17 The vestibular nerve

A Scarpa's ganglion is located in the internal auditory canal.
B There are anastamotic connections between the superior vestibular nerve and facial nerve.
C The inferior vestibular nerve supplies the posterior canal and the saccule.
D The vestibular nuclei send fibres to the medial longitudinal bundle (MLB) which are responsible for reflex postural muscle tone.
E The blood supply is mainly from the internal auditory artery which is derived from the posterior inferior cerebellar artery.

18 Blood supply of the labyrinth

A The internal auditory artery divides into an anterior vestibular and common cochlear branches.
B The cochlear artery ultimately forms the stria vascularis.
C The spiral modiolar artery has rich anastamoses with terminal branches of the vestibulocochlear artery.
D The vestibulocochlear artery is a branch of the common cochlear.
E The labyrinthine artery is the principal arterial supply of the inner ear.

19 Anatomy of the internal auditory canal

A The fundus, at the lateral end, is a vertical plate of thin solid bone.
B The transverse crest separates the inferior vestibular nerve from the cochlear nerve.
C 'Bill's' bar or the vertical crest was named after King William IV of England.
D The vertical crest divides the upper compartment into an anterior portion for the facial nerve and a posterior portion for the superior vestibular nerve.
E The foramen singulare in the lower compartment, transmits the nerve from the posterior semicircular canal.

R. S. Dhillon et al., *Multiple-choice Questions in Otolaryngology*