

2009 Gross Anatomy 2nd Exam

We didn't get our ^{2nd} exam
back but here are
the answers. So you have
an idea of the
topics that we were
tested on.

1. A – all spinal don't have gray and white communicating
2. A – tumor parotid – not hyperacusis
3. B – inf pet
4. A – middle meningeal artery - pterion
5. C – Middle Ear Cavity (MEC) pain – CN IX
6. B – anterior MEC – carotid canal
7. A – aneurysm – ICA – no loss sweat lower face
8. A – Upper Horner's (miosis, ptosis, etc.) lesion – ICA, no sweat
9. B – lesion CN III – can't tight close eye → VII
10. C – look Left then down → Right Superior Oblique
11. A – smile - Buccal
12. C – lacrimal (yes), hyperacusis, taste ½ tongue (no), ½ facial palsy → lesion facial canal distal genu
13. C – digastric – CN V and VII
14. C – thyrohyoid membrane – bifurcate common carotid artery
15. A – maxillary artery – superficial temporal artery not branch
16. C – tumor R Internal acoustic meatus – not diminished sensation R tongue
17. C – stenosis subclavian artery not affect superior thyroid artery
18. B – posterior cleft – lateral palate fuse
19. B – nasal septum not from intermaxillary segment
20. A – Treacher-Collins syndrome
21. C – thyroglossal cysts – not from pharyngeal clefts
22. C – posterior 1/3 tongue – 3rd arch

23. B – open mouth – not medial pterygoid
24. D – 3rd Molar extract, lingual N damage, X diminish sensation lower lip
25. A – no blink reflex (V₁ and VII) – lesion CN V₁
26. B – parasympathetic to parotid – tympanic branch IX
27. C – rotate – X superior joint space
28. A – infraorbital block – not palatal gingival of max incisors
29. C – sublingual fascial – not facial artery
30. B – foramen ovale tumor – no loss taste ant. 2/3
31. C – closed lock – ant. Dislocation w/o reduction (pop back)
32. D – protrusion – not temporalis
33. C – buccal gingival maxillary Right 2nd and 3rd Molars – posterior superior alveolar foramen
34. C – inferior alveolar N block – medial ramus
35. B – pair paranasal sinus – not sphenoid – pharyngeal recess
36. D – bodies post ganglion pupil dilate – superior cervical chain ganglion
37. A – prone head down off bed - sphenoid
38. C – gag – IX and X
39. B – maxillary sinus infection – not pain in tongue
40. B – retract tongue bilateral contract - styloglossus
41. D – tongue deviate R – lesion R hypoglossal
42. C – tonsillectomy – taste deficits – IX damage
43. C – uvula L and mandible R open – lesion R mandibular N
44. C – No cough reflex – laryngeal vestibule – bilateral lesion Int. of superior laryngeal N

45. D – posterior cricoarytenoid - ABduction
46. B – submental – tip tongue
47. D – lower pitch – sup thyroid artery ligate
48. D – medial periapical abscess – 2nd M → submandibular fascial
49. A – bulge L palatine tonsil – not retropharyngeal
50. B – respiratory distress – midline incision bw thyroid and cricoid cartilages

- 1) What about the ANS is not correct- All spinal nerves have white and grey ramus
- 2) Tumor of the parotid will cause
 - NOT hyperacusis
- 3) inferior sagittal to internal jugular goes through:
 - Transverse sinus
 - Straight sinus
 - Sigmoid sinus
 - NOT inferior petrosal
- 4) Lateral skull fracture hits the pterion, which injures the middle meningeal artery
- 5) Middle Ear ache is caused by CN IX (tympanic branch)
- 6) Anterior ear cavity tumor will encroach on the carotid canal
- 7) Aneurism of internal carotid artery except loss of sweating
 - Causes reduced sensation of face and wrinkling of forehead
- 8) partial upper horners→lesion with internal carotid
 - External carotid artery= partial lower
- 9) ocular motor nerve lesion effects:
 - (Does not affect closing eyelids)
- 10) having patient move eye L and then down is a good test of the Right superior oblique
- 11) Smiling is a good test of the Buccal Nerve (branch of VII)
12. lacrimal gland is fine but hyperacusis, taste on one side is gone and facial palsy caused by a lesion distal to genu of auditory canal
- 13 Diaphragm muscles innervated by V (Anterior belly) and VII (Posterior belly)
14. Bifurcation of the common carotid artery occurs at the region of the thyrohyoid membrane
- 15) All of the following are branches of the maxillary artery except Superficial temporal artery
- 16) Right auditory meatus tumor will not cause diminished sensation of the tongue
- 17) Stenosis (narrowing of subclavian artery), decreases the blood flow of: all branches of the subclavian artery→ vertebral artery, internal thoracic, costocervical (not superior thyroid)

