Illustrated Anatomy of the Head and Neck 5th edition Fehrenbach Test Bank

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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The dental professional MUST be thoroughly familiar with the surface anatomy of the head and neck in order to examine patients BECAUSE features of the surface provide essential landmarks for deeper anatomic structures.
   a. Both the statement and the reason are correct and related.
   b. Both the statement and the reason are correct but NOT related.
   c. The statement is correct, but the reason is NOT.
   d. The statement is NOT correct, but the reason is correct.
   e. NEITHER the statement NOR the reason is correct.

   ANS: A

	Feedback
A	Both the statement and reason are correct, and they are also both related. Dental professionals MUST have knowledge of healthy structures in order to identify and locate deeper anatomic landmarks that are necessary in order to perform certain dental procedures such as administration of local anesthetic or radiographic exposures.
B	Both the statement and the reason relate to each other. The dental professional MUST have knowledge of anatomic structures in order to complete certain dental procedures.
C	The reason is correct. The dental professional MUST have knowledge of anatomic structures in order to complete certain dental procedures.
D	The statement is correct. The dental professional MUST have knowledge of anatomic structures.
E	The statement and the reason are both correct. Dental professionals MUST have knowledge of healthy structures in order to identify and locate deeper anatomic landmarks that are necessary in order to perform certain dental procedures.

   DIF: Comprehension REF: p. 11 OBJ: 2
   TOP: CDA: General Chairside, I. A. Demonstrate understanding of basic oral and dental anatomy, physiology, and development
   MSC: NBDHE, Scientific Basis for Dental Hygiene Practice, 1.1.1 Head and Neck Anatomy

2. Which of the following is the CORRECT definition of the term *labial*?
   a. Structures closest to the inner cheek
   b. Structures closest to the facial surface
   c. Structures closest to the lips
   d. Structures closest to the palate
   e. Structures closest to the tongue

   ANS: C

	Feedback
A	This is the definition of the term *buccal*.

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B	This is the definition of the term *facial*.
C	This is the definition of the term *labial*.
D	This is the definition of the term *palatal.*
E	This is the definition of the term *lingual*.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 15 OBJ: 1
TOP: CDA: General Chairside, I. A. Demonstrate understanding of basic oral and dental anatomy, physiology, and development
MSC: NBDHE, Scientific Basis for Dental Hygiene Practice, 1.1.1 Head and Neck Anatomy

3. The regions of the head include specific anatomic structures. Which region listed below is NOT included in the regions of the head?
   a. Frontal
   b. Parietal
   c. Orbital
   d. Zygomatic
   e. Submental

ANS: E

	Feedback
A	The frontal region is included in the regions of the head that consist of the forehead and the area superior to the eyes.
B	The parietal region is included in the regions of the head that consist of the area of the skull just posterior to the frontal region.
C	The orbital region is included in the regions of the head that consist of the bony socket where the eyeball and all its supporting structures are located.
D	The zygomatic region is included in the regions of the head that overlie the cheekbone.
E	The submental region is included in the regions of the neck and is one of the cervical triangles.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 14 OBJ: 3
TOP: CDA: General Chairside, I. A. Demonstrate understanding of basic oral and dental anatomy, physiology, and development
MSC: NBDHE, Scientific Basis for Dental Hygiene Practice, 1.1.1 Head and Neck Anatomy

4. The superior and posterior free margin of the auricle is the helix, which ends inferiorly at the lobule. The lobule is a small flap of tissue that is the part of the auricle anterior to the external acoustic meatus.
   a. Both statements are true.
   b. Both statements are false.
   c. The first statement is true; the second is false.
   d. The first statement is false; the second is true.

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	The second statement is false. The lobule is the fleshy protuberance of the earlobe.

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B	The first statement is true. The superior and posterior free margin of the auricle is known as the helix, which ends inferiorly at the lobule.
C	The first statement is true. The superior and posterior free margin of the auricle is known as the helix, which ends inferiorly at the lobule. The second statement is false. The second statement is the definition of the tragus, NOT the lobule.
D	The first statement is true, and the second statement is false.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 13 OBJ: 3
TOP: CDA: General Chairside, I. A. Demonstrate understanding of basic oral and dental anatomy, physiology, and development
MSC: NBDHE, Scientific Basis for Dental Hygiene Practice, 1.1.1 Head and Neck Anatomy

5. The eyeball is located in the orbital region of the head. On the eyeball is a white area with a central area of coloration. What is the term for the white area?
   a. Sclera
   b. Iris
   c. Pupil
   d. Orbit

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	The sclera is the white area on the eyeball.
B	The iris is the central area of coloration on the eyeball.
C	The pupil is the opening in the center of the iris that appears black.
D	The orbit is the bony socket where the eyeball is contained.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 13 OBJ: 3
TOP: CDA: General Chairside, I. A. Demonstrate understanding of basic oral and dental anatomy, physiology, and development
MSC: NBDHE, Scientific Basis for Dental Hygiene Practice, 1.1.1 Head and Neck Anatomy

6. Which part of the nasal region will feel flexible when palpated during an extraoral examination by a clinician?
   a. Root of the nose
   b. Apex of the nose
   c. Bridge of the nose
   d. Nasion of the nose

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	The root of the nose is a bony structure located between the eyes.
B	The apex of the nose is formed by cartilage located at the tip of the nose.
C	The bridge of the nose is a bony structure located inferiorly to the nasion.
D	The nasion is a midline junction between the nasal and frontal bones.

