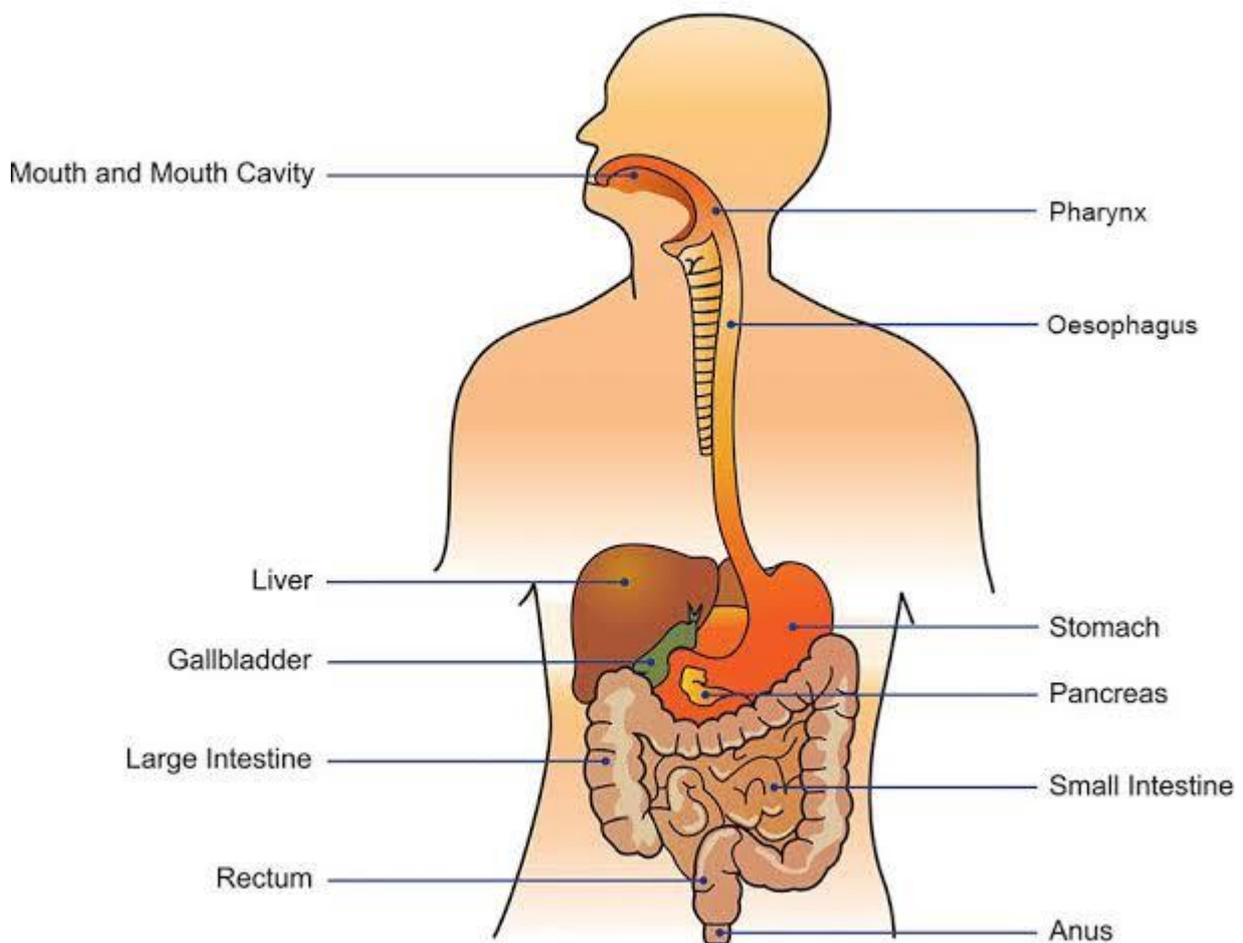


GIT

Anatomy questions (MCQs & written)



Oral cavity, tongue & palate

Give a short account on:

1. Movements of the tongue
2. Nerve supply of the tongue.
3. Blood supply & lymphatic drainage of the tongue.

MCQs:

1: The chorda tympani

- a. Contains taste fibers to the anterior 2/3 of the tongue
- b. Contains preganglionic parasympathetic fibers to the Pterygopalatine ganglion
- c. Contains secreto-motor to the lacrimal gland
- d. All of the above

2. The muscle that is innervated by mandibular nerve is:

- a. Tensor palati.
- b. Levator palati.
- c. Palatoglossus.
- d. Palatopharyngeus.

3. Regarding the palate, all the following are true EXCEPT:

- a. The upper surface of soft palate is supplied by pterygopalatine ganglion (sphenopalatine ganglion).
- b. It receives sensory supply from the glossopharyngeal nerve.
- c. It receives motor supply from the pharyngeal plexus.
- d. The glossopharyngeal nerve shares in its motor supply

4 - The tongue is attached to the following bones except

- a-hyoid bone b-Mandible c-maxilla d-Styloid process

5-Regarding the nerve supply of the tongue, all are true except:

- a. All its muscles are supplied by hypoglossal nerve
- b-Vallate papillae are supplied by glossopharyngeal nerve
- c. Its posterior third is supplied by glossopharyngeal nerve
- d-its anterior two thirds is supplied by lingual nerve

12-if you ask patient to protrude tongue and it deviates to the right side, this indicates injury of which nerve:

- a- Right hypoglossal nerve b-left hypoglossal nerve
c-Right glossopharyngeal nerve d-Left glossopharyngeal nerve

13- The median groove on the skin of the upper lip is called:

- a-Uvula b-Frenulum c. Philtrum
d-Torus e-Fissure

14-The following muscles of the soft palate are innervated by the pharyngeal plexus except:

- a. Tensor palate b-Levator palate C-Palatoglossus
d-Palatopharyngeus e-Musculus uvulae

15. The lymph drainage of the side of the tongue is:

- a. Submental lymph nodes. b. Parotid lymph nodes.
c. Posterior auricular lymph nodes. d. Submandibular lymph nodes.