- 18) failure of lateral palatine fusion causes a posterior cleft palate
- 19) things that form from intermax segment-: Not nasal septum
20. malformation of 1st arch, small mandible, further apart ears,
→symptoms of treacher Collins syndrome
21. features of thyroglossal cysts: near hyoid, at midline, at the base of the tongue
→not from pharyngeal clefts
22. Posterior 1/3 of tongue derived from 3rd pharyngeal arch
23. during opening of the mouth all of the following muscles are used in rotation of mandible: Ant belly, mylohyoid, inferior head of later pterygoid
→not medial pterygoid
24. damage to lingual nerve will not cause lip to be affected
25. no blink reflex, V1 affected
26. parasympathetic innervation to parotid- tympanic of IX
- 27 condylar rotation- does not occur in superior joint space
28. infraorbital nerve block
29. which of the following is not found in the sublingual fascial plane→ facial artery (which is medial to mylohyoid)
30. tumor of the foramen ovale will cause lesion to V3
31. closed lock position→anterior dislocation without reduction
32. protrusion: muscles used: medial and lateral pterygoid and the masseter
→NOT temporalis
33. posterior superior alveolar nerve block features
34. inferior alveolar nerve block: medial to ramus
35. frontal sinus: middle meatus
Maxillary sinus: middle meatus
Posterior ethmoidal: superior meatus
Sphenoid: sphenoidal recess **this was wrong)
36. posterior ganglion for dilation: superior cervical chain

37. sinus drainage (upside down what drains with gravity)→sphenoid sinus
38. gag reflex caused by irritation to Cranial nerves 9 and 10
39. pain in tongue **not** caused by maxillary sinus infection
Pain in max molars
Under eye
(Know walls of the max sinus)
40. retraction of tongue: bilateral contraction of the styloglossus
41. tongue deviation when stuck out to R
Right Hypoglossal nerve
42. tonsillectomy causes taste deficit, what nerve would be affected?
Cranial nerve 9
43. uvula deviation to L with mandible to Right→right V3 lesioned
44. Lesion to internal superior laryngeal causes there to be no cough reflex
45. Paralysis of Posterior cricoarytenoid means that there is no **abduction** of vocal cords
46. Lymphatic drainage of tip of tongue→goes to submental node
- 47
- 48
49. medial displacement of tonsil NOT done by: retropharyngeal space infection
50. laryngostomy takes place between crico and thyrohyoid

STUDENT NAME

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JOLFORMS

NEUROANATOMY PRACTICAL EXAM ANSWER SHEET

(87)✓

1. Hypoglossal nerve
2. Pharyngeal recess.
3. Submandibular duct.
4. Facial artery
5. intraorbital nerve
6. Buccal branch of facial nerve
7. False cords (Vestibular cords)
8. internal branch of superior laryngeal nerve (1st 2 of X)
9. Chorda Tympani
10. external branch of Common carotid artery
11. Levator villi palatini
12. Lingual nerve
13. Inferior Thyroid artery
14. Superior laryngeal from Vagus
15. Mandibular artery
16. Ophthalmic nerve from trigeminal
17. posterior semilunar canal.
18. Stylomastoid foramen
19. Tensor Tympani muscle
20. Hamulus of maxillary.
21. maxillary air cells
22. Eustachian cartilage.
23. Ring glottides
24. lateral pterygoid muscle
25. Sphenoid sinus
26. Temporalis muscle.
27. Middle meningeal Artery
28. Genioglossus muscle
29. Pharyngeal constrictor muscle
30. Parotid gland.
31. Buccinator Muscle
32. Nasopharynx
33. Superior Oblique. muscle
34. Long Buccal nerve
35. Superficial Temporal artery
36. Hypoglossus muscle
37. Stylopharyngeus muscle
38. trigeminal nerve
39. Sympathetic cervical chain ganglion
40. Medial rectus muscle.
41. Ethmoid air cells.
42. Submandibular gland
43. Mental foramen
44. Foramen ovale
45. Medial pterygoid muscle
46. Nasopalatine foramen
47. Mylohyoid muscle
48. intraorbital foramen
49. Sigmoid sinus
50. Mandibular foramen

nerve
intermediate
internal
coronoid