DIF: Comprehension REF: p. 14 OBJ: 3
TOP: CDA: General Chairside, I. A. Demonstrate understanding of basic oral and dental anatomy, physiology, and development | CDA: General Chairside, I. B. Preliminary Physical Examination | CDA: General Chairside, II. C. Describe how to perform and/or assist with intraoral procedures

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MSC: NBDHE, Scientific Basis for Dental Hygiene Practice, 1.1.1 Head and Neck Anatomy | NBDHE, Provision of Clinical Dental Hygiene Services, 1.0 Assessing Patient Characteristics | NBDHE, Provision of Clinical Dental Hygiene Services, 3.0 Planning and Managing Dental Hygiene Care

7. The buccal region of the head is composed of soft tissue of the cheek. Most of the upper cheek is fleshy, mainly formed by a mass of fat and muscle. Which is the strong muscle felt in this area when the patient clenches his or her teeth together during an extraoral examination?
   a. Corrugator supercilii muscles
   b. Temporalis muscles
   c. Masseter muscles
   d. Hyoid muscles

   ANS: C

	Feedback
A	The corrugator supercilii muscles are located within the orbital region.
B	The temporalis muscles are located within the temporalis fossa within the temporal region.
C	The masseter muscles are located within the buccal region just inferior to the zygomatic arch.
D	The hyoid muscles are located within the neck region and attach to the hyoid bone.

DIF: Application REF: p. 15 OBJ: 3
TOP: CDA: General Chairside, I. A. Demonstrate understanding of basic oral and dental anatomy, physiology, and development | CDA: General Chairside, I. B. Preliminary Physical Examination | CDA: General Chairside, II. C. Describe how to perform and/or assist with intraoral procedures
MSC: NBDHE, Scientific Basis for Dental Hygiene Practice, 1.1.1 Head and Neck Anatomy

8. One structure within the oral cavity is the tongue, which is known as the gateway to the oral region BECAUSE the tongue is a prominent feature of the oral cavity.
   a. Both the statement and the reason are correct and related.
   b. Both the statement and the reason are correct but NOT related.
   c. The statement is correct, but the reason is NOT.
   d. The statement is NOT correct, but the reason is correct.
   e. NEITHER the statement NOR the reason is correct.

   ANS: D

	Feedback
A	The statement is NOT correct, even though the reason is correct. The lips are the gateway to the oral region.
B	The statement is NOT correct, even though the reason is related because the tongue and the lips are part of the oral region.
C	The statement is NOT correct, but the reason is correct. The lips are the gateway to the oral region. The tongue is a prominent feature of the oral region.
D	The statement is NOT correct, but the reason is correct. The tongue is NOT the gateway to the oral region.
E	The reason is correct. The tongue is a prominent structure of the oral region. But

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	the statement is NOT correct, even though the reason is correct. The lips are the gateway to the oral region.

DIF: Comprehension REF: p. 15 OBJ: 3
TOP: CDA: General Chairside, I. A. Demonstrate understanding of basic oral and dental anatomy, physiology, and development
MSC: NBDHE, Scientific Basis for Dental Hygiene Practice, 1.1.1 Head and Neck Anatomy

9. The jaws are within the oral cavity and deep to the lips. Underlying the upper lip is the mandible, while the maxillae underlies the lower lip.
   a. Both statements are true.
   b. Both statements are false.
   c. The first statement is true; the second is false.
   d. The first statement is false; the second is true.

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	The second statement is false. The maxillae or upper jaw is under the upper lip, and the mandible underlies the lower lip.
B	The first statement is true. The jaws are within the oral cavity and deep to the lips.
C	The first statement is true, and the second statement is false. The maxillae or upper jaw is under the upper lip, and the mandible or lower jaw underlies the lower lip.
D	The first statement is true. The jaws are located within the oral region, which consists of the oral cavity. The second statement is false. The maxillae or upper jaw is under the upper lip, and the mandible or lower jaw underlies the lower lip.

