

دورس 17

نشر عام

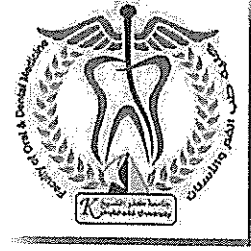
بفرضه الروك

Kafr El Sheikh University Time allowed: 3 hours

Faculty of Dentistry Total Degree: 60 marks

Final examination Date: 15/1/2017

Anatomy department



عدد ورقات الامتحان: ورقتين

QUESTION (1) (Head): (25 marks)

- A- Draw a diagram showing branches of maxillary artery.
- B- Mention origin, insertion, nerve supply and action of temporalis muscle.
- C- Discuss roots and branches of otic ganglion.
- D- Discuss Tempromandibular joint.
- E- Discuss mandibular nerve.

QUESTION (2) (Neck): (20 marks)

- A- Enumerate the boundaries, roof, floor and contents of posterior triangle.
- B- Mention origin, insertion, nerve supply and action of sternomastoid muscle.
- C- Enumerate the branches of vagus nerve.
- D- Mention relations of the superficial part of submandibular salivary gland and mention its nerve supply.

QUESTION (3) (problem solving): (5 marks)

A 10 years old boy suffered from a painful swelling anterior to the lobule of the ear and diagnosed as inflammation of the parotid gland.

- 1- Why is the case painful
- 2- Mention the site of opening of the parotid duct
- 3- Mention the arterial supply and venous drainage of parotid gland

4- Mention the structures within the parotid gland

5- what is relation of the parotid gland

QUESTION (4): Choose the correct answer: (10 MARKS)

1-All of the following arteries are branches of facial artery in the face EXCEPT :

- A. Superior labial artery
- B. Inferior labial artery
- C. Dorsal nasal artery
- D. Angular artery

2-Depression of mandible is done by:

- A) Superficial fibres of masseter
- B) Medial pterygoid muscle
- C) Posterior fibres of temporalis
- D)Lateral pterygoid muscle

3- Frontal belly of occipitofrontalis muscle is supplied by

- A. Temporal branch of facial nerve
- B. Mandibular branch of facial nerve
- C. Zygomaticofacial nerve
- D. Auriculotemporal nerve

4- The following is not a tributary of the cavernous sinus:

- A) Superior petrosal sinus
- B) Sphenoparietal sinus
- C) Central vein of retina
- D) Superior ophthalmic vein

5-The following muscles of mastication is supplied by the trunk of mandibular nerve:

- a- Medial pterygoid
- b- Lateral pterygoid
- c- Temporalis
- d- Masseter

6-Glossopharyngeal nerve supplies the following muscle :

- A) Stylohyoid muscle
- B) Styloglossus muscle
- C) Stylopharyngeus muscle
- D) Palatopharyngeus muscle

7- All the extrinsic muscles of the tongue are supplied by hypoglossal nerve EXCEPT:

- A- Hyoglossus
- B- Palatoglossus
- C- Styloglossus
- D- Genioglossus

8- Submandibular salivary gland lies in the following division of anterior triangle of the neck:

- A) Digastric triangle
- B) Submental triangle
- C) Carotid triangle
- D) Muscular triangle

9- The action of orbital part of orbicularis oculi is:

- A) Compressing the contents of orbit
- B) Blinking
- C) Direction of tears to lacrimal sac
- D) Supporting the lower eye lid against gravity

10- The following nerve is a branch from Ophthalmic nerve in the face:

- A) Zygomaticofacial nerve
- B) Infratrochlear nerve
- C) Infraorbital nerve
- D) Buccal nerve.

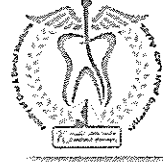
With my best wishes

Dr. Mona Abdel Atty

تسوية

لورعالیو
بفرقت البزل

Kafr El Sheikh University Time allowed: 3 hours
Faculty of Dentistry Total Degree: 60 marks
Final examination Date:15/1/2017
Anatomy department



QUESTION (1) (Head): (25 marks)

- A- Draw a diagram showing relations of the parotid gland.
- B- Mention origin, insertion, nerve supply and action of medial pterygoid muscle.
- C- Discuss roots and branches of sphenopalatine ganglion.
- D- Discuss Tempromandibular joint.
- E- Discuss motor nerve supply of the face. Mention its applied anatomy.

