

UGS-Anatomy

Archive

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.

الأسئلة التالية تتعلق بموضوع المحاضرة ولكن لا توجد إجابات صريحة عليها في مادة السنة الحالية

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: C. 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.

الأسئلة التالية تتعلق بموضوع المحاضرة ولكن لا توجد إجابات صريحة عليها في مادة السنة الحالية

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.

UGS-Anatomy

Archive

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.

الأسئلة التالية تتعلق بموضوع المحاضرة ولكن لا توجد إجابات صريحة عليها في مادة السنة الحالية

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.



UGS-Anatomy

Archive

Lecture 3

Ureters and Urinary Bladder

1. Regarding the ureter, on of the following statements is INCORRECT:

- A. It lies posterior to parietal peritoneum.
- B. It crosses the bifurcation of aortic artery.
- C. It lies anterior to sacro- iliac joint.
- D. It lies on the lateral wall of pelvis towards ischial spine.
- E. It enters inferior surface of bladder at trigone.

Answer: B. It crosses the bifurcation of aortic artery.

2. The muscle of the bladder wall is called:

- A. Detrusor muscle.
- B. Dartos muscle.
- C. Trigone muscle.
- D. Rugae muscle.
- E. Sphincter muscle.

Answer: A. Detrusor muscle.

3. Select the true statement regarding the urinary bladder in male:

- A. The neck of the bladder is held in position by the pubovesical ligaments.
- B. The lower part of the posterior surface of the bladder is related to the rectovesical pouch.
- C. The muscular coat of the bladder is composed of smooth muscles called dartos muscle.
- D. The sphincter vesicae (internal urethral sphincter) is found in the neck of the bladder.
- E. The mucous membrane of trigone is thrown into folds in empty bladder.

Answer: D. The sphincter vesicae (internal urethral sphincter) is found in the neck of the bladder.

مدرس المحاضرة للعام الحالي مختلف عن سابقه: أسئلة الأرشيف - وإن تشابهت- للتدريب بالدرجة الأولى

4. All of the following are anterior relations of the right ureter, EXCEPT:

- A. Terminal part of the ileum.
- B. Right testicular vessels.
- C. Sigmoid colon.
- D. Right ovarian vessels.
- E. Superior mesenteric vessel in root of mesentery.

Answer: C. Sigmoid colon.

5. Uvula is related to:

- A. Apex of the urinary bladder.
- B. Fundus of the urinary bladder.
- C. Trigone.
- D. Median umbilical ligament.
- E. Medial umbilical ligaments.

Answer: C. Trigone.

6. One of the following is wrong about ureter:

- A. Its sympathetic innervation from T11 to L1.
- B. It appears as a thick fibrous tube with longitudinal vessels.
- C. It is normally constricted.
- D. It shows peristalsis and gives urine on aspiration.
- E. Renal pain is referred to the groin and external genitalia.

B. It appears as a thick fibrous tube with longitudinal vessels.

الأسئلة التالية تتعلق بموضوع المحاضرة ولكن لا توجد إجابات صريحة عليها في مادة السنة الحالية

1. Retro-pubic pad of fat is related to bladder:

- A. Anteriorly.
- B. Posteriorly.
- C. Inferolaterally.
- D. Superiorly.
- E. Medially.

Answer: C. Inferolaterally.

2. It separates the posterior part of prostate from ampulla of rectum:

- A. Rectovesical septum.
- B. Pubovesical ligament.
- C. Puboprostatic ligament.

Answer: A. Rectovesical septum.



UGS-Anatomy

Archive

Lecture 4

Urethra and Sacral Plexus

1. Total hematuria is associated with the injury of:

- A. Membranous urethra.
- B. Prostatic urethra.
- C. Bladder and above.
- D. Neck of bladder.
- E. Penis.

Answer: A. Membranous urethra.

2. All of the following statements are truly related to the urethra of male, EXCEPT:

- A. The prostatic urethra is about 1.25 inches long.
- B. The membranous urethra is about 1.25 cm long.
- C. The external meatus is the widest part of the entire urethra.
- D. The part of the urethra that lies within the glans of the penis is dilated to form the fossa terminalis.
- E. It is approximately 20 cm long in an adult.