DIF: Comprehension REF: p. 15 OBJ: 3
TOP: CDA: General Chairside, I. A. Demonstrate understanding of basic oral and dental anatomy, physiology, and development
MSC: NBDHE, Scientific Basis for Dental Hygiene Practice, 1.1.1 Head and Neck Anatomy

10. What is the landmark located in the oral cavity that appears as a small elevation of tissue located on the inner part of the buccal mucosa, just opposite the maxillary second molar?
    a. Parotid papilla
    b. Maxillary tuberosity
    c. Labial frenum
    d. Retromolar pad

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	The parotid papilla is located on a small elevation of tissue containing the duct opening from the parotid gland on the inner part of the buccal mucosa opposite the maxillary second molar.
B	The maxillary tuberosity is located posterior to the maxilla.
C	The labial frenum is a fold of tissue located at the midline between the labial mucosa and alveolar mucosa of the maxilla and mandible.

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D	The retromolar pad is a dense pad of tissue distal to the most distal tooth of the mandible.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 16 OBJ: 3
TOP: CDA: General Chairside, I. A. Demonstrate understanding of basic oral and dental anatomy, physiology, and development
MSC: NBDHE, Scientific Basis for Dental Hygiene Practice, 1.1.1 Head and Neck Anatomy

11. The palate or roof of the mouth has two parts: an anterior part and a posterior part. The firmer, whiter posterior part is the hard palate.
    a. Both statements are true.
    b. Both statements are false.
    c. The first statement is true; the second is false.
    d. The first statement is false; the second is true.

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	The second statement is false. The firmer, whiter anterior part is the hard palate. The posterior part is the soft palate.
B	The first statement is true. The palate has two parts: an anterior part and a posterior part.
C	The first statement is true, while the second statement is false. The second statement is false because the firmer, whiter anterior part is the hard palate. The posterior part is the soft palate.
D	The first statement is true, and the second statement is false. The first statement is true because the palate has two parts: an anterior part and a posterior part. The second statement is false because the firmer, whiter anterior part is the hard palate. The posterior part is the soft palate.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 17 OBJ: 3
TOP: CDA: General Chairside, I. A. Demonstrate understanding of basic oral and dental anatomy, physiology, and development
MSC: NBDHE, Scientific Basis for Dental Hygiene Practice, 1.1.1 Head and Neck Anatomy

12. What is the term for the top surface of the tongue?
    a. Lateral
    b. Dorsal
    c. Ventral
    d. Root

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	The lateral surface(s) is/are located on the sides of the tongue.
B	The dorsal surface of the tongue is located on the topside of the tongue.
C	The ventral surface of the tongue is located on the underside of the tongue.
D	The root of the tongue is also the base of the tongue.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 19 OBJ: 1

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TOP: CDA: General Chairside, I. A. Demonstrate understanding of basic oral and dental anatomy, physiology, and development
MSC: NBDHE, Scientific Basis for Dental Hygiene Practice, 1.1.1 Head and Neck Anatomy

13. What is the flap of cartilage located posterior to the base of the tongue and anterior to the oropharynx?
    a. Fauces
    b. Mental protuberance
    c. Palatine tonsils
    d. Epiglottis

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	The fauces is located laterally at the junction or the opening between the oral region and the oropharynx.
B	The mental protuberance is located in the mental region and is part of the chin.
C	The palatine tonsils are located between the fauces, which consists of the anterior faucial pillar and the posterior faucial pillar.
D	The epiglottis is a flap of cartilage located posterior to the base of the tongue and anterior to the oropharynx.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 20 OBJ: 3
TOP: CDA: General Chairside, I. A. Demonstrate understanding of basic oral and dental anatomy, physiology, and development
MSC: NBDHE, Scientific Basis for Dental Hygiene Practice, 1.1.1 Head and Neck Anatomy

14. Which muscle of the neck region divides each side of the neck diagonally into BOTH the anterior cervical triangle and the posterior cervical triangle?
    a. Sternocleidomastoid muscle
    b. Digastric muscle
    c. Omohyoid muscle
    d. Trapezius muscle

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	The sternocleidomastoid muscle is a large paired strap muscle that divides each side of the neck.
B	The digastric muscle is a suprahyoid muscle located underneath the chin.
C	The omohyoid muscle is an infrahyoid muscle that divides the posterior cervical triangle into the occipital triangle.
D	The trapezius muscle is a cervical muscle that covers the lateral and posterior surfaces of the neck.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 21 OBJ: 3
TOP: CDA: General Chairside, I. A. Demonstrate understanding of basic oral and dental anatomy, physiology, and development
MSC: NBDHE, Scientific Basis for Dental Hygiene Practice, 1.1.1 Head and Neck Anatomy

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15. During the extraoral examination, palpating inferior to and medial to the angles of the mandible is important BECAUSE this will allow the dental professional to effectively palpate the hyoid bone.
    a. Both the statement and the reason are correct and related.
    b. Both the statement and the reason are correct but NOT related.
    c. The statement is correct, but the reason is NOT.
    d. The statement is NOT correct, but the reason is correct.
    e. NEITHER the statement NOR the reason is correct.

