Memory Test - Head & Neck _class Test_Foundation_1

Total Mark: 100
Time: 90 Min

1. 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
Answer: T, F, T, F, F
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: B.D V-3/ 7th/P-50-51, fig: 1.49] 93]

2. 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
Answer: T, T, F, F, T
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: Vishram Singh/2nd/V-2/P-196]

3. Regarding scalp-
A) Scalp is composed of five layers.
B) Pericranium is firmly attached to the bone but loosely attached to the suture.
C) Scalp is a common site for sebaceous cysts.
D) Emissary veins open into the subgalial layer of the scalp
E) Collection of blood deep to the pericranium causes generalized swelling of the scalp.
Answer: T, F, T, T, F
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: BD 7th/V-3/P-63]

4. Sphenoid bone transmits
A) Middle meningeal artery
B) Mandibular branch of trigeminal nerve
C) Optic nerve
D) Internal carotid artery
E) Nasocilliary artery
Answer: T, T, T, F, F
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: BD/6th /P- 43]

5. The content of the pterygopalatine fossa includes -
A) Mandibular nerve
B) Pterygopalatine ganglion
C) Third part of maxillary artery
D) Pterygoid venous plexus
E) Infraorbital vessels and nerve
Answer: F, T, T, F, T
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: B.D V-3/ 7th/P-256-257, Datta /6th/P-43]

6. The internal carotid artery
A) Enters the skull through the foramen lacerum

B) Divides into the anterior and middle cerebral arteries
C) Gives off the ophthalmic artery
D) Is accompanied within the skull by preganglionic sympathetic nerve fibres
E) Usually begins about the level of the sixth cervical vertebra
Answer: F, T, T, F, F
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: B.D V-3/ 7th/P-209]

7. The internal jugular vein:
A) Is a continuation of the transverse cranial venous sinus.
B) Receives the inferior petrosal sinus just below the base of the skull
C) Has the last four cranial nerves as medial relations at the base of the skull.
D) Is crossed laterally by the hypoglossal nerve.

E) Lies anterolateral to the sympathetic chain.
Answer: F, T, T, F, T
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: BD 7th/V-1/P-158]

8. The jugular foramen transmits the
A) Abducent nerve
B) Facial nerve
C) Glossopharyngeal nerve
D) Hypoglossal nerve
E) Vagus nerve
Answer: F, F, T, F, T
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: B.D V-3/ 7th/P-56, Netter/7th/Plate-20, Vishram Singh/3rd/V-3/P-319]

9. The prevertebral fascia:
A) encloses the thyroid gland
B) extends laterally into the upper limb as the axillary sheath
C) has the cervical sympathetic chain embedded in it
D) blends inferiorly with the anterior longitudinal ligament in front of the body of the 6th cervical vertebrae)
E) splits around the hyoid hone)
Answer: F, T, T, F, F
Discussion: F (Pre-tracheal fascia)T T F(4th thoracic vertebra) F (Pre-tracheal fascia)
Reference: [Ref: Vishram Singh/2nd/V-2/P-74]

10. The submandibular salivary gland
A) Is more often associated with salivary calculi than the other major salivary glands
B) Is supplied with sympathetic nerve fibres which synapse in the submandibular ganglion
C) Has a superficial part which lies between the mylohyoid and the hyoglossus muscle
D) Contain myoepithelial cells
E) Contain an increasing proportion of white adipocytes as age advance
Answer: T, T, F, T, T
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: BD V-3/7th/P-137, Datta/ 6th/P-113-115, Jangueira/13th/P-124]

11. 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
Answer: F, T, T, F, T
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: B.D V-3/ 7th/P-144, 149, Datta /6th/P-134-138]

12. Vertebral artery
A) Passes through the foramen transversarium of first cervical vertebra
B) Is found deep in occipital triangle
C) Is a branch of maxillary artery
D) Enters the vertebral column at cervical six level
E) Is the common site of brain arterial aneurysm
Answer: T, F, F, T, F
Discussion: Explanation: b)Is found deep in suboccipital triangle C) Branch of subclavian artery
Reference: [Ref: B.D V-3/ 7th/P 168-171-, Datta /6th/P-155-158, Snell neuroanatomy/7th/P- 481]

