

## Question 1

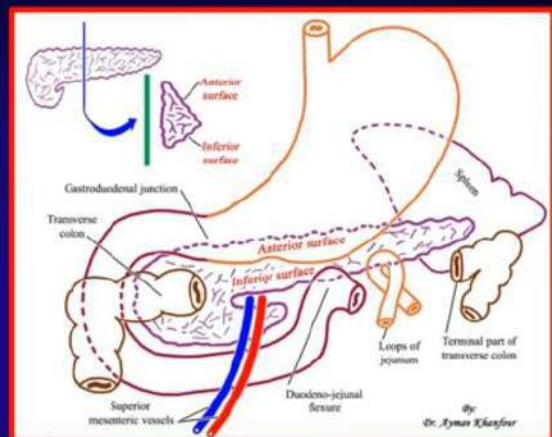
A patient has history of cancer head pancreas. Meanwhile he was presented by obstructive jaundice. Explain on anatomical bases?

01) due to the relation between head of pancreas and common bile duct as common bile duct lies posterior to head of pancreas so cancer head of pancreas obstruct the common bile duct leading to manifestations of obstructive jaundice



□ The uncinete process of the pancreas lies behind which of the following structure?

- a. Renal artery.
- b. Coeliac artery.
- c. Inferior mesenteric artery.
- d. Superior mesenteric artery.
- e. Lumbar artery.



## Question 2

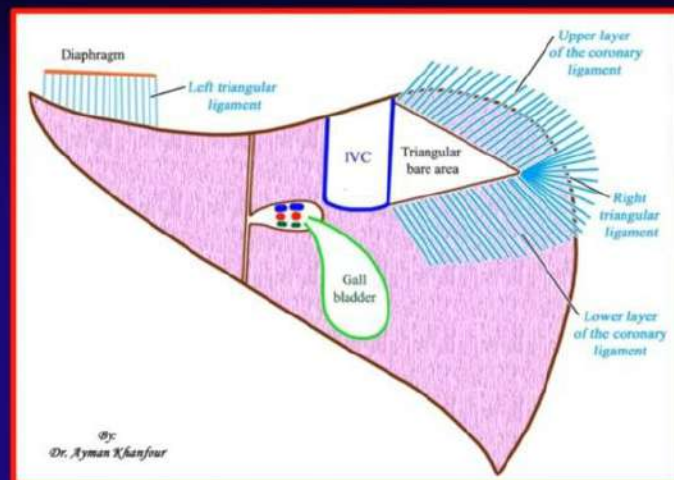
Why the tail of pancreas is at high risk during splenectomy operation?

S Q2) during ligature of splenic artery in splenectomy the tail of pancreas may be injured leading to release of proteolytic enzymes from pancreas



❑ Which of the following structures is not connected to the liver?

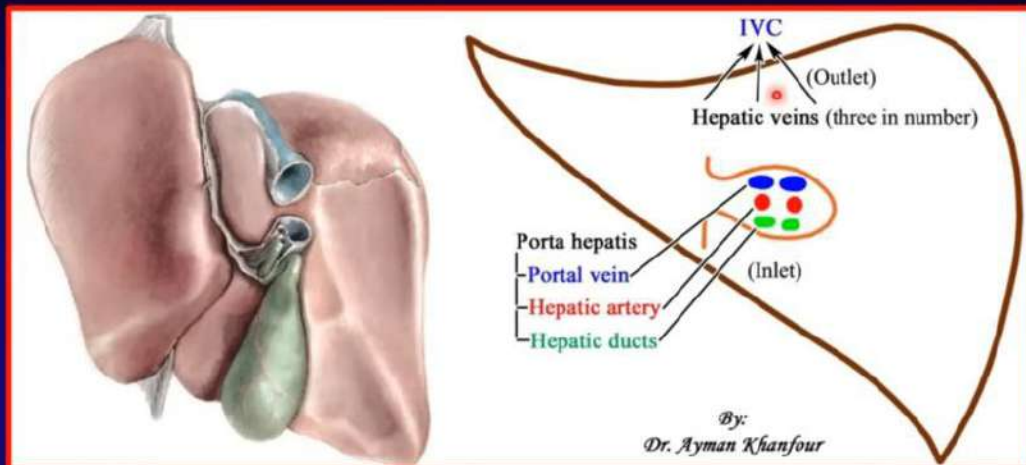
- a. Falciform ligament.
- b. Coronary ligament.
- c. Greater omentum.
- d. Ligamentum teres.



