

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



MID | Lecture 5-12

وَإِن تَتَوَلَّوْا يَسْتَبَدِلْ قَوْمًا غَيْرَكُمْ ثُمَّ لَا يَكُونُوا أَمْثَلَكُمْ

اللهم استعملنا ولا تستبدلنا
إني لما أنزلت إلي من خير فقير

Past papers

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RAMADAN MUBARAK

ANATOMY





Past papers

Q1: One of the following is incorrect about the infratemporal fossa?

- A. Communicates with the middle cranial fossa through foramen ovale and rotundum
- B. Medial and lateral pterygoid muscles are inside the middle cranial fossa
- C. It is bounded laterally by the ramus of the mandible and the masseter muscle
- D. It contains branches of the mandibular nerve and the maxillary artery
- E. It communicates with the pterygopalatine fossa through the pterygomaxillary fissure.

Ans:A

Q2: Which of the followings is NOT considered a content of infratemporal fossa:

A. Otic ganglion

- B. Chorda tympani
- C. Greater petrosal nerve
- D. Pterygoid venous plexus
- E. Pterygoid muscles

Ans:C

Q3: The carotid sheath and its contents may be safely retracted as a unit during surgical procedures of the neck. The contents of the carotid sheath include all of the following structures EXCEPT:

- A. External carotid artery
- B. Internal jugular vein
- C. ECA

Q4: Which of the following muscle depresses and protrudes the mandible:

- A. Temporalis
- B. Buccinator
- C. Lateral pterygoid
- D. Medial pterygoid
- E. Masseter

Ans:C

Q5: All are correct about muscles of mastication except:

- A. Fibers of medial pterygoid muscle are oriented almost horizontally
- B. Temporalis muscle helps in retraction of the mandible
- C. Masseter muscle contributes to the elevation of the mandible
- D. Lateral pterygoid muscle assists in opening the mouth
- E. All muscles of mastication are supplied by branches of the mandibular nerve.

Ans:A

Q6: The roof of the infratemporal fossa is formed by:

- A. The greater wing of sphenoid bone
- B. The lateral pterygoid plate
- C. The posterior surface of the maxilla
- D. The zygomatic arch
- E. The temporal bone.

Ans:A

Q7: What is the function of the temporalis muscle:

- A. Elevates and protrudes the mandible
- B. Elevates and retracts the mandible
- C. Depresses and protrudes mandible
- D. Depresses and retracts mandible

Ans:B

Q8: 11. One of the following regarding the infratemporal fossa is true?

- A) Maxillary nerve is content of the infratemporal fossa.
- B) The anterior border of infratemporal fossa is formed by the posterior border maxilla.
- C) The roof formed by the temporalis muscle.
- D) The otic ganglia is one of the infratemporal fossa content.
- E) B+D

Ans:E

Q9: Choose the mismatched pair of the following:

A. Olfactory nerve – cribriform plate

B. Mandibular nerve – foramen spinosum

C. Maxillary nerve – foramen rotundum D. Internal carotid artery – carotid canal

E. Ophthalmic artery – optic canal

Ans:B

Q₁₀: one of the following is supplied by two cranial nerves:

A. Stylohyoid muscle.

B. Digastric muscle.

C. Mylohyoid muscle.

D. Geniohyoid muscle.

Ans:B

Q₁₁: One of the following is mismatched:

- A. Scalenus anterior: anterior rami of cervical nerves.
- B. Sternocleidomastoid muscle: First rib.
- C. Thyrohyoid muscle: C1
- D. Sternohyoid muscle: depresses hyoid bone .

Ans:B

Q₁₂: A patient from birth has his right ear bent toward his right shoulder and his face is turned to the left which muscle is injured?

A. Right scalene

B. Left sternocleidomastoid

C. Right sternocleidomastoid

Ans:C

Q₁₃: One of the following is branch from the anterior trunk of mandibular nerve ?

A) Lingual nerve.

B) Buccal nerve.

C) Inferior alveolar.

D) Medial pterygoid nerve.

E) Auriculotemporal nerve.

Ans:B

Q₁₄: General sensation of the anterior 2/3 of the tongue is carried by ?

A) Glossopharyngeal nerve.

B) Hypoglossal nerve.

C) Chorda tympani nerve.

D) Lingual nerve.

E) C1.

