

# GENESIS

(Post Graduation Medical orientation Centre)

Exam :

Review\_Exam\_Neuroanatomy\_Embryology\_Histology\_Head

Total Mark : 100  
Pass Mark : 70

Neck\_Foundation\_2020

Class/Chapter :

Question 1 to End is Based on Single Answers

Time : 6000 Min

Date : 2020-10-20

**1. During surgery on a 56-year-old man for a squamous cell carcinoma of the neck, the surgeon notices profuse bleeding from the deep cervical artery. Which of the following arteries must be ligated immediately to stop bleeding?**

- a). a) Inferior thyroid artery
- b). b) Transverse cervical artery
- c). c) Thyrocervical trunk
- d). d) Costocervical trunk
- e). e) Ascending cervical artery

**DDDDD**

**3. Which of the following foramina transmits the vertebral artery?**

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

**CCCCC**

**5. A young patient sustained a head injury in a high-speed car crash. The patient was ejected from the vehicle because he was not wearing a seat belt. His head hit the tarmac and he sustained a sharp blow to the side of the head, over the temporal region, which resulted in rupture of the principal artery that supplies the meninges. What is the name of the artery?**

- a). a) Basilar artery
- b). b) Anterior cerebral artery
- c). c) Cavernous sinus
- d). d) Middle meningeal artery
- e). e) Posterior meningeal artery

**DDDDD**

**8. The nerves and blood vessels to the scalp are found in which layer?**

- a). a) Skin
- b). b) Connective tissue
- c). c) Aponeurosis
- d). d) Loose areolar connective tissue
- e). e) Pericranium

**BBBBB**

**10. The carotid body and sinus are innervated by which cranial nerve:**

**2. A 43 years old lady underwent an attempted placement of a central line into the IJV. Unfortunately, the doctor damaged the carotid artery and this necessitates surgical exploration. As the surgeons incise the carotid sheath a nerve is identified lying between the IJV and the carotid artery. Which of the following nerve most likely to be?**

- a). a) Glossopharyngeal nerve
- b). b) Hypoglossal nerve
- c). c) Superior laryngeal nerve
- d). d) Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- e). e) Vagus nerve

**EEEE**

**4. A 22 years old woman has recently undergone an uncompromised tonsillectomy for recurrent attacks of tonsillitis. Post-operatively she complains of otalgia. Which nerve is responsible?**

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

**BBBBB**

**6. A patient has an aneurysm associated with the lingual artery in the floor of the mouth. The patient is to undergo surgical repair of this vascular defect. If the surgical approach was from inside the mouth, which muscle would you have to go through to reach the main portion of the lingual artery?**

- a). a) Styloglossus
- b). b) Hyoglossus
- c). c) Geniohyoid
- d). d) Mylohyoid
- e). e) Anterior belly of the digastric

**BBBBB**

**7. An infant has a small lump on the anterior aspect of the thyroid cartilage near the midline. You describe this as the pyramidal lobe of the thyroid gland. The pyramidal lobe is a remnant of the**

- a). a) Thyrocervical cyst
- b). b) First pharyngeal pouch
- c). c) Second pharyngeal pouch
- d). d) Thyroglossal duct
- e). e) Sulcus terminalis

**DDDDD**

**9. Which muscle divides the submandibular gland into a superficial & deep part-**

- a). a) Hyoglossus
- b). b) Genioglossus
- c). c) Mylohyoid
- d). d) Geniohyoid
- e). e) Anterior belly of digastric

**CCCCC**

**11. Muscle forming the main bulk of the tongue is**

- a). a) Genioglossus

- a). a) V
- b). b) VII
- c). c) IX
- d). d) X
- e). e) XI

CCCCC

**13. A 64-year-old woman is unable to open her mouth or jaw because of tetanus resulting from a penetrating wound from a rusty nail. Which of the following muscles would most likely be paralyzed?**

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

CCCCC

**16. A patient present to you with acalculia, agraphia, finger agnosia. Which site of tumor of brain is responsible for this**

- a). a) Pituitary
- b). b) Occipital
- c). c) Parietal
- d). d) Temporal
- e). e) Frontal

CCCCC

**18. Thalamus is the relay station for nearly all sensory impulse except**

- a). a) Auditory Pathway
- b). b) Visual Pathway
- c). c) Olfactory pathway
- d). d) Pain pathway
- e). e) Tract of gall

CCCCC

**20. Which of the following is a mixed nucleus**

- a). a) Tractus Solitarius
- b). b) Dorsal nucleus
- c). c) Superior salivatory nucleus
- d). d) Inferior salivatory nucleus
- e). e) Mesencephalic nucleus

