



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



ANATOMY

MID | Lecture 1-6

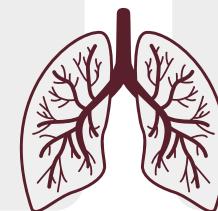
Past Paper

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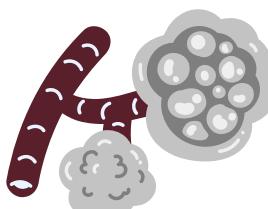
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﴿وَلَقَدْ نَعْلَمُ أَنَّكَ يَضيقُ صَدْرُكَ بِمَا يَقُولُونَ ﴾١٧ فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَكُنْ مِّنَ السَّاجِدِينَ ﴾

سبحان الله وبحمده، سبحان الله العظيم



Lecture 1

قال رسول الله صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم

مَنْ قَرَأَ آيَةً الْكُرْسِيِّ دُبَرَ كُلَّ
صَلَاةٍ مَكْتُوبَةٍ، لَمْ يَمْنَعْهُ مِنْ
دُخُولِ الْجَنَّةِ إِلَّا أَنْ يَمُوتَ.

صحّه الألباني (صحيح الجامع)

أي: من قرأ آية الكرسي بعد انتهاء كل صلاة فريضة والتسليم منها، لم يمنعه من دخول الجنة إلا أن يموت "يعني الموت حاجز بينه وبين دخول الجنة، فإذا تحقق وانقضى حصلت الجنة.

Q1: After suffering from sinusitis, an oral fistula is formed with :

- A. Maxillary sinuses
- B. Frontal sinuses
- C. Ethmoidal sinuses
- D. Sphenoidal sinuses

Answer: A

Q2: One of the following paranasal sinuses does not drain into the middle meatus

- A. Maxillary sinus
- B. Frontal sinus
- C. Anterior ethmoidal sinus
- D. Posterior ethmoidal sinus

Answer: D

Q3: Which of the following statements about the maxillary sinus is incorrect?

- A. It is related superiorly to the orbit
- B. It is related medially to the nasal cavity
- C. It is laterally related to the pituitary gland
- D. It is related posteriorly to the infratemporal fossa

Answer: C

Q4: What is the cause of epistaxis?

- A. A branch of ophthalmic artery
- B. A branch of internal carotid artery
- C. A branch of facial artery

Q5: wrong about nose:

- A. Maxillary sinuses are mainly innervated by infraorbital nerve
- B. The lateral wall is mainly innervated by long sphenopalatine nerve
- C. Ethmoidal sinuses is mainly innervated by anterior and posterior ethmoidal branches

Q6: paranasal sinuses are supplied by all of the following except:

- A. Anterior ethmoidal branches
- B. Posterior ethmoidal branches
- C. Infraorbital nerve
- D. Inferior alveolar nerve

Answer: D

Q7: wrong about The lateral wall of the nose:

- A. Blood supply comes from branches of both the internal and external carotid artery
- B. Innervation through the ophthalmic and maxillary nerves
- C. Venous drainage mainly to the cavernous sinus through a large emissary vein
- D. Lymphatic drainage through the submandibular lymph nodes and retropharyngeal (upper deep cervical) lymph nodes
- E. All sinuses drain in the middle meatus or infundibulum except the sphenoidal and post ethmoidal sinuses

Q8: All of the following regarding the maxillary air sinuses are correct EXCEPT:

- A. They open into the middle meatus of the nasal cavity
- B. Located posteriorly to the pterygopalatine fossa
- C. Innervated by branches of the maxillary nerve
- D. Extraction of an upper molar tooth can result in formation of a fistula
- E. Has a bad drainage especially in chronic sinusitis

Q9: one of the paranasal sinuses is supplied by the superior alveolar nerve:

- A. Maxillary sinuses
- B. Frontal sinuses
- C. Ethmoidal sinuses
- D. Sphenoidal sinuses

Answer: A

Q10: Not associated with the lateral wall of nasal cavity:

- A. Medial surfaces of the lacrimal bones and maxilla
- B. Medial plate of pterygoid process
- C. horizontal part of palatine bone
- D. Inferior concha

