Exam I review questions.

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Total questions: 75

Embryology questions: 10

NOTE: THIS IS JUST A GUIDE TO CONNECT THE DOTS! YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL THE MATERIAL COVERED IN THE LECTURES AND IN THE CLICKERS

1. Identify any bony landmark, fissure and foramina on a full skull, a disarticulated skull and a mandible. Be able to identify what structures pass through these foramina or bony land marks.
2. What are the cutaneous branches of the cervical plexus? What areas do they innervate?
3. What are the motor/sensory branches of the cervical plexus? What muscles/areas do they innervate? Do they travel with other structures?
4. What is a nerve point with reference to the cervical plexus?
5. Where do you find the phrenic nerve and what is its function?
6. What is the ansa cervicalis? Where do you find it, how is it formed and what does it supply?
7. Where do you locate sympathetic trunk and what are the branches of the cervical sympathetic trunks?
8. How do sympathetic nerve fibers reach the head and neck( preganglionic or postganglionic)?
9. What can cause Horner’s Syndrome? How does Horner’s syndrome manifest clinically?
10. What are infrahyoid and suprahyoid muscles and what is their innervation?
11. What are the fascias of the neck? What muscles/ glands do they enclose? How are they ordered from superficial to deep? What are the potential spaces in these fascias? How do these potential spaces communicate?
12. Where is the carotid sheath located? What are its contents?
13. What nerve innervates SCM and Traps? How does it reach these muscles? How do you test SCM and Traps?
14. What are the boundaries and contents of each of the triangles of the neck?
15. What structures form or are found in the floors of these triangles?
16. At what level does the common carotid artery bifurcate?
17. How does the internal carotid artery reach the cranial cavity? What are its branches? Do they have any clinical significance?
18. What are the branches of external carotid artery? And their sub branches and what do they supply? Do these branches have any clinical significance?
19. What are the branches of the subclavian artery supply the head and neck?
20. How does the internal jugular vein form? What veins drain into it? How is the internal jugular vein related to structures around it? What is the clinical relevance of the IJV?
21. How does the external l jugular vein form? What veins drain into it? How is the external jugular vein related to structures around it? What is the clinical relevance of the EJV?
22. How does the retromandibular vein form? What is its location and how does it terminate?
23. How does the facial vein form? Where does it terminate? How is it connected to cavernous sinus?
24. What are the muscles of the larynx? What are their actions and what nerves innervate the muscles of the larynx? What is the blood supply of the larynx?
25. What nerves provide sensory innervation to the larynx and what is the clinical importance of sensory nerves?
26. What are the different parts of the pharynx? What features do you find in different parts and what nerves provide sensory innervation to the different parts of the pharynx?
27. What is the clinical importance of the piriform recess?
28. What are the nerves that innervate the muscles of the pharynx? What are the actions of these muscles? How does the pharyngeal plexus form? What types of fibers are found in the plexus? Where did these fibers originate from?
29. What structures are seen between the constrictors?
30. What is the vertebral level of the thyroid gland?
31. What is the blood supply to the thyroid gland? They are branches of what arteries? What nerves are these arteries related to? How will you preserve the nerves during thyroid surgery?
32. What is the course of the parotid duct? Which muscle does it pierce? Where is the opening of the parotid duct located? Does it have any other relations to vessels or muscles?
33. Where is the parotid gland located? What structures pierce through it? What is the secretomotor pathway to the parotid gland? What other structures are related to the parotid gland?
34. Where are the submandibular and sub lingual gland located? What are the parts? What is the secretomotor pathway to the glands? Where do their ducts open? Are they related to any nerves?
35. What are the layers of the scalp? What is their clinical significance?
36. What nerves take care of the sensory innervation of the neck, scalp and face? Given a specific area of the head or neck, be able to identify the nerve innervating the area.
37. What are dural venous sinuses? Where are they located in relation to the dural folds of the cranial cavity? Where are they located in relation to one another? How do they communicate and how are they connected?
38. Where is the cavernous sinus located? What are its contents? What other structures are closely related to the cavernous sinus? What are the actions of the nerves coursing through the cavernous sinus? What symptoms do you get if they are infected?
39. What is the danger area of the face? Where is it located?
40. What are the different pathways an infection can reach the cavernous sinus?
41. How can you differentiate between a subdural, epidural and subarachnoid hematoma? What are the clinical symptoms of these different hematomas? What vessels are involved? Which spaces end up being filled with blood for each of these hematomas?
42. Where is cerebral spinal fluid produced? How does it flow? Where is it reabsorbed?
43. How does the circle of Willis form? What are the branches? Be able to ID them on an angiogram.
44. What are the muscles of facial expression? What nerves innervate them? What are their actions?
45. What nerve is damaged in Bell’s palsy? What are the symptoms?
46. What are the attachments of the muscles of mastication? What are the actions and innervations of each of these muscles?

Embryology: (10)

1. What are the derivatives of the pharyngeal arches?
2. What are the derivatives of the pharyngeal grooves/ clefts?
3. What are the derivatives of the pharyngeal pouches?
4. How will you differentiate between a thyroglossal cyst and branchial cyst? What are they remnants of?
5. How does the tongue develop?
6. How does the thyroid gland develop?
7. What are the various parts/ components involved in the development of the face?
8. How do you get oblique facial cleft, anterior and posterior cleft palate, cleft lip?