

TEST BANK



Done by: Volunteer

Reviewed by:

The frontal belly of occipito-frontalis is supplied by:

- (A) Temporal branch of the facial nerve.
- (B) Posterior auricular nerve.
- (C) Zygomatic branch of the facial nerve.
- (D) Frontal branch of the ophthalmic nerve.

a

A patient is suffering from dribbling of food from his mouth the nerve that could be injured is:

- (A) Maxillary nerve.
- (B) Mandibular nerve.
- (C) Facial nerve.
- (D) None of the above.

c

Gaping of the scalp wound is due to:

- (A) Cutting of the apponeurotic layer.
- (B) Cutting of the periosteum.
- (C) Cutting of the loose connective tissue layer.
- (D) All of the above.

A (chapter 2 slide 44)

Bleeding from the scalp could be controlled by which of the following methods:

- (A) Compression of the wound by bandage.
- (B) Suturing of the wound if reaches the apponeurotic layer.
- (C) Compression over the external carotid artery in the neck.
- (D) All of the above.

d

The occipito-frontalis muscle:

- (A) Is the antagonist of orbital part of the orbicularis oculi muscle.
- (B) Is the antagonist of the palpebral part of the orbicularis oculi muscle.
- (C) Present in the dense fibrous connective tissue layer of the scalp.
- (D) Has a single nerve supply.

a

The facial artery:

- (A) Is a branch from the common carotid artery in the neck.
- (B) It enters the face at the anteroinferior angle of the masseter muscle.
- (C) It ends at the lateral angle of the eye.
- (D) It is lateral (in the face) to the anterior facial vein.

b

One of the following arteries shares in the blood supply of the face and scalp:

- (A) Facial artery.
- (B) Posterior auricular artery.
- (C) Infraorbital artery.
- (D) Superficial temporal artery.

d

The dangerous area (Triangle) of the face is described so because:

- (A) It is drained by the anterior facial vein, which is connected to the cavernous sinus.
- (B) It contains the nose.
- (C) It is drained by the anterior facial vein, which is connected to the mucosa of the mouth cavity.
- (D) All of the above

A

The lower eyelid is sensory supplied by branches of which of the following nerves:

- (A) Facial nerve.
- (B) Ophthalmic nerve.
- (C) Maxillary nerve.
- (D) Mandibular nerve.

c

All the face is sensory supplied by branches of the trigeminal nerve except for:

- (A) Tip of the nose.
- (B) Chin.
- (C) Lateral angle of the mandible and lobule of the ear.
- (D) None of the above.

c

Infection in which layer of the scalp is dangerous:

- (A) Skin.
- (B) The apponeurotic layer.
- (C) The loose connective tissue.
- (D) The periosteum.

c

The emissary veins:

- (A) Are valve less veins.
- (B) Are connecting the venous sinuses to the extra-cranial venous system.
- (C) Keep the intracranial tension constant.
- (D) All of the above.

d

The Chorda tympani nerve:

- (A) Carries preganglionic parasympathetic fibers to the submandibular and sublingual salivary glands.
- (B) Carries sensory taste fibers from the anterior 2/3 of the tongue.
- (C) Is a branch of the facial nerve inside the middle ear.
- (D) Joins the lingual nerve to reach its targets.
- (E) All of the above.

e

52 years old patient suffering from tumor in the middle ear, all the following tests are valuable for assessment of the neurological affection except:

- (A) Closure of the eye.
- (B) Whistling.
- (C) Assessment of taste sensations over the tip of the tongue.
- (D) Assessment of general sensations over the tip of the tongue.

d

Young male has just extracted his lower left 3rd molar, later in the day he felt numbness and tingling over his anterior part of the tongue with inability to discriminate between the different types of food, the lacerated nerve is:

- (A) Inferior alveolar.
- (B) Auriculotemporal.

- (C) Lingual.
- (D) None of the above.

C

The nerve to mylohyoid is a branch of:

- (A) Lingual nerve.
- (B) Inferior alveolar nerve.
- (C) Auriculotemporal nerve.
- (D) Buccal nerve.

