

CVS-Embryology

Archive

Lecture 1

Development of the Heart

Corrected By :

Sara alfarajat

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Lecture 1

1. The main cause of Fallots tetralogy :

- A. Anterior displacement of the bulbar septum
- B. failure of development of the membranous part of the interventricular septum
- C. Pulmonary stenosis
- D. Aortic overriding

Ans : A

2. The foramen ovale lies between ?

Select one :

- a. Septum secundum below and septum primum above
- b. Septum primum and endocardial cushions
- c. Septum primum and roof of the atrial chamber
- d. Septum secundum above and septum primum below
- e. Septum secundum and endocardial cushions

Ans: d

3. What are the borders of foramen ovale ?

- a. **Septum primum and septum secundum**

4. Order of sacs in heart tube from cranial to caudal ?

- a. **Bulbus cordis - primitive ventricle - primitive atrium - sinus venosus**

5. Which of the following is false according to fate of derivatives of the right side of sinus venosus ?

Select one :

- a. Right horn forms smooth part of the right atrium
- b. Right vitelline vein gives suprahepatic part of the inferior vena cava
- c. Right umbilical vein degenerated
- d. Right vitelline vein gives subhepatic part of the inferior vena cava.
- e. Right common cardinal vein forms lower part of the superior vena cava

Ans:d.

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Lecture 1

6) Septum secundum descends from ?

The roof of the atrium to the right side of the septum primum

7) Membranous part of the interventricular septum originate from !

- A. Roof of common ventricle
- B. Floor of common ventricle
- C. Proximal part of the bulbus cordis
- E. Distal part of bulbus cordis

All the following are true about interatrial septum except

- A. - The anterior and posterior ends of the septum reach the atrioventricular septum before the central part.
- B. Both ostium primum and ostium secundum are present during fetal life
- C- foramen ovale close during childhood
- D- septum secundum at right side of the septum Primum
- E- fetamen ovale close due to prussure from the right atrium

answer:e

One of the following is true regarding sinus venosus

- A- left vittline vein degeneration
- B- common cardinal vein drain the blood from the body of the emberyo to left atrium
- C- umbalical vein take blood from placenta to the body of the fetus in neonate

answer:a

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Lecture 2

Development of Blood
Vessels

Medical card

Name _____

Date of b _____

Gender _____

Address _____

Date of call _____

Sign _____

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Lecture 2

1. One of the following DOES NOT form part of the aorta:

- a. Right dorsal aorta.
- b. Left dorsal aorta.
- c. Left 4th pharyngeal arch.
- d. Aortic sac.
- e. Left horn of aortic sac.

Ans : A. Right dorsal aorta.

2. The distal part of the left 6th pharyngeal arch forms:

- a. Left common carotid artery.
- b. Maxillary artery.
- c. Arch of the aorta.
- d. Ductus arteriosus.
- e. Pulmonary artery.

Ans: D. Ductus arteriosus.

3. The internal carotid artery arises from:

- a. The 1st pharyngeal arch.
- b. The 2nd pharyngeal arch.
- c. The 3rd pharyngeal arch.
- d. The 4th pharyngeal arch.
- e. The 5th pharyngeal arch.

Ans: C. The 3rd pharyngeal arch.

4. Brachiocephalic artery arises from:

- a. The stem of the aortic sac.
- b. The left horn of the aortic sac.
- c. The right horn of the aortic sac.
- d. The 5th aortic arch.
- e. The 4th aortic arch.

Answer: C. The right horn of the aortic sac.

5. Ductus arteriosus arises from:

- a. The 2nd pharyngeal arch.
- b. The 3rd pharyngeal arch.
- c. The 4th pharyngeal arch.
- d. The 5th pharyngeal arch.
- e. The 6th pharyngeal arch.

Answer: E. The 6th pharyngeal arch.

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Lecture 2

6. A neonate developed dyspnea and dysphagia. The most possible defect is having a/an:

- a. Coarctation of the aorta.
- b. Double arch of the aorta.
- c. Patent ductus arteriosus.
- d. Abnormal right subclavian artery.
- e. Right arch of the aorta.

Ans : B. Double arch of the aorta.

7. The remnants of 2nd aortic arch gives rise to:

- a. Ductus arteriosus.
- b. Common carotid artery.
- c. Maxillary artery.
- d. Stapedial artery.
- e. Subclavian artery.

Ans: D. Stapedial artery..

8. The 3rd aortic arch gives rise to:

- a. Ductus arteriosus.
- b. Common carotid artery.
- c. Maxillary artery.
- d. Stapedial artery.
- e. Subclavian artery.

Ans: B. Common carotid artery.

Infant was born with dyspnea and dysphagia ,what congenital anomaly cause this condition ?

- a - double aorta
- b- staying of 2nd arch
- c-patent ductus
- d -tightened aorta

answer:a