

MSS - Anatomy

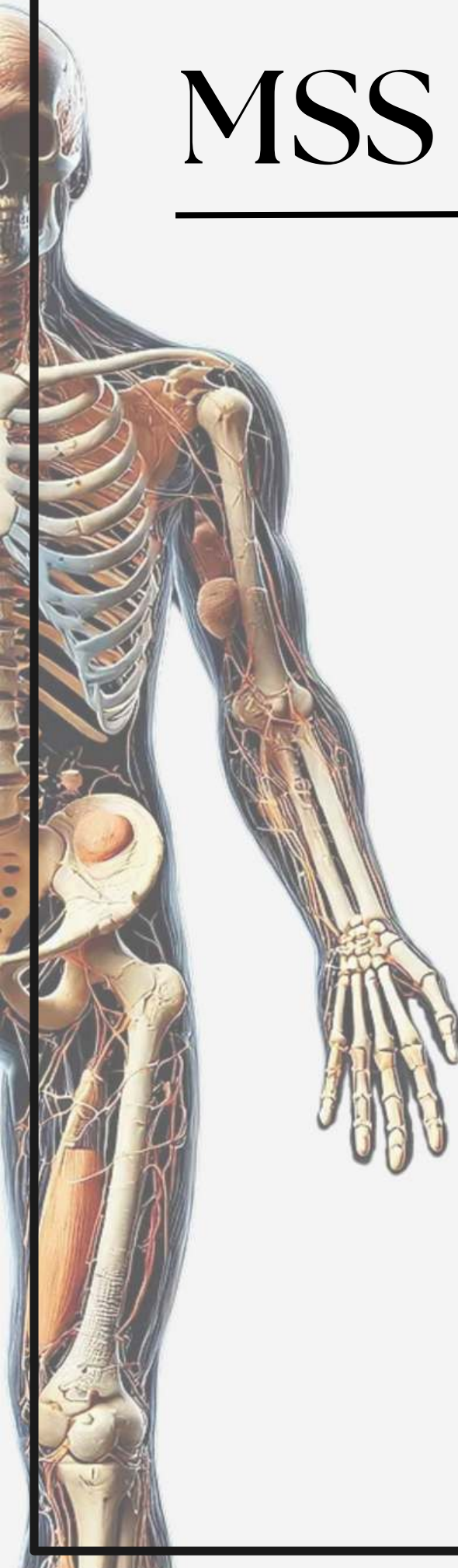
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Lecture 4

Scalp

Done by :

Orjwan Mawajdeh



Anatomy - lecture (4)

1. The thickest cutaneous nerve in the body is :

- A- Great auricular nerve.
- B- Lesser occipital nerve.
- C- Great occipital nerve.
- D- Posterior auricular nerve.
- E- Third occipital nerve.

Answer :c

2. The dangerous layer of the scalp is :

- A. Skin.
- B- Loose areolar tissue.
- C- Connective tissue.
- D- Aponeurosis.
- E- Pericranium.

Answer: B

3. A patient with an injury in his face, he lost sensation of skin above the angle of the mandible. The injured nerve is :

- A- Auriculotemporal nerve.
- B- Great auricular nerve.
- C- Marginal mandibular nerve.
- D- Supraclavicular nerve.
- E- Accessory nerve.

Answer: B

Anatomy - lecture (4)

4. The most important characteristic of the emissary vein:

- a) connects the outside of the skull to the inside
- b) valvless

Answer: B

5. A surgery is proceeded in muscular triangle of neck. The surgeon defines the anterior scalenus muscle, and he notes that he has to be aware of cutting a specific structure passes anterior to it, which is?

- A) external carotid artery
- B) internal jugular vein
- C) phrenic nerve
- D) vagus nerve
- E) subclavian artery

Answer: C

6. All the following are true about the scalp except:

- a) cut in occipitofrontalis less bleeding
- b) aponurosis of occipitofrontalis is a separate third layer
- c) superficial temporal artery is the smallest terminal branch of EC
- d) loose areolar is the dangerous layer
- e) the right occipitofrontalis is stronger than the occipital one

Answer: B

Anatomy - lecture (4)

7. Innervation of posterior belly of the digastric :

- A. Facial nerve
- b. Inguinal nerve

Answer : A

8. All of the structures related to the temporal bone except :

- A. Tympanic bone
- B. styloid process
- c. Coronoid process
- D. zygomatic process

Answer : C