

Anatomy lec. 1+2 (past)

Tuesday, April 18, 2023 6:00 AM

1- Patient who lost taste from the anterior part of his tongue

- a. loss in facial nerve
- b. loss in hypoglossal nerve
- c. loss in oculomotor nerve

2- Wrong about palatine tonsils

- a. The tonsil is covered on its lateral surface by a fibrous capsule
- b. sensory from vagus nerve

3- All origins to external muscles of tongue except

- a. pterygoid process
- b. styloid process

4- Which of the following muscles is diagnostic of right hypoglossal nerve injury

- a. intrinsic muscles of the tongue
- b. genioglossus
- c. palatoglossus
- d. Styloglossus
- e. hyoglossus

5- Mark the wrong statement regarding the Mouth and Salivary Glands

- a. general sensation from anterior 2/3 of the tongue carried via lingual nerve
- b. posterior third of the tongue drain its lymph in part to jugulodigastric lymph nodes
- c. Palatoglossal arch contains a muscle supplied by the hypoglossal nerve
- d. parotid gland divided into two parts by the facial nerve
- e. submandibular duct courses between mylohyoid and hyoglossus muscles

6- Not medial to sublingual gland

- a. lingual nerve
- b. stylohyoid muscle
- c. submandibular duct

7- What is medial to the hyoglossus muscle

- a. lingual artery b. lingual nerve c. submandibular duct

8- What is medial to the hyoglossus muscle

- a. lingual artery b. lingual nerve c. submandibular duct d. submandibular ganglion

9- All pertaining to the parotid duct is true except:

- a. one finger breadth above the zygomatic arch
- b. Opens in the oral cavity at the level of the upper second molar teeth
- c. crosses over the masseter and pierces the buccinator muscle

10- Between the hyoglossus and mylohyoid, all correct except

- a. submandibular ganglia
- b. submandibular duct
- c. hypoglossal nerve
- d. deep part of submandibular gland
- e. lingual artery

11- A patient who may have lost facial nerve in injury, the wrong test is

- a. ask him to show his teeth
- b. ask him to close his eyes
- c. ask him to clench his teeth

12- All of the following are related to palatine tonsil except:

- a. Fibrous capsule
- b. Internal jugular vein
- c. Superior constrictor muscle of the pharynx
- d. Tonsillar artery
- e. External palatine vein

13- Wrong about secretomotor innervation of parotid gland?

- a. Pain Sensation through fascial nerve
- b. Nerve supply via otic ganglia

14- What nerve transmits presynaptic fibers to this ganglion (submandibular)

- a. oculomotor
- b. hypoglossal
- c. facial
- d. vagus

15- Which one of the following nerves is sensory and secretomotor to the parotid gland:

- a. Lesser petrosal nerve
- b. Glossopharyngeal nerve.
- c. Facial nerve.
- d. Greater petrosal nerve.
- e. Auriculotemporal nerve.

16- One of the following muscles is forming the palatine aponeurosis:

- a. Levator veli palatini muscle.
- b. Tensor veli palatini muscle.
- c. Musculus uvula.
- d. Palato-pharyngeus.
- e. Glosso-pharyngeus.

17- Not in the parotid bed

- a. medial pterygoid
- b. sternocleidomastoid
- c. ramus of mandible

18- Which one of the following blood vessels usually causes post operative bleeding after tonsillectomy:

- a. External palatine vein.
- b. Tonsillar branch of facial artery.
- c. Tonsillar branch of lingual artery.
- d. Tonsillar vein.
- e. Pharyngeal plexus of vein.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1- a | 6- b | 11- c | 16- b |
| 2- b | 7- a | 12- b | 17- a |
| 3- a | 8- a | 13- a | 18- a |
| 4- b | 9- a | 14- c | |
| 5- c | 10- e | 15- e | |

Anatomy lec.3+4 (past)

Thursday, April 20, 2023 10:21 PM

1- The palatine tonsil all the following statement are correct EXCEPT:

- It lies in the tonsillar sinus between two folds of mucosa
- Has sensory innervation from the lesser palatine nerve
- Has lymphatic drainage to the jugulodigastric lymph nodes
- The source of bleeding after tonsillectomy is usually the arterial blood supply
- Receives blood supply from the facial artery

2-Wrong about pharynx

- all muscles are innervated by pharyngeal plexus except stylopharyngeus that receives it from the vagus nerve
- The pharyngeal recess is a depression in the pharyngeal wall behind the tubal elevation

3- About swallowing, all true except

- composed of voluntary and involuntary phases.
- primary peristalsis is initiated at the pharynx
- secondary peristalsis is initiated in the esophagus by remnant of food in the esophagus.
- preceded by relaxation wave to open the lower esophageal sphincter.
- closure of epiglottis is voluntary

4-Which one of the following structures is found between the superior and middle constrictor muscles of the pharynx?

- stylopharyngeus muscle
- internal laryngeal muscle

5-All of the following innervate the pharynx except

- external laryngeal
- internal laryngeal
- glossopharyngeal nerve

6-About innervation of the pharynx, choose the wrong statement

- Sensory innervations to the oropharynx is by vagus nerve
- Sensory innervations to the laryngopharynx is by nerve passes between middle and inferior constrictor muscle
- All the muscles innervated by pharyngeal plexus except one
- The stylopharyngeus innervated by the glossopharyngeal nerve
- Sensory innervation to the nasopharynx is by maxillary nerve

7-All of the following are related to palatine tonsil except:

- Fibrous capsule
- Internal jugular vein
- Superior constrictor muscle of the pharynx
- Tonsillar artery
- External palatine vein

8-Select the wrong statement concerning the Pharynx and Esophagus

- pharynx extends from base of skull to lower border of cricoid cartilage
- pharynx supplied mainly by the ascending pharyngeal artery
- abdominal esophagus drains its venous blood into inferior vena cava
- thoracic esophagus pass through superior and posterior mediastinum
- piriform fossa in oropharynx is the common site of foreign body impaction

9- An injury to the ilio-inguinal nerve , might be associated with one of these types of hernia :

- direct hernia
- indirect hernia
- lumber hernia
- internal hernia
- incisional hernia

10- Wrong about indirect hernia

- sac from superficial inguinal ring will be below and lateral to pubic tubercle
- It is 20 times more common in young males than females

11- Wrong about spermatic cord

- inner spermatic fascia is form internal oblique
- External Spermatic fascia is derived from the external oblique aponeurosis

12- Wrong about direct hernia:

- bulges from superficial inguinal ring
- medial to inferior epigastric artery

13- What is the type of hernia that exits form this triangle (inguinal triangle)

- indirect inguinal hernia
- direct inguinal hernia
- hiatal hernia

14- All of the following concerning the direct inguinal hernia are true except:

- the hernia sac lies lateral to inferior epigastric artery
- usually bilateral

15- Direct inguinal hernia, all correct except:

- hernial sac lies medial to the inferior epigastric artery
- common in the old
- usually bilateral
- the hernial sac never reaches the scrotum
- in superficial inguinal ring test, you feel impulse on the tip of your index

16- During surgery for the inguinal hernia in a 24 years Old male patient, choose the wrong statement

- division of the ilioinguinal nerve will cause direct inguinal hernia
- division of the genital branch of the genitofemoral nerve will cause loss of cremasteric reflex
- the artery to vas deferens is part of the spermatic cord
- in indirect hernia, the deep inguinal ring is reinforced by conjoint tendon
- to get access to the canal, the external oblique aponeurosis should be divided

17- About indirect inguinal hernia , which is wrong :

- Commonly unilateral
- Common in young
- Hernial sac is found lateral to inferior epigastric artery
- Caused by injury to ilioinguinal nerve

18- Which match is wrong regarding the anterior abdominal wall?

- internal spermatic fascia from fascia transversalis
- indirect inguinal hernia located medial to inferior epigastric vessels

- D
- A
- E
- A
- A
- A
- B
- E
- A
- A
- A
- A
- B
- A
- E
- D
- D
- B