QUESTION (2) (Neck): (20 marks)

- A- Enumerate the boundaries, roof, floor and contents of digastric triangle.
- B- Mention origin, insertion, and action of extrinsic muscles of the tongue. Give short note on nerve supply of the tongue.
- C- Enumerate branches of external carotid artery.
- D- Mention relations of the superficial part of submandibular salivary gland and mention its nerve supply.

QUESTION (3) (problem solving): (5 marks)

A 28-year-old man is treated in an emergency room for a superficial injury on his forehead. The wound is bleeding profusely, but examination reveals no fracture. While the wound is being sutured, the patient's epicranial aponeurosis is found to be penetrated.

- A. Mention the cause of severe bleeding?
- B. Mention arterial blood supply of the scalp?
- C. Mention dangerous area of the scalp
- D. Discuss occipitofrontalis muscle

QUESTION (4): Choose the correct answer: (10 MARKS)

1. Any pathological condition (infection.....etc) in the infratemporal fossa may gain entrance to the orbit through which of the following?

- A. The inferior orbital fissure
- B. The pterygoid canal
- C. The ethmoidal sinuses
- D. The superior orbital fissure

2. Accumulation of food in the vestibule of the mouth may suggest malfunction of which of the following muscles:

- A. Medial pterygoid
- B. Buccinator.
- C. Masseter.
- D. Temporalis.

3. The following artery is a branch from third part of maxillary artery:

- A) Buccal artery
- B) Greater palatine artery
- C) Inferior alveolar artery
- D) Deep auricular artery

4- The following is not a tributary of the cavernous sinus:

- A) Superior petrosal sinus
- B) Sphenoparietal sinus
- C) Central vein of retina
- D) Superior ophthalmic vein

5- The clavicular head of sternomastoid muscle arises from:

- A) Anterior surface of medial 1/3 of clavicle
- B) Upper surface of medial 1/3 of clavicle

- C) Anterior surface of medial 2/3 of clavicle
D) Upper surface of medial 2/3 of clavicle
- 6- Glossopharyngeal nerve supplies the following muscle :
- A) Stylohyoid muscle B) Styloglossus muscle
C) Stylopharyngeus muscle D) Palatopharyngeus muscle
- 7- External carotid artery begins opposite:
- A) Disc between 2nd and 3rd cervical vertebrae
B) Disc between 3rd and 4th cervical vertebrae
C) Disc between 4th and 5th cervical vertebrae
D) Disc between 5th and 6th cervical vertebrae
- 8- The medial palpebral artery arises from:
- A) Lacrimal artery B) Ophthalmic artery
C) Supraorbital artery D) Supratrochlear artery
- 9- Lymphatics from tip of the tongue drain to:
- A) Deep cervical lymph nodes B) Submandibular lymph nodes
C) Submental lymph nodes D) Superficial cervical lymph nodes
- 10- The following nerve is a branch from Ophthalmic nerve in the face:
- A) Zygomaticofacial nerve B) Infratrochlear nerve
C) Infraorbital nerve D) Buccal nerve.

With my best wishes

Dr. Mona Abdel Atty

Kafr El Sheikh University Time allowed One hour

Faculty of Dentistry

Total Degree: 10 marks

Mid- year examination

Date:15/1/2017

Anatomy department



A- Choose the correct answer: (5 MARKS)

1. The type of joint between the bodies of the vertebrae is:

- A. Synovial joint.
- B. Fibrous joint.
- C. Primary cartilaginous joint.
- D. Secondary cartilaginous joint.

2. The artery that supplies the bone marrow is:

- A. Periosteal artery.
- B. Epiphyseal artery.
- C. Metaphyseal artery.
- D. Nutrient artery.

3. The joint between the tooth and its socket is:

- A. Sutural joint.
- B. Ball and socket.
- C. Syndesmosis.
- D. Gomphosis.