16. The following are externsic muscles of the tongue EXCEPT:

- a. Genioglossus. b. Hyoglossus. c. Palatopharyngeus.
d. Styloglossus e. Palatoglossus.

17.. Regarding the tongue, all are true EXCEPT:

- a. It receives sensory innervation from the hypoglossal nerve.
b. It protrudes to the paralyzed side of the unilateral lower motor neuron lesion (hypoglossal nerve lesion).
c. It is active during the voluntary phase of swallowing.
d. It contains lymphoid tissue.

18- The submental lymph nodes drain

- A. Skin of tip of nose B. Tip of tongue
C. Outer canthus of eye D. Posterior third of tongue

19. Regarding soft palate:

- A. All its muscles are supplied by the cranial accessory nerve
B. Unilaterally paralysis, the uvula deviates toward the paralysed side
C. Lesser palatine nerves carries general sensation from it
D. None of the above

20) Taste sensation just behind sulcus terminalis is throughnerve

- a. vagus b. Lingual nerve c. Hypoglossal n
d. Glossopharyngeal n e. chorda tympani

21) sensation from floor of mouth is carried along.....

- a. Palatine nerves b. Lingual nerve c. Hypoglossal n
d. Glossopharyngeal n e. chorda tympani

22) Posterior 1/3 of tongue drains at first into.....

- A. Submental B. Submandibular C. Jugulodigastric
D. Lower deep cervical E. Palatine tonsils

23) Which of the following statements describes the oral cavity correctly?

- A. Taste sensation from posterior 1/3 of the tongue is supplied by the vagus nerve.
B. General sensation from anterior 2/3 of tongue is provided by the facial
C. The extrinsic muscles of the tongue are supplied by the hypoglossal nerve except palatoglossus muscle.
D. Lesions of hypoglossal nerve cause contralateral deviation of tongue

24) Which of the following muscles can protrude the tip of the tongue?

C. Jugulodigastric lymph nodes D. Jugulo-omohyoid lymph nodes

32- The floor of the mouth includes

- a. sublingual fold b. frenulum of the tongue
c. the whole tongue d. all the above e. a and b

33- The nerve supplying general sensation to the floor of the mouth proper is:

- a. buccal nerve b. glossopharyngeal c. lingual nerve
d. inferior alveolar e. vagus nerve

34- If the right genioglossus muscle is paralyzed, the patient's tongue will deviate to this side when the tongue is protruded

- a. right b. left

35. Regarding the muscles of the tongue, select one correct statement:

- a- The genioglossus muscle forms the main bulk of the tongue
b- The styloglossus muscle draws the tongue forwards
c- The hyoglossus muscle protrudes the tongue
d- The palatoglossus muscle pulls the tongue downward and backwards
-

36- Which muscle of the palate is not innervated by CN X?

- A. levator veli palatini B. musculus uvulae
C. palatoglossus D. tensor veli palatini

37- When you put a tongue depressor in your patient's mouth and ask them to say "Ahhh", you notice that the soft palate does not elevate on one side. You might expect a lesion of:

A. CN V B. CN VII C. CN IX D. CN X E. CN XII

38- A patient having lunch accidentally bite the inside of her left cheek. To which nodes the infecting bacteria is likely to ?

- a. Mastoid lymph nodes. b. Parotid lymph nodes.
c. Submental lymph nodes. d. Submandibular lymph nodes.

39- The ganglion receiving burning sensation from the tip of the tongue is:

- a. Genuiculate ganglion. b. Otic ganglion
c. Trigeminal ganglion. d. Submandibular ganglion.

40- The tensor palati muscle takes origin from:

- A. Scaphoid fossa b-Cartilagenous part of auditory tube
C-Spine of sphenoid D. All of the above

41- The lingual artery arises from the:

- a. Maxillary artery b. External carotid artery.
c. Common carotid artery. d. Subclavian artery.

42- Arterial supply for lips is derived from:

- A. Ophthalmic artery B. Buccal C. Facial
D. Palatine E. Lingual

43- The foramen cecum of the tongue

- a. indicates the origin of the thyroid gland
b. indicates the origin of the superior parathyroids
c. is posterior to the lingual tonsil
d. is the opening for the submandibular duct

44- Vestibule of mouth isn't bounded by

- A. Lips B. Cheeks C. Gums D. Tongue E. Teeth

c) Hyoglossi and styloglossi

d) Genioglossi and hyoglossi

51- Taste sensations from the anterior 2/3 of the tongue travel through a branch of:

a. seventh cranial nerve

b. glossopharyngeal nerve

c. Lingual nerve

d. cranial nerve 11

52- Nasal cavity is closed off from oropharynx during swallowing by:

a. Bending of epiglottis.

b. Relaxation of pharyngeal constrictors.

c. Contraction of aryepiglottic muscle.

d. Contraction of tensor and levator palati muscles.

53. Paralysis of muscles of soft palate leads to:

a. Food enters nose.

b. Difficulty in swallowing.

c. Difficulty in speech.

d. All of the above.

54. The muscle that winds around the pterygoid hamulus is the

a. Levator palati.

b. Tensor palati.

c. Palatoglossus.

d. Palatopharyngeus.

e. Salpingopharyngeus.

55- The scaphoid fossa gives origin to

a. Medial pterygoid.

b. Levator palati

c. Tensor palati.

d. Superior constrictor of pharynx.