    ANS: A

	Feedback
A	The hyoid bone is located in the anterior midline, superior to the thyroid cartilage where the angles of the mandible are located.
B	The statement and the reason are related. During the extraoral examination, palpating inferior to and medial to the angles of the mandible is important because this will allow the dental professional to effectively palpate the hyoid bone.
C	The reason is correct. The angle of the mandible is the landmark used to locate the hyoid bone.
D	The statement is correct. Palpation of the angles of the mandible is part of the extraoral examination.
E	The statement and the reason are correct. The hyoid bone is located in the anterior midline, superior to the thyroid cartilage where the angles of the mandible are located.

    DIF: Application REF: p. 21 OBJ: 2
    TOP: CDA: General Chairside, I. A. Demonstrate understanding of basic oral and dental anatomy, physiology, and development | CDA: General Chairside, I. B. Preliminary Physical Examination | CDA: General Chairside, II. C. Describe how to perform and/or assist with intraoral procedures
    MSC: NBDHE, Scientific Basis for Dental Hygiene Practice, 1.1.1 Head and Neck Anatomy | NBDHE, Provision of Clinical Dental Hygiene Services, 1.0 Assessing Patient Characteristics | NBDHE, Provision of Clinical Dental Hygiene Services, 3.0 Planning and Managing Dental Hygiene Care

16. What is the vertical groove located at the midline superior to the upper lip that extends downward on the skin from the nasal septum?
    a. Philtrum
    b. Tubercle
    c. Labial commissure
    d. Nasolabial sulcus

    ANS: A

	Feedback
A	The philtrum is the vertical groove that extends downward on the skin from the nasal septum at the midline superior to the upper lip.
B	The tubercle is a thicker area on the upper lip inferior to where the philtrum on the skin terminates.
C	The labial commissure is also known as the corner of the mouth. This is where

	the upper and lower lips meet.
D	The nasolabial sulcus is the groove that runs upward between the labial commissure and the ala of the nose.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 15 OBJ: 3
TOP: CDA: General Chairside, I. A. Demonstrate understanding of basic oral and dental anatomy, physiology, and development
MSC: NBDHE, Scientific Basis for Dental Hygiene Practice, 1.1.1 Head and Neck Anatomy

17. Where are foliate lingual papillae located within the oral cavity?
    a. Dorsal surface of the tongue
    b. Buccal mucosa
    c. Anterior hard palate
    d. Lateral border of the tongue

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	The dorsal surface of the tongue has the filiform, fungiform, and circumvallate lingual papillae.
B	The foliate lingual papillae are located on the lateral border of the tongue.
C	The foliate lingual papillae are located on the lateral border of the tongue.
D	The foliate lingual papillae are located on the lateral border of the tongue.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 19 OBJ: 3
TOP: CDA: General Chairside, I. A. Demonstrate understanding of basic oral and dental anatomy, physiology, and development
MSC: NBDHE, Scientific Basis for Dental Hygiene Practice, 1.1.1 Head and Neck Anatomy

18. Trying to fully survey the areas of the scalp during an extraoral examination is NOT very important because lesions are easily visualized by the patient and then can be shared with the clinician.
    a. Both the statement and the reason are correct and related.
    b. Both the statement and the reason are correct but NOT related.
    c. The statement is correct, but the reason is NOT.
    d. The statement is NOT correct, but the reason is correct.
    e. NEITHER the statement NOR the reason is correct.

ANS: E

	Feedback
A	Neither the statement nor the reason is correct. Trying to fully survey these areas of the scalp during an extraoral examination is important because lesions may be hidden visually from the clinician as well as the patient by the patient's hair.
B	Neither the statement nor the reason is correct. Trying to fully survey these areas of the scalp during an extraoral examination is important because lesions may be hidden visually from the clinician as well as the patient by the patient's hair.
C	Neither the statement nor the reason is correct. Trying to fully survey these areas of the scalp during an extraoral examination is important because lesions may be hidden visually from the clinician as well as the patient by the patient's hair.

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D	Neither the statement nor the reason is correct. Trying to fully survey these areas of the scalp during an extraoral examination is important because lesions may be hidden visually from the clinician as well as the patient by the patient's hair.
E	Neither the statement nor the reason is correct. Trying to fully survey these areas of the scalp during an extraoral examination is important because lesions may be hidden visually from the clinician as well as the patient by the patient's hair.