B (chapter 9 slide 62)

The continuation of the maxillary nerve is:

- (A) Zygomatic nerve.
- (B) Infraorbital nerve.
- (C) Sphenopalatine nerve.
- (D) Buccal nerve

B (chapter 2 slide 8)

All the following branches of the maxillary nerve reach the face except:

- (A) Infraorbital.
- (B) Zygomaticotemporal.
- (C) Auriculotemporal.
- (D) Zygomaticofacial.

c

The maxillary air sinus is sensory supplied by branches of:

- (A) Maxillary nerve alone.
- (B) Mandibular.
- (C) Ophthalmic.
- (D) Maxillary & infraorbital nerve.
- (E) None of the above

D

The anterior belly of the digastric muscle is supplied by:

- (A) Auriculotemporal nerve.
- (B) The nerve to mylohyoid.
- (C) The buccal (Of facial) nerve.
- (D) None of the above.

b

The action of the digastric muscle includes all of the following except:

- (A) Elevation of the hyoid bone.
- (B) Depression of the mandible.
- (C) Retraction of the mandible.
- (D) Elevation of the mandible.

d

The mylohyoid muscle:

- (A) Forms the floor of the nasal cavity.
- (B) Depresses the hyoid bone.
- (C) Is superiorly related to the geniohyoid muscle.
- (D) Is inferiorly related to the sublingual salivary glands

c.

The geniohyoid muscle is supplied by:

- (A) C1 nerve (Spinal nerve).
- (B) Nerve to mylohyoid.
- (C) Hypoglossal nerve.
- (D) Facial nerve.

a

The stylohyoid muscle is supplied by:

- (A) Facial nerve.
- (B) Hypoglossal nerve.
- (C) Ansa cervicalis.
- (D) None of the above.

a

The mylohyoid muscle is supplied by the nerve to mylohyoid, which is a branch of:

- (A) Facial nerve.
- (B) Inferior alveolar nerve.
- (C) Lingual nerve.
- (D) Hypoglossal nerve.

b

The hyoglossus muscle is laterally (Superficially) related to all of the following structures except:

- (A) Lingual nerve.
- (B) Submandibular ganglion.
- (C) Glossopharyngeal nerve.
- (D) Hypoglossal nerve.
- (E) Submandibular duct

c

The nerve supply of the hyoglossus muscle is:

- (A) Lingual nerve.
- (B) Glossopharyngeal nerve.
- (C) Hypoglossal nerve.
- (D) Facial nerve.

c

All are true about the posterior belly of the digastric muscle except:

- (A) It is supplied by the facial nerve.
- (B) Superficially related to the facial vein.
- (C) Deeply related to the facial artery.
- (D) The occipital artery is related to its upper border.
- (E) The stylohyoid muscle is related to its upper border.

d

Which of the following structures are passing through the stylomastoid foramen:

- (A) Facial nerve.
- (B) Middle meningeal artery.
- (C) Stylomastoid artery.

(D) Emissary vein for the sigmoid sinus.

(E) A + C.

(F) C + D.

e

The submandibular duct:

(A) Passes between the geniohyoid & the genioglossus muscles.

(B) Has a triple relation with the hypoglossal nerve.

(C) Opens at the vestibule of the mouth.

(D) Opens at the sublingual papillae at the floor of mouth.

d

A 35-years old male suffers from a submandibular duct stone, which muscle could be dissected by the surgeon to expose the beginning of the duct from the neck:

(A) Hyoglossus muscle.

(B) Mylohyoid muscle.

(C) Geniohyoid muscle.

(D) Posterior belly of the digastric muscle.

B (floor of the digastric triangle)

The deep cervical fascia is thickened between the submandibular & the parotid salivary glands to form which of the following ligaments:

(A) Sphenomandibular ligament.

(B) Stylomandibular ligament.

(C) Stylohyid ligament.

(D) Lateral ligament of the TMJ.

b

The sensory supply of the submandibular gland is carried by which of the following nerves:

(A) Chorda tympani.