Anatomy, Salivary glands

[1] Give a short account on:

1. Parotid gland (site, size & shape)
2. Parotid capsule and its clinical importance.
3. Surface anatomy of the parotid gland & its duct.
4. Relations of parotid gland and parotid duct.
5. Structures embedded within parotid gland
6. Accessory parts of parotid.
7. Submandibular duct.
8. Sublingual gland (size & site).
9. Relations of sublingual gland.
10. Ducts of sublingual gland.
11. Nerve supply of sublingual & submandibular glands.

[2] Explain why: —> (just for exercise)

1. Severe pain in mumps.
2. Severe pain in mumps during mastication.
3. Damage to facial nerve is a risk in parotid surgery.
4. There is no inflation of the parotid system during blowing of the cheeks.
5. Unilateral facial paralysis.
6. Surgical incisions in the parotid gland must be done transversely.

[3] Complete: —> for exercise

1.is the largest salivary gland and its weight is
2. The parotid gland isin shape and in cross section.
3. True capsule of parotid gland is formed by.....

4. Auriculo-temporal nerve is related to
5. Chorda tympani is a branch from.....
6. Tympanic nerve is a branch from.....
7. Greater auricular nerve is related to.....
8. Damage to facial nerve is a risk in parotid surgery because of its superficial situation resulting in.....
9. The arterial supply of parotid gland is.....
10. The lesser petrosal nerve relays in.....
11. The parasympathetic fibers of submandibular gland relay in.....
12. The glossopharyngeal nerve gives its Tympanic branch in.....
13. Terminal branches of facial nerve run..... in the parotid gland.
14. Suprahyoid artery is related to.....
15. The submandibular duct passes between the Genioglossus ms medially and sublingual gland laterally where it is hooked by.....
16. The sublingual gland is related laterally to.....

[3] Answers

1. parotid, 15 gm
2. Pyramidal, wedge shape
3. condensation of connective tissue of the gland.
4. upper end of parotid gland
5. Facial nerve
6. Glossopharyngeal nerve
7. superficial surface of parotid gland
8. Bell's palsy
9. external carotid artery
10. the otic ganglion)
11. submandibular ganglion
12. The jugular foramen
13. Horizontally
14. medial surface of submandibular gland.
15. The lingual nerve
16. The sublingual fossa

[4]MCQs

1. **The most superficial structure inside the parotid gland is:**

- a. External carotid artery.
- b. Facial artery.
- c. Facial vein.
- d. Facial nerve

2. The parotid duct opens opposite the:

- a. Upper first molar tooth.
- b. Lower first molar tooth.
- c. Upper second molar tooth.
- d. Lower second molar tooth.

3. The deepest structure in the parotid gland is the:

- a. Facial nerve.
- b. Parotid lymph nodes.
- c. Pes anserinus.
- d. External carotid artery.

4. Parasympathetic supply of the parotid gland does not involve:

- a. Tympanic plexus.
- b. Greater petrosal nerve.
- c. Otic ganglion.
- d. Glossopharyngeal nerve.

5. Which of the following is present inside the parotid gland

- a. Motor part of facial nerve
- b. Sensory part of facial nerve.
- c. Parasympathetic part of facial nerve.
- d. Motor & parasympathetic parts of facial nerve.
- e. Parasympathetic & sensory parts of facial nerve.

6. The secretomotor fibers (parasympathetic) of the parotid gland are derived from the

- a- Chorda tympani branch of the facial nerve
- b- Tympanic branch of the glossopharyngeal nerve
- c- Nasociliary branch of the ophthalmic nerve
- d- Greater superficial petrosal branch of the facial nerve

7. The middle structure inside the parotid gland is:

- a. External carotid artery.
- b. Facial nerve.
- c. Facial vein.
- d. Retromandibular vein.

8. Anterior border of parotid gland lies on:

- a. Sternomastoid.
- b. Masseter.
- c. Buccinator.
- d. Posterior belly of digastric.

9. Which of the following contains parasympathetic postganglionic fibers?

- a. Lesser petrosal nerve.
- b. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- c. Tympanic nerve.
- d. Auriculotemporal nerve

10. Which of the following structures is liable to be injured in case of incision of a parotid abscess?

- a. External carotid artery
- b. Facial nerve.
- c. Auriculo-temporal nerve
- d. Retromandibular vein.

11. Pain from capsule of parotid gland is carried by:

- a. Lesser petrosal nerve.
- b. Glossopharyngeal nerve.
- c. Tympanic nerve.
- d. Great auricular nerve.

12. Parotid duct pierces:

- a. Masseter.
- b. Medial pterygoid.
- c. Orbicularis oris.
- d. Buccinator.

13. All the following are present inside parotid gland EXCEPT:

- a. Lymph nodes
- b. Maxillary artery.
- c. External carotid artery
- d. Great auricular nerve.

14. True capsule of parotid gland formed by:

- a. Fibromuscular tissue
- b. Deep cervical fascia

- a. Its duct opens in vestibule of mouth opposite upper 2d molar tooth.
- b. Facial nerve enters its postero-medial surface.
- C. Is enclosed by deep cervical fascia.
- d. Receives parasympathetic fibers from great auricular nerve.

23. All are true regarding the parotid gland Except:

- a. Is wedged between trapezius and mandible.
- b. Is covered by investing layer of cervical fascia.
- C. Contains the facial nerve.
- d. Has lymph nodes buried in its substance.

24. The following structures have part of their course inside the parotid gland Except:

- a. External carotid artery.
- b. Internal jugular vein.
- c. Facial nerve.
- d. Superficial temporal vein.

25. The nerve from which preganglionic parasympathetic fibers to the parotid gland originate is:

- a. Vagus nerve.
- b. Hypoglossal nerve.
- C. Facial nerve.
- d. Glossopharyngeal nerve.

26. Hyoglossus muscle:

- a. Depresses the hyoid bone.
- b. Hypoglossal nerve runs along its upper border.
- C. Has lingual artery on its superficial surface.
- d. Is partly covered by mylohyoid.