Answer: C. The external meatus is the widest part of the entire urethra.

3. The male superficial perineal pouch contains one of the following structures:

- A. Prostate.
- B. Bulbourethral glands.
- C. Membranous urethra.
- D. Ischiocavernous muscle.
- E. Deep transverse perineal muscle.

Answer: D. Ischiocavernous muscle.

4. Regarding the female urethra, all of the following are incorrect, EXCEPT:

- A. It is about 1.5 cm long.
- B. It extends from the neck of the bladder to the external meatus.
- C. It opens into the vestibule about 1 cm below the clitoris.
- D. It lies immediately dorsal to the vagina.
- E. The ducts of the paraurethral glands are at the sides of the neck of the bladder.

Answer: B. It extends from the neck of the bladder to the external meatus.

5. Voluntary micturition is stopped by:

- A. Sphincter urethrae.
- B. Sphincter vesicae.
- C. External urethral sphincter.
- D. Internal urethral sphincter.
- E. Two of the above.

Answer: E. Two of the above:

Voluntary control of micturition= A and C (synonyms)

Involuntary control of micturition= B and D (synonyms)

6. The pudendal nerve supplies:

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

Answer: E. Deep and superficial perineal muscles.

7. Corpus spongiosum is supplied by:

- A. Dorsal nerve of the penis.
- B. Deep nerve of the penis.
- C. Nerve of the bulb.
- D. Nerve of the bulb and dorsal nerve of penis.
- E. Perineal branch of the pudendal nerve.

Answer: A. Dorsal nerve of the penis.

UGS-Anatomy

Archive

Lecture 5

The Perineum

أسئلة المحاضرة بأكملها متوافقة مع محاضرة السنة الحالية وللمدرس نفسه، والله الحمد.

1. The Male superficial perineal pouch contains one of the following structures:

- A. Prostate.
- B. Bulbourethral glands.
- C. Membranous urethra.
- D. Ischiocavernosus muscle.
- E. Deep transverse perineal muscles.

Answer: D. Ischiocavernosus muscle.

2. All the following statements are true regarding the male perineum EXCEPT:

- A. Ischiocavernosus muscle assist in the process of erection of the penis.
- B. Sphincter urethrae muscle surrounds urethra in the deep perineal pouch.
- C. The bulb of penis situated in the midline the urogenital diaphragm.
- D. The corpora cavernosa are supplied by the dorsal artery of the penis.
- E. The skin of the penis is drained into the superficial inguinal.

Answer: D. The corpora cavernosa are supplied by the dorsal artery of the penis.

3. The Deep Perineal pouch in the Male Contain the following EXCEPT:

- A. Muscle by which micturition involuntarily stopped.
- B. Bulbourethral Glands.
- C. Deep Transverse Perineal Muscles.
- D. Internal Pudendal Artery.
- E. Dorsal Nerve of the Penis.

Answer: A. Muscle by which micturition involuntarily stopped.

4. Voluntary micturition is stopped by:

- A. Sphincter urethrae.
- B. Sphincter vesicae.
- C. External urethral sphincter.
- D. Internal urethral sphincter.
- E. Two of the above.

Answer: Two of the above:

Voluntary control of micturition= A and C (synonyms)

Involuntary control of micturition= B and D (synonyms)

أسئلة المحاضرة بأكملها متوافقة مع محاضرة السنة الحالية وللمدرس نفسه، والله الحمد.

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

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

Answer: E. Ischiocavernosus msucle.



UGS-Anatomy

Archive

Lecture 6

External Genitalia: Male (♂) and Female (♀)

تمت إضافة سؤال عن النسخ المنشورة سابقاً؛ المصدرة

أسئلة المحاضرة بأكملها متوافقة مع محاضرة السنة الحالية وللمدرس نفسه، والله الحمد.

1. One of the following is FALSE about the vulva:

- A. Drained to Medial group of superficial inguinal nodes.
- B. Mons Pubis hair-bearing elevation of skin found anterior to the pubis.
- C. Labia Minora hair-bearing folds of soft skin.
- D. Vestibule bounded laterally by the labia minora with the clitoris at its apex.
- E. The glans of the clitoris is partly hidden by the prepuce.

