

HEAD ANATOMY MCQS:

1. A patient presents with cortical blindness. Which artery supplies the occipital lobe?

- A: anterior cerebral artery
- B: basilar artery
- C: middle cerebral artery
- D: posterior cerebral artery ✓

2. A motorcyclist sustains a complex skull fracture. Injury to which structure would endanger the carotid canal?

- A: foramen magnum
- B: petrous temporal bone ✓
- C: sella turcica
- D: sphenoid sinus

3. Which layer of the scalp do the muscles of the forehead attach to?

- A: areolar tissue
- B: epicranial aponeurosis ✓
- C: pericranium
- D: subcutaneous connective tissue

4. You are called to examine a crying baby. What part of the baby is bounded by the halves of its frontal bone and the halves of its parietal bones?

- A: anterior fontanelle ✓
- B: frontal suture
- C: lambdoid suture
- D: posterior fontanelle

5. Where would you find the cribriform plate?

- A: ethmoid bone ✓
- B: frontal bone
- C: sphenoid bone
- D: temporal bone

6. Where is the foramen rotundum?

- A: between the foramen ovale and the superior orbital fissure ✓
- B: lateral to the foramen spinosum
- C: medial to the optic canal
- D: posterior to the foramen lacerum

7. What accompanies the jugular vein through the jugular foramen?

- A: cranial nerve 7
- B: cranial nerve 8
- C: cranial nerve 9 ✓
- D: cranial nerve 12

8. The thinnest bone would be found in which area of skull?

- A: floor of anterior cranial fossa
- B: greater wing of sphenoid bone
- C: parietal bone
- D: squamous temporal bone ✓

9. A patient with nasal cellulitis is at risk of infection spreading to here:

- A: cavernous sinus ✓
- B: frontal sinus
- C: straight sinus
- D: transverse sinus

10. Which artery does NOT supply scalp?

- A: maxillary ✓
- B: occipital
- C: posterior auricular
- D: superficial temporal