

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



## MID | Lecture 1-4

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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ANATOMY



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**Past papers**

Q1: Orbicularis Occuli, choose the **WRONG** statement:

- A. Lies in the superficial fascia
- B. The orbital part closes the eye gently
- C. Has a lacrimal part that aids in the flow of tears
- D. It surrounds completely each orbital orifice and extends into each eyelid
- E. Is innervated by the Facial Nerve

Ans: B

Q2: All the followings are branches of external carotid artery EXCEPT:

- A. Posterior auricular artery
- B. Superficial temporal artery
- C. Facial artery
- D. Supraorbital artery
- E. occipital artery

Ans: D

Q3: In the emergency department you were at your rotation, a man came and testing showed that there is pulling in his face to the right, this mean he has an injury in:

- A. Ophthalmic nerve
- B. Right facial nerve
- C. Left facial nerve
- D. Mandibular branch of trigeminal nerve

Ans: C

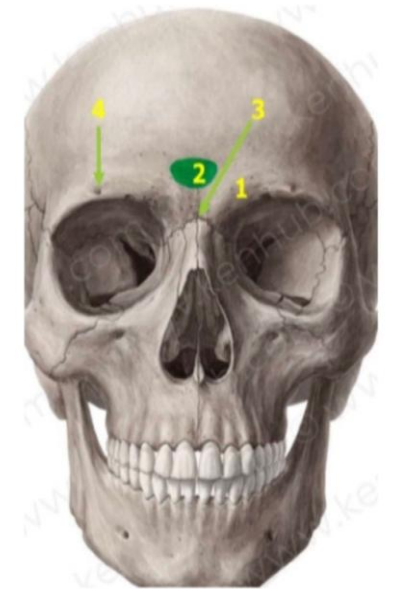
Q4: Which of the following is true regarding the SCALP:

- A. The area around the eye is supplied by branches of external carotid artery
- B. Supraorbital and Supratrochlear veins drain directly into the ophthalmic vein
- C. The area behind the auricle is supplied by lesser occipital nerve, a branch from dorsal root of C2.
- D. None of the above

Ans: D (ventral not dorsal)

Q5 : Which nerve pass through fourth structure:

- A) Glossopharyngeal nerve
- B) Facial nerve
- C) Supraorbital nerve
- D) Zygomaticotemporal nerve
- E) Buccal nerve



Ans: C

Q6: Which of the following is wrong about buccinator muscle:

- A. It arises from the maxilla ,mandible, and pterygomandibular ligament
- B. The central fibers decussate at the angle of the mouth
- C. It is pierced by the parotid duct
- D. It is supplied by buccal branch of the mandibular nerve

Ans:D



Q7: Which of the following is false about scalp:

- A. Injuries in the 2nd layer cause profuse bleeding
- B. 2nd layer is called the dangerous layer of the scalp
- C. Skin, subcutaneous tissue and aponeurosis move as a single layer
- D. Gaps form when there's a cut in aponeurosis

Why is D correct? [not required]

The epicranial aponeurosis is tightly stretched between the frontalis and occipitalis muscles. If cut transversely, the muscle tension pulls the edges apart, leading to gaping wounds that require suturing.

Ans:B

Q8: All of the following innervation the upper eyelid except:

- A. infraorbital
- B. infratrochlear
- C. supratrochlear
- D. supraorbital

Ans:A

Q9: The cutaneous nerve supply of the face, choose the **WRONG** statement:

- A) The infraorbital nerve is a continuation of the maxillary nerve
- B) Motor branches of trigeminal nerve emerge from the parotid gland
- C) The supratrochlear and supraorbital nerves supply forehead and scalp
- D) Auriculotemporal nerve is a branch of the mandibular nerve
- E) Lacrimal nerve supplies the skin and conjunctiva on the lateral part of the upper eyelid.

Ans:B

Q10: Intracranial Lesions of facial nerve result in:

- A. Paralysis of facial expression muscles, loss of taste sensation, reduced salivation and lacrimation.
- B. Paralysis of facial expression muscles only.
- C. Paralysis of facial expression muscles and loss of taste sensation only.
- D. Paralysis of facial expression muscles, loss of taste sensation and reduced salivation only.

Ans: A

Q11: Which statement is CORRECT:

- A). Facial artery passes deep to the submandibular gland
- B). The Facial artery branches inside the parotid gland
- C). The internal carotid artery passes through foramen lacerum
- D). Jugular foramen is located between the sphenoid bone and petrous part of temporal bone
- E). The optic canal has 2 cranial nerves passing through it

Ans: A

Q12: Paralysis of the green highlighted muscle would most probably result in:

- A. Inability to rotate the eyeballs laterally
- B. Inability to elevate the upper eyelids
- C. Inability to close the eyes
- D. Inability to elevate the eyebrows



Ans: D

Q13: patient can't close his eyes tightly. What is the affected nerve:

- A) Oculomotor nerve
- B) Facial nerve
- C) Ophthalmic nerve
- D) B+C

Ans: B

Q14: 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. Has no motor fibers.
- D. Carries Taste fibers From the anterior two thirds of the tongue.
- E. Has nerve fibers for submandibular and sublingual glands.

Ans: A



Q15: one of the following is supplied by two cranial nerves:

- A. Stylohyoid muscle.
- B. Digastric muscle.
- C. Mylohyoid muscle.
- D. Geniohyoid muscle.