27. The submandibular salivary gland:

- a. Has a deep part superficial to hyoglossus muscle

- b. Its main source of blood is from maxillary artery.
- c. Its duct opens in the vestibule of the mouth.
- d. Its parasympathetic fibers come from the otic ganglion.

28. Regarding the submandibular salivary gland, choose one correct statement:

- a. Its superficial part lies above the mylohyoid muscle.
- b. Its deep part lies deep to the hyoglossus muscle.
- c. Its duct opens on top of sublingual papilla
- d. Its medial surface is related to submandibular fossa on the medial surface of mandible.

29. The following structures are situated deep to the superficial part of the submandibular salivary gland EXCEPT:

- a. Mylohyoid muscle, its nerve and vessels.
- b. Lingual nerve.
- c. Hypoglossal nerve.
- d. Cervical branch of facial nerve.

30. The muscles forming the floor of the submandibular (digastric) triangle are the hyoglossus and the

- a. sternohyoid
- b. thyrohyoid
- c. stylohyoid
- d. mylohyoid

31. The following structure usually is/are found embedded in the parotid gland

- a. the retromandibular vein
- b. the buccal nerve of V
- c. the common carotid artery
- d. the external jugular vein

32. Submandibular gland receives parasympathetic innervation of

- a. Greater petrosal.
- b. Lesser petrosal.
- c. Deep petrosal.
- d. Chorda tympani.
- e. Tympanic nerve.

33. All of the following are correctly related to the sublingual salivary gland EXCEPT:

- a. Mucous membrane of floor of mouth superiorly.
- b. Mylohyoid inferiorly.
- c. Mandible laterally.
- d. Lingual nerve laterally.

34. Which of the following statements regarding sublingual gland is correct?

- a. Its duct opens on top of sublingual papilla.
- b. It lies lateral to submandibular duct.
- c. It lies inferior to mylohyoid muscles.
- d. It is related to genioglossus muscle laterally.

35. Regarding sublingual gland, all are true EXCEPT:

- a. Occupies the sublingual fold in floor of mouth.
- b. Lies between mylohyoid and digastric muscles.
- c. Has many ducts.
- d. Parasympathetic fibers travel via chorda tympani and lingual nerves.

36. Regarding parotid gland, mark the correct statement:

- a- Its anteromedial surface is related to the ramus of mandible, medial pterygoid and lateral pterygoid muscles
- b- Its secretomotor fibers reach it through the great auricular nerve
- c- Facial nerve passes deep to all structures inside it
- d- Its duct pierces buccinator to open in vestibule of mouth

37. The sheath (false capsule) of the parotid gland is derived from:

- a. Prevertebral fascia
- b. Pretracheal fascia
- c. Carotid sheath
- d. Investing fascia
- e. Buccopharyngeal fascia.

38. The following structures are seen at the lower end of the parotid EXCEPT:

- a. External carotid artery.
- b. Posterior facial vein.
- c. Cervical branch of facial nerve.
- d. Internal jugular vein.

39- Regarding the duct of the submandibular salivary gland, choose the correct statement:

- a- It is crossed superficially by the lingual nerve
- b- Posteriorly, it lies on the styloglossus muscle
- c- It opens into anterior part of the vestibule of the mouth
- d- It lies anteriorly on the lower surface of mylohyoid muscle

40- Regarding sublingual salivary gland, one of the following statements is correct:

- a- It is related medially to the styloglossus muscle
- b- It is related inferiorly to hyoglossus muscle
- c- Its preganglionic parasympathetic fibers are derived from the chorda tympani nerve
- d- Its duct opens in the vestibule of the mouth opposite upper second molar tooth

41. Concerning the parotid gland, all are true EXCEPT:

- a. It is innervated by the glossopharyngeal nerve,
- b. It contains the facial nerve inside its substance.
- c. Its duct arises from its anterior border.
- d. It is separated from the submandibular gland by the stylohyoid ligament.

42. Loss of sensation from the temporal region and loss of secretory function of the parotid gland would be caused by interruption of which nerve?

- a. Auriculotemporal nerve.
- b. Chorda tympani nerve.
- c. Deep temporal nerve.
- d. Facial nerve.
- e. Great auricular nerve.

43. Concerning the parotid duct, all are true EXCEPT

- a. Opens in the vestibule of the mouth.
- b. Ends opposite the upper 2nd molar tooth.
- c. Runs above the zygomatic arch.
- d. Pierces the buccinator muscle.

44. These structures are seen at the anterior border of the parotid gland EXCEPT:

- a. Cervical branch of the facial nerve
- b. Transverse facial artery
- c. Zygomatic branch of the facial nerve.
- d. Parotid duct

45. These structures are superficial to submandibular salivary gland EXCEPT:

- a. Common facial vein.
- b. Submandibular lymph nodes.
- c. Cervical branch of facial nerve.
- d. Lingual nerve.

46. Parasympathetic supply of parotid is caused by one of the following nuclei:

- a. Superior salivary nucleus.
- b. Inferior salivary nucleus.
- c. Nucleus ambiguus.
- d. Edinger westphal nucleus.

47. The following structure is related to anteromedial surface of parotid gland:

- a. Sternomastoid muscle.
- b. Masseter muscle.
- c. Posterior belly of digastric muscle.
- d. Styloid process of temporal bone.

48. Which of the following muscles divides the submandibular salivary gland into superficial and deep parts?

- a. Geniohyoid muscle.
- b. Genioglossus muscle.
- c. Styloglossus muscle.
- d. Mylohyoid muscle.

49. The chorda tympani of facial nerve:

- A. Carries taste sensation from the posterior one third of the tongue
- B. Is one of the branches of glossopharyngeal nerve
- C. Relays in the otic ganglion
- D. It gives parasympathetic to sublingual salivary gland

50. Regarding the parotid gland, select the correct answer

- a. It extends anteriorly to the styloid process.
- b. Facial nerve enters its anteromedial surface.

