

CVS-Anatomy

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Lecture 1

Mediastinum And
Pericardium

Corrected By :

Mohammad Mousa

1. One of the followings does not pass in the posterior mediastinum? 10

- a. Esophagus
- b. Trachea
- c. Azygous venous system
- d. Descending thoracic aorta
- e. Thoracic duct

ANS: B

2. The superior mediastinum contains the following except?

- a. Thymus
- b. Phrenic nerves
- c. Thoracic duct
- d. Right recurrent laryngeal nerve
- e. Trachea

ANS: D

3. All have posterior relation to base of heart except?

- a. T3-T6 vertebrae
- b. Pericardium
- c. Esophagus
- d. Aorta
- e. Oblique sinus

Answer: A

4. Which of the following is not found in the superior mediastinum?

Right laryngeal recurrent nerve

5. All the following are contents of posterior mediastinum except?

phrenic nerve

6. Normal fluid in myocardial cavity ?

50ml.

7. SVC found in ?

middle Mediastinum

8. Fibrous pericardium separate which structures? Left atrium from esophagus

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Lecture 1

9. Posterior mediastinum extended from 5th vertebrae to which vertebrae?

- a. T8
- b. T9
- c. T12
- d. between T10 & T11

Answer: C

10. The main blood supply to pericardium?

- A. Pericardiophrenic a.
- B. Coronary a.
- C. Musculophrenic a.
- D. Bronchial a.
- E. superior phrenic a.

Answer: a

56. an emergency thoracotomy is used to treat:

- A. Cardiac arrest
- B. fractured ribs
- C. Pericardial effusion
- D. coronary artery occlusion
- E. hemopericardium

answer: e

Last vertebra of Post. Mediastinum

T12



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Lecture 2

Orientation And Surface Anatomy Of The Heart

Corrected By :

Mohammad Mousa

1. Select the wrong one regarding the four surfaces of the heart? FW

Select one:

- a. Right pulmonary surface forms the cardiac impression of the left lung
- b. Diaphragmatic (inferior) surface formed mainly by the left ventricle
- c. Anterior (sternocostal) surface formed mainly by the right ventricle
- d. Left pulmonary surface consists mainly of the left ventricle
- e. Right pulmonary surface formed mainly by the right atrium

ANS: A

2. The base of the heart. Which is true? Select one:

- a. Faces inferiorly toward the diaphragm
- b. Related to esophagus
- c. Receives the pulmonary trunk
- d. The heart rests on its base
- e. is formed mainly by the right atrium

ANS: B

3. Select the wrong one regarding the four surfaces of the heart? Select one:

- a. Right pulmonary surface forms the cardiac impression of the left lung
- b. Diaphragmatic (inferior) surface formed mainly by the left ventricle
- c. Anterior (sternocostal) surface formed mainly by the right ventricle
- d. Left pulmonary surface consists mainly of the left ventricle
- e. Right pulmonary surface formed mainly by the right atrium

Answer: A

4. Auscultation of the heart valves. Which is wrong? Select one:

- a. The aortic valve over the medial end of the second right intercostal space
- b. The pulmonary valve over the medial end of the second left intercostal space
- c. The first sound is produced by the sharp closure of the aortic and pulmonary valves
- d. The mitral valve at the level of the fifth left intercostal space, (9 cm) from the midline
- e. The tricuspid valve over the left half of the lower end of the body of the sternum

Answer: C

5. Inferior surface of the heart is formed mainly from ?

Left ventricle

6.Regarding the cardiothoracic ratio and borders. Which is wrong of the following? Select one:

- a. The right border is slightly convex to the right
- b. The left border consists mainly of the left ventricle
- c. The ascending aorta and pulmonary trunk emerge from the superior border
- d. The cardiothoracic ratio usually more the 50% in PA view of chest X Rays
- e. The right border consists mainly of the right atrium

Answer: D

7.Pulmonary valve auscultation?

2nd intercostal space to left of sternal border

8.The aortic valve can be heard in the?

2nd right intercostal space

9.Right border extended fromto ?

