

GENESIS

(Post Graduation Medical Orientation Centre)

Friday Mega Batch 3

Total Number- 100

Pass Mark- 70

Subject: Head & Neck

Question 31-50 is based on Single answers

Time: 40 Min

Date: 07/02/20

1. The maxillary air sinus

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

TTFTT

[Ref: B.D V-3/ 7th/P-255, Datta /6th/P-255, Dhingra/7th/P-210-211]

2. Which structure is opened in middle meatus?

- a) Frontal sinus
- b) Maxillary sinus
- c) Posterior ethmoidal sinus
- d) Middle ethmoidal sinus
- e) Naso-lacrimal duct

TTFTF

3. The jugular foramen transmits the

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

FFFTT [Ref: B.D V-3/ 7th/P-56, Netter/7th/Plate-20, Vishram Singh/3rd/V-3/P-319]

4. Superior orbital fissure transmits following structures within common tendinous ring

- a) 3rd cranial nerve
- b) Trochlear nerve
- c) Nasociliary nerve
- d) Abducent nerve
- e) Lacrimal nerve

TFTTF

5. The foramen ovale transmits

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

TTTFF

6. Muscles developed from the second pharyngeal arch are

- a) Anterior belly of digastric
- b) Buccinator
- c) Mylohyoid
- d) Tensor tympani
- e) Stylohyoid

FTFFT [Ref: Langman's/13th/T-17.1/P-279]

7. Derivatives of 3rd arch artery are

- a) Subclavian artery
- b) ICA
- c) Lt. pulmonary artery
- d) Common carotid artery
- e) Aortic arch

FTFTF

8. Derivatives of third pharyngeal pouch are

- a) Palatine Tonsils
- b) Superior parathyroid gland
- c) Inferior parathyroid gland
- d) Auditory tube
- e) Thymus

FFFTT (Head-Neck Sheet, page-4)

9. Structures piercing the carotid sheath include

- a) Common carotid artery
- b) External carotid artery
- c) Internal jugular vein
- d) Glossopharyngeal nerve
- e) Vagus nerve

FTFTT (Head-Neck Sheet, page-34)

10. Contents of the carotid sheath

- a) Common carotid artery
- b) Internal carotid artery
- c) External carotid artery
- d) Glossopharyngeal nerve
- e) Internal jugular vein

TTFFT (Datta anatomy 9th -129)

11. Tributaries of the cavernous sinus include

- a) Sphenoparietal sinus
- b) Superficial middle cerebral vein
- c) Superior ophthalmic vein
- d) Superior petrosal sinus
- e) Deep facial vein

TTTFF [Ref: B.D V-3/ 7th/P-20, Datta /6th/P- 175]

12. Structures in the lateral wall in the cavernous sinus

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

TFTTF

13. The pituitary gland

- a) Is located within sella turcica dorsal to the diaphragma sella
- b) Synthesize specific target hormones
- c) Is supplied by superior and inferior hypothalamic arteries
- d) Has anatomically and functional two distinct parts
- e) Differentiation and Maturation occur solely from Rathke's pouch

FTTTF [BD Head & neck (6th)- 197]

14. Derivatives of frontonasal prominence include

- a) Bridge of the nose
- b) Cheek
- c) Forehead
- d) Lateral part of upper lip
- e) Lower lip

TFTFF [Ref: Langman 13th p-296, table 17.3]

15. The thyroid gland

- a) Developed as a down growth of ectoderm from the epithelium of the tongue
- b) Has isthmus in front of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th rings of trachea
- c) Extends upward as far as upper border of the lamina of the thyroid cartilage
- d) Is anterior to the anterior jugular vein
- e) Is lateral to the recurrent laryngeal nerve

FTTFT [Ref: B.D V-3/ 7th/P-144, 149, Datta /6th/P-134-138]

16. The parathyroid glands

- a) Lie between the thyroid gland and the trachea
- b) Receive a rich arterial supply from the superior and inferior thyroid arteries
- c) Develop eosinophil staining cells around puberty
- d) Develop from 3rd and 4th pharyngeal arch mesenchyme
- e) Are usually 6-8 mm across

FTTFF [Ref: Lumley, Q-357/p-224]

17. The thymus

- a) Develops from third pharyngeal pouch
 - b) Is devoid of nerve fibres
 - c) Is characterized by Hassel's corpuscles
 - d) Derive its artery supply from the internal thoracic artery
 - e) Is the only component of the anterior mediastinum
- TFTTF (Ref: B.D V-3/ 7th/P-151-152, Datta /6th/P-140-141, Janquiera/14th/P-276,277)**

18. Structures related to the deep aspects of the parotid gland

- a) Internal jugular vein
- b) External carotid artery
- c) Glossopharyngeal nerve
- d) Lingual nerve
- e) Styloid process

TTFFF

19. Following are the branches of the external carotid artery

- a) Inferior thyroid
- b) Facial
- c) Lingual
- d) Mandibular
- e) Maxillary

FTTFT

20. Following are the branch of subclavian artery

- a) Vertebral artery
- b) Thyrocervical trunk
- c) Internal thoracic artery
- d) Costocervical trunk
- e) Dorsal scapular artery

TTTTT

21. Adductors of the vocal folds are

- a) Cricothyroid muscle
- b) Posterior cricoarytenoid muscle
- c) Lateral cricoarytenoid muscle
- d) Transverse arytenoid muscle
- e) Oblique arytenoid muscle

TFTTT [Ref: B.D V-3/ 7th/P-268, Datta /6th/P-257-258, Netter/7th/Plate]

22. A typical cervical vertebra is characterized by

- a) A foramen transversarium.
- b) A circular shaped vertebral canal.
- c) A bifid spinal process.
- d) A large transverse process.
- e) A kidney-shaped body

