

UGS-Anatomy

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Lecture 1

The Bony Pelvis & Pelvic Diaphragm

1. All of the following statements are true, EXCEPT:

- A. The false pelvis forms part of the abdominal cavity.
- B. The pelvic outlet is diamond in shape.
- C. The bony pelvis is composed of the two hip bones and the sacrum.
- D. The pelvic cavity lies between the inlet and the outlet.
- E. The pelvic inlet synonym is the pelvic brim.

Answer: C. The bony pelvis is composed of the two hip bones and the sacrum.

2. As per the pelvic walls, one of the following is WRONGLY matched:

- A. The Piriformis muscles: Posterior wall.
- B. The Obturator muscles: Posterior wall.
- C. Levator Ani muscles: Inferior wall.
- D. The pubic rami: Anterior wall.
- E. The sacrotuberous and sacrospinous ligaments: Lateral wall.

Answer: B. The Obturator muscles: Posterior wall.

3. All of the following are structures of the lateral pelvic wall, EXCEPT:

- A. Hip bone.
- B. Obturator membrane.
- C. Sacrotuberous ligament.
- D. Sacrospinous ligament.
- E. Coccygeus muscle.

Answer: E. Coccygeus muscle.

4. One of the following is NOT an insertion for Levator Ani:

- A. Symphysis pubis.
- B. Anococcygeal body.
- C. Perineal body.
- D. Anorectal junction.
- E. Coccyx.

Answer: A. Symphysis Pubis.

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1. One of the following is the palpated part of prostate during rectal examination:

- A. Membranous urethra.
- B. Lateral lobe.
- C. Inferior lobe.
- D. Anterior lobe.
- E. Posterior lobe.

Answer: E. Posterior lobe.

2. The promontory of the sacrum is formed by:

- A. Lower border of the anterior surface of the fifth sacral vertebrae.
- B. Anterior surface of the second sacral vertebrae.
- C. Lateral masses of the sacrum.
- D. Anterior and upper border of the first sacral vertebrae.
- E. Lateral edge of the sacrum.

Answer: D. Anterior and upper border of the first sacral vertebrae.

3. The principal artery of the pelvis begins at level of:

- A. L4.
- B. L5.
- C. IV disc L5- S1.
- D. IV disc L3- L4.
- E. IV disc L4- L5.

Answer: D. IV disc L3- L4.

4. The principle pelvic nerve arises from:

- A. IV disc L3- L4.
- B. L4.
- C. L5.
- D. IV disc L4- L5.
- E. IV disc L5- S1.

Answer: E. IV disc L5- S1.

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5. The pudendal nerve supplies:

- A. Ovaries.
- B. Testis.
- C. Urethra vesicae.
- D. Levator Ani.
- E. Deep and superficial perineal muscles.

Answer: Both D and E are correct.

6. All of the following are perineal body muscles, EXCEPT:

- A. Deep transverse muscles.
- B. Superficial transverse muscles.
- C. External anal sphincter.
- D. Bulbospongiosus.
- E. Ischiocavernosus.

Answer: E. Ischiocavernosus.

7. One of the following arteries DOES NOT enter the pelvis:

- A. Testicular artery.
- B. Median sacral artery.
- C. Internal iliac artery.
- D. Superior rectal artery.
- E. Ovarian artery.

Answer: A. Testicular artery.

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Lecture 2

The Kidneys

1. All of the following have posterior relation with the right kidney, EXCEPT:

- A. The diaphragm.
- B. The 11th rib.
- C. The 12th rib.
- D. The costodiaphragmatic recess of the pleura.
- E. Quadratus lumborum.

Answer: B. The 11th rib.

2. In the horseshoe (U- shaped) kidney, the isthmus is tethered by:

- A. Superior mesenteric artery.
- B. Inferior mesenteric artery.
- C. Renal artery.
- D. Common iliac artery.
- E. Internal iliac artery.

Answer: B. Inferior mesenteric artery.

3. Due to the asymmetry of the body, the two kidneys have different anatomical positions. One of the following structures only one of the kidneys articulates with it on its respective side:

- A. Diaphragm.
- B. 11th rib.
- C. Psoas Major.
- D. Quadratus lumborum.
- E. Transversus abdominis.

Answer: B. 11th rib.

4. One of the following is liable to obstruction: (Repeated)

- A. Double ureters with single kidney.
- B. Unilateral double kidneys and double ureters.
- C. Bifid ureter with one kidney.
- D. Unilateral double kidneys with one ureter.
- E. Postcaval (retrocaval) ureter.

Answer: E. Postcaval (retrocaval) ureter.

5. Nutcracker syndrome:

- A. Right renal vein entrapment.
- B. Left renal vein entrapment.
- C. Compression of the inferior mesenteric artery.
- D. Obstruction of the ureter by the psoas muscle.
- E. Inferior mesenteric artery syndrome affecting the duodenum.

Answer: B. Left renal vein entrapment.

6. One of the following is INCORRECT:

- A. Left testicular vein (male gonadal vein) drains to inferior vena cava.
- B. Left testicular vein (male gonadal vein) drains to left renal vein.
- C. The nerve supply of the kidney is the renal sympathetic plexus.
- D. The lymphatics of the kidney drain to lateral aortic and lumbar lymph nodes.
- E. The renal arteries arise at the level of the IV disc between L1- L2.

Answer: A. Left testicular vein (male gonadal vein) drains to the inferior vena cava.

7. One of the following develops end stage renal disease: (Repeated)

- A. Polycystic kidney.
- B. Horseshoe (U- shaped) kidney.
- C. Cake (rosette) shaped kidney.
- D. Floating kidney.
- E. Ectopic kidney.

Answer: A. Polycystic kidney.

8. One of the following is correct:

- A. Nutcracker syndrome is related to right renal vein entrapment.
- B. The 11th rib has a posterior relation with the right kidney.
- C. Horseshoe (U- shaped) kidney can result in renal failure.
- D. Ectopic pelvic kidney is not commonly mistaken for a pelvic tumor.
- E. Renal veins drain to IVC.

Answer: E. Renal veins drain to IVC.

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1. One of the following structures lie posterior to the hilum of kidney:

- A. Suprarenal gland.
- B. Transversus abdominis.
- C. Quadratus lumborum.
- D. Pancreatic tail.
- E. Psoas major.

Answer: E. Psoas major.

