

## **ANATOMY**

1. Regarding the branchial arch
  - A. The nerve of the third branchial arch is the facial nerve
  - B. The digastric muscle is derived from the muscle mass of the mandibular
  - C. The three auditory ossicles are derived from the first arch cartilage
  - D. The cricothyroid muscle is derived from the fourth branchial arch
  - E. The stem of the stapedia artery is a remainder of the first aortic arch
  
2. Circle of Willis is formed by the
  - A. anterior communicating artery
  - B. internal carotid arteries
  - C. posterior cerebral arteries
  - D. basilar artery
  - E. superior cerebellar arteries

## **GENERAL PHYSIOLOGY**

3. Regarding pain sensation
  - A. Fast pain is due to activity in the C fibers
  - B. Slow pain is due to activity in the A delta pain fibers
  - C. Its receptors respond to warmth
  - D. Its transmission is inhibited in the ventral horn of the spinal cord
  - E. It activates the contralateral cingulate gyrus

## **PATHOLOGY**

4. Regarding neoplasia
  - A. Benign neoplasm penetrates the basement membrane of tissue
  - B. Anaplastic cells resemble normal cells
  - C. Large nucleoli is a feature of benign neoplasm
  - D. The size of tumour distinguishes between benign and malignant type
  - E. High nuclear- cytoplasmic ratio indicates a malignant lesion

## **MICROBIOLOGY**

5. Virulence of a pathogen depends on the ability to
- A enter host
  - B multiply
  - C produce coagulase
  - D kill the host lymphocytes
  - E dissolve collagen

## **PHARMACOLOGY**

6. Ganciclovir
- A is a guanosine analogue
  - B is active against cytomegalovirus
  - C is well absorbed in the gut
  - D acts by inhibiting DNA polymerase
  - E induces renal impairment