Answer: C

Q11: Nose bleeding (epistaxis in the Kiesselbach's area) happens because of rupture of:

- A. Anterior Ethmoidal artery
- B. Nasopalatine artery (Long sphenopalatine)
- C. Posterior Ethmoidal artery
- D. Greater palatine artery

Answer: B

Q12: Main artery in Kiesselbach's area:

- A. Anterior Ethmoidal artery
- B. Posterior Ethmoidal artery
- C. superior labial of facial artery
- D. Greater palatine artery

Answer: C

Q13: Wrong about sphenoid air sinus:

- A. The sphenoid sinuses are located within the body of the sphenoid bone.
- B. Tumors of the pituitary may invade the sphenoid sinuses
- C. drains into superior meatus

Q14: Wrong about bone support lateral nasal wall:

- A. Ethmoid
- B. Lacrimal
- C. Maxilla
- D. Lateral pterygoid plate of sphenoid

Answer: D

Q15: Which of the following is site of drainage of frontal sinus?

- A) Bulla ethmoidalis of middle meatus
- B) Superior meatus
- C) Inferior meatus
- D) Infundibulum of middle meatus
- E) Hiatus semilunaris of middle meatus

Answer: D

Lecture 2

Q16: The post ganglionic parasympathetic innervation to lacrimal gland is through:

- A. Greater palatine nerve
- B. Zygomatico-temporal nerve
- C. Long sphenopalatine nerve

Answer: B

Q17: Greater palatine artery is a branch of:

- A. Maxillary artery in pterygopalatine fossa
- B. Anterior ethmoidal artery
- C. Facial artery
- D. Maxillary artery in lateral nasal wall

Answer: A

Q18: Which of the following arteries crossing the sphenopalatine foramen to supply the lateral wall of the nose?

- A. Greater palatine A
- B. Long sphenopalatine A.
- C. Short sphenopalatine A.
- D. Lesser palatine A.
- E. Superior labial A.

Answer: C

Q19: Not from the branches of third part of maxillary artery:

- A. Pharyngeal branch
- B. Infraorbital artery
- C. Buccal artery.
- D. Sphenopalatine artery

Answer: C

Q20: Regarding pterygopalatine fossa; Maxillary artery and nerve passing in different directions through

- A. pterygomaxillary fissure
- B. Infratemporal fossa
- C. middle cranial fossa
- D. Infraorbital canal

Q21: The pterygopalatine ganglion, all the following statements are correct except:

- A. It receives postganglionic sympathetic fibers through the lesser petrosal nerve.
- B. The postganglionic parasympathetic fibers reach the lacrimal gland through the zygomaticotemporal nerve
- C. It is parasympathetic ganglion lies between the sphenoid and palatine bones.
- D. It receives sensory nerves from the maxillary nerve.

Q22: All of the following regarding the pterygopalatine fossa are correct EXCEPT:

- A. The maxillary artery enters it through the pterygomaxillary fissure
- B. The maxillary nerve enters it through foramen rotundum
- C. The parasympathetic ganglia receive preganglionic parasympathetic nerve fibers from the facial nerve
- D. The parasympathetic ganglia receive postganglionic sympathetic nerve fibers through the lesser petrosal nerve
- E. It communicates with the oral cavity below through the palatine canal

Q23: Wrong about pterygopalatine ganglion

- A. it receives preganglionic sympathetic through deep petrosal nerve
- B. it located between sphenoid and palatine bones
- C. Postganglionic parasympathetic fibers distribute to the lacrimal gland
- D. Preganglionic parasympathetic fibers reach it via the greater petrosal nerve (through the nerve of the pterygoid canal)

Q24: Wrong about pterygopalatine ganglion:

- A. Is parasympathetic and receives preganglionic fibers from the trigeminal nerve
- B. Receives postganglionic sympathetic from carotid plexus
- C. Send pharyngeal nerve through palatovaginal canal to supply glands in the mucosa of nasopharynx

Q25: Which of the following isn't found in pterygopalatine fossa

- A. Maxillary nerve
- B. Pterygopalatine ganglia
- C. Sphenopalatine nerve
- D. First part of the maxillary artery

Answer: D

Q26: The nerve to the pterygoid canal is formed by the union of:

- A. Lesser petrosal nerve and deep petrosal nerve
- B. Greater petrosal nerve and deep petrosal nerve
- C. Facial nerve and glossopharyngeal nerve
- D. Maxillary nerve and mandibular nerve

Q27: A patient comes to the ER after a car accident with damaged middle cranial fossa, which nerves of the following are damaged in the pterygoid canal?