(B) Lingual nerve.

(C) Auriculotemporal nerve.

(D) Cervical branch of the facial nerve.

B

The anterior boundary of the posterior triangle is:

- (A) Anterior border of the sternomastoid muscle.
- (B) Anterior border of the trapezius muscle.
- (C) Posterior border of the sternomastoid muscle.
- (D) Posterior border of the trapezius muscle.

c

All are the roof of the posterior triangle except:

- (A) Platysma muscle.
- (B) Investing layer of the deep cervical fascia.
- (C) Prevertebral fascia.
- (D) External jugular vein.

c

All of the following muscles form the floor of the posterior triangle except:

- (A) Scaleneous medius.
- (B) Levator scapulae.
- (C) Splenius capitis.
- (D) Semispinalis capitis.
- (E) Inferior belly of omohyoid muscle.

e

The following nerves could be seen in the posterior triangle except:

- (A) Spinal accessory nerve.
- (B) Lesser occipital nerve.
- (C) Greater occipital nerve.
- (D) Supraclavicular nerves

c

All of the following arteries are contents of the posterior triangle except:

- (A) 3rd part of the occipital artery.
- (B) 1 st part of the subclavian artery.
- (C) Transverse cervical artery.
- (D) Suprascapular artery.

b

The floor of the digastric triangle is formed by which of the following muscles:

- (A) Posterior belly of the digastric muscle.
- (B) Mylohyoid muscle.
- (C) Hyoglossus muscle.
- (D) B + C.
- (E) A + B.

d

All of the following glands are contents of the digastric triangle except:

- (A) Parotid gland.
- (B) Submandibular gland.
- (C) Submandibular lymph node (Gland).
- (D) Sublingual salivary glands.

d

The following nerves are contents of the digastric triangle except:

- (A) Hypoglossal nerve.
- (B) Nerve to mylohyoid.
- (C) Lingual nerve.
- (D) The vagus nerve.

c

The following arteries are contents of the digastric triangle except:

- (A) Common carotid artery.
- (B) External carotid artery.
- (C) Internal carotid artery.
- (D) Facial artery.
- (E) Submental artery.

a

The following arteries are contents of the carotid triangle except:

- (A) Common carotid artery.
- (B) External carotid artery.

- (C) Internal carotid artery.
- (D) Facial artery.
- (E) Submental artery.

e

Sympathetic chain could be found in the carotid triangle at:

- (A) Anterior wall of the carotid sheath.
- (B) Posterior wall of the carotid sheath.
- (C) Just behind the sternomastoid muscle.
- (D) None of the above.

B

The following arteries originate from the external carotid artery at the carotid triangle except:

- (A) Facial artery.
- (B) Lingual artery.
- (C) Ascending pharyngeal artery.
- (D) Posterior auricular artery.
- (E) Occipital artery.

d

The ansa cervicalis:

- (A) Is formed by the union of C2, 3,4 spinal nerves.
- (B) Is formed by the union of C1, 2, 3 spinal nerves.
- (C) Supplies all of the strap muscles.
- (D) B + C.
- (E) None of the above.

b

All of the following muscles share in formation of the floor of the carotid triangle except:

- (A) Middle and inferior constrictors.
- (B) Hyoglossus muscle.
- (C) Sternothyroid muscle.
- (D) Thyrohyoid muscle.

c

All the strap muscles are supplied by the ansa cervicalis except:

- (A) Omohyoid muscle.
- (B) Sternohyoid muscle.
- (C) Thyrohyoid muscle.
- (D) Sternothyroid muscle.

c

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

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

c

The C1 communication with the hypoglossal nerve gives all of the following muscle except:

- (A) Geniohyoid muscle.
- (B) Thyrohyoid muscle.
- (C) Stylohyoid muscle.
- (D) Descendance hypoglossi (To the ansa cervicalis).

c

The hypoglossal nerve crosses over all of the following arteries to reach the digastric triangle except:

- (A) ICA.
- (B) ECA.
- (C) Facial artery.
- (D) Lingual artery

c

The cranial part of the accessory nerve joins the:

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

b

the cranial part of the accessory nerve supplies:

- (A) All muscles of the pharynx except stylopharyngeus.
- (B) All muscles of the palate except tensor palatae.
- (C) All muscles of the larynx.
- (D) All muscles of the tongue.

d

The spinal accessory nerve supplies:

- (A) Sternocleidomastoid only.
- (B) Scalenus anterior.
- (C) Trapezius only.
- (D) A + C.
- (E) A + B.

d

The glossopharyngeal nerve supplies:

- (A) Constrictors of the pharynx.
- (B) Stylopharyngeus muscle.
- (C) Styloglossus muscle.
- (D) Stylohyoid muscle.

b

Which of the following glands receives its parasympathetic supply from the glossopharyngeal nerve:

- (A) Submandibular salivary gland.
- (B) Parotid gland.
- (C) Lacrimal gland.
- (D) Pharyngeal gland.

B (chapter 10 slide 8)

All the following sites receive their sensory afferent supply from the glossopharyngeal nerve except:

- (A) Posterior 1/3 of the tongue.
- (B) Tonsils & mucosa of the oropharynx.
- (C) Middle ear.
- (D) Mucosa of the larynx.

d

Taste sensation from the posterior 1/3 of the tongue & from the circumvallate papillae is carried on:

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

a

All of the following muscles of the larynx are supplied by the recurrent laryngeal nerve except:

- (A) Cricothyroid muscle.
- (B) Transverse arytenoid muscle.
- (C) Posterior cricoarytenoid muscle.
- (D) Lateral cricoarytenoid muscle.

a

The mucosa of the larynx above the level of the vocal cord is supplied by:

- (A) Internal laryngeal nerve.
- (B) External laryngeal nerve.
- (C) Recurrent laryngeal nerve.
- (D) All of the above.

A

During a routine ear wash , the patient suffered from an attack of vertigo

(Dizziness) & bradycardia, which of the following nerves is irritated:

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

c

Taste sensation from the most posterior part of the tongue (Vallicula) & the epiglottis is carried on:

- (A) Glossopharyngeal nerve.
- (B) Facial nerve.
- (C) Internal laryngeal nerve (Of vagus).

(D) External laryngeal nerve (Of vagus)

c

The posterior 1/3 of the tongue receives its general sensory supply from:

(A) Glossopharyngeal nerve.

(B) Vagus nerve.

(C) Facial nerve.

(D) Hypoglossal nerve

a

A laceration to the left hypoglossal nerve, the tongue would be deviated to:

(A) Side of lesion.

(B) Opposite side of lesion.

(C) The tongue will not be deviated.

(D) The tongue would not be deviated, but would be upward reflected.

a

The safety muscle of the tongue is:

(A) Intrinsic.

(B) Genioglossus.

(C) Hyoglossus.

(D) Styloglossus.

B (prevent suffocation)

A lesion to the left hypoglossal nerve causes:

(A) Deviation of the tongue to the left side on protrusion.

(B) Total inability to protrude the tongue.

(C) Deviation of the tongue and protrusion.

(D) Loss of taster from the left half of the posterior 1/3 of the tongue.

a

The genioglossus muscle _____ the tongue.

(a) Retracts

(b) depresses

(c) elevates

(d) protrudes

(e) changes the shape of

D

The hyoglossus muscle

(a) changes the shape of the tongue.

(b) elevates the tongue.

(c) depresses the tongue.

(d) protrudes the tongue.

(e) retracts the tongue upward and backward.

C

The styloglossus muscle

(a) protrudes the tongue.

(b) depresses the tongue.

(c) retracts the tongue upward and backward.

(d) changes the shape of the tongue.

(e) elevates the tongue.

C

The palatoglossus muscle

(a) depresses the tongue.

(b) elevates the tongue.

(c) changes the shape of the tongue.

(d) retracts the tongue upward and backward.

(e) protrudes the tongue.

D