

AZRA NAHEED MEDICAL COLLEGE
2nd Yr MBB-- SUBSTAGE III-- HEAD & NECK - MCQ PAPER

1. The glossopharyngeal nerve gives pre-ganglionic parasympathetic fibres to otic ganglion via it's:

- A. Grater petrosal nerve
- B. Lesser petrosal nerve *Book pg 32-3*
- C. Nerve to pterygoid canal
- D. Auriculotemporal nerve
- E. Mandibular nerve

2. The suspensory ligament of berry is related to which gland:

- A. Submandibular gland
- B. Thyroid gland
- C. Parotid gland
- D. Sublingual gland
- E. Parathyroid gland

3. Pterygopalatine fossa communicates with the nasal cavity through:

- A. Foramen rotundum
- B. Sphenopalatine foramen *pg # 257*
- C. Pterygomaxillary fissure
- D. Infra-orbital foramen
- E. Posterior alveolar foramen

4. A branch from the hypoglossal nerve having fibers from C1, supplies:

- A. Sternothyroid
- B. Omohyoid
- C. Sternohyoid
- D. Mylohyoid
- E. Thyrohyoid

5. Injury to the accessory nerve will not completely paralyze the trapezius, because, it also receives motor fibers from:

- A. C1-C2
- B. C2-C3
- C. C3-C4 *Book pg 175*
- D. C4-C5
- E. C5-C6

6. A patient underwent parotidectomy, after the surgery the left side of his face sagged, facial expressions distorted and he was unable to close his left eye, injury to which structure has led to this problem:

- A. Right side facial nerve
- B. Left side oculomotor nerve
- C. Left side auriculotemporal nerve
- D. Left side facial nerve
- E. Right side auriculotemporal nerve

7. A patient complains of the presence of a tense swelling below the body of the mandible, which is greatest before or during a meal and is reduced in size or absent between meals; this is diagnostic of calculus formation in the duct of:

- A. Submandibular gland
- B. Sublingual gland
- C. Lacrimal gland
- D. Parotid gland
- E. Minor salivary gland

8. The chorda tympani carries:

- A. Fibres of taste sensation from the posterior one third of the tongue
- B. Fibres of ordinary sensation for the anterior two thirds of the tongue
- C. Fibres of ordinary sensation from the lower gum
- D. Parasympathetic fibres from the submandibular gland
- E. Sensory fibres that have their cell bodies in the trigeminal ganglion

9. Submandibular & pterygopalatine ganglia are related functionally to:

- A. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- B. Maxillary nerve
- C. Hypoglossal nerve
- D. Lesser petrosal nerve

- E. Facial nerve *pg 323*

10. The pterygopalatine fossa communicates with the middle cranial cavity via which channel?

- A. Greater palatine canal
- B. Superior orbital fissure
- C. Foramen rotundum *pg 257*
- D. Pterygoid canal
- E. Pharyngeal canal

11. The parotid gland:

- A. Contains a fascial sheath which is innervated by second cervical nerve
- B. Receives post-ganglionic parasympathetic nerve from the pterygopalatine ganglion
- C. Contains a duct which opens into the mouth opposite the upper canine tooth
- D. Is composed of serous-mucus acini
- E. Is covered by the masseter

12. Loss of sensation from the temporal region and loss of secretory function of the parotid gland would be caused by interruption of which nerve?

- A. Auriculotemporal *Book pg 112*
- B. Chorda tympani
- C. Deep temporal, posterior
- D. Facial
- E. Great auricular

13. Due to multiple salivary calculi (stones) in the submandibular duct, the submandibular gland of a 45-year-old individual was surgically removed. What major artery directly related to the gland was of special concern to the surgeon?

- A. Lingual
- B. Superior thyroid
- C. Facial
- D. Ascending pharyngeal
- E. Maxillary

14. Which of the following structures lies deepest in the substance of parotid gland?

- A. External carotid artery
- B. External jugular vein
- C. Facial artery
- D. Facial nerve
- E. Retromandibular vein

15. Posterior dislocation of temporomandibular joint is resisted by the presence of:

- A. Articular tubercle
- B. Sphenomandibular ligament
- C. Stylomandibular ligament
- D. Postglenoid tubercle
- E. Medial ligament

