the petrotympanic fissure, and then supplies the 1st pharyngeal arch muscle.

e). e) Muscles of styloid process

TFTTF

15. Scalp

- a). a) Scalp is composed of five layers
- b). b) Pericranium is firmly attached to the bone but loosely attached to the suture
- c). c) Scalp is a common site for sebaceous cysts
- d). d) Emissary veins open into the subgaleal layer of the scalp
- e). e) Collection of blood deep to the pericranium causes generalized swelling of the scalp

TFTTF

18. Investing layer of Deep cervical fascia enclose/form capsule for

- a). a) Parotid, Submandibular gland
- b). b) Muscles-> Trapezius, Sternocleidomastoid
- c). c) Supraclavicular & Suprasternal space
- d). d) Thyroid, parathyroid
- e). e) Brachial plexus

TTTFF

20. The submandibular gland:

- a). a) Like the sublingual receives its parasympathetic innervation from the facial nerve
- b). b) Is grooved superiorly by the loop of the lingual artery
- c). c) Overlies the glossopharyngeal nerve
- d). d) Is a mixed salivary gland
- e). e) Develops from second pharyngeal arch mesoderm

TFTTF

23. Elevation of temporomandibular joint is caused by

- a). a) Medial pterygoid
- b). b) Lateral pterygoid
- c). c) Masseter
- d). d) Temporalis
- e). e) Digastric

TFTTF

25. Regarding pharynx

- a). a) musculo-membranous tube
- b). b) Extends from base of the skull to level of 7th cervical vertebrae
- c). c) Is situated in front of the larynx
- d). d) Interior of the pharynx/larynx divided into three parts
- e). e) The pharynx acts as a common channel for both deglutition & respiration

TFTTF

27. The neck is divided into two large triangles by which muscle

- c). c) Passes medial to the styloid process.
- d). d) Carries secretomotor fibres to the parotid gland.
- e). e) Innervates the facial muscle.

TFTTF

16. Regarding pterygopalatine fossa

- a). a) Contains 2nd part of maxillary artery
- b). b) Laterally communicates with infratemporal fossa
- c). c) Contains ganglion which is intimately related to the mandibular nerve
- d). d) Lies below the apex of the orbit
- e). e) Contains foramen rotundum in the posterior wall

TFTTF

17. Regarding internal jugular vein

- a). a) runs from angle of jaw to proximal end of clavicle
- b). b) runs deep to two heads of sternocleidomastoid
- c). c) medial to artery
- d). d) runs in close proximity to thoracic duct
- e). e) Takes part in formation of superior vena cava

TFTTF

19. On the inferior aspect of the skull the:

- a). a) Hard palate is formed by the maxillary, vomer and palatine bones
- b). b) Incisive foramen transmits the greater and lesser palatine nerves
- c). c) Incisive foramen transmits the greater palatine artery
- d). d) Posterior nares (nasal apertures) are formed laterally by the medial pterygoid plates
- e). e) Pterygoid hamulus gives attachment to the tensor veli palatini muscle

FTTTF

21. The internal acoustic meatus transmits the

- a). a) Hypoglossal nerve
- b). b) Inferior petrosal sinus
- c). c) Facial nerve
- d). d) Vestibulocochlear nerve
- e). e) Labyrinthine vessels

FTTTF

22. Structure passing through between superior constrictor & middle constrictor of pharynx

- a). a) Auditory tube
- b). b) Superior laryngeal vessels
- c). c) Inferior laryngeal vessels
- d). d) Stylopharyngeus muscle
- e). e) Glossopharyngeal nerve

FTTTF

24. Nerves arise from the cervical plexus

- a). a) phrenic nerve
- b). b) Supraclavicular nerve
- c). c) Lesser occipital nerve
- d). d) Dorsal scapular nerve
- e). e) Supraclavicular nerve

TFTTF

26. A 22yr old man was received in A & E with a stab wound involving the left side of the neck. He was bleeding profusely and was rushed to the operating theatre for exploration of the neck injury. On exploration, a posterior branch of the external carotid artery was severed that was then suture-ligated. Which of the following arteries was injured?

- a). a) Superior thyroid
- b). b) Lingual
- c). c) Facial
- d). d) Occipital
- e). e) Superficial temporal

DDDDD

28. Which of the following muscles hooks around the pterygoid hamulus?

- a). a) Anterior scalene
- b). b) Sternocleidomastoid
- c). c) Strap
- d). d) Subclavius
- e). e) Trapezius

BBBBB

29. The ophthalmic artery emerges through which of the following foramina to reach the eye?

- a). a) Optic canal
- b). b) Foramen spinosum
- c). c) Superior orbital fissure
- d). d) Foramen rotundum
- e). e) Inferior orbital fissure

AAAAA

32. Injury to the sympathetic efferent fibres of the oculomotor nerve will affect the:

- a). a) Ciliary muscle
- b). b) Parotid gland
- c). c) Sublingual nerve
- d). d) Submandibular gland
- e). e) Uvula

AAAAA

34. When we palpate the carotid pulse, on which artery, we press our thumb finger-

- a). a) Internal carotid artery
- b). b) External carotid artery
- c). c) Common carotid artery
- d). d) Subclavian artery
- e). e) Thyrocervical trunk

CCCCC

36. Which of the following structures is related to auditory pathway?

- a). a) Lateral geniculate body
- b). b) Trapezoid body
- c). c) Medial lemniscus
- d). d) Spinal lemniscus
- e). e) Nucleus gracilis

BBBBB

38. During thyroid surgery, which artery should ligate away from the gland?

- a). a) Superior thyroid artery
- b). b) Inferior thyroid artery
- c). c) Maxillary artery
- d). d) Ascending pharyngeal artery
- e). e) Lingual artery

BBBBB

40. A 37-year-old patient has an infectious inflammation of the dural venous sinus closest to the pituitary gland and a secondary thrombus formation. Which of the following is the most likely site of infection?

