



AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATIVE MEDICINE
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN PHYSIOTHERAPY
END OF TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER 2022

PHT 133: REGIONAL ANATOMY II HEAD NECK AND THORAX
DATE: 1ST DECEMBER 2022

Time: 2 Hours

Start: 2:00PM

Finish: 4:00PM

INSTRUCTIONS

1. All students will have two (2) hours to complete the examination
2. Attempt all questions as per the instruction
3. It is the student's responsibility to report any page and number missing in this paper.
4. Check that the paper is complete
5. Total number of pages is 5 including the cover.
6. Read through the paper quickly before you start.
7. Upon finishing the exam paper, make sure you have written your student number before you submit.
8. Do Not write anything on the question paper -use the back of your booklet for rough work if need be

Section A (40 Multiple choice questions (40 marks))

1. With regards to eye movement, which is INCORRECT?
 - a) the medial and lateral rectus evoke simple horizontal movement only
 - b) the inferior oblique turns the eye down and out
 - c) the superior rectus turns the eye up and in
 - d) the inferior rectors and superior oblique together produce vertical down gaze

2. Which is INCORRECT?
 - a) in a 4th cranial nerve paralysis, the affected eye lies slightly in turned
 - b) in a 6th cranial nerve palsy, the lateral rectus is affected
 - c) in a 3rd nerve palsy, levator palpebrae is affected
 - d) in an oculomotor nerve palsy the eye looks down and out

3. With regards to the retina, which is CORRECT?
 - a) the retina covers the inner surface of the choroids and is light sensitive everywhere except at the corneal area
 - b) the optic disc contains retina that is completely free of blood vessels and is yellowish in colour
 - c) the optic disc and fovea are of similar size
 - d) the fovea contains no blood vessels or cones, but a high concentration or rods

4. The nasal septum consists of:
 - a) the maxilla
 - b) the vomer and ethmoid bones
 - c) the sphenoid and ethmoid bones
 - d) the frontal, zygoma and maxilla
 - e) the vomer and palatine bones

5. The ophthalmic artery:
 - a) is a branch of the ECA
 - b) enters through the superior orbital fissure
 - c) does not penetrate the meninges of the optic nerve
 - d) forms an anastomoses between ECA and ICA
 - e) is an end artery

6. Regarding the carotid sheath:
 - a) arisa cervicalis lies behind the IJV

- b) is free to move in the neck
- c) contains the vagus and phrenic
- d) the sympathetic trunk lies outside the sheath
- e) the CCA lies lateral to the IJV

7. Regarding the abducent nerve (CN VI):

- a) the nucleus lies in the medulla
- b) supplies superior oblique muscle
- c) enters the orbit ??? superior orbital fissure
- d) has no relation to the cavernous sinus
- e) carries autonomic fibres from Edinger-Westphal node

8. Regarding the face, which is INCORRECT?

- a) there is no deep fascia on the face
- b) the bulk of orbicularis oris muscle comes from buccinator
- c) the eyelid muscles are completely supplied by CNVII
- d) the parotid duct pierces buccinator opposite the third upper molar tooth
- e) the facial nerve supplies the occipital belly of occipito frontalis

10. Regarding the trigeminal nerve:

- a) branches emerge from the parotid gland
- b) the mandibular nerve has three cutaneous branches
- c) the supratrochlear nerve supplies midline forehead and scalp
- d) the infratrochlear nerve is a branch of the maxillary nerve
- e) the bridge of the nose is supplied by the external nasal nerve

9. Which structure is NOT in the carotid sheath?

- a) internal jugular vein
- b) hypoglossal nerve
- c) glossopharyngeal nerve
- d) external jugular vein
- e) internal carotid artery

10. Which is an intrinsic muscle of the tongue?

- a) superior longitudinal muscle
- b) genioglossus muscle
- c) hyoglossus muscle
- d) styloglossus muscle
- e) palatoglossus muscle

11. Which muscle abducts the vocal cords?

- a) cricothyroid
- b) oblique arytenoid

- c) posterior cricoarytenoid
- d) lateral cricoarytenoid
- e) thyroepiglottic

12. The internal laryngeal nerve supplies:

- a) sensation to the vocal folds
- b) cricothyroid muscle
- c) sensation above the vocal folds
- d) transverse arytenoid muscle
- e) sensation below the vocal folds

13. Which nerve does NOT supply skin to the upper eyelid?

- a) lacrimal
- b) supraorbital
- c) supratrochlear
- d) infratrochlear
- e) infraorbital

14. Which extraocular muscle does NOT arise from the tendinous ring of the orbit?

- a) superior rectus
- b) superior oblique
- c) inferior rectus
- d) medial rectus
- e) lateral rectus

15. Which structure passes through the tendinous ring of the orbit?

- a) ophthalmic artery
- b) inferior rectus muscle
- c) lacrimal nerve
- d) trochlear nerve
- e) superior oblique muscle

16. Which bone is not part of the medial wall of the orbit?

- a) maxilla
- b) lacrimal bone
- c) sphenoid
- d) palatine bone
- e) ethmoid

17. Which muscle helps to open the jaw?

- a) medial pterygoid
- b) lateral pterygoid

- c) masseter
- d) temporalis
- e) buccinator

18. Regarding the vertebral column:

- a) ligamentum flava attach adjacent pedicles
- b) lumbar vertebrae have foramen in their transverse process
- c) the intervertebral disc is a primary cartilaginous joint
- d) rotation is greatest in the thoracic region
- e) the cruciform ligament holds the dens in place

19. The middle meningeal artery is a branch of the:

- a) internal carotid artery
- b) middle cerebral artery
- c) maxillary artery
- d) deep temporal artery
- e) facial artery

20. The hyoid bone is at what level?

- a) C2 vertebra
- b) C3 vertebra
- c) C4 vertebra
- d) C5 vertebra
- e) C6 vertebra

Section B (Structured short answer questions (10 marks))

1. Name the branches of the Carotid artery (3 marks)
2. Outline the cranial bones (4).
3. Outline the fiber components of CN –XI (3 marks)?

Section C (Structured long answer questions (20 marks))

1. Outline the cranial nerves and their function (12 marks)
2. Describe the Major Functional aspects of the shoulder girdle (8 Marks)