13. Derivatives of frontonasal prominence include
A) Bridge of the nose
B) Cheek
C) Forehead
D) Lateral part of upper lip
E) Lower lip
Answer: T, F, T, F, F
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: Lang man /13th /P-296/ table 17.3]

14. Derivatives of third pharyngeal pouch are
A) Palatine Tonsils
B) Superior parathyroid gland
C) Inferior parathyroid gland
D) Auditory tube
E) Thymus
Answer: F, F, T, F, T
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: BRS/8th/P-403]

15. Following are the branches of the external carotid artery
A) Inferior thyroid
B) Facial
C) Lingual
D) Mandibular
E) Maxillary
Answer: F, T, T, F, T
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: Vishram Singh/2nd/V-2/P-237]

16. Muscles developed from the second pharyngeal arch are
A) Anterior belly of digastric
B) Buccinator
C) Mylohyoid
D) Tensor tympani
E) Stylohyoid
Answer: F, T, F, F, T
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: Lang man's/13th/T-17.1/P-279]

17. Structures piercing the carotid sheath include

A) Common carotid artery
B) External carotid artery
C) Internal jugular vein
D) Glossopharyngeal nerve
E) Vagus nerve
Answer: F, T, F, T, T
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: BRS/8th/P-403]

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
Answer: T, T, F, F, F
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: Vishram Singh/2nd/V-2/P-111]

19. 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 fiber form ICA
Answer: T, T, T, F, F
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: Vishram Singh/2nd/V-2/P-130]

20. The cavernous sinus is related :
A) superiorly to the pituitary gland)
B) laterally to the thalmus.
C) posteriorly to the facial nerve)
D) anteriorly to the superior orbital fissure)
E) Inferiorly to the ethmoidal air sinus.
Answer: F, T, F, T, F
Discussion: F (The veins pass to the superior sagittal sinus. They can be easily damaged by anteroposterior deceleration injuries of the head) T F (They join the internal cerebral vein which also receives the thalamostriate vein.) T F (opens into the straight sinus)
Reference: [Ref: B.D V-3/ 7th/P-199,200]

21. The esophagus:
A) commences about 25 cm from the incisor teeth
B) receives a parasympathetic innervation from the greater splanchnic nerve
C) has smooth muscle forming its longitudinal and circular muscle coats
D) has numerous mucous glands extending into the vascular submucosa
E) has a venous drainage to both portal and systemic circulations
Answer: F, F, T, T, T
Discussion: F (The distance in the adult is about 15 cm the organ being approximately 25 cm long) F (Vagus nerve) T T T
Reference: [Ref: Vishram Singh/2nd/V-2/P-165]

22. 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
Answer: F, T, T, F, F
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: Lumley, Q-357/p-224]

23. 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
Answer: F, T, T, T, F
Discussion:
Reference: [BD Head & neck (6th)- 197]

24. The posterior triangle of the neck contains the
A) Great auricular nerve
B) Omohyoid muscle
C) Supraclavicular nerves
D) Roots of the brachial plexus
E) Vertebral artery
Answer: F, T, T, F, F
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref:BD 7th/V-2/P-89]

25. The trachea:
A) divides at the level of the lower border of the 4th thoracic vertebra (the sternal angle)
B) is reinforced by 15 -20 complete cartilaginous rings
C) is a posterior relation of the jugular venous arch
D) is a medial relation of the carotid sheath and its contents
E) is a posterior relation of the isthmus of the thyroid gland
Answer: T, F, T, T, T
Discussion: T F(Incomplete) T T T
Reference: [Ref: Vishram Singh/2nd/V-2/P-164]

26. 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) Glossopharyngeal N
B) Hypoglossal N
C) Superior laryngeal N
D) Recurrent laryngeal N
E) Vagus
Answer: E
Discussion:
Reference: Andrew T.Raftery-Michael S Delbridge-Basic science-MRCS-P-348-volume-2

27. 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
Answer: D
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: Vishram Singh/2nd/V-2/P-18]

28. 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
Answer: D
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: Vishram Singh/2nd/V-2/P-162]

