Question 1

This nerve…

- A. Is a part of the trigeminal nerve
- B. Contains motor fibers
- C. Arises from the mesencephalon
- D. All false

Question 2

There is only one good answer (identify the correct spaces):

- A. yellow: carotid space, dark red: posterior parapharyngeal, pink: anterior parapharyngeal
- B. green: masticatory, pink: anterior parapharyngeal, dark red: carotid space, yellow: parotid space
- C. red line: investing fascia; green: masticatory space, yellow: parotid space, light red: prevertebral space
**Question 3:** Cyst (A) or solid (B)?

**Question 4**

The correct diagnosis is

A) Sinus Thrombus on the left side
B) Sinus thrombus on the right side
C) Sinus thrombus on both sides
D) Archnoid granulation
E) Meningeoma at the brain stem
Question 5

State-of-the art MR evaluation of the pre second-look patient for residual cholesteatoma consists of:

- A. EP DWI+ pre/post Gd T1
- B. Non-EP DWI + delayed post Gd T1
- C. Non-EP DWI

Question 6

Clinical information: prior history of Cholesteatoma surgery on the left side.

A. 1. Cholesterol granuloma
B. 2. Encefalocele
C. 3. Middle ear Cholesteatoma
D. 4. Granulation tissue
E. 5. Encefalocele + Middle Ear cholesteatoma
Clinical information: prior history of Cholesteatoma surgery with tegmen defect on the right side

Question 7

A. Recurrent cholesteatoma
B. Encefalocele
C. Cholesterol granuloma
D. Granulation tissue
E. Fat plug in canal wall up tympanoplasty

Question 8

Which structure in the oral cavity forms an anatomical crossroad for cancer spread?

- A. Root of tongue
- B. Mylohyoid muscle
- C. Retromolar trigone
- D. Palatine tonsil
Question 9

The brachial plexus consists from medially to laterally of:

- A. ventral rami of the roots, divisions, trunks and cords
- B. ventral rami of the roots, cords, trunks and divisions
- C. ventral rami of the roots, trunks, divisions and cords
- D. ventral rami of the roots, trunks, cords and divisions

Question 10

Which part of the brachial plexus is most commonly involved by a superior sulcus tumor?

- A. Ventral ramus of Th1
- B. Medial cord
- C. Posterior divisions
- D. Superior trunk
Question 11
How can you avoid B0 inhomogeneitis on heavily T2-weighted images (cranial nerve imaging)?

- A. Use a higher field strength, 3T instead of 1.5 T
- B. Change frequency and phase direction
- C. Use a balanced gradient-echo sequence
- D. Use a TSE instead of a GE sequence

Question 12
Which statement about parallel imaging is correct?

A. There is no signal loss when parallel imaging is used
B. Parallel imaging is used to decrease susceptibility artefacts & acquisition time
C. The parallel imaging factor is not limited by the hardware
D. The number of phase encoding steps is larger than the matrix when parallel imaging is used
Question 13

Patient with metastasis from hepatocellular carcinoma, which nerves are involved on these images?

- A. III-Left, V-Right, VII-Left
- B. VIII-Right, V-Right, VI-Right
- C. VI-Left, V-Right, VII-Right
- D. III-Right, V-Right, VII-Right
- E. IV-Left, V-Left, VII-Right

Question 14

65-year-old man, colon tumor, which cranial nerve is involved?

- A. Right trochlear nerve (IV)
- B. Right ophthalmic nerve (V-1)
- C. Right abducens nerve (VI)
- D. Right maxillary nerve (V-2)
- E. Right oculomotor nerve (III)
Question 15: what is the differential diagnosis?

A. Cystic schwannoma or lymph node
B. Branchial cleft cyst, cystic mixed tumor of the deep lobe of parotid or minor salivary glands.
C. Abscess in the masticator space probably of dental origin
D. Abscess of tonsillar origin

Question 16: Adenoid Cystic Ca (Metastasis), in which infra-Hyoid space is this lesion located?