4-As regards buccinator muscle, all of the followings are true EXCEPT:

- A- Its intermediate fibres arise from pterygomandibular raphae.
- B- Its nerve supply is buccal branch of mandibular nerve.
- C-It compresses the cheek and lips against the teeth.
- D- It is pierced by the parotid duct.

5-All of the following are sensory innervations of scalp behind auricle EXCEPT:

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

6- The most superficial structure within the parotid gland is:

- A- Facial nerve.
- B- External carotid artery.
- C- Posterior facial vein.

7- The following layer of the scalp is the dangerous area:

- A) Skin
- B) Connective subcutaneous tissue
- C) Loose areolar tissue
- D) Pericranium

8- The central part of the face drains into the following lymph nodes:

- A) Buccal lymph nodes
- B) Submandibular lymph nodes
- C) Preauricular (parotid) lymph nodes
- D) Submental lymph nodes.

9-Retraction of mandible is done by:

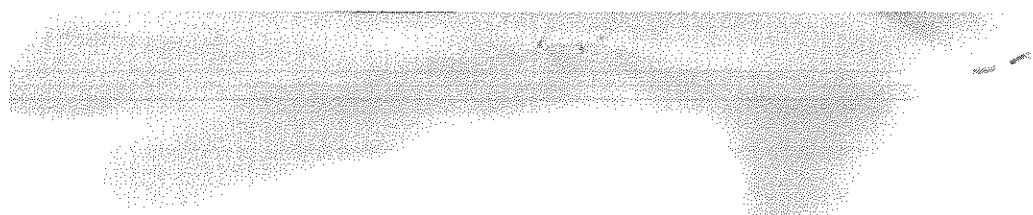
- A) Superficial fibres of masseter
 - B) Medial pterygoid muscle
 - C) Posterior fibres of temporalis
 - D) Lateral pterygoid muscle
-

10- The deep head of medial pterygoid muscle originates from:

- A- Lateral surface of lateral pterygoid plate.
- B- Medial surface of lateral pterygoid plate.
- C- Tuberosity of maxilla.
- D- Infratemporal surface of greater wing of sphenoid.

B- Give short account on: (5 MARKS)

- 1- Enumerate branches of mandibular nerve.

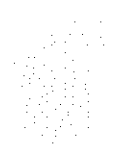


2- Venous drainage of the face. And discuss dangerous area of the face.

The venous drainage of the face is a complex system. The facial veins are connected to the internal jugular veins and the subclavian veins. The dangerous area of the face is the area around the nose and mouth, where the veins are connected to the cavernous sinus.

- The facial veins are connected to the internal jugular veins and the subclavian veins.
- The dangerous area of the face is the area around the nose and mouth, where the veins are connected to the cavernous sinus.
- The facial veins are connected to the internal jugular veins and the subclavian veins.
- The dangerous area of the face is the area around the nose and mouth, where the veins are connected to the cavernous sinus.
- The facial veins are connected to the internal jugular veins and the subclavian veins.
- The dangerous area of the face is the area around the nose and mouth, where the veins are connected to the cavernous sinus.
- The facial veins are connected to the internal jugular veins and the subclavian veins.
- The dangerous area of the face is the area around the nose and mouth, where the veins are connected to the cavernous sinus.
- The facial veins are connected to the internal jugular veins and the subclavian veins.
- The dangerous area of the face is the area around the nose and mouth, where the veins are connected to the cavernous sinus.

With my best wishes
Dr. Mona Abdel Atty



شريف

دور ما بعد ٢٠١٦
الفرقة الأولى

Kafrelshiekh University
Faculty of Dentistry
Anatomy Department
28/6/2016
1 pages

First year Final Anatomy Exam
Time Allowed: 3 hours
Total: 60



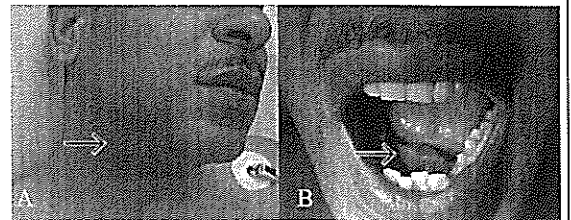
Very important: Each part of question must be written in a separate page (50 marks)