- C- Auriculotemporal N. carries its preganglionic parasympathetic fibers.
d. Great auricular nerve carries sensory fibers to its capsule.
-

51. Which of the following is related to posteromedial surface of parotid?

- a. Great auricular nerve. b. Medial pterygoid.
c. Masseter. d. Carotid sheath.

52. Facial artery:

- a. Is a branch of internal carotid artery.
b. Enters face at anteroinferior angle of Buccinator.
c. Has a tortuous course.
d. Ends at side of nose.

53. Regarding the parotid salivary gland, choose the correct statement:

- a- It has anteromedial and posteromedial surfaces only
b- Trunk of the facial nerve enters the gland from its upper end
c. Branches of facial nerve lie on its deep surface
d- Its malignant tumours usually cause facial nerve paralysis

54- Regarding the submandibular gland, one of the following statements is correct:

- a- It lies partly under cover of the ramus of mandible
b- It is crossed superficially by the mandibular branch of facial vein
c- Its duct is related to lingual nerve
d- Its superficial and deep parts are continuous with each other around the anterior border of mylohyoid muscle

55. A 22-year-old male has an 8-cm transverse lesion involving the right cheek from his right ear to the corner of his mouth. Which of the following structures is most likely to be injured?

- a. Parotid duct.
- b. Mandibular branch of the facial nerve.
- c. Submandibular duct.
- d. Superficial temporal artery,

56. The parasympathetic fibers of the facial nerve don't supply.....

- A. Lacrimal glands
- B. Parotid gland
- C. Palatine glands
- D. Submandibular gland
- E. Sublingual gland

57. Concerning the chorda tympani, all are true EXCEPT:

- a. It contains taste fibers.
- b. It is a branch from the facial nerve.
- c. It is vulnerable to damage during parotid surgery.
- d. Joins the lingual nerve.

58. A muscle that can depress the mandible & elevate the hyoid bone is:

- a. Temporalis.
- b. Masseter
- c. Lateral pterygoid.
- d. Stylohyoid.
- e. Digastric

59. The anterior border of parotid gland is related to:

- a. Cervical branch of facial nerve.
- b. Temporal branch of facial nerve.
- C. Sternomastoid muscle.
- d. Transverse facial artery.

Esophagus

1- Give a short account on constrictions of the esophagus.

3- MCQs:

1- All of the following are true about 4th esophageal construction except:

- A. It is called lower esophageal sphincter
- B. It lies at the level of T11
- C. It lies 16 inches away from central incisors
- D. It lies 16 cm away from the central incisors

2- All of the following are true about the blood supply of esophagus except:

- A. Cervical part supplied by inferior thyroid artery
- B. Abdominal part supplied by right gastric artery
- C. Abdominal part drains into left gastric lymph nodes
- D. Thoracic part supplied by descending thoracic aorta

3. As regards the oesophagus, all the followings are true EXCEPT:

- A. It starts at level of 4th cervical vertebra
- B. It lies in the median plane at its beginning
- C. It is related to recurrent laryngeal nerve
- D. It is supplied by the inferior thyroid artery in the neck

4. Which of the following structures open to allow food into the stomach

- A. Epiglottis
- B. pharyngeal sphincter
- C. lower esophageal sphincter

5. The esophageal opening lies at the level of:

- A. T10 B. T12 C. T8 D. T11

6. The 2nd esophageal constriction is formed due to the curve of aortic arch

- A. True B. False

7. As regarding to 3rd esophageal constrictor, all of the following are true except

- A. It lies 11 inches away from central incisors teeth
- B. It is produced by passage of the right main bronchus
- C. It lies at the level of T5 vertebra
- D. It lies 27,5 cm away from the central incisor teeth

8. As regards the oesophagus, all the following are true EXCEPT

- A. It lies between trachea and prevertebral layer of fascia
- B. It begins at level of lower border of cricoid cartilage
- C. In the groove between it & trachea, lies recurrent laryngeal nerve
- D. It is supplied by superior thyroid arteries

9. The narrowest constriction of esophageal is:

- A. 1st constriction.
- B. 2nd constriction.
- C. 3rd constriction.
- D. 4th constriction.

10. Which of the following is the proper order of structures that food must pass through on its way to the stomach?

- A. Mouth, nasopharynx, oropharynx, laryngopharynx, esophagus, stomach
- B. Mouth, oropharynx, laryngopharynx, esophagus, stomach.
- C. Mouth, laryngopharynx, oropharynx, nasopharynx, stomach
- D. Mouth, oropharynx, esophagus, stomach

11. Porto systemic anastmosis occur by the following veins:

- A. Azygous vain
- B. nferior thyzoid vein
- C. Left gastic vain
- D. A&C
- E. A&B

12. One of the following esophageal constriction is called lower esophageal sphincter:

- A. 1st constriction.
- B. 2nd constriction.
- C. 3rd constriction.
- D. 4th constriction.

13. 2nd constriction of esophagus lies about inches from the maxillary central incisors:

- a. 6 inches
- b. 11 inches.
- c. 9 inches
- d. 16 inches.

14. Beginning of esophagus lies at:

- a. T1 vertebrae.
- b. C4 vertebrae.
- c. C6 vertebrae.
- d. C7 vertebrae.

15. One of the following esophageal constrictions is responsible for anti-reflux mechanism:

- A. 1st constriction.
- B. 2nd constriction,
- C. 3rd constriction.
- D. 4th constriction.

16. End of esophagus lies at:

- a. T10 vertebrae.
- b. T8 vertebrae.
- c. T11 vertebrae.
- d. T7 vertebrae.

17. One of the following structures responsible for the lower esophageal constriction:

- a. Aortic arch.
- b. Left bronchus.
- c. R. crus of diaphragm.
- d. L. crus of diaphragm.

