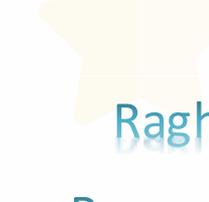


# Test Bank



**Subject:**

Anatomy

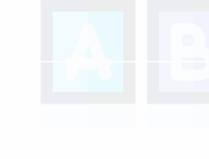


**Collected by:**

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## Anatomy

1. 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 2 surfaces
  - c. attach to corniculate cartilage at its apex
2. During lower tracheostomy the most vessel liable to injury is :
  - a - superior thyroid artery
  - b- inferior thyroid artery
  - c- inferior thyroid vein
  - d- internal jugular vein
3. all of the following are present in the bronchopulmonary segment except :
  - a- segmental bronchus
  - b- segmental pulmonary vein
  - c- nerves
  - d- lymphatics
  - e- segmental pulmonary artery
- 4- pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium lining all the following except:
  - a-infraepiglottis
  - b-vestibular fold
  - c-conducting bronchiole
  - d-superior part of nasal cavity (or olfactory part) e- nasopharynx

5. The lateral wall of the nose , all are true except:

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

6. 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

7. All of the following nerves supply the lateral wall of the nasal cavity EXCEPT:

(a) Anterior ethmoidal nerve

(b) Posterior ethmoidal nerve

(c) Anterior palatine nerve

(d) Posterior superior lateral nasal nerve

(e) Anterior superior alveolar

8. Which of the following structures is least likely to be damaged during the removal of a tumor in the root of the right lung:

(a) Phrenic nerve

(b) Pulmonary artery

(c) Azygous arch

(d) Vagus nerve

(e) Recurrent laryngeal nerve

9. Following a thyroidectomy of a 30-year-old man, the surgeon noticed that he had a weak voice and that the right vocal cord was slack. What possibly could the surgeon have tied together:

- (a) Internal laryngeal nerve with the superior laryngeal artery
- (b) Internal laryngeal nerve with the inferior laryngeal artery
- (c) External laryngeal nerve with the superior thyroid artery
- (d) Recurrent laryngeal nerve with the inferior thyroid artery
- (e) Recurrent laryngeal nerve with the inferior laryngeal artery

10. A dentist accidentally dropped a tooth and it fell down the respiratory tract. Which of the following is the most possible final destination of the tooth:

- (a) Left lung, upper lobe, anterior segment
- (b) Left lung, lower lobe, posterior segment
- (c) Right lung, middle lobe, medial segment
- (d) Right lung, lower lobe, apicobasal segment
- (e) Right lung, lower lobe, posterior segment

11. 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

12. 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

13. 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

14. The muscle that forms part of the true vocal cord is:

- (a) Thyroarytenoid (b) Cricothyroid (c) Thyrohyoid (d) Transverse arytenoid
- (e) Oblique arytenoid

15. Which is wrong about arytenoid cartilage:

- (a)- It articulates with other 3 cartilages
- (b)- its mucosa supply by **internal** laryngeal nerve
- (c)- it gives an attachment to true vocal cords

16. Wrong about pterygopalatine ganglion:

- (a)- it receives preganglionic sympathetic through deep petrosal nerve
- (b)- it located between sphenoid and palatine bones

17. Wrong about bone support lateral nasal wall:

- (a)- ethmoid (b)- lacrimal (c)- maxilla (d)- lateral pterygoid plate of sphenoid

18. Wrong about true vocal cords:

A-has smooth muscle B- no blood vessels C- no lymph drainage D-lined by oral epithelium

19. 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

20. All the following have opposing actions except:

- a- cricothyroid and thyroarytenoid muscles.
- b- **Oblique arytenoid and aryepiglotticus muscles.**
- c-transverse arytenoid and posterior cricoarytenoid muscles

21. 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

22. The diaphragmatic pleura is supplied by which nerve

A- Intercostal nerves B- Phrenic nerve C- pulmonary plexus

23. 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

24- The post ganglionic parasympathetic innervation to lacrimal gland is through

a. Greater palatine nerve

b. Zygomaticotemporal nerve

c. Long sphenopalatine nerve

25- Which of the following is incorrect about the right pulmonary artery-

a. It originates from pulmonary trunk at sternal angle level

b. It is longer than the left one

c. It is related anteriorly to the SVC and ascending aorta

26- all of the following related left to trachea except: azygous arch

27-Stab in the neck affects: Suprapleural membrane

28-Wrong about cricothyroid muscle: It is innervated by nerve that accompanies superior laryngeal artery

(the cricothyroid muscle is innervated by external laryngeal nerve , and the one that accompanies superior laryngeal artery is the internal laryngeal nerve )

29-what is wrong about costodiaphragmatic recess: longest at midclavicular line

(the true is midaxillary line )

30-nerve to pterygoid canal is made of: greater and deep petrosal nerve

31- Wrong: right recurrent laryngeal behind trachea in superior mediastinum

32-stab wound caused pneumothorax can be due to injury through all except > ninth intercostal space at midclavicular line

(the true is midaxillary line)

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

maxillary air sinus

34- Innervated by recurrent laryngeal nerve and relaxes vocal cords: Thyroarytenoid

35.wrong about trachea: Posteriorly covered by striated trachealis muscle.

