Exam Ii review sheet.

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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. Foramens of the skull and structures passing through them
2. Cranial nerves: 1) what is their function? (Motor / sensory or autonomic functions) 2) What bony landmark are they associated with? 3) Any specific branches 4) how is it tested? 5) Is it associated with any reflex? Are they the afferent or efferent limb of this reflex? 6) If it is damaged, what symptoms/characteristics would a patient exhibit? [Be able to answer these questions for each individual cranial nerve. This is heavily tested ]
3. Special emphasis on light reflex, corneal reflex, accommodation reflex, Argyll Roberson pupil, Marcus Gunn Pupil, conjugate eye movements, ptosis ( both due to sympathetic and parasympathetic ), gag reflex, cough reflex, baroreceptor and chemo receptor reflexes This is heavily tested
4. Four parasympathetic ganglia and their associated functions/reflexes/contents ( which cranial nerve carries preganglionic fibers and the branch, how the post ganglionic fibers run and general functions of each ganglia ).
5. Sympathetic fibers (pre and post) where do they originate? Where do they synapse? How do they get to the head and how are they distributed and what symptoms do you see if there is damage to sympathetic nervous system. ( special reference to Horner syndrome)
6. What is the difference between sympathetic Ptosis and III nerve ptosis? Which muscles are involved in each case?
7. What features are seen in jugular foramen syndrome?
8. What nerve in injured in Eagle syndrome?
9. What are the branches of maxillary artery?
10. What nerves are related to the cavernous sinus
11. Bones forming the orbit, its communications and blowout fractures and muscles that can get trapped.
12. Actions of the extraocular muscles, their innervation, clinical correlates associated with improper function of the nerves innervating them.
13. H – test for extra ocular muscles and also muscles producing diagonal movements This is heavily tested
14. Tumor of the pituitary gland: what symptoms do you see and how would a tumor be surgically removed?
15. Hematomas : rupture of which vessels causes each type? How are they diagnosed on a CT/X-ray/MRI? What are their symptoms?
16. Muscles of the soft palate and oral cavity: what are they? What are their innervations? What are their functions?
17. Vasculature: What is the blood supply of the nasal cavity? Soft palate? Oral cavity?
18. Glands : What is their innervation? Where do their ducts open into?
19. Lacrimal gland location, its innervation and the pathway of tear drainage in to nasal cavity
20. What is the innervation of the glands of the nose, palate and pharynx?
21. Parts, features, muscles, action of the muscle and innervation of the tongue ( motor, general and taste)
22. Bones forming the nasal septum, and lateral wall of the nose
23. What structures open on the later wall of the nose
24. Blood supply of the nasal cavity and clinical importance
25. Location, drainage of the paranasal air sinuses and clinical features of maxillary sinusitis
26. Lymphatic drainage of head and neck with emphasis of face and oral cavity
27. Radiology : Be able to identify sinuses, bony landmarks and angiograms
28. Radiology: lecture ppts and <http://netanatomy.com/RA/RAhn/rad_head_neck.asp> will be a good source
29. What are the components that form cells of Nervous system
30. Neural tube formation: When does it start? What triggers its formation? When does it end? What can lead to neural tube defects? What other cells are formed when the neural tube forms?
31. Neural crest cell derivatives
32. Brain vesicles and their derivatives
33. Congenital anomalies of the nervous system: different types of spina bifida’s and 2 types hydrocephalus, Arnold chiari syndrome, Dandy walker syndrome