

TEST BANK



Done by: Volunteer

Reviewed by:

All of the following cranial nerves supply the muscles derived from the pharyngeal arches (Branchio-motor) except:

- (A) Trigeminal.
- (B) Facial.
- (C) Vagus.
- (D) Glossopharyngeal.
- (E) Cranial accessory.
- (F) Hypoglossal

Answer : F

All of the following cranial nerves carry preganglionic parasympathetic efferent except:

- (A) Trigeminal.
- (B) Vagus.
- (C) Oculomotor.
- (D) Facial.
- (E) Glossopharyngeal.

Answer : A

The tensor tympani muscle is supplied by:

- (A) Trigeminal nerve.
- (B) Facial nerve.
- (C) Glossopharyngeal nerve.
- (D) Vagus nerve.

Answer : A

The Stapedius muscle is supplied by:

- (A) Trigeminal nerve.
- (B) Facial nerve.
- (C) Glossopharyngeal nerve.
- (D) Vagus nerve.

Answer: B

The stylohyoid muscle is supplied by:

- (A) Trigeminal nerve.
- (B) Facial nerve.
- (C) Glossopharyngeal nerve.
- (D) Vagus nerve.

Answer : B

The stylopharyngeus muscle is supplied by:

- (A) Trigeminal nerve.
- (B) Facial nerve.
- (C) Glossopharyngeal nerve.
- (D) Vagus nerve.

Answer: C

The cricothyroid muscle is supplied by:

- (A) Trigeminal nerve.
- (B) Facial nerve.
- (C) Glossopharyngeal nerve.
- (D) Vagus nerve.

Answer : D

All muscles of the tongue are supplied by the hypoglossal nerve except:

- (A) Palatoglossus.
- (B) Styloglossus.
- (C) Genioglossus.
- (D) Hyoglossus

Answer : A

The 1st order neuron of the general sensation from the concha of the ear is:

- (A) Trigeminal ganglion.
- (B) Genuiculate ganglion.
- (C) Mesencephalic nucleus.
- (D) Inferior ganglion of the vagus nerve.

Answer : B

The 1st order neuron of the general sensation from the middle ear is:

- (A) Cochlear ganglion.
- (B) Vestibular ganglion.
- (C) Inferior ganglion of the glossopharyngeal nerve.
- (D) Inferior ganglion of the vagus nerve

Answer : C

The 1st order neuron of the taste sensation from the palate is:

- (A) Trigeminal ganglion.
- (B) Geniculate ganglion.
- (C) Superior ganglion of the vagus.
- (D) Inferior ganglion of the glossopharyngeal nerve.

Answer : B

While the 2nd order neuron of the same previous sensation is:

- (A) Mesencephalic nucleus.
- (B) Main sensory nucleus.
- (C) Nucleus solitaries.
- (D) Spinal nucleus of trigeminal

Answer : C

The 1st order neuron of the taste sensation from the epiglottis is:

- (A) Trigeminal ganglion.
- (B) Geniculate ganglion.
- (C) Superior ganglion of the vagus.
- (D) Inferior ganglion of the vagus nerve

Answer : D

While the 2nd order neuron of the same previous sensation is:

- (A) Mesencephalic nucleus.
- (B) Main sensory nucleus.
- (C) Nucleus solitaries.
- (D) Spinal nucleus of trigeminal.

Answer : C

A central lesion of the optic chiasma leads to:

- (A) Homonymous hemianopia.
- (B) Binasal hemianopia.
- (C) Bitemporal hemianopia.
- (D) Homonymous hemianopia with macular sparing.

Answer : C

A lateral lesion of the optic chiasma leads to:

- (A) Homonymous hemianopia.
- (B) Binasal hemianopia.
- (C) Bitemporal hemianopia.
- (D) Homonymous hemianopia with macular sparing.

Answer : B

A lesion of the optic tract leads to:

- (A) Homonymous hemianopia.
- (B) Binasal hemianopia.
- (C) Bitemporal hemianopia.
- (D) Homonymous hemianopia with macular sparing.

Answer : A

A lesion of the visual cortex leads to:

- (A) Homonymous hemianopia.
- (B) Binasal hemianopia.
- (C) Bitemporal hemianopia.
- (D) Homonymous hemianopia with macular sparing

Answer : D

The center of the papillary light reflex is:

- (A) Pretectal nucleus.

(B) Edinger Westval nucleus.

(C) Superior colliculous.

(D) None of the above

Answer : A

In accommodation reflex, all of the following happen except:

(A) The medial rectus is contracted.

(B) The pupil is dilated.

(C) Increased refractive power of the lens.

(D) Contraction of the ciliary muscle

Answer : B

The lateral lemniscus:

(A) Carries ipsilateral fibers from the cochlea.

(B) Carries contralateral fibers from the cochlea.

(C) Carries bilateral fibers from the cochlea.

(D) None of the above

Answer : C

Lesion of the lateral lemniscus leads to:

(A) Unilateral hearing loss.

(B) Bilateral hearing loss.

(C) Contralateral hearing loss.

(D) None of the above.

Answer : D

All of the following are true as regards the auditory pathway except:

(A) The 1st order neuron is the cochlear ganglion.

(B) Fibers from the cochlear nuclei (Ventral & dorsal) mainly cross the midline forming the trapezoid body.

(C) Some fibers from the cochlear nuclei ascend with ipsilateral lateral lemniscus.

(D) The end of the lateral lemniscus is the lateral geniculate body of the thalamus.

Answer : D

All of the following are true as regards the olfactory pathway except:

(A) Is the only sensation that does not relay in thalamus.

(B) The olfactory fibers end in the olfactory bulb.

(C) The olfactory bulb projects to the olfactory tract.

(D) The olfactory cortex (Pyriform cortex) is a part of the olfactory system.

(E) All of the above.

Answer : E

The only cranial nerves that might be subjected to an upper motor neuron lesion are:

- (A) Hypoglossal & lower facial nerves.
- (B) Vagus & glossopharyngeal nerves.
- (C) Glossopharyngeal & vagus.
- (D) Vagus & cranial accessory

Answer : A

The test of value in differentiation between upper & lower motor neuron lesion of the facial nerve lesion is:

- (A) Ask the patient to whistle.
- (B) Ask the patient to smile.
- (C) Examine the taste sensation over the anterior 2/3 of the tongue.
- (D) Ask the patient to close his eyes.
- (E) Ask the patient to clench his teeth

Answer : D

Your patient has a lesion that has resulted in a loss of touch sensations in the face. The patient still feels pain and temperature sensations, and there is no jaw weakness. The neural structure most likely affected is the:

- (A) Spinal nucleus of V.
- (B) Trigeminal nerve.
- (C) Trigeminal ganglion.
- (D) Main sensory nucleus of V.
- (E) Mesencephalic nucleus of V

Answer : D

During a neurological evaluation you note that when you stimulate the right cornea with a wisp of cotton, both eyes blink, but when you stimulate the left cornea, there is no response. You might also expect your patient to have:

- (A) A dry eye.
- (B) Altered sensation in skin of the cheek.
- (C) A dilated pupil on the left.
- (D) Altered sensation in skin of the forehead.
- (E) An inability to wrinkle the skin of the forehead.

Answer : D