

TEST BANK



Done by:

Volunteer

Reviewed by:

The medial wall of the bony orbit is formed by all of the following bones except:

- (A) Frontal process of the maxilla.
- (B) Lacrimal bone.
- (C) Perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone.
- (D) Greater wing of the sphenoid bone.
- (E) Lesser wing of the sphenoid bone.

D

The infraorbital foramen is a feature of which of the following bones:

- (A) Frontal bone.
- (B) Maxillary bone.
- (C) Zygomatic bone.
- (D) Nasal bone

B

The lacrimal fossa contains:

- (A) Lacrimal gland.
- (B) Lacrimal sac.
- (C) Nasolacrimal duct.
- (D) Superior oblique muscle.

A

The floor of the bony orbit is formed by all of the following bones except:

- (A) Maxilla.
- (B) Zygoma.
- (C) Orbital process of the palatine bone.
- (D) Orbital plate of the frontal bone.

D

The levator palpebrae superioris:

(A) Is supplied by the oculomotor nerve.

(B) It is the antagonist of the palpebral part of the orbicularis oculi muscle.

(C) It contains the Muller's muscle, which is rhythmically supplied by the sympathetic nerve plexus.

(D) All of the above.

D

Looking inward and downward is the action of:

(A) Medial rectus.

(B) Lateral rectus.

(C) Inferior rectus.

(D) Inferior oblique.

C

Looking at the shoulder (Outward & downward), is the action of:

(A) Lateral rectus.

(B) Superior oblique.

(C) Inferior oblique.

(D) Inferior rectus.

B

Upward elevation of the eyeball is a combined action of which of the following muscles:

(A) Superior rectus & medial rectus.

(B) Superior rectus & superior oblique.

(C) Superior rectus & inferior oblique.

(D) Superior rectus & lateral rectus.

C

Intorsion is rotation of the eyeball downward & medially, it is performed by which of the following combination:

- (A) Superior rectus & superior oblique.
- (B) Inferior rectus & inferior oblique.
- (C) Superior rectus & inferior oblique.
- (D) Inferior rectus & superior oblique.

A

Adduction of the eyeball is performed by which of the following muscles:

- (A) Lateral rectus.
- (B) Medial rectus.
- (C) Superior oblique.
- (D) Inferior oblique.

B

Lesion of the oculomotor nerve could possibly affect which of the following movements of the eyeball:

- (A) Abduction.
- (B) Intorsion.
- (C) Adduction.
- (D) Extorsion.
- (E) A + B.
- (F) C + D.

F

The left superior oblique muscle is supplied by:

- (A) The left trochlear nucleus.
- (B) The right trochlear nerve.
- (C) The right trochlear nucleus.
- (D) The oculomotor nerve.

C

The ciliary muscle:

(A) It is an extra-ocular muscle.

(B) It is supplied by a sympathetic fiber through the ciliary ganglion.

(C) It is supplied by a parasympathetic fibers through the ciliary ganglion.

(D) Its contraction is responsible for the dilatation of the pupil.

C

The dilator pupillae muscle:

(A) Is supplied by a sympathetic fibers from the superior division of the oculomotor nerve.

(B) Is supplied by a parasympathetic fibers from the ciliary ganglion.

(C) Is supplied by a sympathetic fibers from the plexus around the internal carotid artery, through the nasociliary nerve.

(D) Is supplied by the trochlear nerve.

C

The constrictor pupillae muscle:

(A) It is an intraocular muscle.

(B) It is contracted in response to light.

(C) It is supplied by a parasympathetic fibers from the ciliary ganglion.

(D) All of the above

D

All the following fibers are components of the oculomotor nerve except:

- (A) Motor fibers to the extraocular muscles.
- (B) Preganglionic parasympathetic fibers (Pass with its inferior division).
- (C) Postganglionic sympathetic fibers (For its superior division).
- (D) Preganglionic sympathetic fibers.

D

The longest intracranial course is a feature of which of the following nerves:

- (A) Trochlear nerve.
- (B) Abducent nerve.
- (C) Oculomotor nerve.
- (D) Trigeminal nerve.

B

The only cranial nerve that emerge from the back of the brain stem with a characteristic decussation is:

- (A) Trochlear nerve.
- (B) Abducent nerve.
- (C) Oculomotor nerve.
- (D) Trigeminal nerve.

A

The ciliary ganglion:

- (A) Receives its preganglionic parasympathetic fibers from the nerve to the medial rectus muscle.
- (B) Is concerned with the parasympathetic supply of the dilator pupillae muscle.
- (C) Receives its sensory root through the lacrimal nerve.
- (D) Present between the optic nerve and the lateral rectus muscle

D

The orbital part of the optic nerve is crossed by the following structures from lateral to medial:

- (A) Ophthalmic artery.
- (B) Nasociliary nerve.
- (C) Trochlear nerve.
- (D) A+ B.
- (E) All of the above.

E

The intracranial part of the optic nerve is related laterally to:

- (A) Pituitary gland.
- (B) Cavernous sinus.
- (C) Ophthalmic artery.
- (D) Internal carotid artery.

D

In cases of increased intracranial tension, the sign that could be seen in the retina during fundus examination is:

- (A) Retinal detachment.
- (B) Papilloedema.
- (C) Pulsating eye.
- (D) None of the above.

B

All the following structures enter the orbit through the superior orbital fissure inside the tendinous ring except:

- (A) Superior division of oculomotor nerve.
- (B) Inferior division of oculomotor nerve.
- (C) Nasociliary nerve.
- (D) Abducent nerve.
- (E) Trochlear nerve.

E

All the following branches of the ophthalmic nerve appear in the face except:

- (A) Supraorbital nerve.
- (B) Lacrimal nerve.
- (C) Supratrochlear nerve.
- (D) Infratrochlear nerve.
- (E) Posterior ethmoidal nerve.
- (F) Anterior ethmoidal nerve.

E

The lacrimal sac:

- (A) Present inside the lacrimal fossa.
- (B) Receives the tears from the lacrimal duct.
- (C) Drains the tears to the nasolacrimal duct to the nose.
- (D) All of the above.

C

A tumor erodes the floor of the orbit, where can the surgeon find the tumor:

- (A) Sphenoidal air sinus.
- (B) Nasal cavity.
- (C) Maxillary air sinus.
- (D) Frontal air sinus.

C