

anatomy 18

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ANATOMY 18

Pericardium & Heart

- 1. Which of the following most accurately explains the functional significance of the fibrous pericardium's attachment to the central tendon of the diaphragm?
- A. It enables pericardial fluid recycling during respiration
- B. It stabilizes cardiac output during diaphragmatic contraction
- C. It ensures synchronous movement of the heart and diaphragm during respiration
- D. It prevents spread of infection from the diaphragm to the heart

Correct Answer: C

- 2. A knife wound transects the sternopericardial ligaments. Which consequence is most likely?
- A. Increased risk of pericardial effusion
- B. Loss of cardiac position stability in the thorax
- C. Occlusion of coronary arteries
- D. Collapse of the pericardial cavity

Correct Answer: B

- 3. Which of the following correctly pairs a heart surface with its predominant anatomical component?
- A. Diaphragmatic surface right atrium
- B. Left pulmonary surface left atrium
- C. Anterior surface left ventricle
- D. Right pulmonary surface right atrium

Correct Answer: D

- 4. During cardiac surgery, a structure closely associated with the visceral layer of the serous pericardium is encountered. Which of the following is true?
- A. It lines the inner fibrous pericardium
- B. It is synonymous with the endocardium
- C. It is also known as the epicardium
- D. It creates the pericardial fluid

Correct Answer: C

- 5. Why is pericardial effusion particularly dangerous if the fibrous pericardium remains intact?
- A. It allows fluid to enter the atria
- B. The non-elastic pericardium limits expansion, compressing the heart
- C. It leads to pulmonary embolism
- D. It increases venous return to the right atrium
 Correct Answer: B



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- 6. The apex beat is best auscultated at which anatomical location?
- A. 2nd left intercostal space
- B. 4th right intercostal space, midclavicular line
- C. 5th left intercostal space, midclavicular line
- D. 6th left costal cartilage

Correct Answer: C

- 7. In a CT scan, the heart appears predominantly left of the median plane. Which statement best explains this?
- A. The left atrium is hypertrophied
- B. The pericardium fuses with the descending aorta
- C. Two-thirds of the heart lies left of the midline by normal orientation
- D. The aortic arch pulls the heart to the left

Correct Answer: C

- 8. The left coronary artery typically does not supply which of the following?
- A Left atrium
- B. Interventricular septum
- C. Posterior third of the right ventricle
- D. Apex of the heart

Correct Answer: C

- 9. Which statement best distinguishes the origin of the coronary arteries?
- A. They are derived from pulmonary trunk
- B. They are branches of the internal thoracic artery
- C. They arise from the coronary sinus
- D. They originate from the aortic sinuses just above the aortic valve Correct Answer: D
- 10. On auscultation, a "lub" sound is detected. What event has just occurred?
- A. Ejection of blood into great arteries
- B. Filling of atria
- C. Closure of tricuspid and mitral valves
- D. Opening of semilunar valves

Correct Answer: C