3rd to 6th costal cartilages

10.. Heart weight ? (مش معنا)

330 grams



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Lecture 3

VASCULATURE, CONDUCTING SYSTEM &
INNERVATION OF THE HEART

Corrected By :

NOor AlMaharmah

1-Right coronary artery arises from? Select one:

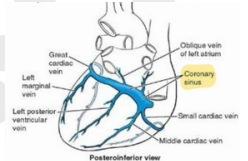
- a. Anterior aortic sinus of the ascending aorta just above the valve
- b. Anterior aortic sinus of the coronary sinus just above the valve
- c. Right posterior aortic sinus of the ascending aorta just above the valve
- d. Anterior aortic sinus of the descending aorta just above the valve
- e. Left posterior aortic sinus of the ascending aorta just above the valve

Answer: A

2- Coronary sinus lies in? Select one:

- a. Left part of anterior atrioventricular groove
- b. Right part of posterior atrioventricular groove
- c. Coronary sulcus
- d. Left part of posterior atrioventricular groove
- e. Right part of anterior atrioventricular groove

Answer: d



3-Right coronary artery ends by ? Select one:

- a. Anastomosing with the posterior interventricular artery
- b. Anastomosing with the left coronary artery
- c. Anastomosing with the circumflex branch of the left coronary artery
- d. Anastomosing with the right marginal artery OL
- e. Anastomosing with the anterior interventricular artery

Answer: c

4—With respect to right coronary, all are true. except?

Select one:

- a. Supplies the lower part of inter-ventricular septum
- b. predominates in 50% of population.
- c. Supplies All right ventricle.
- d. Supplies the posterior wall of left ventricle
- e. Supplies the upper part of inter-ventricular septum.

Answer: b

5—All true about right coronary except?

It supplies posterior 2/3 of interventricular septum

6— all of the following are Tributaries of coronary sinus except?

anterior cardiac vein of left ventricle

7—Artery that supplies the largest area of interventricular septum?

- a. Anterior interventricular artery

8—Artery that supplies the infundibulum of right ventricle?

- a. Right conus artery

9-supply most of the interventricular septum?
anterior interventricular artery

10-What can be seen in right atrium
a. Opening of coronary sinus

11-Coronary sinus lies in? Select one:
a. Left part of anterior atrioventricular groove
b. Right part of posterior atrioventricular groove
c. Coronary sulcus
d. Left part of posterior atrioventricular groove
e. Right part of anterior atrioventricular groove

Answer: d

12- All of the followings drain in the coronary sinus except?
a. Middle cardiac vein
b. Posterior vein of the left ventricle
c. Great cardiac vein
d. Anterior cardiac vein
e. Small cardiac vein

Answer: d

13. Most common artery that closes early by cholesterol in the heart?
A. right coronary art.
B. right posterior descending art.
C. circumflex art.
D. Left anterior descending art.

.Answer: D

14. Right coronary artery ends by? Select one:

- a. Anastomosing with the posterior interventricular artery
- b. Anastomosing with the left coronary artery
- c. Anastomosing with the circumflex branch of the left coronary artery
- d. Anastomosing with the right marginal artery
- e. Anastomosing with the anterior interventricular artery

Answer: b

15. All of the followings drain in the coronary sinus except? Select one:

- a. Middle cardiac vein
- b. Posterior vein of the left ventricle
- c. Great cardiac vein
- d. Anterior cardiac vein
- e. Small cardiac vein

Answer: d

16.4. With respect to right coronary, all are true. except? Select one:

- a. Supplies the lower part of inter-ventricular septum.
- b. predominates in 50% of population.
- c. Supplies All right ventricle.
- d. Supplies the posterior wall of left ventricle
- e. Supplies the upper part of inter-ventricular septum.

Answer: a

The vein that drains in the coronary sinus is derived from?

- a. Right horn of the sinus venosus
- b. Left common cardinal vein
- c. Left vitelline vein
- d. Left horn of the sinus venosus
- e. Right common cardinal vein

Answer: c

There Is A Future Version Of Yourself Who Is
Proud You Didn't Give Up

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Lecture 4

Heart internal features

Corrected By :

Raneem Bashtawi

1. Right Ventricle have the following except?

- a. Two papillary muscles
- b. The conus arteriosus (infundibulum) which leads into the pulmonary trunk
- c. The septomarginal trabecula
- d. The supraventricular crest
- e. Form small part of the diaphragmatic surface

Answer: A

2. Which is the wrong regarding the right atrium?

- a. Forms the right border of the heart
- b. The SVC opens into it at the level of the right 5th costal cartilage
- c. Have the opening of the coronary sinus
- d. Have rough, muscular anterior wall
- e. The oval fossa seen in interatrial septum separating the atria

Answer: B

3. What can be seen in right atrium

- a. Opening of coronary sinus

4. Choose the wrong information:

- A. The chordae tendineae connect the papillary muscles to the valve leaflets.
- B. The pulmonary valve guards the pulmonary artery.
- C. The pulmonary valve is semilunar.
- D. The mitral valve has two leaflets.
- E. Each atrium has an additional appendage called an auricle.

