

## SBMP EXAMINATION 9D

October 27, 2006

Circle the correct answer. (18 points)

1. The first pharyngeal arch appears at the level of and is innervated by cranial nerve VII.  
TRUE FALSE
2. The third pair of pharyngeal arches give rise to thyroid and cricoid cartilages.  
TRUE FALSE
3. Derivatives of pharyngeal pouches include tonsils, eardrum, and thymus.  
TRUE FALSE
4. There are six pairs of well-defined pharyngeal pouches.  
TRUE FALSE
5. Pharyngeal clefts give rise to the middle ear cavity and auditory tube.  
TRUE FALSE
6. Cleft lip occurs when somitic mesoderm and neural crest cells fail to expand and fuse.  
TRUE FALSE
7. Posterior cleft palate occurs when palatine shelves fail to fuse with the nasal septum.  
TRUE FALSE
8. Pharyngeal clefts differentiate into parathyroid glands.  
TRUE FALSE
9. Ankyloglossia results from an extended frenulum of the tongue.  
TRUE FALSE
10. Tooth development involves neural crest derived mesenchyme.  
TRUE FALSE

11. The thyroid gland originates from proliferation of epithelium in the floor of the tongue.  
TRUE FALSE
12. Ectopic thymus, parathyroid and thyroid tissue result from abnormal migration of the glands.  
TRUE FALSE
13. Conotruncal anomalies such as 22q deletions are most associated with Treacher-Collins Syndrome.  
TRUE FALSE
14. Pharyngeal arches are evaginations of endoderm that differentiate into foregut.  
TRUE FALSE
15. The upper lip develops by fusion of frontonasal prominence and the medial nasal prominence.  
TRUE FALSE
16. Nasal and frontal prominences merge to form the nose.  
TRUE FALSE
17. A thyroglossal duct cyst is often associated with the tragus or an ear lobe.  
TRUE FALSE
18. Ectodermal placodes develop into the ears and eyes.  
TRUE FALSE
19. The notochord induces ectoderm to become the neural plate and eventually the notochord becomes the part of the intervertebral disk.  
TRUE FALSE
20. Closure of the cranial neuropore precedes development of the prosencephalon.  
TRUE FALSE
21. Alar plates of the spinal cord develop as sensory areas adjacent to basal plates.  
TRUE FALSE

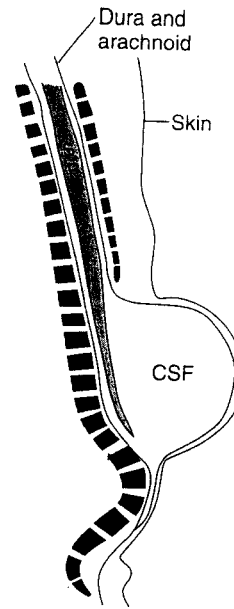
22. Primitive nerve cells or neuroblasts form the mantle layer which later develops into the white matter of the spinal cord.
- TRUE FALSE
23. The rhombencephalon is a region of the primitive brain that eventually becomes the cerebellum and IV ventricle.
- TRUE FALSE
24. Microglial cells of the CNS are derived from mesoderm.
- TRUE FALSE
25. Ependymal cells, astroglia, and choroid epithelial cells are derived from neuroectoderm.
- TRUE FALSE
26. The cerebral hemispheres are derivatives of the lateral diverticulum of the diencephalon.
- TRUE FALSE
27. Neural crest cells give rise to the cerebral meninges.
- TRUE FALSE
28. Nonobstructive hydrocephalus results from a blockage of CSF in the arachnoid space.
- TRUE FALSE
29. Obstructive hydrocephalus results in enlargement of ventricular cavities.
- TRUE FALSE
30. The end of the spinal cord is termed conus medullaris.
- TRUE FALSE
31. When dorsal and ventral nerve roots descend below the end of the spinal cord is termed filum terminale.
- TRUE FALSE
32. Incomplete secondary neurulation may result in a residual primitive streak.
- TRUE FALSE

33. Agenesis of the corpus callosum is associated with all of the following except:

- a) Mental retardation
- b) Increased head circumference
- c) Hydrocephalus
- d) Cerebral palsy

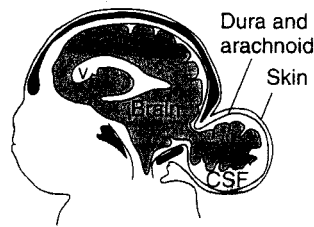
34. This picture depicts which clinical condition?

- a) Spina bifida occulta
- b) Spina bifida with meningocele
- c) Spina bifida with meningomyelocele
- d) Spina bifida with rachischiasis



35. This picture depicts which clinical condition?

- a) Meningocele
- b) Meningoencephalocele
- c) Meningohydroencephalocele
- d) Anencephaly



36. Which clinical condition **best** describes the picture below?

- a) Unilateral cleft lip
- b) Bilateral cleft lip
- c) Bilateral cleft lip and cleft palate
- d) Unilateral cleft lip and cleft palate
- e) Incomplete cleft lip