18. Which of the following statements about the oesophagus is correct?

- a. Is crossed anteriorly by the left main bronchus.
- b. Passes through the diaphragm with the left phrenic nerve.
- C. Has a blood supply from the superior thyroid artery.
- d. Has a venous drainage into the right gastric vein.
- e. Has smooth muscle in the lower 2/3 of its wall.

19. The oesophagus

- a. is lined by the columnar epithelium
- b. is constricted by the right bronchus
- C. lies posterior to the pericardium and the left atrium
- d. is supported inferiorly by a sling of fibres from the left crus of the diaphragm

20. Which of the following may compress the esophagus?

- a. aortic arch
- b. right main bronchus
- C. left vagus
- d. right brachiocephalic vein
- e. brachiocephalic trunk

21. The oesophagus is constricted at the following sites:

- a. where it is crossed by left main bronchus
- b. where it is crossed by the azygous vein
- c. where it is crossed by the left subclavian artery
- d. where it is crossed by the thoracic duct
- e. none of the above

22. Which of the following statements about the anatomic course of the esophagus is correct?

- A. The cervical esophagus passes behind and to the right of the trachea.
- B. The thoracic esophagus enters the posterior mediastinum anterior to the aortic arch.
- C. The thoracic esophagus passes behind the right mainstem bronchus and the pericardium.
- D. The esophagus enters the diaphragmatic hiatus at the level of T8.
- E. The esophagus deviates anteriorly and to the left as it enters the abdomen.

23. The narrowest part of the oesophagus is

- a. The gastro-oesophageal junction
- b. Where it is crossed by aorta
- c. At the oesophageal hiatus
- d. Its beginning
- e. Where it is crossed by the left bronchus

24. Which is not true of the oesophagus?

- a. There is usually a constriction at 27 cm from the lips, where the left main bronchus crosses
- b. Crosses in front of the descending aorta
- c. Upper part drains into the azygos vein
- d. Begins at the level of C6 vertebra
- e. Receives nerve supply from the recurrent laryngeal nerve

Anterior abdominal wall, Inguinal canal & Hernia

Give a short account on:

1. Transpyloric plane.
2. Superficial inguinal ring and structures which pass through it.
3. Rectus sheath (Definition, formation & divisions).
4. Deep inguinal ring and its relations.
5. Actions of muscles of anterior abdominal wall.
6. Relations of the rectus sheath.

7. Contents of the rectus sheath.
8. Inguinal canal (Definition, extension, length, relations & contents)

Complete:

1. Scarp's fascia crosses in front of inguinal lig to fuse with about cm below and parallel to inguinal ligament.
2. Ligamentum teres is the remnant of If patent, the umbilicus discharges
3. Internal oblique ms takes origin from..... of the iliac crest and of the upper part of inguinal lig.
4. Internal oblique ms is inserted into ribs and their costal cartilage.
5. Transversus abdominis ms takes origin fromof iliac crest and of inguinal ligament.
6. The tendinous intersections of rectus abdominus ms indicate that the muscle developed from
7. Nerve supply of muscles of ant.abdominal wall is
8. The inguinal canal is.....long.
9. Direct hernia is covered by&.....

Answers

1. Deep fascia of the thigh, 4cm
2. obliterated left umbilical vein, venous blood
3. Anterior 2/3 , later 2/3
4. Upper 6 ribs
5. Anterior 2/3 , lateral 1/3
6. several myotomes
7. Lower 5 intercostal nerves.
8. 4cm & 1.5 inches
9. peritoneum & transversalis fascia

MCQs

1. Which of the following lies in front of the lower part of the rectus abdominis muscle?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a Superior epigastric artery. | b. Inferior epigastric artery. |
| c. <u>Pyramidalis.</u> | d. 10th intercostal nerve. |

2. The upper most part of the posterior wall of the rectus sheath is formed by:

- a. Fascia transversalis
- b. 5th, 6th & 7th costal cartilages
- c. Fleshy fibers of transversus abdominis
- d. Aponeurosis of internal oblique

3. A structure that shares in the formation of the anterior wall, posterior wall & roof of the inguinal canal is the

- a. External oblique.
- b. Internal oblique
- c. Transversus abdominis.
- d. Conjoint tendon

4. A structure present in posterior wall of the inguinal canal

- a. External oblique
- b. Lacunar ligament
- c. Conjoint tendon
- d. Inguinal ligament

5. Which of the following IS NOT in the posterior wall of the inguinal canal?

- a. Fascia transversalis.
- b. Conjoint tendon
- c. Reflected ligament
- d. Pectineal ligament

6. Which muscle in the anterior abdominal wall IS NOT inserted into the linea alba?

- A. External oblique
- b. Internal oblique.
- c. Transversus abdominis
- d. Rectus abdominis.

7. The tendinous intersections of the rectus abdominis muscles are

- a. Adherent to the anterior wall of the rectus sheath
- b. Adherent to the posterior wall of the rectus sheath.
- c. Adherent to both walls.
- d. Not adherent to both walls.
- e Adherent to fascia transversalis.

8. Which muscle of anterior abdominal wall arises from outer surface of ribs?

- a. External oblique.
- b. Internal oblique.
- c. Transversus abdominis
- d. Rectus abdominis

9. The medial border of the inguinal triangle is formed by the

- A. lateral border of the rectus abdominus muscle
- B. lateral umbilical fold
- C. superior ramus of the pubis
- D. medial umbilical fold

10. The anterior wall of the rectus sheath between the xiphoid process & the umbilicus is formed by the aponeurosis of:

- a. External oblique muscle.
- b. External & internal oblique muscles
- c. Internal oblique muscle.
- d. Internal oblique & Transversus abdominis muscles.

11. A direct inguinal hernia:

- 4. Lies inferior to the inguinal ligament
- b. Enters the deep inguinal ring.
- c. Lies lateral to the inferior epigastric vessels,
- d. Lies medial to the inferior epigastric vessels.