Answer: C. Labia Minora hair-bearing folds of soft skin.

2. One of the following is TRUE about the vulva:

- A. The anterior ends of labia minora form the clitoris.
- B. Orifices of the greater vestibular glands opens on each sides of urethra.
- C. The vestibule is bounded laterally by the labia majora.
- D. The clitoris is an erectile tissue of bulbus spongiosus.
- E. The labia majora is covered by skin.

Answer: The labia majora is covered by skin.

3. One of the following supplies corpora cavernosus:

- A. Dorsal artery of the penis.
- B. Radial artery.
- C. Vaginal artery.
- D. Deep artery of the penis.
- E. Basilar artery.

Answer: D. Deep artery of the penis.

4. All the following statements are true regarding the male perineum EXCEPT:

- A. Ischiocavernosus muscle assist in the process of erection of the penis.
- B. Sphincter urethrae muscle surrounds urethra in the deep perineal pouch.
- C. The bulb of penis situated in the midline the urogenital diaphragm.
- D. The corpora cavernosa are supplied by the dorsal artery of the penis.
- E. The skin of the penis is drained into the superficial inguinal.

Answer: D. The corpora cavernosa are supplied by the dorsal artery of the penis.

أسئلة المحاضرة بأكملها متوافقة مع محاضرة السنة الحالية وللمدرس نفسه، والله الحمد.

5. All of the following are found in vulva, EXCEPT:

- A. Labia minora.
- B. Clitoris.
- C. Vestibule.
- D. Vagina.
- E. Bartholin glands (Greater vestibular glands).

Answer: D. Vagina.

6. Corpus spongiosum is supplied by:

- A. Dorsal nerve of the penis.
- B. Deep nerve of the penis.
- C. Nerve of the bulb of the penis.
- D. Perineal branch of the pudendal nerve.
- E. Nerve of the bulb of the penis and dorsal nerve of the penis.

Answer: A. Dorsal nerve of the penis.

7. Corpus spongiosum is supplied by:

- A. Dorsal artery of the penis.
- B. Deep artery of the penis.
- C. Artery of the bulb of the penis.
- D. A+ C.
- E. B+ C.

Answer: D. A+ C.

8. One of the following congenital anomalies for hymen is diagnosed lately:

- A. Semilunar.
- B. Cribriform.
- C. Imperforate.
- D. Annular.
- E. Septate.

Answer: C. Imperforate.

UGS-Anatomy

Archive

Lecture 7

Male (♂) Genital Organs

أسئلة المحاضرة بأكملها متوافقة مع محاضرة السنة الحالية وللمدرس نفسه، والله الحمد.

1. The following has a posterior relation with the prostate:

- A. Kidney.
- B. Urinary bladder.
- C. Aorta.
- D. Uterus.
- E. Fascia of Denonvilliers (Rectovesical septum).

Answer: E. Fascia of Denonvilliers (Rectovesical septum).

2. The following part of male reproductive system secretes most of seminal fluid:

- A. Prostate.
- B. Penis.
- C. Seminal vesicles.
- D. Epididymis.
- E. Paradidymis.

Answer: C. Seminal vesicles.

3. All of the following are branches of the internal pudendal artery, EXCEPT:

- A. Perineal artery.
- B. Inferior rectal artery.
- C. Middle rectal artery.
- D. Artery of the bulb.
- E. Deep artery of the clitoris.

Answer: C. Middle rectal artery.

N.B. You either know all the written branches from lectures: 5, 6& 7, use mnemonic for it OR think of it like: middle rectal artery and internal pudendal artery are two distinct arteries that supply the prostate= The first one can't be a branch of the second one.

4. 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.

5. Retro-pubic pad of fat is related to bladder:

- A. Anteriorly.
- B. Posteriorly.
- C. Inferolaterally.
- D. Superiorly.
- E. Medially.

Answer: A. Inferolaterally.

6. Spermatogenesis begins in the:

- A. Uterine horn.
- B. Rete testes.
- C. Seminiferous tubules.
- D. Seminal vesicles.
- E. Prostate.

Answer: C. Seminiferous tubules.