1. Discuss sensory nerve supply of the face? (5 marks)
2. Describe tributaries and communications of cavernous sinus? (5 marks)
3. Discuss origin and Distribution of (5 marks)
 - A. Auriculotemporal nerve
 - B. Inferior alveolar nerve
4. Discuss nerve supply of (5 marks)
 - A. Parotid gland
 - B. Submandibular gland
5. Discuss hyoglossus muscle (nerve supply, action and superficial relation) (5 marks)
6. Mention branches of third part of maxillary artery (5 marks)
7. Discuss branches of glossopharyngeal nerve (5 marks)
8. Describe arterial supply, nerve supply and lymphatic drainage of oral cavity (5 marks)
9. Describe nerve supply and lymphatic drainage of tongue (5 marks)
10. Describe relations and blood supply of palatine tonsil (5 marks)

CASES (10 marks)

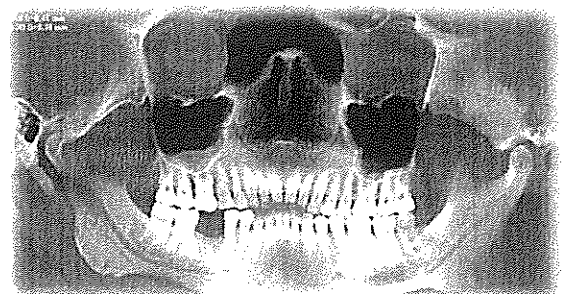
1. 42 male patient complaint of under tongue swelling he go to doctor after examination the doctor telling him that is sublingual gland swelling

- A. what is the relation of sublingual salivary glands?
- B. what is the opening of its duct and what's its number?



2. A 27 year's old man student is suffering from severe pain in his upper teeth he go to the dentist the dentist telling him after examination that the origin of this pain is from nasal sinus (appear in photo) not from the teeth?

- A. what is upper teeth that this patient complaint?
- B. what is the sinus infected?
- C. what is the boundaries of this sinus?



سنة ٢٠١٥

الفئة الأولى
دوريات ٢٠١٤/٢٠١٥

(60 mark) 12 questions Each question 5

marks

1. Discus arterial supply of face?
2. Mention origin, insertion, nerve supply and action of medial and lateral pterygoid?
3. Discus origin, branches of lingual nerve and its clinical importance?
4. Mention branches of maxillary nerve?
5. Enumerate branches of third part of maxillary artery?
6. Discus relations of surfaces and borders of parotid gland?
7. Mention origin, insertion, nerve supply and action of mylohyoid and posterior belly of digastric muscles?
8. Discus branches of glossopharyngeal nerve?
9. Discus boundaries and features of oropharynx?
10. Discus relations of sublingual salivary gland?
11. Discus insertion, nerve supply and action of extrinsic muscles of the tongue?
12. Enumerate muscles which move temporomandibular joint?

Good luck

Dr. Medhat Taha

Kafrelshiekh University

Faculty of Dentistry Final exam

Anatomy and Embryology



Date: ١/٦/٢٠١٥

بفرقة الأول - كسر عام

دور لومينو
٢٠١٥

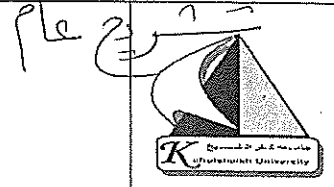
(٦٠ mark) ١٢ questions Each question

marks

١. Discus venous drainage of face and scalp?
٢. Mention insertion and nerve supply of muscle of mastication's?
٣. Discus origin, branches of lingual nerve and its clinical importance?
٤. Mention nerve supply of teeth of upper jaw and lower jaw?
٥. Enumerate branches of first part of maxillary artery?
٦. Discus relations of superficial part of submandibular salivary gland?
٧. Discus communications of cavernous sinus?
٨. Discus branches of facial nerve?
٩. Discus boundaries and features of nasopharynx?
١٠. Discus arterial supply and lymphatic drainage of oral cavity?
١١. Discus nerve supply and lymphatic drainage of tongue?
١٢. Enumerate muscles which move the Jaw?