TFTFF

[Ref: B.D V-3/ 7th/P-50-51, fig: 1.49] 93]

23. The genioglossus muscles of the tongue

- a) Depresses the tongue
- b) Changes the shape of the tongue
- c) Protrude the tongue
- d) Retract the tongue upwards
- e) Forms the main bulk of the tongue

TFTFT

24. Regarding development of tongue

- a) Muscles of tongue are developed from occipital myotome
- b) Anterior 2/3rd of it is developed from 1st pharyngeal arch
- c) Most posterior part is developed from 6th pharyngeal arch
- d) 2nd arch from the main part of tongue
- e) Thyroid diverticulum is indicated as foramen caecum on its dorsum

TTFFT

25. Membranous labyrinth consists of

- a) Duct of cochlea
- b) Semicircular canal
- c) Utricle
- d) Vestibule
- e) Oval window

TTFFF

[Ref: B.D V-3/ 7th/P-295,296, Datta /6th/P-282,283]

26. Contents of middle ear cavity include:

- a) Ossicles
- b) Ligaments of ear ossicles
- c) Muscles: tensor tympani & stapedius
- d) Semicircular canal
- e) Cochlea

TTTTF

27. Sphenoid bone transmits

- a) Middle meningeal artery
- b) Mandibular branch of trigeminal nerve
- c) Optic nerve
- d) Internal carotid artery
- e) Nasocilliary artery

TTTTF [BD Head & neck 6th: 43]

28. Submandibular ganglion

- a) Topographically connect with lingual nerve
- b) Functionally connect with facial nerve
- c) Rest on hyoglossus muscle
- d) Parasympathetic nucleus is inferior salivatory nucleus
- e) Also contain sympathetic fibre from ICA

TTTTF

29. The general visceral efferent component is present in the following cranial nerve

- a) Oculomotor
- b) Facial
- c) Glossopharyngeal
- d) Hypoglossal
- e) Trigeminal

TTTTF (BD-352)

30. The content of the pterygopalatine fossa include

- a) Mandibular nerve
- b) Pterygopalatine ganglion
- c) Third part of maxillary artery
- d) Pterygoid venous plexus
- e) Infraorbital vessels and nerve

FTTFT [Ref: B.D V-3/ 7th/P-256-257, Datta /6th/P-43]

Each question below contains five suggested answers- choose the one best response to each question (31-50)

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

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

C

32. The pterion is an important clinical landmark because it overlies the

- a) Superior sagittal sinus
- b) Anterior branches of the middle meningeal artery
- c) Confluence of sinuses
- d) Anterior cerebral arteries
- e) Straight sinus

B

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

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

C

34. The ganglion through which the parasympathetic secretomotor supply to the parotid salivary gland traverses is

- a) Pterygopalatine
- b) Submandibular
- c) Otic
- d) Ciliary
- e) Trigeminal

C

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

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

B

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

D

37. Which of the following foramen transmits the accessory meningeal artery?

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

E

NEW

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

D

39. Which of the following muscle separates the orbital & palpebral parts of the lacrimal gland

- a) Superior oblique
- b) Superior rectus
- c) Inferior rectus
- d) Levator palpebrae superioris
- e) Inferior oblique

D [Ref: BD ,7th ,78]

40. The following nerve arises from cervicle plexus except

- a) Great auricular
- b) Greater occipital
- c) Lesser occipital
- d) Supra calvicular
- e) Transverse cervicle

B [Ref: BD ,7th ,91]

41. Hyoid bone develop from

- a) 1st & 2nd arches
- b) 2nd & 3rd arches
- c) 3rd & 4th arches
- d) 4th & 5th arches
- e) 1st ,2nd & 3rd arches

B [Ref: BD ,7th ,107]

42. During surgical removal of parotid gland the superficial & deep structure separated by

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

E [Ref: BD ,7th ,114]

43. Which muscle divides the submandibular gland into a superficial & deep parts

- a) Hypoglossus
- b) Genioglossus
- c) Mylohyoid
- d) Geniohyoid
- e) Anterior belly of diagastric

C[Ref: BD ,7th ,Fig :7.2 ,136]

44. Horner's syndrome produce all symptoms except

- a) Ptosis
- b) Miosis
- c) Anhydrosis
- d) Exophthalmos
- e) Loss of the ciliospinal reflex

D [Ref: BD ,7th ,161]

45. General visceral afferent component present in the following cranial nerve

- a) Olfactory
- b) Optic
- c) Occulomotor
- d) Trochlear
- e) Trigeminal

A

46. Main artery supply of tonsil

- a) Dorsal lingual branches of facial artery
- b) Ascending pharyngeal branch of ECA
- c) Tonsillar branches of facial artery
- d) Greater palatine branch of maxillary artery
- e) Ascending palatine branch of facial artery

C [Ref: BD ,7th ,238]

47. Infection in dangerous area of face usually lead to

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

C [Ref: BD ,7th ,78]

48. Arachnoid villi drain into which of the following sinuses

- a) Transverse
- b) Straight
- c) Sigmoid
- d) Superior sagittal
- e) Inferior sagittal

D [Ref: BD ,7th ,211]

49. Ophthalmic artery is a branch of which of the following artery

- a) Internal carotid
- b) External carotid
- c) Maxillary
- d) Vertebral
- e) Subclavian

A [Ref: BD ,7th ,223]

50. Which only abductor of the vocal cord

- a) Lateral cricoarytenoid
- b) Thyroarytenoid
- c) Posterior crico arytenoid
- d) Cricothyroid
- e) Transverse arytenoids

C