- A. Post-styloid parapharyngeal space
- B. Visceral space
- C. Perivertebral space
- D. Anterior cervical space
- E. None of the above
Question 17: Airline pilot, 34-years-old, low frequency SNHL
What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Vestibular labyrinthitis
- B. Vestibular schwannoma
- C. Vestibular hematoma
- D. Vestibular lipoma

Question 18: 2-week old child with mass in the right neck, What is your diagnosis?

- A. Fibromatosis colli
- B. Rhabdomyosarcoma
- C. Lymphoma
- D. Diffuse infection in the posterior cervical space
- E. Impossible to know, we need a biopsy (under US guidance)
Question 19: 4-year-old child with oculomotor palsy, what is the diagnosis?

- A. Sarcoidosis with leptomeningeal enhancement
- B. Ophthalmoplegic migraine
- C. Schwannoma of the third nerve
- D. Lymphoma
- E. Metastasis involving 3rd nerve

Question 20: Female, 50 years old, with bilateral swelling of the lateral aspect of the superior palpebrae. Differential diagnosis:

- A. Sarcoidosis
- B. Lymphoproliferative lesion
- C. Orbital pseudotumor
- D. All of the above
Question 21: Female, 4 months, with swelling of the right superior palpebrae and proptosis. Most probable diagnosis:

A. cavernous hemangioma
B. venous-lymphatic malformation
C. capillary hemangioma
D. sarcoidosis

Question 22:

Given all the findings which diagnosis would you consider more likely?

A. chordoma
B. chondrosarcoma
C. mucocele
D. adenocarcinoma
E. meningioma
Question 23: scc of R floor of the mouth, resection + flap + CRT

Red arrow indicates:
A. scar tissue
B. submandibular gland
C. nodal metastases
D. recurrent disease

Question 24: R undiff. nasopharyngeal ca. IMRT in 2007

- which statement is correct?
  A. no sign of relapse
  B. recurrence of T
  C. recurrence of N
  D. recurrence of T & N
Question 25: 18 ys old female with a soft tisue mass in the submental area

A. hemangioma
B. thyroid lesion along the thyroglossal duct cyst
C. venulo-lymphatic malformation
D. schwannoma
E. plexiform neurofibroma

Question 26: 20 ys old male with asymptomatic soft tissue mass in the left neck. Which is your diagnosis?

A. hemangioma
B. venulo-lymphatic malformation
C. schwannoma
D. plexiform neurofibroma
E. ectopic thymic tissue
Question 27; 9 months old boy with a soft tissue mass in the posterior neck. Which is your diagnosis?

A. Neuroblastoma
B. hemangioma
C. lymphatic malformation
D. rhabdomyosarcoma

Question 28
A. Posterior luxation without reduction
B. Anterior luxation without reduction
C. Posterior luxation with reduction
D. Anterior luxation with reduction
Question 29:

What’s the name of this structure?

1. Pterygopalatine fossa
2. Foramen rotundum
3. Vidian canal
4. Greater palatine foramina

Question 30

• 42 year old male patient
• Recurrent discomfort/swelling right floor of mouth
• Symptoms suggesting obstructive sialopathy

What is the most likely diagnosis?

1. Haemangioma
2. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
3. Ranula
4. Lingual thyroid
5. Epidermoid cyst
Question 31

The thyroid mass diagnostic algorithm starts with:

• A. scintigraphy + fine needle aspiration (FNA)
• B. MRI + scintigraphy
• C. sonography + fine needle aspiration (FNA)
• D. scintigraphy + sonography

Question 32

• Which one is the most common thyroid malignoma?
  • A. differentiated
  • B. anaplastic
  • C. lymphoma
  • D. medullary
Question 33

• 65- year old male with hoarseness

A. 1- This is a supraglottic cancer with a normal thyroid cartilage
B. 2- This is a supraglottic cancer with inflammation in the thyroid cartilage
C. 3- This is a supraglottic cancer with cartilage invasion
D. 4- This is a glottic cancer with cartilage invasion
E. 5- This is a piriform sinus cancer with inflammation of the thyroid cartilage