Ans: B

Q16: Choose the wrong statement

Answer: Bleeding in the space under the occipitofrontalis muscle doesn't go anteriorly

Ans:

Q17: A patient lost sensation over angle of mandible, the affected nerve could be:

- A. Ophthalmic
- B. Auriculotemporal
- C. Mandibular
- D. Great auricular
- E. Zygomaticofacial

Ans:D

Q18: One of the following is wrong:

- A) Answer: lacrimal gland receives parasympathetic stimulation from oculomotor nerve.

Ans:

Not required

Q19: Which of the following is true regarding scalp:

- A. If the cuts superficial to the aponeurosis it will not **gape**
- B. The skin and connective tissue move on the aponeurosis
- C. The subcutaneous tissue is the most dangerous area of the scalp
- D. It is easy to stop the bleeding of a scalp wound

Ans: A

Q10: Scalp, choose the CORRECT statement:

Not required

- A) It's wounds do not bleed easily
- B) The large blood vessels of the scalp run in the subaponeurotic loose areolar tissue
- C) Its skin and superficial fascia move on the aponeurosis
- D) Its veins communicate directly with the cavernous sinus
- E) Its wounds do not **gape** if superficial to aponeurosis

Ans:E



**Test bank**

Q1: Which of the following isn't correct regarding the layers of the scalp?

- a) The scalp consists of five layers.
- b) The epicranial aponeurosis (third layer) is a flat tendon
- c) The loose areolar tissue is the safest layer of the scalp
- d) The skin of the scalp is thick and contains sebaceous glands
- e) The pericranium is loosely attached to the skull bones.

Ans:c



Q2: Which of the following isn't correct about the epicranial aponeurosis?

- a) It is a strong fibrous layer connecting the occipitofrontalis muscle
- b) It is firmly attached to the skin and connective tissue
- c) It allows free movement of the skin over the scalp
- d) It is continuous laterally with the temporal fascia
- e) It is attached anteriorly to the frontal bellies of the occipitofrontalis.

Ans:C

Q3: Which of the following isn't correct about scalp wounds?

- a) They tend to bleed profusely due to fibrous septa preventing vessel contraction
- b) Bleeding can be controlled by a tourniquet encircling the head above the ears.
- c) The pericranium is responsible for preventing excessive bleeding.
- d) Deep wounds involving the aponeurosis can cause gaping due to muscle tension
- e) The scalp has a rich blood supply from both the external and internal carotid arteries.

Ans:C

Q4: Which of the following isn't correct regarding the occipitofrontalis muscle

- a) It consists of frontal and occipital bellies
- b) The frontal belly is attached to the skin of the eyebrows
- c) The occipital belly arises from the lateral 2/3 of the highest nuchal line
- d) The muscle is innervated by the mandibular branch of the trigeminal nerve
- e) Its action includes raising the eyebrows and producing transverse forehead wrinkles.

Ans:D

Q5: Which of the following isn't correct about the danger area of the scalp?

- a) The loose areolar tissue layer allows the spread of infection
- b) Emissary veins in this layer can transmit infections to inside the skull (intracranial cavity)
- c) Hemorrhage in this layer can lead to a black eye
- d) The pericranium is the primary layer responsible for preventing infection spread.
- e) The emissary veins are valveless, allowing bidirectional blood flow.

Ans:D

Q6: Which of the following isn't correct regarding the layers of the face?

- a) The skin is highly vascular, bleeds profusely, and heals quickly
- b) Facial muscles are located within the superficial fascia.
- c) The deep fascia covers the entire face to provide support
- d) There is a minimal amount of fat in the superficial fascia
- e) The skin is elastic to accommodate the insertions of facial muscles responsible for expressions.

Ans:C

Q7: Which of the following isn't correct about facial muscles?

- a) Most facial muscles originate from bones and insert into the skin
- b) Facial muscles are innervated by the facial nerve (7th cranial nerve).
- c) Facial muscles act as sphincters and dilators around the facial openings
- d) Facial muscles are innervated by the trigeminal nerve (5th cranial nerve)
- e) The buccinator muscle helps in chewing by pressing the cheeks against the teeth.

Ans:D

Q8: Which of the following isn't correct regarding the sensory nerve supply of the face?

- a) The trigeminal nerve (CN V) provides sensory innervation to the face
- b) The trigeminal nerve has three divisions: ophthalmic (V<sub>1</sub>), maxillary (V<sub>2</sub>), and mandibular (V<sub>3</sub>)
- c) The maxillary division (V<sub>2</sub>) supplies the upper lip, lower eyelid, and side (ala) of the nose
- d) The mandibular division (V<sub>3</sub>) provides only motor innervation to the face
- e) The ophthalmic division (V<sub>1</sub>) supplies the forehead, upper eyelid skin and conjunctiva and the dorsum of the nose.

Ans: d

Q9: Which of the following isn't correct about the motor nerve supply of the face?

- A) The facial nerve (CN VII) innervates the muscles of facial expression.
- B) The facial nerve exits the skull through the stylomastoid foramen.
- C) The facial nerve divides into five main branches within the parotid gland.
- D) The maxillary nerve (V<sub>2</sub>) innervates the muscles of the upper lip.
- E) The temporal branch of the facial nerve innervates the upper part of the orbicularis oculi muscle.

Ans:D



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			