- a). a) Straight sinus
- b). b) Cavernous sinus
- c). c) Superior petrosal sinus
- d). d) Sigmoid sinus
- e). e) Confluence of sinuses

BBBBB

- a). a) Salpingopharyngeus
- b). b) Tensor veli palatini
- c). c) Palatopharyngeus
- d). d) Levator veli palatini
- e). e) Palatoglossus

BBBBB

30. Which does not travel through the jugular foramen

- a). a) Hypoglossal nerve
- b). b) Accessory nerve
- c). c) Inferior petrosal sinus
- d). d) Glossopharyngeal nerve
- e). e) Vagus nerve

AAAAA

31. Which of the following foramina transmits the dura mater?

- a). a) Jugular foramen
- b). b) Foramen spinosum
- c). c) Foramen magnum
- d). d) Internal acoustic meatus
- e). e) Foramen ovale

CCCCC

33. A patient complains of numbness of the nasopharynx after surgical removal of adenoid. Which of the following nerve would be expected to lesion?

- a). a) Maxillary nerve
- b). b) External laryngeal nerve
- c). c) Gloss pharyngeal nerve
- d). d) Vagus nerve
- e). e) Mandibular nerve

CCCCC

35. Correct statement is

- a). a) Movement of mandible caused by facial nerve
- b). b) Maxillary nerve is a branch of trigeminal nerve which is mixed in type
- c). c) Movement of palate & pharynx is function of vagus nerve
- d). d) Facial nerve exits from skull through facial canal
- e). e) Cranial IX is motor nerve which supplies the muscles of pharynx

CCCCC

37. Injury to which of the following nerves will paralyse the lateral rectus muscle of the eyeball?

- a). a) Oculomotor
- b). b) Trigeminal
- c). c) Abducent
- d). d) Trochlear
- e). e) Optic

CCCCC

39. A 25-year-old man is involved in an automobile accident and slams his head into a concrete wall of a bridge. His CT scan reveals that the middle meningeal artery has ruptured but the meninges remain intact. Blood leaking from this artery enters which of the following spaces?

- a). a) Subarachnoid space
- b). b) Subdural space
- c). c) Epidural space
- d). d) Subpial space
- e). e) Cranial dural sinuses

CCCCC

41. A 59-year-old woman with pain at the side of her skull comes to the emergency department. An emergent head CT scan shows a large lesion in the internal auditory meatus. This condition may progress and damage which of the following pairs of structures?

- a). a) Vagus and glossopharyngeal nerves
- b). b) Internal carotid and vertebral arteries
- c). c) Internal jugular vein and trigeminal nerve
- d). d) Facial and vestibulocochlear nerves

e). e) Hypoglossal and accessory nerves
DDDDD

42. A 59-year-old stroke patient is unable to swallow because of a nerve injury. Which of the following nerves is unaffected?

- a). a) Hypoglossal nerve
- b). b) Spinal accessory nerve
- c). c) Vagus nerve
- d). d) Facial nerve
- e). e) Trigeminal nerve

BBBBB

44. A 46-year-old man visits the speech therapist complaining of dryness of the mouth. The therapist performs a swallowing study and, on examination, finds that the man has a lack of salivary secretion from the submandibular gland. This indicates a lesion of which of the following nervous structures?

- a). a) Lingual nerve at its origin
- b). b) Chorda tympani in the middle ear cavity
- c). c) Superior cervical ganglion
- d). d) Lesser petrosal nerve
- e). e) Auriculotemporal nerve

BBBBB

47. During thyroidectomy, the inferior laryngeal branch of the right recurrent laryngeal nerve was injured) The action of which of the following laryngeal muscle is most likely to be affected

- a). a) Thyroarytenoid
- b). b) Arytenoid
- c). c) Cricothyroid
- d). d) Lateral crico arytenoid
- e). e) Posterior cricoarytenoid

EEEE

50. Which is the thickest cutaneous nerve of the body

- a). a) Lesser occipital
- b). b) Greater occipital
- c). c) Great auricular
- d). d) Posterior auricular
- e). e) Third occipital

BBBBB

43. A 2-year-boy presents with midfacial and mandibular hypoplasia, cleft palate, deformed external ear, and defect in hearing. Which of the following embryonic structures is most likely developed abnormally?

- a). a) First pharyngeal arch
- b). b) Second pharyngeal arch
- c). c) Third pharyngeal arch
- d). d) Fourth pharyngeal arch
- e). e) Sixth pharyngeal arch

AAAAA

45. Following which one is passing through the center of the cavernous sinus?

- a). a) Oculomotor nerve
- b). b) Ophthalmic division of trigeminal nerve
- c). c) Trochlear nerve
- d). d) Abducent nerve
- e). e) Vagus nerve

DDDDD

46. Which of the following factors is responsible for profuse bleeding from scalp injury

- a). a) Free gliding movements of the superficial layer
- b). b) Inability of the arteries to retract due to fixation with the galea aponeurotica
- c). c) Free vascular anastomosis
- d). d) Rich blood supply of the scalp
- e). e) Thick skin of the scalp

BBBBB

48. The common carotid artery usually bifurcates into the external & internal carotids at which one of the following levels

- a). a) C1
- b). b) C4
- c). c) C6
- d). d) C7
- e). e) C8

BBBBB

49. Principal lymph node of the tongue

- a). a) Submental
- b). b) Submandibular
- c). c) Juglo digantric
- d). d) Juglo omohyoid
- e). e) Inferior alveolar

DDDDD