Ans:D

Q₁₅: All the following muscles are supplied by ansa cervicalis EXCEPT:

A. Sternohyoid

B. Sternothyroid

C. Superior belly of omohyoid

D. Inferior belly of omohyoid

E. Thyrohyoid

Ans:E

Q₁₆: The posterior belly of digastric is supplied by:

A. Glossopharyngeal

B. Vagus

C. Mandibular

D. Facial

E. Maxillary

Ans:D

Q₁₇: The following structures are contents of the carotid sheath Except:

A. Common carotid artery

B. Internal carotid artery

C. Sympathetic trunk

D. Vagus nerve

E. Internal jugular vein

Ans:C

Q₁₈: The muscle supplies by C1:

A. Geniohyoid

B. Mylohyoid

C. Thyrohyoid

D. Stylohyoid

E. A+C

Ans:E

Q₁₉: incorrect about Chorda tympani:

- A. Carries postganglionic parasympathetic fibers to salivary gland.
- B. It arises from the facial nerve just above the stylomastoid foramen.
- C. It leaves the middle ear through the petrotympanic fissure and enters the infratemporal fossa, where it joins the lingual nerve.
- D. Carries Taste fibers From the anterior two thirds of the tongue.

Ans:A

Q₂₀: Regarding the dural venous sinuses, which of the following pairs is matched **INCORRECTLY**:::

- A) Sigmoid sinus: jugular foramen
- B) Superior sagittal sinus: superior cerebral veins
- C) Transverse sinus: occipital bone
- D) Straight sinus: free border of falx cerebelli
- E) Cavernous sinus: pituitary gland

Ans:D

Q₂₁: The following veins and/or dural venous sinuses drain directly from or to cavernous sinus EXCEPT:

- A) Superior petrosal sinus
- B) Ophthalmic veins
- C) Inferior sagittal sinus
- D) Inferior petrosal sinus
- E) Pterygoid plexus of veins

Ans:C

Q22: Falx cerebri, choose the WRONG statement: :

- A) Is attached anteriorly to crista galli and frontal crest
- B) It limits the rotatory movements of the brain within the skull
- C) Is supplied by the maxillary division of trigeminal nerve
- D) Is formed by the meningeal layer of the dura
- E) The inferior sagittal sinus runs in its lower concave free margin

Ans:C

Q₂₃: Which of the following doesn't drain directly to cavernous sinus:

- A) Superior ophthalmic vein
- B) Superior petrosal sinus
- C) Inferior petrosal sinus
- D) Superior sagittal sinus

Ans:D

Q₂₄: Mismatched pair:

- A) Sphenoid bone / Cavernous sinus
- B) Inferior part of petrous bone / Inferior petrosal sinus
- C) Superior part of petrous bone / Superior petrosal sinus
- D) Ethmoid bone / Transverse sinus

Ans:D

Q25: Thrombosis in the cavernous sinus affects all of these nerves except:

- A) Abducent
- B. Trochlear
- C. Ophthalmic
- D. Maxillary
- E. Mandibular

Ans:E

Q₂₆: The tentorium cerebelli is attached to all of the following except:

- A) Anterior clinoid process
- B. Posterior clinoid process
- C. Petrous part of the temporal bone
- D. Internal occipital crest

Ans:D

Q₂₇: All of the following are true surfaces of attach for flax cerebi except:

- A) Crista galli
- B. Cribriform plate
- C. Internal occipital protuberance
- D. Anterior clinoid processes

Ans:D

Q₂₈: The anterior border of tentorium cerebelli is attached to:

- A) Anterior clinoid process.
- B) Posterior clinoid process.
- C) Petros temporal bone.
- D) Free and not attached.
- E) Attached with falx cerebri.

Ans:A

All of the following pass through the cavernous sinus except:

ANSWER:mandibular branch of trigeminal nerve

Which of the following depresses mandible or elevates hyoid bone:

ANSWER: Posterior belly of digastric

True about the muscles of the neck:

Branches of the mandibular nerve supply two suprahyoid muscles

Which of the following nerve contains postganglionic parasympathetic fibers:

Answer: auriculotemporal nerve



Test bank

Q1: The Dopamine scientific team is the best team in:

A) 1

Ans:

الأحمد لله

For any feedback, scan the code or click on it.



Corrections from previous versions:

Versions	Slide # and Place of Error	Before Correction	After Correction
V0 → V1			
V1 → V2			