- A. Greater and lesser petrosal
- B. Greater and deep petrosal
- C. Preganglionic sympathetic and parasympathetic
- D. Postganglionic sympathetic and parasympathetic

Q28: Which of the following connects the pterygopalatine fossa with nasopharynx

- A. Foramen rotundum
- B. Sphenopalatine foramen
- C. Palatovaginal canal
- D. Inferior orbital fissure

Answer: C

Q29: Wrong about pterygopalatine ganglion:

- A. Parasympathetic postganglionic fibers go to the lacrimal glands through orbital nerves
- B. Sympathetic fibers pass through the ganglion without synapsing.
- C. It receives preganglionic parasympathetic fibers from the greater petrosal nerve

Q30: Which of the following is not found in the pterygopalatine fossa

- A. Pterygopalatine ganglion
- B. Nerve of the pterygoid canal
- C. Maxillary nerve (V2)
- D. Terminal branches of the maxillary artery
- E. Maxillary vein

Answer: E

Q33: About arytenoid cartilages, all are true except:

- A. It has a facet that articulates with the inferior horn of thyroid cartilage
- B. Pyramidal shape and has 3 surfaces
- C. Attach to corniculate cartilage at its apex

Answer: A

Q34: All of the following regarding the quadrangular membrane are correct EXCEPT:

- A. Its upper free margin thickens to form the aryepiglottic folds
- B. It's an intrinsic membrane
- C. Is innervated by the recurrent laryngeal nerve
- D. Its lower free margin thickens to form the false vocal cords
- E. Attaches posteriorly to the arytenoid cartilage

Q35: Which of the following passes through the opening in thyrohyoid membrane:

- A. Inferior laryngeal artery
- B. External laryngeal nerve
- C. Internal laryngeal nerve
- D. Superior thyroid artery

Answer: C

Lecture 3

Q36: Vocal ligament formed by:

- A. Cricoarytenoid ligament
- B. Quadrangular membrane
- C. Conus elasticus
- D. Thyrohyoid membrane

Answer: C

Q37: Which of the following is wrong?

- A. The internal laryngeal nerve arises as a branch of the superior laryngeal nerve from the vagus nerve.
- B. Sensory innervation of the cricoid mucosa is provided by the internal laryngeal nerve.
- C. The cricothyroid muscle receives its motor supply from the external branch of the superior laryngeal nerve.
- D. All intrinsic laryngeal muscles, except the cricothyroid, are innervated by the recurrent laryngeal nerve.

Q38: wrong about true vocal cords:

- A. They contain the vocal ligament and vocalis muscle.
- B. They are covered by stratified squamous epithelium.
- C. They are involved in phonation.
- D. They are thickening of the lower free border of the quadrangular membrane.
- E. They form the medial boundaries of the rima glottidis.

Q39: When inserting a needle into the cricothyroid membrane it will be positioned in the

- A. Supraglottic cavity
- B. Glottic cavity
- C. Infraglottic cavity
- D. Vestibular cavity
- E. Laryngeal ventricle

Lecture 4

Q40: The most dangerous type of recurrent laryngeal nerve injury:

- A)bilateral complete section
- B)unilateral complete section
- C)unilateral partial
- D)Bilateral partial.

Answer:d

Q41: All of the following are correct about the larynx except:

- A. The nerves and vessels enter the larynx at the lower border of the middle constrictor muscle of the pharynx
- B. It is supplied by superior and inferior laryngeal arteries
- C. Injury to the recurrent laryngeal nerve follows ligation of the superior thyroid artery
- D. b+c

Q42 In recurrent laryngeal nerve injury, which muscle narrows the Rima glottidis:

- A) Thyroarytenoid
- B) Transverse arytenoid
- C) Posterior cricoarytenoid
- D) Cricothyroid

Q43 In which site is tracheostomy not performed:

- A. Thyrohyoid membrane.
- B. Cricothyroid membrane.
- C. Cricotracheal membrane.
- D. Between 1st and 2nd tracheal rings.
- E. Above the sternal notch.