Dr. Ayman Khanfar

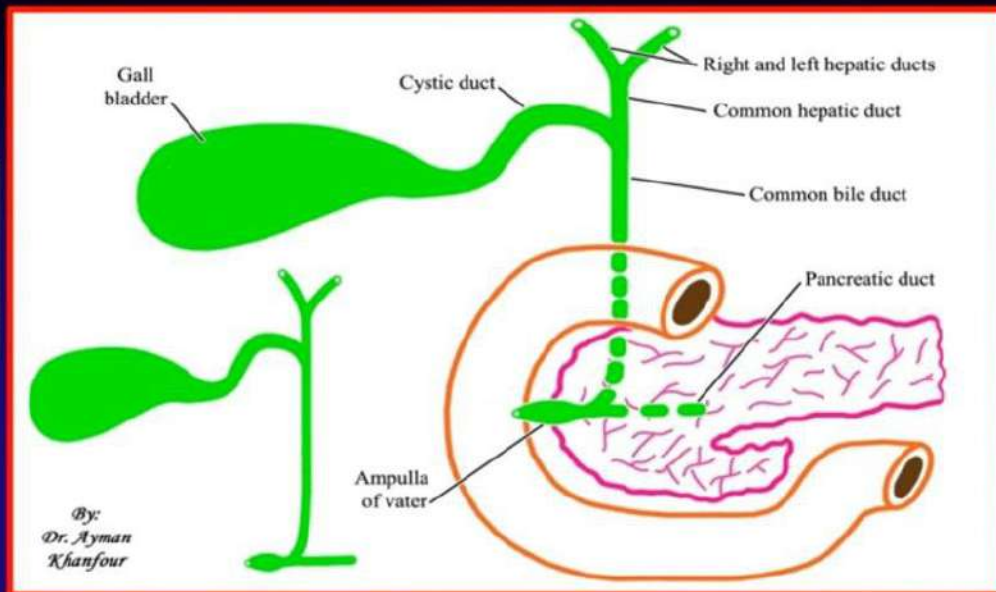
□ Which of the following structures is not present present in porta hepatis?

- a. Lymph nodes.
- b. Right and left branches of the portal vein.
- c. Right and left hepatic ducts.
- d. Right and left hepatic veins.



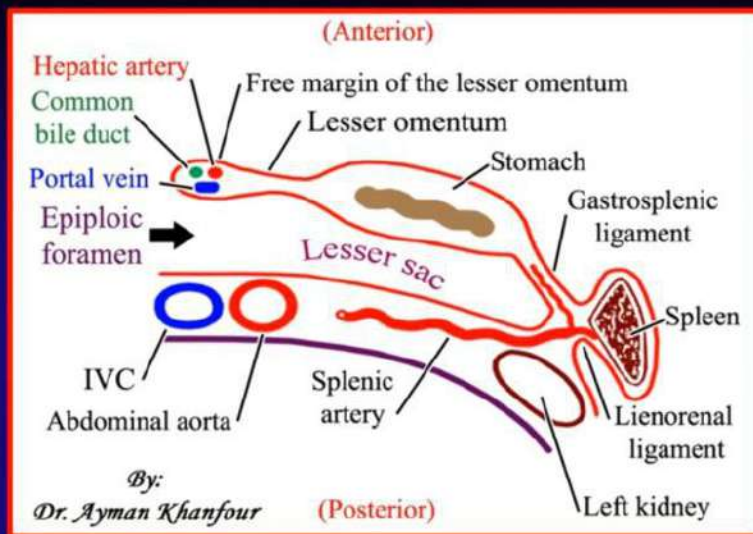
❑ **Which is true as regard the common hepetic duct?**

- a. Runs in the free margin of the lesser omentum.
- b. Formed by the union of the two hepatic ducts.
- c. Descends in front of the portal vein.
- d. Lies behind the head of the pancreas.



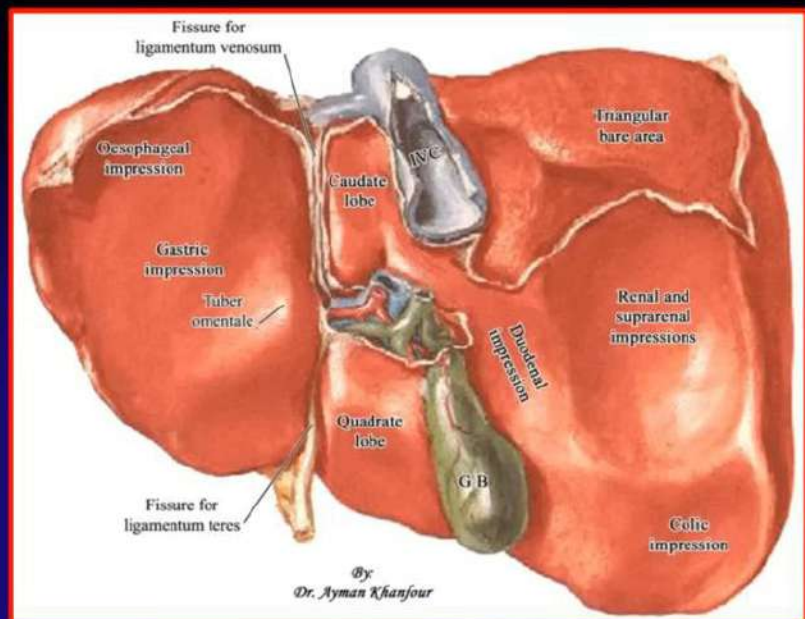
□ Which is not true as regard the pancreas?

- a. Its body is supplied by the splenic artery.
- b. Its neck lies anterior to the portal vein.
- c. Its head lies anterior to the common bile duct.
- d. Its tail lies in the gastro-splenic ligament.



