GENESIS

(Post Graduation Medical Orientation Centre)

Crash Foundation Batch

Total Number- 100 | **Topic: Head Neck & Thorax** | **Time: 40 Min**

Pass Mark-70 | Question 31-50 is based on Single answers | **Date: 00/03/20**

1. Structures related to mediastinal surface of Rt lung
a) Arch of aorta
b) Major part of right ventricle
c) Inferior venacava
d) Thoracic duct
e) Pulmonary trunk
FFTFF [Datta 9th /V-1/P-38/F-2.12]

2. Terminal bronchiole
a) Contains goblet cell
b) Contains clara cell
c) Contains plates of cartilage
d) Is lined by simple ciliated columnar epithelium
e) Contains alveoli
FTFFF

3. Interatrial septum develops from
a) Septum primum
b) Septum secondum
c) Endocardial cushion
d) Bulbus cordis
e) Pulmonary vein
TTFFF

4. Following are the congenital cyanotic heart disease
a) Tetralogy of Fallot
b) Ventricular septal defect
c) Congenital Pulmonary stenosis
d) Rupture sinus valsalva
e) Total anomatous pulmonary venous connection
T F T F T [Ref: AH Mollah 47th /P-121]

5. Regarding blood supply of Heart
a) Right coronary artery arise from posterior aortic sinus
b) Right coronary artery is larger then left
c) SA node supply by Rt. Coronary artery
d) AV node supply by Lt. coronary artery
e) Small cardiac vein drain into coronary sinus
FFTTT [Ref:BD /7th /V-1/P-278,281]

6. In the thorax, oesophagus is constricted where it is crossed by the
a) Arch of the aorta
b) Descending thoracic aorta
c) Right principal bronchus
d) Oesophageal opening of the diaphragm
e) Thoracic duct
TFFTF [Ref: AK datta/9th /P-110]

7. At the level of T4/5 vertebral interspaces, a CT scan shows the
a) Upper aspect of the arch of aorta
b) Bifurcation of trachea
c) Left brachiocephalic vein
d) Azygos vein
e) Commencement of the pulmonary artery
FTFTT *[Ref: Vishram Singh/3rd/V-1/P-199]*

8. Cervical rib
a) Extends laterally and may end in a blind pouch
b) It causes the ischemic neuropathy
c) Tip of the rib is completely free
d) Compresses the lower trunk of brachial plexus
e) Adson's test positive
TTTTT [Ref: Datta /9th /V-1/P-20]

9. The first part of subclavian artery
a) Gives off three branches
b) Lies behind the anterior scalene muscle
c) Makes a groove in the dome of pleura
d) Is encircled by the ansa cervicalis
e) On the both sides lies posterior to the skin, superficial fascia and platysma
TTTFT [Ref: Gray:456,BD-148)]

10. Congenital diaphragmatic hernia
a) Posterolateral hernia through the foramen of bochdalek -more common on the left.
b) A hernia through a deficiency of the whole central tendon
c) A hernia through the foramen of morgagni anteriorly between xiphoid and costal origins
d) A hernia through a congenitally large oesophageal hiatus
e) Sliding variety of oesophageal hiatal hernia
TTTTT [Ref: Datta /9th /V-1/P-171,172]

11. Developmental sources of diaphragm
a) Septum transversum
b) Dorsal mesentery of oesophagus
c) Endoderm
d) C6 myotome
e) Projection of the body wall
TTFFT

12. Phrenic nerve passes through
a) Left dome of diaphragm
b) Right dome of diaphragm
c) Aortic opening
d) Vanacral opening
e) Root ralue $C_{3, 4, 5}$
TFFTT

13. Regarding diaphragm
a) Developed from septum transversum & cervical myotome
b) Aortic opening is at the level of T8 vertebra
c) Inferior vena passes through the opening at the level of T12 vertebra.
d) It is supplied by both phrenic and intercostals nerves
e) Left phrenic nerve passes through a opening in the central tendon
TFFTF

14. The criteria chyli
a) Lies infront of L_1 & L_2
b) Drains directly in subclavian vein
c) Receive lymph from right lymph trunk
d) Receive lymph from the alimentary tract
e) Receive lymph from the anterior abdominal wall
TFFTF [Ref: BD :303,7TH]

15. Following are the congenital diaphragm matic hernia
a) Retrosternal hernia
b) Posterolateral hernia
c) Posterior hernia
d) Central hernia
e) Sliding variety of esophageal hiatal hernia
TTTTF

16. 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]

17. Derivatives of 3rd arch artery are
a) Subclaviar artery
b) ICA
c) Lt. pulmonary artery
d) Common carotid artery
e) Aortic arch
FTFTF

18. Derivatives of third pharyngeal pouch are
a) Palatine Tonsils
b) Superior parathyroid gland
c) Inferior parathyroid gland
d) Auditory tube
e) Thymus
FFTFT (Head-Neck Sheet, page-4)

19. 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)

20. 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)

21. 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]

22. 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]

23. 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]

24. 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]