16. A 20 year old boy has a minor blow over his chin during fight with a college fellow. Sudden contraction of which of the following muscle causes his mouth to be fixed in an open position with both heads of mandible lying in front of articular tubercles:

- A. Masseter & medial pterygoid
- B. Temporalis
- C. Medial pterygoid
- D. Lateral pterygoid
- E. Masseter & temporalis

pg# 126

17. Which of the following muscles, when contracted would bring about the elevation of the hyoid bone?

- A. Anterior belly of diaphragm
- B. Sternothyroid muscle
- C. Omohyoid muscle
- D. Sternohyoid muscle
- E. Thyrohyoid muscle

Book pg# 135

18. In order to perform a minor surgery on the skin of external nose. It will necessary to block sensory innervation by local anesthetic from the branches of which of the following nerve:

- A. Frontal
- B. Ophthalmic
- C. Mandibular
- D. Facial
- E. Vagus

19. Coronoid process of the mandible is the site of insertion of which muscle

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

Book pg# 119

20. Accessory meningeal artery passes through which of the following foramen?

- A. Optic canal
- B. Foramen Rotundum
- C. Foramen spinosum
- D. Foramen ovale
- E. Foramen magnum

21. Which vein joins with the posterior division of retromandibular to drain into the external jugular vein?

- A. Maxillary vein
- B. Superficial temporal vein
- C. Posterior auricular vein
- D. Common facial vein
- E. Deep facial vein

22. Nerve to the medial pterygoid is the branch of:

- A. Anterior division of mandibular nerve
- B. Main trunk of mandibular nerve
- C. Pterygopalatine ganglion
- D. Maxillary nerve
- E. Posterior division of mandibular nerve

23. Greater palatine artery is the branch of:

- A. Transverse facial artery
- B. Lingual artery
- C. Posterior superior alveolar artery
- D. Maxillary artery
- E. Sphenopalatine artery

24. Which of the following structure passes through foramen Spinosum?

- A. Nasociliary nerve
- B. Mandibular nerve
- C. Ophthalmic artery
- D. Middle meningeal artery
- E. Accessory meningeal artery

25. A lesion of which of the following ganglia leads to dryness of nose and palate:

- A. Otic.
- B. Submandibular.
- C. Lingual.
- D. Ciliary.
- E. Pterygopalatine.

26. Which of the following is NOT a branch of the second (pterygoid) part of the maxillary artery?

- A. Deep temporal
- B. Labyrinthine
- C. Pterygoid
- D. Masseteric
- E. Buccal

27. Which of the following muscles is NOT a muscle of mastication?

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

28. Which of the following is NOT contained within the substance of parotid gland?

- A. Facial nerve
- B. Facial artery ✓✓
- C. Retromandibular vein

~~D. Parotid lymph nodes~~ ✓
~~E. Branches of the facial nerve~~ ✓

29. Which of the following is NOT a branch of the facial nerve?

- A. Temporal
- B. Zygomatic
- C. Buccal
- D. Mental
- E. Cervical

30. The facial nerve innervates all of the following EXCEPT

- A. Procerus
- B. Corrugator supercilii
- C. Masseter
- D. Depressor anguli oris
- E. Zygomaticus major

31. The nerve of the pterygoid canal is composed of which of the following?

- A. Lesser petrosal nerve and deep petrosal nerve
- B. Greater petrosal nerve and deep petrosal nerve
- C. Greater petrosal nerve and lesser petrosal nerve
- D. Maxillary nerve and deep petrosal nerve
- E. Maxillary nerve and greater petrosal nerve

32. Which of the following is a suprahyoid muscle?

- A. Mylohyoid
- B. Sternohyoid
- C. Omohyoid
- D. Sternothyroid
- E. Thyrohyoid

Book Pg# 135

33. Middle cervical sympathetic ganglion is formed by the union of which paravertebral ganglia

- A. C1 and C2
- B. C4 and C5
- C. C5 and C6
- D. C6 and C7
- E. C7 and C8

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34. The parotid duct opens into the oral cavity adjacent to:

- A. Upper canine tooth
- B. Lower first molar tooth
- C. Lower central incisor tooth
- D. Upper 2nd molar tooth
- E. Upper 3rd molar tooth

35. The loop which connects the middle and inferior cervical sympathetic ganglion is called as

- A. Ansa cervicalis
- B. Ansa subclavia
- C. Ansa temporalis
- D. Ansa thoracic

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