7. One of the following is INCORRECT as per the layers of the scrotum:

- A. External spermatic fascia.
- B. Internal spermatic fascia.
- C. Superficial fatty layer.
- D. Cremaster muscle.
- E. Involuntary dartos muscle.

Answer: C. Superficial fatty layer.

أسئلة المحاضرة بأكملها متوافقة مع محاضرة السنة الحالية وللمدرس نفسه، والله الحمد.

8. All of the followings are coverings of the spermatic cord, EXCEPT:

- A. External spermatic fascia.
- B. Internal spermatic fascia.
- C. Cremasteric fascia.
- D. Cremaster muscle.
- E. Dartos muscle.

Answer: E. Dartos muscle.

9. The ascent and descent of testes occur by:

- A. External spermatic fascia.
- B. Internal spermatic fascia.
- C. Cremasteric fascia.
- D. Tunica vaginalis.
- E. Dartos muscle.

Answer: C. Cremasteric fascia. (Main player in ascent and descent of testes)

Dartos muscle= main player in scrotal skin wrinkling and shrinkage.

10. 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.

UGS-Anatomy

Archive

Lecture 8

Female (♀) Genital Organs I: The Uterus

أسئلة المحاضرة بأكملها متوافقة مع محاضرة السنة الحالية وللمدرس نفسه، والله الحمد.

1. The lymphatic drainage for the fundus and the upper part of the body of the uterus is done by:

- A. Superficial inguinal lymph nodes.
- B. Pre-aortic and para-aortic lymph nodes.
- C. Internal iliac lymph nodes.
- D. External iliac lymph nodes.
- E. Internal and external iliac lymph nodes.

Answer: B. Pre- aortic and para-aortic lymph nodes.

2. The normal anatomical position of the uterus

- A. Anteverted anteflexed.
- B. Anteverted.
- C. Retroverted retroflexed.
- D. Anteverted anteflexed.
- E. Anteverted.

Answer: D. Anteverted anteflexed.

3. Spermatogenesis begins in the:

- A. Uterine horn.
- B. Rete testes.
- C. Seminiferous tubules.
- D. Seminal vesicles.
- E. Prostate.

Answer: C. Seminiferous tubules.

4. All of the following are contents of the broad ligament of the uterus, EXCEPT:

- A. Uterine (Fallopian) tube.
- B. Paroophoron.
- C. Ligament of the ovary.
- D. Uterine vessels.
- E. Ligaments of the uterus.

Answer: E. Ligaments of the uterus.

N.B. Only round ligament of the uterus not all of them.

5. All of the following are true regarding the ovaries, EXCEPT:

- A. It is attached to the broad ligament by the mesovarium.
- B. The suspensory ligament of the ovary (infundibulo- pelvic ligament) pass through the inguinal canal.
- C. It is the primary female genital organ.
- D. Its blood supply arises from the abdominal aorta.
- E. The ovarian vein drains into the IVC on the right side.

Answer: B. The suspensory ...

6. Part from the broad ligament that runs laterally between ovary and ovarian artery:

- A. Mesovarium.
- B. Round ligament of the ovary.
- C. Suspensory ligament of the ovary.
- D. Cardinal ligament of the uterus.
- E. Mesosalpinx.

Answer: C. Suspensory ligament of the ovary.

7. As per parts of the broad ligaments of the uterus, one of the following is CORRECT:

- A. Mesometrium: The part connecting the uterine tube to the ligament.
- B. Mesosalpinx: The part between the uterine tube, mesovarium and ligament of the ovary.
- C. Suspensory ligament of the ovary: is the medial part of the ligament.
- D. Infundibulo- pelvic ligament: The part the regresses with time.
- E. Mesovarium: The remaining part of the ligament.

Answer: B. Mesosalpinx: The part ...

8. The most important ligament(s) for maintaining the position of the uterus:

- A. Uterosacral ligaments.
- B. Round ligament of the uterus.
- C. Broad ligament of the uterus.
- D. Suspensory ligament of the ovary (infundibulo- pelvic ligament).
- E. Transverse cervical ligaments (Mackenrodt's ligament).

Answer: E. Transverse cervial ligaments (Mackendrot's ligament).

UGS-Anatomy

Archive

Lecture 9

Female (♀) Genital Organs II:
The Uterine Tube, Ovaries
and Vagina.
Ischiorectal Fossa.