□ Which of the following lobes of the liver lies between the gall-bladder fossa and the fissure for ligamentum teres?

- a. Left.
- b. Right.
- c. Caudate.
- d. Quadrate.





**Question 2**

**What is the most common part of the donor liver used for hepatic transplantation?**

right lobe



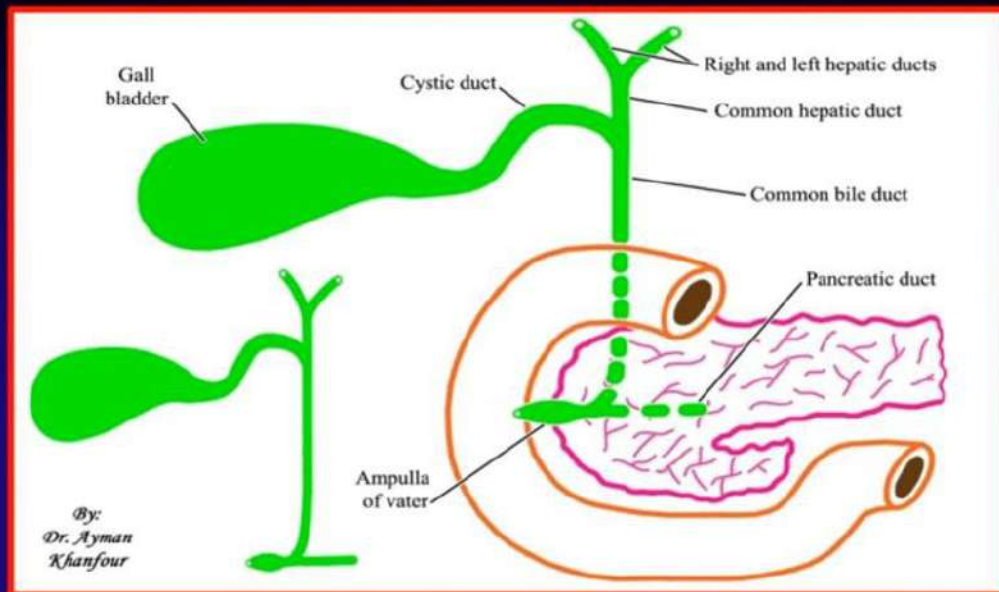
## Question 1

During palpation of the abdomen, can we feel the normal liver or not and why?

**1/normal tissue cannot be palpated because it is soft**



- Which is true as regard the common bile duct?
- a. Formed by the union of the Rt. and Lt. hepatic ducts
  - b. Lies in the free edge of the lesser omentum
  - c. Lies behind the portal vein
  - d. It contains newly formed bile only



### Question 3

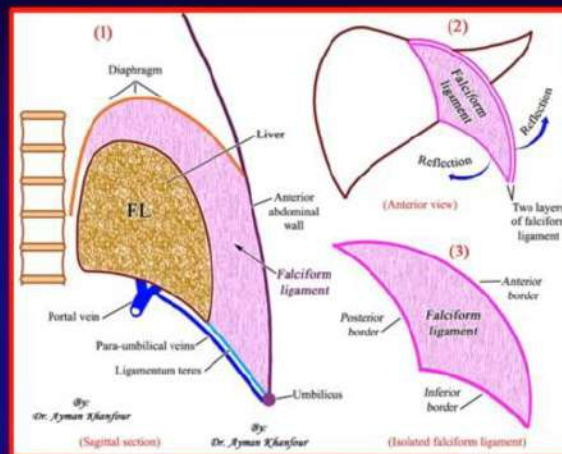
**Why gall bladder stones (cholecystitis) gives referred pain to the right shoulder?**

03: Because it irritates the phrenic nerve. The phrenic nerve extends from the abdomen through the chest to the neck



□ Which is true as regard falciform ligament of the liver?

- a. Attached to the stomach.
- b. Contains the round ligament of the liver.
- c. Attached to the duodenum.
- d. Contains the hepatic veins.



## Question 4

**What are the predisposing factors for the formation of gall bladder stones?**

04: 40 years Fatty Female, in her Fertility period ,and she is very Flesy.



## Question 5

**How can the surgeon identify cystic artery during laparoscopic cholecystectomy?**

. Q5: cystohepatic triangle ( triangle of calot)



## Question 2

**Which is more dangerous as regard gall bladder stones, small stone or large stone and why?**

Q2: A small gallstone is more dangerous. A large-sized stone simply cannot pass through the small cystic duct and therefore not cause the complications of jaundice or pancreatitis associated with gallstones.





## Question 1

**If a patient is diagnosed as having a stones in his gall bladder (chronic calcular cholecystitis), what is the main line of treatment?**

Q1: Chronic cholecystitis requires the removal of the gallbladder surgically. Gallstones in the Common Bile Duct should be removed, to prevent blockage to the flow of bile, and possible cholangitis or pancreatitis



**Question 6**

**What is the name of the clinical sign used for the diagnosis of cholecystic pain?**



Q6: Murphy's sign