Good luck

Dr. Medhat Taha



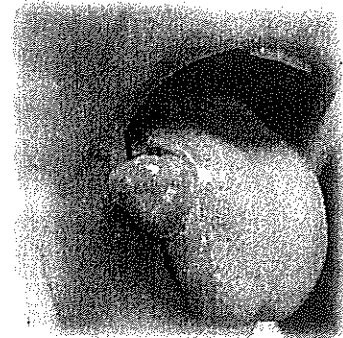
Very important: Each part of question must be written in a separate page (50 marks)

1. Discuss venous drainage of the scalp? (5 marks)
2. Discus insertion and nerve supply of (temporalis, lateral pterygoid muscles)? (5 marks)
3. Discuss branches of maxillary nerve? (5 marks)
4. Discuss nerve supply of (5 marks)
 - A. Parotid gland
 - B. Submandibular gland
5. Discus buccinator muscle (nerve supply, action and relation) (5 marks)
6. Mention branches of first part of maxillary artery (5 marks)
7. Discuss branches of vagus nerve (5 marks)
8. Enumerate muscles which move temporomandibular joint (5 marks)
9. Describe boundaries and features of nasopharynx (5 marks)
10. Discus openings in lateral wall of nose(5 marks)

CASES (10 marks)

1. 55 years old male having cancer tongue on the right side (as shown in picture) he go to the doctor and the doctor decide to remove it?

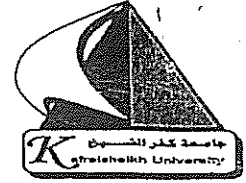
- A. what is the nerve supply of the tongue?
- B. what is the lymph node enlarged due to the tumor?



2. 8 old boy patient with a boil on the lower lip developed inflammation of cavernous sinus (as picture). A. What is the superficial vein connecting through which inflammation transmitted to cavernous sinus?

- B. what is the communications of cavernous sinus?





تسليم

أعماله ١٥

صلى الله عليه وسلم

Choose the Most Correct Answer:

(20 mark)

1. The following is a feature of anatomical position :

- A. palms of the hands directed medially
- B. facing laterally
- C. ankles are apart
- D. trunk flexed
- E. has upper limbs by side, and the palms facing forward

2. _____ plane passes through the midline of the body, dividing it into right and left halves.

- A. coronal
- B. midsagittal
- C. parasagittal
- D. transverse
- E. horizontal

3. The following statement regarding the fascia is true:

- A. Superficial fascia not contain muscles
- B. Deep fascia acts as a heat insulator
- C. Deep fascia is a transparent weak membrane
- D. Superficial fascia gives the body its round contour

4. Regarding the prime movers, they:

- A. Antagonize the action of the muscle.
- B. Are the chief muscles responsible for the movement
- C. Steady the proximal joint during the action of the distal joint.
- D. Movements against gravity.
- E. None of the above.

5. An example of a girdle bone is:

- A. Hip bone.
- B. Humerus.
- C. Femur.

- D. Metacarpal bone.
- E. None of the above.

6. The maxilla is considered:

- A. Long bone
- B. Irregular bone
- C. Flat bone
- D. Short bone
- E. Pneumatic bone

7. The joint that connects the root of a tooth with its socket?

- A. gomphosis
- B. suture
- C. syndesmosis
- D. cartilaginous
- E. synovial

8. In a _____ joint, an oval surface fits into a concave depression; these joints are said to be biaxial.

- A. hinge
- B. saddle
- C. condyloid
- D. pivot
- E. ball and socket

9. The type of joint that is distinguished by having a fluid-filled joint cavity is a _____ joint.

- A. fibrous
- B. cartilaginous
- C. synovial
- D. suture
- E. gomophosis

10. Regarding the nervous system, one is true:

- A. Neuroglia are excitable supporting cells.
- B. Nucleus is a collection of nerve cells outside the CNS.
- C. Ganglion is a collection of nerve cells outside the CNS.
- D. Autonomic nervous system consists of parasympathetic systems only.
- E. The space between the arachnoid and dura mater is called the subarachnoid space.