DIF: Application REF: p. 13 OBJ: 2
TOP: CDA: General Chairside, I. A. Demonstrate understanding of basic oral and dental anatomy, physiology, and development | CDA: General Chairside, I. B. Preliminary Physical Examination | CDA: General Chairside, II. C. Describe how to perform and/or assist with intraoral procedures
MSC: NBDHE, Scientific Basis for Dental Hygiene Practice, 1.1.1 Head and Neck Anatomy | NBDHE, Provision of Clinical Dental Hygiene Services, 1.0 Assessing Patient Characteristics | NBDHE, Provision of Clinical Dental Hygiene Services, 3.0 Planning and Managing Dental Hygiene Care

19. The frontal eminence is usually MORE pronounced in males, and the supraorbital ridge is MORE prominent in females and children.
    a. Both statements are true.
    b. Both statements are false.
    c. The first statement is true; the second is false.
    d. The first statement is false; the second is true.

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	Both statements are false. The frontal eminence is usually more pronounced in children and adult females, and the supraorbital ridge is more prominent in adult males.
B	Both statements are false. The frontal eminence is usually more pronounced in children and adult females, and the supraorbital ridge is more prominent in adult males.
C	Both statements are false. The frontal eminence is usually more pronounced in children and adult females, and the supraorbital ridge is more prominent in adult males.
D	Both statements are false. The frontal eminence is usually more pronounced in children and adult females, and the supraorbital ridge is more prominent in adult males.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 12 OBJ: 2
TOP: CDA: General Chairside, I. A. Demonstrate understanding of basic oral and dental anatomy, physiology, and development | CDA: General Chairside, II. C. Describe how to perform and/or assist with intraoral procedures
MSC: NBDHE, Scientific Basis for Dental Hygiene Practice, 1.1.1 Head and Neck Anatomy | NBDHE, Provision of Clinical Dental Hygiene Services, 1.0 Assessing Patient Characteristics | NBDHE, Provision of Clinical Dental Hygiene Services, 3.3 Individualized Patient Education

20. The eyes are usually near the midpoint of the vertical height of the head. The width of each eye is usually the same as the distance between the ears.
    a. Both statements are true.
    b. Both statements are false.

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c. The first statement is true; the second is false.
d. The first statement is false; the second is true.

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	The first statement is true; the second is false. The eyes are usually near the midpoint of the vertical height of the head. The width of each eye is usually the same as the distance between the eyes.
B	The first statement is true; the second is false. The eyes are usually near the midpoint of the vertical height of the head. The width of each eye is usually the same as the distance between the eyes.
C	The first statement is true; the second is false. The eyes are usually near the midpoint of the vertical height of the head. The width of each eye is usually the same as the distance between the eyes.
D	The first statement is true; the second is false. The eyes are usually near the midpoint of the vertical height of the head. The width of each eye is usually the same as the distance between the eyes.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 13 OBJ: 3
TOP: CDA: General Chairside, I. A. Demonstrate understanding of basic oral and dental anatomy, physiology, and development
MSC: NBDHE, Scientific Basis for Dental Hygiene Practice, 1.1.1 Head and Neck Anatomy

21. Loss of height in the lower third of the face, which contains the teeth and jaws, can occur in certain circumstances such as with growth and effective orthodontic therapy.
a. Both the statement and the reason are correct and related.
b. Both the statement and the reason are correct but NOT related.
c. The statement is correct, but the reason is NOT.
d. The statement is NOT correct, but the reason is correct.
e. NEITHER the statement NOR the reason is correct.

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	The statement is correct, but the reason is NOT. Loss of height in the lower third of the face, which contains the teeth and jaws, can occur in certain circumstances such as with aging and periodontal disease. It does NOT occur with growth or effective orthodontic therapy.
B	The statement is correct, but the reason is NOT. Loss of height in the lower third of the face, which contains the teeth and jaws, can occur in certain circumstances such as with aging and periodontal disease.
C	The statement is correct, but the reason is NOT. Loss of height in the lower third of the face, which contains the teeth and jaws, can occur in certain circumstances such as with aging and periodontal disease.
D	The statement is correct, but the reason is NOT. Loss of height in the lower third of the face, which contains the teeth and jaws, can occur in certain circumstances such as with aging and periodontal disease.
E	The statement is correct, but the reason is NOT. Loss of height in the lower third of the face, which contains the teeth and jaws, can occur in certain circumstances

	such as with aging and periodontal disease.