BBBBB

**22. Which of the followings is not a structure of Basal ganglia-**

- a). a) Caudate nucleus
- b). b) Putamen
- c). c) Globus pallidus
- d). d) Subthalamus
- e). e) Claustrum

DDDDD

**24. Key function of limbic system-**

- a). a) Emotional behavior

- b). b) Palatoglossus
- c). c) Styloglossus
- d). d) Chondroglossus
- e). e) Hyoglossus

AAAAA

**12. Infection in dangerous area of face usually lead to**

- a). a) Superior sagital sinus thrombosis
- b). b) Inferior sagital sinus thrombosis
- c). c) Cavernous sinus thrombosis
- d). d) Transverse sinus thrombosis
- e). e) Brain abscess

CCCCC

**14. During surgical removal of parotid gland the superficial & deep structure separated by-**

- a). a) Vagus nerve
- b). b) Trigeminal nerve
- c). c) Glossopharyngeal nerve
- d). d) Auditory nerve
- e). e) Facial nerve

EEEE

**15. A patient presents to you with history of RTA. In CT scan of brain of this patient, a biconvex hyperdense lesion was seen between skull & brain, constrained by the adherence of the dura to the skull. What is your provisional diagnosis?**

- a). a) Meningioma
- b). b) Subdural hematoma
- c). c) Extradural hematoma
- d). d) Subarachnoid hematoma
- e). e) Intraparenchymal hematoma

CCCCC

**17. A 48-year-old man with a 3-week history of persistent headache and signs of raised intracranial pressure had a computed tomographic scan that showed a tumour in the floor of the fourth ventricle. Which of the following cranial nerve nuclei is most likely to be compressed by this tumour?**

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

AAAAA

**19. A middle aged man came with paraplegia with sensory level deficit at the umbilicus. Upper limb reveals normal finding. Where is the sensory level?**

- a). a) T10
- b). b) T12
- c). c) L1
- d). d) C2
- e). e) Lumbosacral region

AAAAA

**21. Neuroglial cell of PNS -**

- a). a) Microglia
- b). b) Ependymal cell
- c). c) Astrocytes
- d). d) Oligodendrocytes
- e). e) Schwann cells

EEEE

**23. Which of the signs and symptoms listed below is indicative of a cerebellar lesion?**

- a). a) Cog wheel rigidity
- b). b) Hemiballismus
- c). c) Chorea
- d). d) Intention tremor
- e). e) Athetosis

DDDDD

**25. Circle of willis is situated in**

- a). a) Cisterna chiasmata

- b). b) Fear
- c). c) Autonomic sensation
- d). d) Control state of mind
- e). e) Restlessness

**BBBBB**

**26. A patient with headache was found to have aneurysmal dilatation of the great cerebral vein on CT scan: The Great cerebral vein is formed by the union of the two:**

- a). a) Inferior sagittal sinus
- b). b) Internal cerebral vein
- c). c) Middle cerebral veins
- d). d) Striate veins
- e). e) Superficial cerebral hyperhidrosis

**BBBBB**

**29. Brush border is formed by-**

- a). a) Microvilli
- b). b) Stereocilia
- c). c) Cilia
- d). d) Keratinization
- e). e) Both a and b

**AAAAA**

**31. Which one is true end artery -**

- a). a) Splenic artery
- b). b) Artery dorsalis pedis
- c). c) Central artery of retina
- d). d) Dorsal artery of penis
- e). e) Artery to adrenal gland

**CCCCC**

**33. Simple columnar epithelium present in-**

- a). a) Thyroid follicles
- b). b) Paranasal sinus
- c). c) Collecting tubules
- d). d) Nasal cavity
- e). e) Epididymis

**BBBBB**

**35. Chromatin cells are found in**

- a). a) Zona glomerulosa
- b). b) Zona fasciculata
- c). c) Zona reticularis
- d). d) Adrenal cortex
- e). e) Adrenal medulla

**EEEEE**

**37. DNA duplicated in cell cycle during?**

- a). a) G2 phase
- b). b) M phase
- c). c) S phase
- d). d) G1 phase
- e). e) Go phase

**CCCCC**

**39. The most prominent component of a skeletal muscle cell is**

- a). a) Mitochondria
- b). b) Golgi complex
- c). c) Myoglobin
- d). d) Myofilaments

- b). b) Cisterna magna
- c). c) Cisterna basalis
- d). d) Cisterna pontes
- e). e) Cisterna venae magnaecerebri

**CCCCC**

**27. The primary motor cortex is situated in the-**

- a). a) precentral gyrus
- b). b) superior frontal gyrus
- c). c) postcentral gyrus
- d). d) superior temporal gyrus
- e). e) cingulate gyrus

**AAAAA**

**28. Epithelial Basement Membrane is composed of**

- a). a) Type I collagen fibres
- b). b) Type III collagen fibres
- c). c) Type VII collagen fibres
- d). d) Type XI collagen fibres
- e). e) Type XI collagen fibres