11. Clusters of cell bodies in the peripheral nervous system are called

- A. nuclei
- B. ganglia
- C. collaterals
- D. neuroglia

12. Which nerve provides cutaneous innervation to the skin of the angle of the mandible?

- A. Auriculotemporal nerve.
- B. Lesser petrosal nerve.
- C. Marginal mandibular nerve.
- D. Buccal branches of VII.
- E. Great auricular nerve.

13. Accumulation of food between the teeth and the cheek mucosa when chewing is caused by paralysis of

- A. Platysma.
- B. Zygomaticus major.
- C. Buccinator.
- D. Orbicularis oris.
- E. Levator labii superioris.

14. Regarding venous drainage of the face and scalp, one of the following is correct

- A. The anterior facial vein lies behind of the facial artery.
- B. Emissary veins of the scalp drain into cavernous sinus veins.
- C. The retromandibular vein drains into IJV only
- D. The common facial vein drains into EJV.
- E. Ophthalmic veins connect facial vein with cavernous sinus via the foramen

15. As regards to the TMJ:

- A. Are simple ball-and-socket joints.
- B. Allow for no lateral movement.
- C. Have intra-articular disc.
- D. Move mainly symmetrically.
- E. The axis of rotation in chewing lies on a transverse plane directly between the two joints.

16. The maxillary artery:

- A. Passes deep to medial pterygoid muscle
- B. Supplies upper and lower teeth
- C. Is related to lateral surface of neck of mandible
- D. Submental artery is one of its indirect branches
- E. Gives rise to supraorbital artery

17. The following are sensory branches from mandibular nerve EXCEPT:

- A. Buccal nerve.
- B. Lingual nerve.
- C. Zygomaticotemporal nerve.
- D. Auriculotemporal.

18. Which muscle is NOT supplied by the mandibular division of the trigeminal nerve?

- A. Anterior belly of digastric
- B. Stylohyoid
- C. Medial pterygoid
- D. Mylohyoid
- E. Temporalis

19. Inability to move mandible to the left would indicate paralysis of the

- A. right lateral pterygoid muscle
- B. left medial pterygoid muscle
- C. left lateral pterygoid muscle
- D. right temporalis muscle
- E. right masseter muscle

20. The most horizontal fibers of temporalis muscle are the:

- A. Deep fibers
- B. Superficial fibers
- C. Posterior fibers
- D. Middle fibers
- E. Anterior fibers

Good luck,

Dr. Medhat taha

توقيع



Kafrelshiekh University

Faculty of Dentistry Final exam

Date: ١١/٦/٢٠١٥

Anatomy and Embryology

(٦٠ mark) ١٢ questions Each question

marks

- ٥ ١. Discuss venous drainage of face and scalp?
- ٤ ٢. Mention insertion and nerve supply of muscle of mastication's?
- ٣ ٣. Discuss origin, branches of lingual nerve and its clinical importance? حواصده
- ٤ ٤. Mention nerve supply of teeth of upper jaw and lower jaw? حواصده
- ٥ ٥. Enumerate branches of first part of maxillary artery?
- ٥ ٦. Discuss relations of superficial part of submandibular salivary gland? حواصده
- ٤ ٧. Discuss communications of cavernous sinus?
- ٤ ٨. Discuss branches of facial nerve? حواصده
- ٤ ٩. Discuss boundaries and features of nasopharynx?
- ٤ ١٠. Discuss arterial supply and lymphatic drainage of oral cavity?
- ٢ ١١. Discuss nerve supply and lymphatic drainage of tongue?
- ٤ ١٢. Enumerate muscles which move the Jaw? حواصده

Good luck

Dr. Medhat Taha



Date: 13 | 1 | 2016

Time allowed 40 minute

احكامه مارة لتسرعها
" أعماله "

Answer The Following Questions (10 marks)

البرق
٢٠١٠ - ٢٠١٦

Choose the Most Correct Answer:

(7 mark)

1. Which sequence traces the levels of anatomical organization from lower to higher complexity?

- A. cells, tissues, organs, systems, and organism
- B. tissues, cells, organs, systems, and organism
- C. systems, organism, organs, tissues, and cells
- D. organism, systems, organs, tissues, and cells
- E. cells, organ, tissue, systems and organism

2. Regarding the retinacula, they:

- A. Are tight sheets of deep fascia around the muscles of limbs and neck.
- B. Are partitions of deep fascia separating groups of muscles.
- C. Are transverse thickenings of deep fascia around the wrist and ankle.
- D. Are strong sheathes of deep fascia investing large vessels and nerves.
- E. Are strong bands of superficial fascia giving attachments to muscles.