DIF: Comprehension REF: p. 15 OBJ: 2
TOP: CDA: General Chairside, I. A. Demonstrate understanding of basic oral and dental anatomy, physiology, and development | CDA: General Chairside, V. A. Oral Health Information
MSC: NBDHE, Scientific Basis for Dental Hygiene Practice, 1.1.1 Head and Neck Anatomy | NBDHE, Provision of Clinical Dental Hygiene Services, 1.0 Assessing Patient Characteristics | NBDHE, Provision of Clinical Dental Hygiene Services, 3.0 Planning and Managing Dental Hygiene Care

22. Both the labial and buccal mucosa may vary in coloration, as do other regions of healthy oral mucosa, in individuals with _____ skin.
a. thinner
b. pigmented
c. thicker
d. transparent

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	Both the labial and buccal mucosa may vary in coloration, as do other regions of healthy oral mucosa, in individuals with pigmented skin.
B	Both the labial and buccal mucosa may vary in coloration, as do other regions of healthy oral mucosa, in individuals with pigmented skin.
C	Both the labial and buccal mucosa may vary in coloration, as do other regions of healthy oral mucosa, in individuals with pigmented skin.
D	Both the labial and buccal mucosa may vary in coloration, as do other regions of healthy oral mucosa, in individuals with pigmented skin.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 16 OBJ: 2
TOP: CDA: General Chairside, I. A. Demonstrate understanding of basic oral and dental anatomy, physiology, and development
MSC: NBDHE, Scientific Basis for Dental Hygiene Practice, 1.1.1 Head and Neck Anatomy

23. The yellower and looser posterior part of the palate is the hard palate; it is the larger part of the palate since it comprises approximately 85% of the total surface.
a. Both statements are true.
b. Both statements are false.
c. The first statement is true; the second is false.
d. The first statement is false; the second is true.

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	The first statement is false; the second is true. The yellower and looser posterior part of the palate is the soft palate; it is the smaller part of the palate since it only comprises approximately 15% of the total surface.
B	The first statement is false; the second is true. The yellower and looser posterior part of the palate is the soft palate; it is the smaller part of the palate since it only comprises approximately 15% of the total surface.
C	The first statement is false; the second is true. The yellower and looser posterior

	part of the palate is the soft palate; it is the smaller part of the palate since it only comprises approximately 15% of the total surface.
D	The first statement is false; the second is true. The yellower and looser posterior part of the palate is the soft palate; it is the smaller part of the palate since it only comprises approximately 15% of the total surface.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 18 OBJ: 3
TOP: CDA: General Chairside, I. A. Demonstrate understanding of basic oral and dental anatomy, physiology, and development
MSC: NBDHE, Scientific Basis for Dental Hygiene Practice, 1.1.1 Head and Neck Anatomy

24. What is the dense pad of tissue just posterior to the most distal tooth of the mandible?
    a. Pterygomandibular fold
    b. Maxillary tuberosity
    c. Parotid papilla
    d. Retromolar pad

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	The pterygomandibular fold is a fold of tissue that extends from the junction of hard and soft palates down to the mandible, just posterior to the most distal mandibular molar.
B	An elevation on the posterior aspects of the maxilla just posterior to the most distal maxillary molar is the maxillary tuberosity.
C	On the inner part of the buccal mucosa, just opposite the maxillary second molar, the parotid papilla is a small elevation of tissue.
D	The area just posterior to the most distal mandibular molar is a dense pad of tissue, the retromolar pad.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 16 OBJ: 3
TOP: CDA: General Chairside, I. A. Demonstrate understanding of basic oral and dental anatomy, physiology, and development
MSC: NBDHE, Scientific Basis for Dental Hygiene Practice, 1.1.1 Head and Neck Anatomy

25. The line of demarcation between the firmer and pinker attached gingiva and the movable and redder alveolar mucosa is the
    a. interdental gingiva.
    b. gingival sulcus.
    c. mucogingival junction.
    d. vestibular fornix.

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	The gingival tissue between the teeth is an extension of attached gingiva and is the interdental gingiva.
B	The inner surface of the marginal gingiva faces a space or gingival sulcus.
C	The line of demarcation between the firmer and pinker attached gingiva and the movable and redder alveolar mucosa is the scallop-shaped mucogingival

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	junction.
D	Deep within each vestibule is the vestibular fornix, where the pink and thick labial or buccal mucosa meets the redder and thinner alveolar mucosa.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 17 OBJ: 3
TOP: CDA: General Chairside, I. A. Demonstrate understanding of basic oral and dental anatomy, physiology, and development
MSC: NBDHE, Scientific Basis for Dental Hygiene Practice, 1.1.1 Head and Neck Anatomy

26. Which of the following borders of the oral cavity are listed CORRECTLY?
    a. Cheeks are the lateral borders
    b. Lips are the inferior border
    c. Pharynx is the anterior border
    d. Floor of the mouth is the superior border

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	Cheeks of the face are the lateral borders of the oral cavity.
B	The lips are the anterior border of the oral cavity and NOT its inferior border.
C	The pharynx is the posterior border of the oral cavity and NOT its anterior border.
D	The floor of the mouth is the inferior border of the oral cavity and NOT its superior border.