29. 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) Inferior thyroid artery
B) Transverse cervical artery
C) Thyrocervical trunk
D) Costocervical trunk
E) Ascending cervical artery
Answer: D
Discussion: Explanation: The surgeon should ligate the costocervical trunk because it divides into the deep cervical and superior intercostal arteries. The thyrocervical trunk gives off the suprascapular, transverse cervical, and inferior thyroid artery. The ascending cervical artery is a branch of the inferior thyroid artery.
Reference:

30. During thyroid surgery, which artery should ligate away from the gland?
A) Superior thyroid artery
B) Inferior thyroid artery
C) Maxillary artery]
D) Ascending pharyngeal artery
E) Lingual artery
Answer: B
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: BD 7th Page 167

31. Muscle forming the main bulk of the tongue is

A) Genioglossus
B) Palatoglossus
C) Styloglossus
D) Chondroglossus
E) Hyoglossus
Answer: A
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: BD/7th /V-3/p-56]

32. The carotid body and sinus are innervated by this cranial nerve:
A) V
B) VII
C) IX
D) X
E) XI
Answer: C
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: BD/7th /V-3/p-80]

33. The following nerve arises from cervical plexus except
A) Great auricular
B) Greater occipital
C) Lessor occipital
D) Supra calvicular
E) Transverse cervicle
Answer: B
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: BD /7th /P-91]

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
Answer: C
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: Vishram Singh/2nd/V-2/P-116]

35. The neck is divided into two large triangles by which muscle?
A) Anterior scalene
B) Sternocleidomastoid
C) Strap
D) Subclavius
E) Trapezius
Answer: B
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: Vishram Singh/2nd/V-2/P-78]

36. 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
Answer: B
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: Vishram Singh/2nd/V-2/P-319]

37. What is the correct embryological origin of the styloid process ?
A) First pharyngeal arch
B) Third pharyngeal arch
C) Second pharyngeal arch
D) Second pouch
E) Third pouch
Answer: C
Discussion: Explanation- Styloid process originated from second pharyngeal arch. Other derivatives of second pharyngeal arch- Muscle of facial expression,stylohyoid,stapedius,Posterior belly of digastric.Upper part of hyoid bone and lesser cornu.
Reference: [Ref: Genesis-03.04p]

38. Which muscle divides the submandibular gland into a superficial & deep part
A) Hyoglossus
B) Genioglossus
C) Mylohyoid
D) Geniohyoid
E) Anterior belly of digastric
Answer: C
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: BD ,7th ,Fig :7.2 ,136]

39. 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
Answer: C
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: Vishram Singh/2nd/V-2/P-48]

40. 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
Answer: E
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: Vishram Singh/2nd/V-2/P-320]

41. 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 palpabrae superiosis
E) Inferior oblique
Answer: D
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: BD /7th /P-78]

42. Which of the following nerve is most commonly damaged during a superficial parotidectomy?
A) Greater auricular Nerve
B) Facial Nerve
C) Accessory Nerve
D) Greater occipital Nerve
E) Opthalmic branch of trigeminal Nerve
Answer: A
Discussion:
Reference: Andrew T.Raftery-Michael S Delbridge-Basic science-MRCS-P-102-volume-1

43. Arachnoid villi drain into which of the following sinuses
A) Transverse
B) Straight
C) Sigmoid
D) Superior sagittal
E) Inferior sagittal
Answer: D
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: BD ,7th ,211]

44. 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
Answer: E
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: BD ,7th ,114]

45. 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
Answer: B
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: BD /7th /P-107]

46. Infection in dangerous area of face usually lead to
A) Superior sagittal sinus thrombosis
B) Inferior sagittal sinus thrombosis
C) Cavernous sinus thrombosis
D) Transverse sinus thrombosis
E) Brain abscess
Answer: C
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: BD ,7th ,78]

47. 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
Answer: C
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: BD ,7th ,238]

48. Ophthalmic artery is a branch of which of the following artery
A) Internal carotid
B) External carotid
C) Maxillary
D) Vertebral
E) Subclavian
Answer: A
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: BD ,7th ,223]

49. 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
Answer: C
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: Vishram Singh/2nd/V-2/P-237]

50. Which only abductor of the vocal cord
A) Lateral circoarytenoid
B) Thyroarytenoid
C) Posterior circoarytenoid
D) Cricothyroid
E) Transverse arytenoids
Answer: C
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: Vishram Singh/2nd/V-2/P-224]