1. A 24 year old patient sees his physician because of difficulty swallowing. The physician has the patient say Ahh! And notes a distinct deviation of the uvula to the patient’s right. This test indicates (directly) a potential Lower Motor Neuron Lesion to which of the following nerves?

A. Left Glossopharyngeal nerve (CN IX)
B. Right Glossopharyngeal nerve (CN IX)
C. Left Vagus nerve (CN X)
D. Right Vagus nerve (CN X)
E. Right Facial nerve (CN VII)
2. A 29-year-old male develops a tooth ache in a lower molar tooth. He does not have dental insurance and take aspirin for the pain. After two weeks, he develops a swelling on his chin under the mandible (see attached photo) and he begins to have difficulty talking. His physician suspects that the tooth has become infected and that the infection has spread to a fascial compartment below the mandible. Which of the following conditions is the most likely cause of these symptoms?

A. Adenoids  
B. Tonsillitis (Palatine tonsils)  
C. Ludwig’s Angina  
D. Retropharyngeal abscess  
E. Parotid tumor

3. A patient complains that he has difficulty chewing and that part of his face feels numb. When asked to open his mouth, the jaw is observed to deviate toward the right. Damage to which of the following nerves could produced the jaw deviation?

A. right Facial nerve  
B. left Trigeminal nerve  
C. right Trigeminal nerve  
D. left Facial nerve  
E. left Glossopharyngeal nerve
A 5 year old child is taken on vacation with his parents to Colombia (South America). After returning, the child complains that his ear hurts and he develops a swelling anterior to the external auditory meatus. The child is taken to see a pediatrician who concludes that the child has contracted mumps (viral infection of the parotid salivary gland). Compression of which of the following nerves could account for the child’s symptom of earache (otalgia).

A. Auriculotemporal nerve (V3)
B. Infraorbital nerve (V2)
C. Lingual nerve (V3)
D. Supratrochlear nerve (V1)
E. Vagus nerve (CN X)
5. A 9-year-old child has difficulty breathing through his nose and develops a distinct nasal voice. His parents take him to a pediatrician but neurological tests indicate no damage or impaired function in the cranial nerves. The physician orders a CT scan (image attached) that indicates a distinct mass in the roof of the nasopharynx. This mass would mostly likely be due to which of the following conditions?

A. Retropharyngeal abscess
B. Adenoids (infected Pharyngeal tonsil)
C. Tonsillitis (infected Palatine tonsil)
D. Pituitary adenoma (tumor)
E. Infected sphenoid sinus
6. ____ A patient complains that he is having difficulty speaking and that he is biting his tongue when chewing his food. The physician asks the patient to protrude his tongue (photo above) which is strongly deviated to the patient’s right side. Other tests show that there is no loss of taste or touch sensation in the tongue. Damage to which of the following nerves could produce these symptoms?

A. Right Lingual nerve  
B. Right Hypoglossal nerve  
C. Left Lingual nerve  
D. Left Hypoglossal nerve  
E. Left Glossopharyngeal nerve

7. A 14-year-old girl is taken to the movies by her parents and she buys large buttered popcorn. However, despite a PG-13 rating, the film is a horror movie and filled with violence. The girl eats the popcorn voraciously and suddenly feels that she is choking. The parents rush to her an emergency room. Examination by the emergency room physician indicates that a piece of popcorn is lodged lateral to the laryngeal inlet. The popcorn is located in which of the following spaces?

A. Vallecula  
B. Nasopharynx  
C. Oropharynx  
D. Esophagus  
E. Piriform recess
HEAD AND NECK 2 PRACTICE QUESTIONS KEY

1. C
2. C
3. C
4. A
5. B
6. B
7. E