3. Regarding the synergists, they:

- A. Antagonize the action of the muscle.
- B. Steady the proximal joint during the action of the distal joint.
- C. Initiate particular movements.
- D. Movements against gravity.
- E. None of the above.

4. The maxilla is considered:

- A. Long bone
- B. Irregular bone
- C. Flat bone
- D. Short bone
- E. Pneumatic bone

5. A long bone is covered from outside by a thin layer of connective tissue called the _____.

- A. diaphysis
- B. endosteum
- C. periosteum
- D. epiphysis
- E. metaphysis

6. The joint that connects the root of a tooth with its socket?

- A. gomphosis
- B. suture

- C. syndesmosis
- D. cartilaginous
- E. synovial

7. An example of secondary cartilaginous joints is:

- A. Sagittal suture of the skull.
- B. Intervertebral joints.
- C. Inferior tibio-fibular joint.
- D. Knee joint.
- E. Elbow joint.

8. Regarding the carpo-metacarpal joint of the thumb, its variety is:

- A. Hinge joint.
- B. Condylloid joint.
- C. Saddle joint.
- D. Ball and socket joint.
- E. Pivot joint.

9. An epiphyseal plate is what type of joint?

- A. suture
- B. secondary cartilaginous
- C. primary cartilaginous
- D. syndesmosis
- E. synovial

10. _____ joints are capable only of side-to-side and back-and-forward movements.

- A. hinge
- B. plane
- C. pivot
- D. condyloid
- E. ball and socket

11. The following is not character of cardiac muscles.

- A. present in myocardium
- B. not striated
- C. involuntary
- D. supplied by autonomic nervous system
- E. its cells with single nucleus.

12. An injury to the elbow joint will affect, which movement of it:

- A. Supination
- B. Medial rotation
- C. Pronation
- D. Extension
- E. Lateral rotation

13. Lymphatics not present in these tissues except:

- A. Bone marrow
- B. Pulp of spleen

- C. Epidermis of skin
- D. Dermis of skin
- E. cartilage

14. The following fusiform muscle its fibers arranged parallel with line of pull

- A. pronator quadratus
- B. Sartorius
- C. Biceps
- D. Rectus abdominis.
- E. flexor pollicis longus.

CASES (3marks)

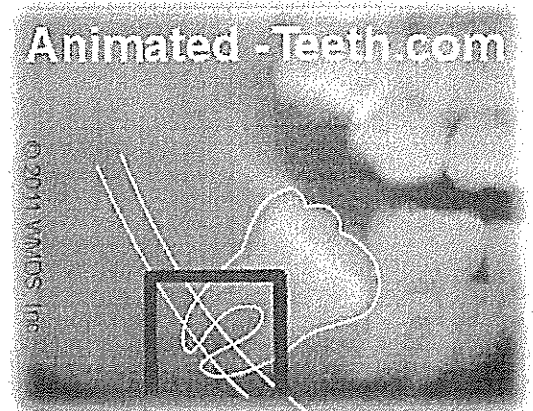
1. during preparation to extract the right maxillary (lower) 2nd molar tooth, a dentist anesthetizing this tooth and its associated gingivae.

What is nerve was blocked and its origin?

What is distribution of this nerve?

2. Dentistry extracting the 3rd molar teeth of a patient this patient after extraction suffering from loss of sensation of the floor of mouth.

- A. what is the possible nerve injured?
- B. What is the other sites innervated by this nerve?



3. 23 years old patient goes to dentist suffering from repeated infection of his teeth and gums due to accumulation of food in vestibule of mouth.

- A. what is the muscle may be affected ?
- B. what is structures piercing this muscle?

With my best wishes

DR/ MEDHAT FOTOUH TAHA