**CCCCC**

**30. An organelle is a discrete structure of a cell having specialised functions. There are many types of organelles, particularly in the eukaryotic cells of higher organisms. What is the organelle that regenerates and replicates spontaneously?**

- a). a) Golgi apparatus
- b). b) Mitochondrion
- c). c) Smooth endoplasmic reticulum
- d). d) Rough endoplasmic reticulum
- e). e) Vacuole

**BBBBB**

**32. Which layer of the epidermis is present only in thick skin?**

- a). a) Stratum basale
- b). b) Stratum spinosum
- c). c) Stratum granulosum
- d). d) Stratum lucidum
- e). e) Stratum corneum

**DDDDD**

**34. Component of microvasculature is**

- a). a) Elastic artery
- b). b) Muscular artery
- c). c) Small artery
- d). d) Arteriole
- e). e) Small vein

**DDDDD**

**36. Histological unique difference between terminal & respiratory bronchioles**

- a). a) Cilia
- b). b) Smooth muscle
- c). c) Alveoli
- d). d) Mucous gland
- e). e) Lining epithelium

**CCCCC**

**38. On examination of histological slide a student found a 4 layered structure, very few goblet cell, some MALT in mucosa and tongue shaped villi. It is a slide of-**

- a). a) Colon
- b). b) Stomach
- c). c) Duodenum
- d). d) Jejunum
- e). e) Ileum

**DDDDD**

**40. Which characteristic is unique to cardiac muscle**

- a). a) Centrally located nuclei
- b). b) Striated
- c). c) Often branched
- d). d) Multinucleated

e). e) Glycogen  
**DDDDD**

**41. Lateral portion of upper lip is developed from which prominence-**

- a). a) Medial nasal
- b). b) Lateral nasal
- c). c) Mandibular
- d). d) Maxillary
- e). e) Frontonasal

**DDDDD**

**43. Meckel's diverticulum is an adult remnant of the-**

- a). a) Urachus
- b). b) Hindgut
- c). c) Pars cystica
- d). d) Vitelline duct
- e). e) Dorsal pancreatic duct

**DDDDD**

**45. Mesonephric duct**

- a). a) Also known as mulerian duct
- b). b) In female it gives origin to upper part of vagina, uterus
- c). c) Appendix of testis derives from it
- d). d) In female it gives origin to gartner's duct
- e). e) In male it gives origin to prostate utricle

**DDDDD**

**47. Which of the following structure is developed from 3rd pouch?**

- a). a) Thymus
- b). b) Auditory tube
- c). c) Superior parathyroid gland
- d). d) Middle ear cavity
- e). e) Auditory tube

**AAAAA**

**50. The gland developed from endoderm**

- a). a) Parotid
- b). b) Sebaceous
- c). c) Mammary
- d). d) Kidney
- e). e) Thyroid

**EEEEE**

e). e) Lack of T-tubule  
**CCCCC**

**42. Each branchial (pharyngeal) arch has a cartilaginous bar, a muscle component that differentiates from the cartilaginous tissue, an artery and a cranial nerve. The first pharyngeal (branchial) arch:**

- a). a) Gives rise to the styloid process and hyoid bone
- b). b) Gives rise to the palatine tonsil
- c). c) Gives rise to the muscles of facial expression
- d). d) Gives rise to the sphenomandibular ligament
- e). e) Is innervated by the glossopharyngeal nerve

**DDDDD**

**44. In the embryo, the midgut bends around the superior mesenteric artery to form the 'midgut loop'. Which of the following organs is a derivative of the midgut?**

- a). a) Biliary system
- b). b) Caecum
- c). c) Liver
- d). d) Pancreas
- e). e) Sigmoid colon

**BBBBB**

**46. Regarding development of tongue which is not true**

- a). a) Muscles of tongue are developed from occipital myotome
- b). b) Anterior 2/3rd of it is developed from 1st pharyngeal arch
- c). c) Most posterior part is developed from 6th pharyngeal arch
- d). d) Posterior 1/3rd of it is develop from 3rd pharyngeal arch
- e). e) Connective tissue develops from the local mesenchyme

**CCCCC**

**48. Which one is developed from ventral pancreatic bud-**

- a). a) Neck of the pancreas
- b). b) Head of the pancreas
- c). c) Body of pancreas
- d). d) Tail of pancreas
- e). e) Neck of the pancreas

**BBBBB**

**49. The cloaca is divided into the rectum and urogenital complex by the**

- a). a) Cloacal membrane
- b). b) Urorectal septum
- c). c) Urogenital ridge
- d). d) Sinus bulbs
- e). e) Genital ridge

**BBBBB**