12. Concerning the anterior abdominal wall, all the following statements are true EXCEPT:

- a Is innervated mainly by the lower thoracic nerves.
- b. Lymphatics from skin above umbilicus drain into axillary lymph nodes.
- c Veins from skin below umbilicus drain mainly into great saphenous vein
- d. Membraneous layer of its superficial fascia is attached below to inguinal ligament

13. Which one of the following muscles shares in 3 boundaries of inguinal canal?

- a. External oblique.
- b. Internal oblique
- c. Transversus abdominis.
- d. Rectus abdominis

14. Deep inguinal ring is a defect in:

- a. Parietal peritoneum
- b. Fascia transversalis
- c. Aponeurosis of ext. oblique ms
- d. Aponeurosis of int. oblique ms

15. Nerves that enter the rectus sheath do not include:

- a. T11
- b. T9
- C. T10
- d. T12
- e. L1

16. The lower border of the posterior wall of the rectus sheath is called:

- a. Arcuate line
- b. Linea alba.
- c. Linea semilunaris.
- d. White line.

17. The external oblique muscle of the anterior abdominal wall and its fascia contribute to all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. Inguinal ligament.
- b. Anterior wall of rectus sheath.
- C. Superficial inguinal ring.
- d. External spermatic fascia
- e. Conjoint tendon

18. The origin of the external oblique muscle is from the

- a. 5th to the 12th rib
- b. Lower 4 ribs.
- c. 7th to the 11" rib.
- d. Lower 5 ribs.

19. Fusion of the inferior fibers of the internal oblique and transversus abdominis muscles result in a broad lamina which inserts into the pubic crest. This lamina is the:

- a. Lacunar ligament.
- b. Interfoveolar ligament.
- c. Conjoint tendon.
- d. Reflected inguinal ligament

20. The aponeurosis of the transversus abdominis muscle contributes to:

- a. Inguinal ligament
- b. Lacunar ligament.
- c. Conjoint tendon
- d. External spermatic fascia
- e Internal spermatic fascia

21. The ligament that extends from the anterior superior iliac spine to the pubic tubercle is the:

- a- Lacunar
- b- Interfoveolar
- c- Inguinal
- d- Ilio-pectineal

22. The cremaster muscle is usually a continuation of the:

- a. Internal oblique
- b. Rectus abdominis.
- c. Fascia transversalis.
- d. External oblique,

23. The cremaster muscle is innervated by which of the following nerves:

- a. Ilioinguinal.
- b. Iliohypogastric.
- c. Femoral.
- d. Genitofemoral,

24. Which of the following is formed by transversalis fascia:

- a. Femoral sheath.
- b. Deep inguinal ring.
- c. Conjoint tendon.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

25. Which of the following correctly describes pyramidalis muscle:

- a. It is a large pyramidal well-developed muscle.
- b. It is always present.

C. It is contained within the rectus sheath.

d. It is posterior to the rectus abdominis.

26. The rectus abdominis muscle:

a. Is separated from its fellow by the linea alba.

b. Interrupted by 3 tendinous intersections

c. Is innervated by thoracic nerves.

d. Is attached to the crest of the pubis,

e. All of the above.

27. Regarding rectus sheath, all of the following are true EXCEPT:

a. It is formed by the aponeurosis of the 3 lateral abdominal muscles

b. Its anterior wall is attached to the rectus abdominis.

C. It contains superior and inferior epigastric arteries,

d. It contains iliohypogastric and ilioinguinal nerves.

28. The falx inguinalis (conjoint tendon) is made up of contributions from

a. The internal oblique and transversus abdominis.

b. The internal oblique and external oblique.

c. The transversus abdominis and external oblique,

d. All of the above named muscles.

29. Enclosed within the sheath of the rectus abdominis muscle:

a. External oblique aponeurosis

b. Linea alba

C. Linea semilunaris.

d. Transversalis fascia.

e. None of the above

30. Regarding the inguinal canal, choose one correct statement:

a. Its posterior wall is formed by the transversus abdominis muscle.

b. It transmits the ilioinguinal nerve,

C. A direct inguinal hernia passes through the deep ring of the canal

d. Its roof is formed by the fascia transversalis.

31. As regards inferior epigastric artery, all the following are true EXCEPT

a. It arises from internal iliac artery.

b. It passes medial to deep inguinal ring.

c. It enters rectus sheath by piercing fascia transversalis.

d. It anastomoses with the superior epigastric artery.

32. The inferior epigastric artery arises from:

a. Femoral artery

b. Obturator artery

c. External iliac artery

d. Internal iliac artery

33. The floor of the inguinal canal is made by the:

a. External oblique.

b. Internal oblique.

c. Fascia transversalis.

d. Inguinal ligament

34. The anterior wall of the inguinal canal is formed of:

a. Conjoint tendon.

b. Transversalis fascia.

c. Aponeurosis of internal abdominal oblique muscle.

d. Aponeurosis of external oblique muscle

35. The posterior wall of the inguinal canal is formed of:

- a. Transversalis fascia.
- b. Conjoint tendon
- c. Reflected part of the inguinal ligament.
- d. All of the above.

36. As regards the deep inguinal ring all are true EXCEPT:

- a. Lies medial to inferior epigastric artery
- b. It is present in the fascia transversalis.
- c. Lies about half an inch above the midinguinal point,
- d. Transmits the spermatic cord.