DIF: Comprehension REF: p. 15 OBJ: 2
TOP: CDA: General Chairside, I. A. Demonstrate understanding of basic oral and dental anatomy, physiology, and development
MSC: NBDHE, Scientific Basis for Dental Hygiene Practice, 1.1.1 Head and Neck Anatomy

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

1. From the following list of structures, select which structures are located within the nasal region of the head. (*Select all that apply*.)
    a. Masseter muscle
    b. Angle of mandible
    c. Alae
    d. Antitragus
    e. Nasion

ANS: C, E

	Feedback
Correct	Both the alae and nasion are located within the nasal region of the head.
Incorrect	Both the masseter muscle and angle of the mandible are located within the buccal region of the head. The antitragus is located within the temporal region of the head. NONE of these structures are within the nasal regions of the head.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 14 OBJ: 3
TOP: CDA: General Chairside, I. A. Demonstrate understanding of basic oral and dental anatomy,

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physiology, and development
MSC: NBDHE, Scientific Basis for Dental Hygiene Practice, 1.1.1 Head and Neck Anatomy

2. From the following list of structures, select which structures are located within the buccal region of the head. (*Select all that apply*.)
   a. Masseter muscle
   b. Angle of mandible
   c. Alae
   d. Antitragus
   e. Nasion

   ANS: A, B

	Feedback
Correct	Both the masseter muscle and angle of the mandible are located within the buccal region of the head.
Incorrect	Both the alae and nasion are located within the nasal region of the head. The antitragus is located within the temporal region of the head. NONE of these structures are located within the buccal region of the head.

   DIF: Recall REF: pp. 14-15 OBJ: 3
   TOP: CDA: General Chairside, I. A. Demonstrate understanding of basic oral and dental anatomy, physiology, and development
   MSC: NBDHE, Scientific Basis for Dental Hygiene Practice, 1.1.1 Head and Neck Anatomy

3. From the following list of structures, select which structures are located within the oral region of the head. (*Select all that apply*.)
   a. Alae
   b. Antitragus
   c. Nasion
   d. Vermilion zone
   e. Philtrum

   ANS: D, E

	Feedback
Correct	Both the vermilion zone and philtrum are located within the oral region of the head.
Incorrect	Both the alae and nasion are located within the nasal region of the head. The antitragus is located within the temporal region of the head. NONE of these structures are located within the oral region of the head.

   DIF: Recall REF: p. 15 OBJ: 3
   TOP: CDA: General Chairside, I. A. Demonstrate understanding of basic oral and dental anatomy, physiology, and development
   MSC: NBDHE, Scientific Basis for Dental Hygiene Practice, 1.1.1 Head and Neck Anatomy

4. From the following list of structures, select which structures are NOT located within the temporal region of the head. (*Select all that apply*.)
   a. Alae
   b. Antitragus

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c. Nasion
d. Vermilion zone
e. Philtrum

ANS: A, C, D, E

	Feedback
Correct	The alae and nasion are located within the nasal region of the head. The vermilion zone and philtrum are located within the oral region of the head. NONE of these structures are located within the temporal region of the head.
Incorrect	The antitragus is located within the temporal region of the head.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 13 OBJ: 3
TOP: CDA: General Chairside, I. A. Demonstrate understanding of basic oral and dental anatomy, physiology, and development
MSC: NBDHE, Scientific Basis for Dental Hygiene Practice, 1.1.1 Head and Neck Anatomy

5. From the following list of structures, select which structures are considered part of the eyeball. (*Select all that apply*.)
a. Sclera
b. Iris
c. Conjunctiva
d. Orbit
e. Lacrimal gland

ANS: A, B

	Feedback
Correct	Both the sclera and iris are considered part of the eyeball.
Incorrect	The conjunctiva is part of the eyelid. The orbit is the bony socket containing the eyeball, and the lacrimal gland is within the orbit. NONE of these structures are part of the eyeball.

DIF: Recall REF: p. 13 OBJ: 3
TOP: CDA: General Chairside, I. A. Demonstrate understanding of basic oral and dental anatomy, physiology, and development
MSC: NBDHE, Scientific Basis for Dental Hygiene Practice, 1.1.1 Head and Neck Anatomy

6. Which of the following needs to occur in order to effectively visually inspect and bidigitally palpate the vestibular area and gingival tissue during an intraoral examination on patient? (*Select all that apply*.)
a. Retracting buccal mucosa
b. Placing mouth mirror on dorsal surface of tongue
c. Retracting labial mucosa
d. Having patient say "*ah*"

ANS: A, C

	Feedback
Correct	During an intraoral examination, retract both the buccal mucosa and labial mucosa in order to visually inspect and bidigitally palpate the vestibular

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	area and the gingival tissue.
Incorrect	Placing the mouth mirror with mirror side down on the middle of the dorsal surface of tongue allows for visual inspection of the soft palate with uvula and visible parts of the pharynx; next ask the patient to say "*ah.*"