25. The thymus
a) Develops from third pharyngeal pouch
b) Is devoid of nerve fibres
c) Is characterized by Hassels'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)

26. Structures related to the deep aspects of the parotid gland
a) Internal jugular vein
b) External carotid artery
c) Glossopharygeal nerve
d) Lingual nerve
e) Styloid process
TTFFF

27. Following are the branches of the external carotid artery
a) Inferior thyroid
b) Facial
c) Lingual
d) Mandibular
e) Maxillary
FTTFT

28. Following are the branch of subcalvian artery
a) Vertibral aretery
b) Thyrocervical trunk
c) Internal thoracic artery
d) Costocervical trunk
e) Dorsal scapular artery
TTTTT

29. 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

30. The general visceral efferent component is present in the following cranial nerve
a) Oculomotor
b) Facial
c) Glossopharyngeal
d) Hypoglossal
e) Trigeminal
TTTFF (BD-352)

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

31. Where is the 'safe triangle' for chest drain insertion located?
a) 4th intercostal space, mid axillary line
b) 5th intercostal space, mid axillary line
c) 4th intercostal space, mid scapular line
d) 5th intercostal space, mid scapular line
e) 4th intercostal space, mid clavicular line
B [Ref: B&L 27th /P-920]

32. Which one of the structure passing through the Venacaval opening?
a) Abdominal aorta
b) Thoracic duct
c) Branches from right phrenic nerve
d) Oesophagus
e) Anterior and posterior vagal trunk
C

33. During Radical Mastectomy which Muscles are cut?
a) Rhomboid Major
b) Pectoralis Major
c) Intercostal muscle
d) Latissimus Dorsi
e) Teres Major
B

34. A 35 year old man falls and sustains a fracture to the middle third of his clavicle. Which vessel is at greatest risk of injury?
a) Subclavian vein
b) Subclavian artery
c) External carotid artery
d) Internal carotid artery
e) Vertebral artery
A

35. In superior venacaval obstruction which vein is responsible for transmitting the blood from the upper half of the body
a) Right bracheocephalic vein
b) Left bacheocephalic vein
c) Azygos vein
d) Hemiazygos vein
e) Subclavian vein
C [Ref: Datta /9th /V-1/P-99]

36. Following axillary dissection a patient is unable to climb by pulling the trunk upwards and forwards. Which one of the following nerves is inadvertently injured during the operation?
a) Axillary nerve
b) Intercosto- brachial nerve
c) Long thoracic nerve
d) Thoraco-dorsal nerve
e) Upper subscapular nerve
C [Gray's anatomy P/141]

37. Which spinal nerve is affected in thoracic inlet syndrome
a) Seven cervicle
b) Eight cervicle
c) First cervicle
d) First thoracic
e) Second thoracic
D (Ref: BD 7th Page-200)

38. Oesphageal varices are seen is which part of oesophages
a) Upper end
b) Middle region
c) Lower end
d) Whole of oesophagus
e) Most upper part
C [Ref: BD 7th Page-300]

39. After pathey's mastectomy a patient has come to you with loss of her sensation in the medial side of arm. The injured nerve is
a) Musculo cutaneous nerve
b) Median nerve
c) Thoraco dorsal nerve
d) Ulnar nerve
e) Intercosto brachial nerve
E [Ref: Bely & Love Page-47]

40. Which one is not a content of superior mediastinum
a) Arch of aorta
b) Lower half of superior venacava
c) Trachea
d) Oesophagus
e) Brachio cephalic artery
B [Ref: BD 7th Page-261]

41. In CABG which vessel is not taken
a) Long saphenous vein
b) Internal mammary artery
c) Internal thoracic artery
d) Radial artery
e) Femoral artery
E [Ref: B & L]

42. Which is correct regarding thymus
a) Developed from fourth pharyngeal pouch
b) Is devoid of nerve fibres
c) Is characterized by Hassel's corpuscle
d) Derived its artery supply from ascending aorta
e) Is the only component of anterior mediastinum
C [Ref: BD]

43. A patient have tumor confined to posterior mediastinum.This could compress which of the following structure
a) Trachea
b) Descending thoracic aorta
c) Arch of aorta
d) Arch of azygos vein
e) Phrenic nerve
B [Ref: BD 7TH ,261]

44. You are asked to insert a chest drain anteriorly in the second intercostals space .To enter the right space you must correctly identify the second costal cartilage .The second costal cartilage can be located by palpating the
a) Costal margin
b) Sternal angle
c) Sternal notch
d) Sternoclavicular joint
e) Xiphoid process
B [Ref: B & L Page-290]

45. 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

46. 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

47. The neck is divided into two large triangles by which muscle?
a) Anterior scalene
b) Sternocleidomastoid
c) Strap
d) Subclavius
e) Trapezius
B

48. 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

49. 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]

50. Horner's syndrome produce all symptoms except
a) Ptosis
b) Miosis
c) Anhydrosis
d) Exopthalmos
e) Loss of the ciliospinal reflex
D [Ref: BD ,7th ,161]