تمت إضافة سؤال على أرشيف المحاضرة السادسة.

أسئلة المحاضرة بأكملها متوافقة مع محاضرة السنة الحالية وللمدرس نفسه، والله الحمد.

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

- A. The cervix of the uterus pierces its posterior wall.
- B. The lower half (part) lies between the urethra anteriorly and the anal canal posteriorly.
- C. It is directed upward and backward.
- D. Its upper part is related to the ureters.
- E. Its posterior wall is longer than its anterior wall.

Answer: A. The cervix of the uterus pierces its posterior wall.

2. All of the following are true regarding the ovaries, EXCEPT: (repeated)

- A. It is attached to the broad ligament by the mesovarium.
- B. The suspensory ligament of the ovary (infundibulo- pelvic ligament) pass through the inguinal canal.
- C. It is the primary female genital organ.
- D. Its blood supply arises from the abdominal aorta.
- E. The ovarian vein drains into the IVC on the right side.

Answer: B. The suspensory ...

3. The most important ligament(s) for maintaining the position of uterus: repeated

- A. Uterosacral ligaments.
- B. Round ligament of the uterus.
- C. Broad ligament of the uterus.
- D. Suspensory ligament of the ovary (infundibulo- pelvic ligament).
- E. Transverse cervical ligaments (Mackenrodt's ligament).

Answer: E. Transverse cervical ...

4. Part from the broad ligament that runs laterally between ovary and ovarian artery: (repeated)

- A. Mesovarium.
- B. Round ligament of the ovary.
- C. Suspensory ligament of the ovary.
- D. Cardinal ligament of the uterus.
- E. Mesosalpinx.

Answer: C. Suspensory ligament of the ovary.

أسئلة المحاضرة بأكملها متوافقة مع محاضرة السنة الحالية وللمدرس نفسه، والله الحمد.

5. Pudendal canal opens within:

- A. Pelvic fascia.
- B. Obturator fascia.
- C. Perineal membrane.
- D. Sacrotuberous ligament.
- E. Levator Ani muscle fascia.

Answer: B. Obturator fascia.



UGS-Anatomy

Archive

Lecture 10

Pelvic Arteries

أسئلة المحاضرة بأكملها متوافقة مع محاضرة السنة الحالية وللمدرس نفسه، والله الحمد.

1. All of the following are branches of the internal pudendal artery, EXCEPT: **repeated**

- A. Perineal artery.
- B. Inferior rectal artery.
- C. Middle rectal artery.
- D. Artery of the bulb.
- E. Deep artery of the clitoris.

Answer: C. Middle rectal artery.

2. Internal iliac artery begins at the level of:

- A. The IV disc between L3/ L4 vertebrae.
- B. The IV disc between L4/ L5 vertebrae.
- C. The IV disc between L5/ S1 vertebrae.
- D. The IV disc between S1/ S2 vertebrae.
- E. The IV disc between S2/ S3 vertebrae.

Answer: C. The IV disc between L5/ S1 vertebrae.

3. 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.

4. Part from the broad ligament that runs laterally between ovary and ovarian artery: **(repeated)**

- A. Mesovarium.
- B. Round ligament of the ovary.
- C. Suspensory ligament of the ovary.
- D. Cardinal ligament of the uterus.
- E. Mesosalpinx.

Answer: C. Suspensory ligament of the ovary.

UGS-Anatomy

Archive

Lecture ?

Unsorted Questions:
Lecture Source Unknown

1.

11. inferior hypogastric plexus receive from ??

- A) pelvic splanchnic & hypogastric
- B) pudental & iliohypogastric

أرشيف دفعة زوج - MID

2.

inf reveal Artery cross ischiocavernosus muscle

أرشيف دفعة زوج - FINAL

اللهم اجعل خير أعمالنا خواتمها، وخير أعمارنا آخرها، وخير أيامنا يوم نلقاتك ...

اللهم اغفر لنا ما مضى وأصلح لنا ما تبقى ...

اللهم اجعل هذا العمل خالصاً لوجهك الكريم ...

سامحونا إن قصرنا أو أخطأنا ... و لكم بمثل

الطب والجراحة
لجنة