Answer:A

Q44: which type of recurrent laryngeal nerve injuries requires emergent tracheostomy:

- A) Unilateral complete injury
- B) Unilateral Partial injury
- C) Bilateral partial injury
- D) Both Complete and partial unilateral injury
- E) Bilateral complete injury

Q45: Vagus nerve proximal to recurrent laryngeal nerve is injured, which of the following is most likely to happen?

- A. Bronchoconstriction
- B. Decrease heart rate
- C. Dilatation of the bronchial lumen
- D. Constriction of coronary arteries

Lecture 5

Q46: Which of the following is not longer than its counterpart?

- A) Left pulmonary artery
- B) Left recurrent laryngeal nerve
- C) Right intercostal arteries
- D) Left brachiocephalic vein
- E) Left main bronchus

Q47: which of the following about trachea is not correct?

- A. The left recurrent laryngeal and esophagus are posterior to it.
- B. The arch of the aorta and the isthmus of thyroid gland are anterior to it
- C. Goes up during inspiration
- d) all are correct

Q48: 42-year-old patient has a tumor superior to the hilum of the left lung, which of the following is most affected:

- A. Arch of aorta
- B. Superior vena cava
- C. Azygos vein
- D. Left brachiocephalic vein
- E. descending aorta

Q49: A woman was diagnosed with lung cancer in the left lung, which structure of the following is present in the affected lung:

- A)Lingula
- B) horizontal fissure
- C) azygos arch
- D)middle lobe
- E) subclavian arrtery

Answer:a

Q50: A tumor obstructing the hyparterial bronchus is expected to affect which of the following:

- a- Right middle secondary bronchus.
- b- Right basal secondary bronchus.
- c- Right superior bronchus.
- d- Left superior.
- e- Left inferior.

Q51: A stab wound in which point is not expected to cause pneumothorax:

- a- 9th intercostal space in midclavicular line.
- b- 9th intercostal space in midaxillary line.
- c- 9th intercostal space in scapular line.
- d)all are incorrect

Q52: Which statement is false about the suprapleural membrane:

- a- Resists changes in intrathoracic pressure.
- b- If damaged, elevates during inspiration.
- c- A stab in it would cause pneumothorax.
- d)a+b

Q53 The trachea in the superior mediastinum has direct relation with all of the following except:

- A) Right recurrent laryngeal nerve
- B) Arch of the aorta
- C) Esophagus
- D) Right vagus nerve
- E) Left recurrent laryngeal nerve

Q54: Person in an erect position and a foreign object got into his respiratory tract which the following false :

- A) More likely to enter right lung
- B) Right main bronchus is wider
- C) Gravity affects its descent
- d) Vertical orientation favors right side
- E) it will go to right lung- apicobasal segments

Lecture 6

Q55: which of the following is wrong about the left parietal pleura?

- A. the anterior border is close to the Medline
- B. the anterior border is about half of one inch from the Medline in the 4th- 6th rib
- C. the base is at 10th vertebra at posterior scapular line
- D. it has part of the lingula
- E. all are correct

Q56: A man has a pneumothorax, in midaxillary...
Where to place the needle?

- A. between rib 6 and 8
- B. between rib 8 and 10
- C. between rib 9 and 11
- D. 2 or more are correct
- E. all are incorrect

Q57: The definitive (**potential**) pleural cavity is formed by:

- a- Somatopleuric mesenchyme.
- b- Incorporation from pericardial pleura.
- c- Incorporation from peritoneal pleura.
- d- Splanchnopleuric mesenchyme.

Q58: one of the following statements about pleural innervation is incorrect:

- A) Mediastinal pleura by phrenic nerve
- B) Diaphragmatic pleura by phrenic nerve
- C) Costal pleura by intercostal nerves
- D) Cervical pleura by cervical nerves
- E) Visceral pleura by autonomic innervation

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Corrections from previous versions:

Versions	Slide # and Place of Error	Before Correction	After Correction
$v0 \rightarrow v1$			
$v1 \rightarrow v2$			