Answer: B

Right ventricle have the following except?

- a) Two papillary muscles
- b) The conus arteriosus (infundibulum) which leads into the pulmonary trunk
- c) The septomarginal trabecula
- d) The supraventricular crest
- e) Form small part of the diaphragmatic surface

answer:d

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Lecture 5

Aorta&IVC

Corrected By :

Farah abu morad

All of the followings are paired branch of the abdominal aorta except?

- a. Superior mesenteric artery
- B. Renal artery
- c. Lumbar artery
- d. Middle suprarenal artery e. Gonadal artery

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Answer: A

All the followings are superior relations of the arch of the aorta except? Select one:

- a. Left common carotid artery b. Brachiocephalic artery
- c. Left subclavian artery
- d. Left subclavian vein
- e. Left brachiocephalic vein

Answer: D

All the followings are branches of the arch of the aorta except? Select one:

- a. Left common carotid artery
- b. Thyroida ima artery
- c. Superior thyroid artery
- d. Brachiocephalic artery e. Left subclavian artery

Answer: C

All of the followings are single branch of the abdominal aorta except? Select one:

- a. Superior mesenteric artery
- b. Median sacral artery
- c. Coeliac trunk
- d. inferior mesenteric artery e. Medial sacral artery

Answer: E

63. True about arch of aorta

- A. it pass upward backward to the left
- B. right brachicepalic vein run in its upper border
- C. deep cardiac plexus lower raltion
- D. in left anterior aspect left phrenic crossed anterioly by vagus

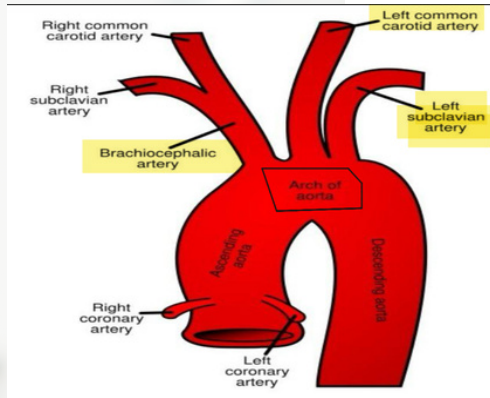
.Answer: A

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Lecture 5

Given that there is an artery starting at the 2nd costal cartilage and ending at T4 vertebrae, what would be the names of branches coming out of it?

a. Brachiocephalic, left common carotid, left subclavian



Which of the following is not true about arch of the aorta?

a. It is the first part of aorta

The right gonadal vein is a tributary of?

Answer:IVC

(The left ends in the left renal vein)

يمكن يكتب بالسؤال

right gonadal or testicular or ovarian vein

One of the following is true about descending aorta:

A) The superior and inferior hemiazygos veins (cross from left to right in front the aorta at T8 and T9 vertebrae respectively

B) Oesophagus left relation in upper part

C) he left principal bronchus anterior relation

answer:c

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Lecture 6

major vessels of head and
neck

Corrected By :

Farah abu morad

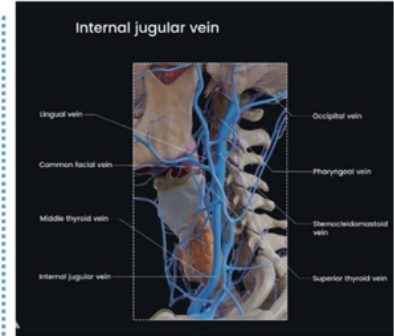
المحاضرة كانت لدكتورة داليا ، عشان هيك في كثير أسئلة وتفصيل فيها مش مطلوبة معنا

One of the following is incorrect about internal jugular vein?

It receives from external jugular vein

The internal jugular vein

- ❖ At the level of the sternoclavicular joint, the internal jugular vein unites with the subclavian vein to form the brachiocephalic vein.
- ❖ The internal jugular vein receives several tributaries, including:
 - Inferior petrosal sinus
 - Pharyngeal vein
 - Common facial vein
 - Lingual vein
 - Superior thyroid vein
 - Middle thyroid vein
 - Occipital vein



All of the followings are branches from internal carotid artery except ? Select one:

- Posterior cerebral artery
- Ophthalmic artery
- Middle cerebral artery
- Anterior choroidal artery
- Anterior cerebral artery

Answer: a

Which of the following artery passes through the foramen lacerum? Select one:

- Common carotid artery
- Middle meningeal artery
- External carotid artery
- Internal carotid artery
- Accessory meningeal artery

