QUIZ TIME

Anatomy head & neck

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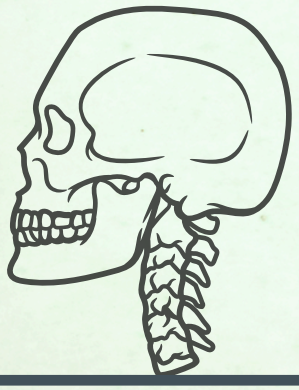
Lec: 6



لجنة طب الأسنان
جامعة مؤتة

1.Loss of the ability to close the eyelids gently but retention of forcible eye closure suggests a lesion involving
which specific part of the orbicularis oculi?
A. Orbital part
B. Palpebral part
C. Lacrimal part
D. Zygomatic branch of facial nerve
E. Temporal branch of facial nerve

Answer: B

2.A newborn with poor suckling reflex but normal facial movement most likely has dysfunction of which
component of the buccinator muscle?
A. Upper fibers from the maxilla
B. Middle fibers from the pterygomandibular ligament
C. Lower fibers from the mandible
D. Decussating fibers at the angle of the mouth
E. Fibers inserting into the upper lip

Answer: B

3.During a parotid gland surgery, injury to which branch of the facial nerve would most likely cause drooping
of the lower lip?
A. Buccal branch
B. Mandibular branch
C. Zygomatic branch
D. Cervical branch
E. Temporal branch

Answer: B

4.A facial abscess at the upper lip can result in cavernous sinus thrombosis through venous communication
involving which pathway?
A. External jugular → subclavian → cavernous sinus
B. Facial vein → ophthalmic veins → cavernous sinus
C. Maxillary vein → pterygoid plexus → transverse sinus
D. Superficial temporal vein → posterior auricular → sigmoid sinus
E. Deep facial vein → retromandibular → superior sagittal sinus

Answer: B

5.If the facial artery were ligated at the inferior border of the mandible, which collateral branch would most
effectively maintain blood supply to the upper lip?
A. Submental artery
B. Superior labial artery
C. Inferior labial artery
D. Transverse facial artery
E. Angular artery

Answer: B

6.In a case of facial paralysis where the patient cannot wrinkle the forehead but can still close the eyes, the
lesion is most likely located in which facial nerve branch?
A. Zygomatic branch
B. Temporal branch
C. Cervical branch
D. Mandibular branch
E. Buccal branch

Answer: B

7.Which statement best explains why infection in the "dangerous area" of the face can reach the cavernous
sinus even in the absence of valves in facial veins?
A. Venous pressure gradient favors anterior drainage
B. Facial veins communicate freely with ophthalmic veins
C. Facial veins have thick muscular walls promoting reverse flow
D. Facial veins drain exclusively into superficial temporal veins
E. Facial veins are isolated from intracranial circulation

Answer:B

8.During deep facial trauma, which arterial branch would most likely cause profuse bleeding at the dorsum of
the nose?
A. Submental artery
B. Lateral nasal artery
C. Superior labial artery
D. Angular artery
E. Transverse facial artery

Answer: B

9.Which lymph node group would be initially affected in a carcinoma involving the skin over the lateral
canthus of the eye?
A. Submental nodes
B. Parotid (pre-auricular) nodes
C. Buccal nodes
D. Submandibular nodes
E. Deep cervical nodes

Answer: B

10.A patient presents with severe bleeding from a facial wound just below the zygomatic arch. The source is traced to a vessel passing anteriorly across the parotid gland and superficial to the masseter. Which artery is most likely injured?

A. Angular artery

B. Transverse facial artery

C. Superior labial artery

D. Lateral nasal artery

E. Superficial temporal artery

Answer:B