(true is that it is smooth )

36.wrong about nose: The lateral wall is mainly supplied by long sphenopalatine nerve.

(true is :long sphenopalatine nerve supplies the lower post. Part of nasal septum)

37.not from the branches of third part of maxillary artery: Buccal artery.

(buccal artery branches from 2<sup>nd</sup> part )

38.correct association between artery and nerve:

Inferior laryngeal artery with recurrent laryngeal nerve.

39.wrong about true vocal cords:

They are thickening of the lower free border of quadrangular membrane

(true is cricovocal membrane )

40.wrong statement: When you insert a canula in pneumothorax , it must be inserted at the upper border of intercostal space.(true is lower border )

41-Not associated with the lateral wall of nasal cavity: horizontal part of palatine bone

42-A patient had a problem with his voice, his doctor found that his left true vocal cord in the adducted position, what's true:

his left recurrent laryngeal nerve was ligated with the inferior thyroid artery during thyroidectomy

43- After thyroidectomy, right vocal cord was found to be paralyzed:

surgeon ligated recurrent laryngeal with inferior thyroid artery

44-Nose bleeding (epistaxis in the Kiesselbach's area) happen because of rupture of:

Nasopalatine artery

45-What's wrong about lung carcinoma:

the tumor will cause partial injury to left recurrent laryngeal nerve which will affect the adductors

46-Not liable to injury when removing a tumor in the hilum: recurrent laryngeal nerve.

47-Wrong about suprapleural membrane: moves upward

48-Which of the following is wrong regarding tracheotomy: inferior thyroid artery might be injured

49-Which of the following isn't a bony support to the lateral wall of the nose: medial pterygoid plate of ethmoid bone

50- Impression of what structure is at the left lung medial surface: Esophagus

51-A patient had pleural effusion & a nurse did aspiration to suck the fluid at the midaxillary line at the upper border of his 9th rib, the second day, he complained of tickling skin sensation that reached the skin of his abdomen (pain sensation from the site of injection to the umbilical region), which is correct:

the needle inserted for aspiration caused injury to his 9th intercostal nerve

52- Wrong: cricoid mucosa innervated by internal laryngeal nerve

53-Wrong about pulmonary arteries: bronchial arteries are branches of them

54-Main artery in Kiesselbach's area: superior labial of facial artery

55-Wrong about pterygopalatine ganglion: parasympathetic postganglionic fibers go to the lacrimal glands through orbital nerves

56-Wrong about suprapleural membrane: attaches to transverse process of first thoracic vertebra (true is C7)

57-Not affected in the dissection of the root of the right lung: recurrent laryngeal nerve

58-Wrong about the lungs: don't have lymph nodes

59-Wrong about sphenoid air sinus: drains into superior meatus

60-No symmetry in the superficial anatomy of the lungs in: the anterior border below sternal angle

61-Wrong about conus elasticus: innervated by internal laryngeal nerve

62-Leaves pterygopalatine fossa to the infratemporal fossa: maxillary nerve

63-What nerve supplies cricothyroid muscle: external laryngeal nerve

64-A nerve to the left of the trachea with a recurrent nerve: vagus nerve

65- 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

66- After suffering from sinusitis, an oral fistula is formed with

- a. Maxillary sinuses
- b. Frontal sinuses
- c. Ethmoidal sinuses
- d. Sphenoidal sinuses

67- All of the following are lined with by pseudostratified columnar epithelium with goblet cells except

- a. Olfactory region
- b. Terminal bronchioles
- c. Posterior surface of epiglottis
- d. False vocal cord

68- needle in the left ninth intercostal space at mid-axillary line wouldn't affect

- a. Diaphragm
- b. Spleen
- c. Lung
- d. Pleura
- e. Peritoneum

69-Which of these muscles causes closure of rima glottidis in case of recurrent laryngeal nerve injury

- a. Lateral crico-arytenoid muscle
- b. Transverse arytenoid muscle
- c. Posterior cricoarytenoid muscle
- d. Vocalis muscle

1- A-	2- C	3- B
4- D	5- C	6-A
7-B	8-E	9-C
10-D	11-D	12-C
13-B	14-A	15-A
16-A	17-D	18-C
19-A	20-B	21-C
22-B	23-D	24-B
25-A	26 till 64 is A	65-A
66-A	67-B	68-C
69-C		

الوقت كالسيف إن لم تكن ذئبا بما تشتهي السفن طلع البدر علينا