Answer: d

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Lecture 7

Vessels of upper Limb

Medical card

Name _____

Date of b _____

Gender _____

Address _____

Date of call _____

Sign _____

1. One of these arteries is NOT a branch of the third part of the axillary artery :

- a. Posterior circumflex humeral artery
- b. Subscapular artery
- c. Anterior circumflex humeral artery
- d. Lateral thoracic artery

Answer: d

الأسئلة الي بعد هي أرشيف سابق ولكن أضيفت للفائدة فقط

2. All of the followings are anterior relations of the first part of the right subclavian artery except ? Select one:

- a. Sternothyroid muscle
- b. Thoracic duct
- c. Common carotid artery
- d. Platysma muscle
- e. Ansa subclavian

Answer: e

3. Regarding the arterial supply to the upper limb, ALL the following statements are WRONG, EXCEPT: Choose one ANSWER? Select one:

- a. is delivered via three main arteries
- b. Right subclavian comes off the aorta
- c. Radial artery is smaller than ulnar artery
- d. Brachial artery has no branches in the upper half of the arm
- e. Ulnar artery is the main blood supply of the forearm and hand.

Answer: c

4. Ulnar artery separates from the median nerve by?

The ulnar head of pronator teres

5.Regarding the Blood supply to the upper limb, which is FALSE? Select one

- a. The subclavian artery is divided schematically by scalenus anterior
- b. First part of the axillary artery gives one branch.
- c. The ulnar head of pronator teres separates brachial artery from the ulnar nerve.
- d. Pectoralis minor schematically divides the axillary artery into three parts.
- e. Superficial palmar branch is from radial artery in the hand.

Answer: c

6.All of the followings are anterior relations of the first part of subclavian artery except? Select one:

- a. Vagus nerve
- b. Sternohyoid muscle
- c. Ansa cervicalis
- d. Platysma muscle
- e. Internal jugular vein

Answer: c



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Lecture 8

Vessels of Lower Limb

Collected By :

Mohammad
Mousa

1. The Profunda Femoris artery arises from? Select one:

- a. Lateral aspect of the femoral artery
- b. Anterior aspect of the femoral artery
- c. Medial aspect of the femoral artery
- d. Posterolateral aspect of the femoral artery
- e. Posterior aspect of the femoral artery

Answer: A

2. Which of the following does not participate in trochanteric anastomosis?

- a. Obturator artery
- b. Lateral circumflex
- c. Medial circumflex
- d. Superior gluteal
- e. Inferior gluteal

Answer: A

3. Dorsalis pedis is a continuation of?

- a. Anterior tibial artery
- b. Posterior tibial artery
- c. Peroneal artery
- d. Popliteal artery

Answer: A

4. All of the following about deep relations of femoral artery are true, except?

- a. Sartorius
- b. Adductor Longus
- c. Iliopsoas
- d. Pectineus
- e. Adductor magnus

Answer: A

5. One of the following is not a branch of posterior tibial artery?

- a. Peroneal artery
- b. Nutrient branch of tibia
- c. Medial planter artery
- d. Lateral planter artery
- e. Posterior tibial recurrent artery

Answer: E

6. One of the following regarding Obturator artery is true?

It originates from the anterior branch of the internal iliac artery

7. Choose the correct statement about the femoral artery:

- A. Main blood supply for the anterior thigh
- B. Ends as the great tibial artery
- C. Continuation of the external iliac artery
- D. It is deep to the profunda femoris artery
- E. It is a non-pulsatile artery

Answer: C

8. Which of the following is FALSE about the profunda femoris artery?

- A. Makes a network of branches with the posterior thigh.
- B. Superficial to the femoral artery.
- C. Begins 4 cm after the start of the femoral artery.

Answer: B

9. Which of the following is correct about the blood supply of the lower limb?

- A. The anterior tibial artery lies between the extensor hallucis longus (EHL) medially and extensor digitorum longus (EDL) laterally.
- B. The posterior tibial artery supplies the anterior compartment of the leg.
- C. The femoral artery gives rise to the anterior tibial artery in the popliteal fossa.
- D. The popliteal artery becomes the femoral artery once it passes the knee.

Answer: A

65. True about the popliteal vein:

- A. Deepest vessel in popliteal fossa
- B. Is continuation of femoral vein
- C. Valveless vein
- D. Receives the small saphenous vein
- E. Receives the great saphenous vein

Answer: D.

Small saphenous vein

- front the lateral malleolus
- have perforating veins connecting with great saphenous
- start from popliteal vein
- Accompanied with sural nerve

