Q.1 An infant has a small lump on the anterior aspect of thyroid gland near the midline. It is diagnosed as pyramidal lobe of thyroid gland. The pyramidal lobe is a remnant of:
   a) Thyrocervical cyst.
   b) First pharyngeal pouch.
   c) Second pharyngeal pouch.
   d) Thyroglossal duct.
   e) Sulcus terminalis.

Q.2 To anesthetize the perineum during delivery a pudendal nerve block is performed. This nerve block may result in urinary incontinence due to anesthesia of muscle lying in the:
   a) Urogenital diaphragm.
   b) Superficial perineal pouch.
   c) Pelvic diaphragm.
   d) Ischiorectal fossa.
   e) Trigone of bladder.

Q.3 After surgical repair of hernia the patient experiences numbness of skin on the anterior aspect of scrotum. Which nerve may have been damaged during herniorrhaphy?
   a) Femoral nerve.
   b) Obturator nerve.
   c) Ilioinguinal nerve.
   d) Iliohypogastric nerve.
   e) Pudendal nerve.

Q.4 Early identification of Calot’s triangle during laparoscopic cholecystectomy is an important safeguard against damage to structures forming this triangle. This triangle is made up of:
   a) Hepatic artery, hepatic vein and bile duct.
   b) Cystic artery, cystic vein and cystic duct.
   c) Right and left hepatic arteries and portal vein.
   d) Hepatic artery, portal vein and bile duct.
   e) Cystic artery, cystic duct and common hepatic duct.

Q.5 A 36 year old girl complains of dryness of nose and the palate indicating a lesion of the following ganglion:
   a) Inferior cervical ganglion.
   b) Otic ganglion.
   c) Submandibular ganglion.
   d) Pterygopalatine ganglion.
   e) Ciliary ganglion.
Q.6 An acoustic neuroma is a tumor of the vestibulocochlear nerve as it exits the cranial cavity. Because this tumor compresses surrounding structures or invades nearby tissue, in addition to hearing loss and equilibrium problems a patient would most likely demonstrate ipsilateral:
  a) Loss of general sensation on face.
  b) Facial paralysis.
  c) Paralysis of lateral rectus.
  d) Tongue paralysis.
  e) Ptosis.