

HLS- Anatomy

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Lecture 1

THORACIC DUCT & THE SPLEEN

1) Regarding the thoracic duct: Select the wrong choice?

- a. Lies on the bodies of the inferior seven thoracic vertebrae.
- b. At the level of the T4–T6 vertebrae, the thoracic duct crosses to the left.
- c. It often receives the jugular, subclavian, and bronchomediastinal lymphatic trunks.
- d. Conveys most lymph of the body to the right venous angle.
- e. Originates from the cisterna chyli in the abdomen.

Answer : d

2) The most common organ injured following blunt trauma is?

- a. Liver.
- b. Spleen.
- c. Small bowel.
- d. Large bowel.
- e. Uterus.

Answer : b

3) The spleen is largely involved with the response to antigens which are in the.....

- a. Tissues.
- b. Blood.
- c. Gut.
- d. Lungs.
- e. Urogenital tract

Answer: b

4) The thoracic duct enters the thorax through
the thoracic opening

5) All of the following are tributaries of thoracic duct except ..
Right broncho-mediastinal

6) Lymphatic drainage of spleen ...
pancreatico-splenic lymph nodes

7) What is false about thoracic duct ?
ends at brachiocephalic vein

8) Splenic artery:

- A. 5-6 branches
- B. 3-4 branches
- C. 1-2 branches
- D. 10 branches

9) Cisterna chyli in front of :

- A) L1
- B) T12-L1
- C) L1-L2
- D) L2
- E) T12

Answer : a

Answer : c

10) Renal impression of the spleen is located :

- A) Between upper boarder and Hilum
- B) Between Hilum and lower border
- C) below colic impression

Answer : b



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Lecture 2

Lymph drainage of Abdomen, Head and Neck

1) Deep cervical lymph nodes include the followings EXCEPT?

- a. The jugulo-digastric Lymph nodes.
- b. Retropharyngeal nodes.
- c. Mastoid (postauricular) nodes.
- d. The jugulo-omohyoid lymph nodes.
- e. Pretracheal nodes.

Ans: c

2) Intermediate colic lymph nodes:

- A) on the wall of the colon.
- B) along the borders of the colon.
- C) branches of the superior and inferior mesenteric vessels.
- D) at the root of the superior mesenteric vessels

Ans: c

3) node in the digastric triangle

- A. submandibular
- B. submental
- C. occipital
- D. mastoid
- E. preauricular

Ans: A

4) Level I nodes

- A) submental and submandibular triangles
- B) superior mediastinum.
- C) posterior triangle of the neck

Ans: A

5) Swelled l.n that causes dysphagia?

Retropharyngeal

6) Lymph drainage of spleen?

Pancreatico-splenic l.n

7) Which of the following Lymph node when enlarged cause difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia)?

Retropharyngeal node