

RS- Anatomy

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Lecture 1

Done By :

Nour

Q1: maxillary sinus opens into..

- A: spheno-ethmoidal recess
- B: inferior-meatus
- C: middle meatus
- D: bulla ethmoidalis

ANS: C

Q2: Sphenoethmoidal recess is part of which bone

- A sphenoid bone
- B ethmoid bone
- C frontal bone
- D inferior concha

ANS: B

Q3: bulla ethmoidalis is occupied by

- A maxillary air sinus
- B frontal air sinus
- C nasolacrimal duct
- D middle ethmoidal air sinus

ANS: D

Q4: paranasal sinus doesn't drainage in upright position

- A frontal sinus
- B Maxillary sinus
- C sphenoidal sinus

ANS: B

Q5: what are true about superior concha:

- A it is bony projection from sphenoid
- B bony projection from ethmoid
- C mucous structure

Ans:B

Q6: the external nose supplied by :

- A) ophthalmic artery only
- B) maxillary artery only
- C) external & internal carotid arteries
- D)facial artery

Ans:C

Q7: One of the following is incorrect regarding paranasal sinuses :

- A) Sphenoidal sinus is related to pitutary gland
- B) Frontal sinus is supplied by supratrochlear nerve
- C) Maxillary sinus drains into inferior meatus
- D) Ethmoidal sinus drains into middle meatus

ans:D

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Lecture 2

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Q1: What muscle abducts the vocal cords?

- A. posterior cricoarytenoid
- B. aryepiglottic muscle
- C. oblique arytenoid
- D. lateral cricoarytenoid

Answer: A

Q2: The nerve supplies the larynx below vocal cords??

- A. Superior laryngeal nerve
- B. Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- C. External laryngeal nerve
- D) Internal laryngeal nerve

Answer: B

Q3: the vestibule of the larynx are supplied by:

- A external laryngeal
- B. recurrent laryngeal
- C. internal laryngeal

Answer : C

Q4: One of the following is incorrect:

- A. Thyroarytenoid muscle stretches vocal cords
- B. Cricothyroid muscle tenses vocal cords
- C. Posterior cricoarytenoid muscle abducts vocal cords
- D. Lateral cricoarytenoid adducts vocal cords
- E. Vocalis muscle relaxes vocal cords

Answer: A

Q5: Choose the incorrect answer

- A. cricoid cartilage only complete ring
- B. upper free margin of of cricothyroid membrane contain vocal fold
- C. upper free margin of of quadrangular membrane contain aryepiglottic fold
- D. lower free margin of of quadrangular membrane contain vestibular fold
- E. cricothyroid joint is more important than cricoartenoid joint

Answer: E

Q6: About larynx Choose the correct answer

- A. unilateral injury of external laryngeal nerve cause aphonia
- B. cricoid cartilage is key cartilage
- C. unilateral injury of recurrent laryngeal nerve cause dyspnea
- D. In thyroidectomy ligate the external laryngeal artery near the upper pole of gland

Answer: D

ملاحظة : معظم الأسئلة لا تتوافق مع ما ورد في المحاضرة نظرًا لاختلاف المحتوى



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Lecture 6

Done By :

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Q1: first posterior intercostal vein drains into:

- A: Brachiocephalic vein
- B: superior intercostal vein
- C: azygos vein
- D: accessory hemiazygos

ANS: A

Q2: the 3rd posterior intercostal artery arise from

- A internal thoracic artery
- B highest intercostal artery
- C Descending thoracic aorta
- D superior intercostal artery

ANS : C

Q3: All of the following is true regarding internal thoracic artery except:

- A descends vertically lateral to the sternum
- B Superficial epigastric artery is terminal branch
- C ends in the 6th intercostal space
- D superior epigastric is terminal branch

ANS: B

Q4: Left intercostal veins (4-8) drain into ?

- A Right brachiocephalic vein
- B Left superior intercostal vein
- C Accessory hemiazygos vein
- D Azygos vein
- E inferior vena cava

ANS: C

Q5: The first 2 posterior arteries originate from?

- A Internal thoracic artery
- B Musculophrenic artery
- C Highest intercostal artery
- D descending aorta
- E Subclavian artery

ANS: C

Q6: Which nerve called the intercostobrachial nerve?

- A The 1st intercostal nerve
- B The 2nd intercostal nerve

ANS: B

