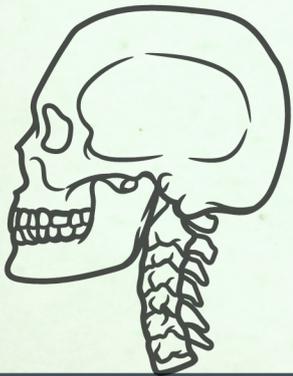


QUIZ TIME

Anatomy head & neck

Done by : Layan Al-Muhaisen

Lec: 21 (nasal cavity)



Q1. A fracture involving the cribriform plate of ethmoid is MOST likely to disrupt which function directly?

- A. Humidification of air**
- B. Venous drainage of the nasal cavity**
- C. Olfactory sensation**
- D. Drainage of maxillary sinus**
- E. Opening of nasolacrimal duct**

Answer: C

Q2. Which structure explains why infection from the ethmoidal cells can spread rapidly to the orbit?

- A. Perpendicular plate of ethmoid**
- B. Thin orbital plate of ethmoidal labyrinth**
- C. Inferior nasal concha**
- D. Hard palate**
- E. Bulla ethmoidalis**

Answer: B

Q3. Epistaxis from Little's area is severe because this region represents:

- A. Venous sinus drainage only**
- B. Anastomosis of maxillary artery branches only**
- C. Overlap of olfactory and respiratory mucosa**
- D. Convergence of facial, maxillary, and ophthalmic arteries**
- E. Drainage of ethmoidal cells**

Answer: D

Q4. A sinus opens into the infundibulum. Obstruction here will MOST directly impair drainage of which sinus?

- A. Posterior ethmoidal**
- B. Sphenoidal**
- C. Frontal**
- D. Inferior ethmoidal**
- E. Nasolacrimal duct**

Answer: C

Q5. A patient has inflammation localized to the bulla ethmoidalis. Which additional structure is MOST likely to be secondarily compromised due to their anatomical relationship?

- A. Nasolacrimal duct**
- B. Infundibulum**
- C. Sphenoethmoidal recess**
- D. Inferior meatus**
- E. Vestibule**

Answer: B

Q6. A surgeon is operating in the inferior meatus to relieve chronic tearing of the eye. Injury to which structure would MOST directly explain failure of the procedure?

- A. Hiatus semilunaris
- B. Infundibulum
- C. Opening of the nasolacrimal duct
- D. Bulla ethmoidalis
- E. Sphenoethmoidal recess

✓ Answer: C

Q7. A lesion damaging the short sphenopalatine nerve will MOST affect sensation in which area?

- A. Anterior inferior septum
- B. Posterior superior lateral wall
- C. Vestibule
- D. Olfactory region
- E. Inferior meatus

✓ Answer: B

Q8. Which pairing of structure and drainage is CORRECT?

- A. Superior meatus – frontal sinus
- B. Inferior meatus – maxillary sinus
- C. Middle meatus – anterior ethmoidal cells
- D. Sphenoethmoidal recess – posterior ethmoidal cells
- E. Middle meatus – nasolacrimal duct

✓ Answer: C

Q9. A lesion affecting the posterior inferior quadrant of the lateral wall of the nasal cavity will MOST likely impair general sensation carried by which nerve?

- A. Anterior ethmoidal nerve
- B. Anterior superior alveolar nerve
- C. Short sphenopalatine nerve
- D. Greater palatine nerve
- E. Olfactory nerve

✓ Answer: D

Q10. Loss of smell without loss of general nasal sensation indicates damage MOST likely limited to:

- A. Anterior ethmoidal nerve
- B. Nasopalatine nerve
- C. Maxillary nerve
- D. Olfactory nerve filaments
- E. Greater palatine nerve

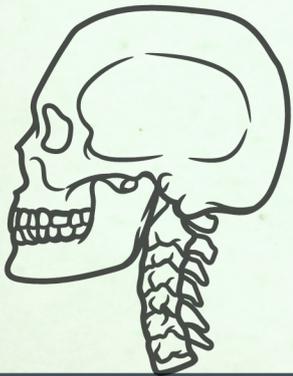
✓ Answer: D

QUIZ TIME

Anatomy head & neck

Done by : Layan Al-Muhaisen

Lec: 21 (larnyx)



Q1 Which structure forms the posterior boundary of the inlet of the larynx?

- A. Upper margin of the epiglottis**
- B. Aryepiglottic folds**
- C. Vestibular folds**
- D. Mucous membrane between the arytenoid cartilages**
- E. Vocal folds**

Answer: D

Q2 A patient has complete loss of ability to abduct the vocal cords. Which muscle must be paralyzed?

- A. Lateral cricoarytenoid**
- B. Thyroarytenoid**
- C. Vocalis**
- D. Posterior cricoarytenoid**
- E. Oblique arytenoid**

Answer: D

Q3 An injury to the external laryngeal nerve would MOST significantly impair which function?

- A. Sensation above vocal cords**
- B. Abduction of vocal cords**
- C. Tension and pitch modulation of voice**
- D. Closure of laryngeal inlet**
- E. Adduction of vocal cords**

Answer: C

Q4. During laryngeal surgery, brisk bleeding is noted above the level of the vocal cords. The injured vessel MOST likely originated from which artery?

- A. Inferior thyroid artery**
- B. Inferior laryngeal artery**
- C. Superior laryngeal artery**
- D. Lingual artery**
- E. Facial artery**

Answer: C

Q5 A lesion confined to the ventricle of the larynx would be located between which two structures?

- A. Vocal folds and cricoid cartilage**
- B. Vestibular folds and vocal folds**
- C. Aryepiglottic folds and epiglottis**
- D. Vocal folds and trachea**
- E. Vestibular folds and epiglottis**

Answer: B

Q6 All intrinsic muscles of the larynx are supplied by the recurrent laryngeal nerve EXCEPT:

- A. Thyroarytenoid**
- B. Lateral cricoarytenoid**
- C. Vocalis**
- D. Posterior cricoarytenoid**
- E. Cricothyroid**

Answer: E

Q7 Loss of sensation above the vocal cords suggests damage to which nerve?

- A. External laryngeal nerve**
- B. Recurrent laryngeal nerve**
- C. Internal laryngeal nerve**
- D. Glossopharyngeal nerve**
- E. Hypoglossal nerve**

Answer: C

Q8 Which artery supplies the larynx below the level of the vocal cords?

- A. Superior thyroid artery**
- B. Superior laryngeal artery**
- C. Inferior thyroid artery**
- D. Inferior laryngeal artery**
- E. Lingual artery**

Answer: D

Q9 A tumor affecting the infraglottic region is MOST likely to spread initially to which lymph nodes?

- A. Submandibular**
- B. Preauricular**
- C. Superficial cervical**
- D. Deep cervical**
- E. Retropharyngeal**

Answer: D

Q10. A 55-year-old man undergoes thyroid surgery. Post-operatively, he presents with hoarseness, weak cough, and shortness of breath, but sensation above the vocal cords is intact. Laryngoscopy shows one vocal cord lying near the midline and failing to abduct during inspiration.

Which structure is MOST likely injured?

- A. Internal laryngeal nerve**
- B. External laryngeal nerve**
- C. Recurrent laryngeal nerve**
- D. Superior laryngeal artery**
- E. Cricothyroid muscle**

Answer: C