DIF: Application REF: p. 17 OBJ: 2
TOP: CDA: General Chairside, I. A. Demonstrate understanding of basic oral and dental anatomy, physiology, and development | CDA: General Chairside, II. C. Describe how to perform and/or assist with intraoral procedures | CDA: General Chairside, V. A. Oral Health Information
MSC: NBDHE, Scientific Basis for Dental Hygiene Practice, 1.1.1 Head and Neck Anatomy | NBDHE, Provision of Clinical Dental Hygiene Services, 1.0 Assessing Patient Characteristics | NBDHE, Provision of Clinical Dental Hygiene Services, 3.0 Planning and Managing Dental Hygiene Care

7. Which of the following needs to occur in order to effectively examine the dorsal surface of the tongue during an intraoral examination on a patient? (*Select all that apply*.)
   a. Extending tongue slightly
   b. Wrapping gauze around tongue
   c. Grasping of tongue firmly
   d. Digitally palpating surface

   ANS: A, B, C, D
   To examine the dorsal surface of the tongue, have the patient slightly extend the tongue and wrap gauze around the anterior third of the tongue in order to obtain a firm grasp. First, visually inspect and then digitally palpate the dorsal surface.

   DIF: Application REF: p. 20 OBJ: 2
   TOP: CDA: General Chairside, I. A. Demonstrate understanding of basic oral and dental anatomy, physiology, and development | CDA: General Chairside, II. C. Describe how to perform and/or assist with intraoral procedures
   MSC: NBDHE, Scientific Basis for Dental Hygiene Practice, 1.1.1 Head and Neck Anatomy | NBDHE, Provision of Clinical Dental Hygiene Services, 1.0 Assessing Patient Characteristics | NBDHE, Provision of Clinical Dental Hygiene Services, 3.0 Planning and Managing Dental Hygiene Care

8. Which of the following are palpable landmarks of the midline of the neck during an extraoral examination by a dental professional? (*Select all that apply*.)
   a. Thyroid cartilage
   b. Vocal cords or ligaments
   c. Superior thyroid notch
   d. Hyoid bone

   ANS: A, C, D

	Feedback
Correct	The thyroid cartilage and its superior thyroid notch as well as the hyoid bone are palpable landmarks of the midline of the neck during an extraoral examination.
Incorrect	The vocal cords or ligaments of the larynx or "voice box" are attached to the posterior surface of the thyroid cartilage and thus are not palpable during an extraoral examination. Instead, a laryngoscopy is an examination by medical personnel that examines the posterior surface of

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	the pharynx as well as the vocal cords or ligaments of the larynx using a laryngoscope.

DIF: Application REF: p. 21 OBJ: 2
TOP: CDA: General Chairside, I. A. Demonstrate understanding of basic oral and dental anatomy, physiology, and development | CDA: General Chairside, I. B. Preliminary Physical Examination | CDA: General Chairside, II. C. Describe how to perform and/or assist with intraoral procedures
MSC: NBDHE, Scientific Basis for Dental Hygiene Practice, 1.1.1 Head and Neck Anatomy | NBDHE, Provision of Clinical Dental Hygiene Services, 1.0 Assessing Patient Characteristics | NBDHE, Provision of Clinical Dental Hygiene Services, 3.0 Planning and Managing Dental Hygiene Care

9. Which of the following needs to occur in order to effectively examine the floor of the mouth during an extraoral examination on a patient? (*Select all that apply*.)
   a. Observe salivary flow from sublingual caruncle ducts
   b. Check midline lingual frenum
   c. Observe salivary flow from parotid papillae ducts
   d. Check midline labial frenum

ANS: A, B

	Feedback
Correct	When examining the floor of the mouth during an intraoral examination, check the lingual frenum at the midline and then dry each sublingual caruncle with gauze to observe salivary flow from the ducts.
Incorrect	When examining the buccal mucosa during an intraoral examination and NOT the floor of the mouth, observe the salivary flow from each duct near the parotid papillae after drying it with gauze. When examining the labial mucosa and NOT the floor of the mouth, check the labial frenum on both the maxilla and mandible at each one's midline.

DIF: Application REF: p. 20 OBJ: 2
TOP: CDA: General Chairside, I. A. Demonstrate understanding of basic oral and dental anatomy, physiology, and development | CDA: General Chairside, I. B. Preliminary Physical Examination | CDA: General Chairside, II. C. Describe how to perform and/or assist with intraoral procedures
MSC: NBDHE, Scientific Basis for Dental Hygiene Practice, 1.1.1 Head and Neck Anatomy | NBDHE, Provision of Clinical Dental Hygiene Services, 1.0 Assessing Patient Characteristics | NBDHE, Provision of Clinical Dental Hygiene Services, 3.0 Planning and Managing Dental Hygiene Care

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