37. Inferiorly, the inferior margin of the external oblique aponeurosis thickened and folds back on itself to form which of the following structures

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. rectus sheath | <u>B. inguinal ligament</u> |
| C. arcuate line | D. deep inguinal ring |

38. The deep inguinal ring is an opening in the:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. External oblique. | b. Internal oblique. |
| C. Transversus abdominis. | <u>d. Fascia transversalis.</u> |

39. Ligamentum teres is:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <u>a. Obliterated left umbilical vein</u> | b. Obliterated right umbilical vein |
| c. Obliterated left umbilical artery | d. Obliterated right umbilical artery |

40. Regarding the inguinal canal, choose the correct answer:

- a- The deep inguinal ring lies in the fascia transversalis
- b- A direct inguinal hernia comes through the deep inguinal ring
- c- The posterior boundary of the canal is formed by the external oblique aponeurosis
- d- The superficial inguinal ring lies below and lateral to the pubic tubercle

41- Which of the following nerves passes through the superficial inguinal ring?

a- Iliohypogastric nerve

b- Obturator nerve

C- Ilioinguinal nerve

d- Pudendal nerve

42- Regarding the inguinal ligament, one of the following statements is correct:

a- It is attached laterally to the anterior superior iliac spine

b- The lacunar ligament extends from the lateral part of the inguinal ligament to the pectineal line

c- It is attached medially to the pubic crest

d- It is pulled downwards by the Scarpa's fascia

43- Regarding the conjoint tendon, one of the following statements is correct:

a- It lies in the medial half of the posterior wall of the inguinal canal

b- It is controlled by the iliohypogastric nerve

c- It lies posterior to the lower part of the rectus sheath

d- It is formed of the fused arched fibers of the external oblique and transversus abdominis muscles

44- Regarding the rectus abdominis, one of the following statements is correct:

a- It arises from the front of symphysis pubis and pubic crest

b- Is inserted into seventh, eighth and ninth costal cartilages and xiphoid process

c- Its tendinous inter sections are strongly attached to the posterior wall of rectus sheath

d- Is supplied by ilio-inguinal nerve

45- Indirect inguinal hernia has one of the following features:

a- It is more common in females than males

b- The neck of hernial sac lies medial to inferior epigastric artery

c- The sac is the remains of the processus vaginalis

d- The sac can not extend into the scrotum

46. Which one of the following isn't an action of anterior Abdominal wall

- a. Defecation
- b. Expiration
- c. Flex trunk laterally
- d. Extend the trunk

47- The external spermatic fascia is derived from the:

- A. tunica vaginalis
- B. transversus abdominis aponeurosis
- C. external oblique aponeurosis
- D. extraperitoneal fascia

48- Regarding the inguinal ligament, all the following statements are correct, except:

- A. It is attached laterally to the anterior superior iliac spine.
- B. It gives partial origin to the internal oblique and transverses abdominis muscles.
- C. The lacunar ligament extends from the medial part of the inguinal ligament to the pectineal line.
- D. It is pulled downwards by the Scarpa's fascia

49-Following are the contents of inguinal canal in males EXCEPT

- A. ilio-inguinal nerve
- B. spermatic cord
- C. artery to vas deference
- D. ilio hypogastric nerve

50. The most common type of hernia is:

- A. Incisional (ventral)
- B. Umbilical
- C. Inguinal

51-it is a muscle which is enclosed within the sheath of the rectus abdominus muscle:

- a. linea alba
- b. external oblique
- C. linea semilunaris
- d. pyramidalis

52-All of the following about the inguinal canal is false except:

- a. Its posterior wall is made by transversus abdominus muscle
- b. transmits the ilioinguinal nerve
- c. direct inguinal hernia pass through the deep ring of the canal
- d. its roof is made by fascia transversalis.

53- Indirect inguinal hernia occurs the inguinal canal and is.....to inferior epigastric vessels.

- a. inside, lateral
- b. inside, medial
- c. inside, superior
- d. outside, lateral

54- all of the following are true about Scarpa's fascia except:

- a. Deep membranous layer of superficial fascia of anterior abdominal wall
- b. Contain large amount of fat
- c. Continuous with fascia lata
- d. Continuous with colle's fascia

55- Draws the linea alba inferiorly

- a. External abdominal oblique
- b. Internal abdominal oblique
- c. Pyramidalis
- d. Rectus abdominis

56) The external oblique muscle:

- A. Is attached posteriorly to the lumbar fascia.
- B. Forms the inguinal ligament.
- C. The aponeurosis splits to enclose the rectus abdominis muscle.
- D. Takes part in the formation of the posterior wall of the inguinal canal.

57) Regarding the rectus abdominis muscle:

- A. Its lateral border is called linea alba.
- B. Is posterior to the superior and inferior epigastric arteries.
- C. Usually, it has tendinous intersection
- D. Is innervated by the lower 8 thoracic nerves
- E. Is a extensor of the vertebralco

58. Which one of the following arteries to characterize the inguinal hernia as direct or indirect?

- A. Femoral.a
- B. Obturator.a
- C. Inferior mesenteric. a
- D. Inferior epigastric. a

59) The deep inguinal ring:

- A. Is triangular in shape.
- B. Is an opening in the transverses abdominismuscle.
- C. Has the inferior epigastric artery passing through it.
- D. Has lymphatic vessels from the scrotum passing through it.
- E. The margin gives internal spermatic fascia.

60) Regarding the inguinal canal:

- A. Is about 1.5 cm long
- B. Has fascia transversalis along the whole length of the anterior wall.
- C. Has its deep ring half an inch above the midpoint of inguinal ligament.
- D. Has external oblique aponeurosis along whole length of posterior wall.
- E. Has the inferior epigastric artery lateral to its deep ring.

61) The inferior abdominal region is specialized for the inguinal canal, which transmits the..... in males and the..... in females.

- A. Testicles; Ovaries
- B. Epigastric vessels; l'eritoneum
- C. Urachus: Conjoint tendon

D. Cremaster; Tunica vaginalis

E. Spermatic cord; Round ligament

62) In the upper region of the abdomen (above arcuate line), what muscles make up the anterior rectus sheath?

A. External abdominal oblique

B. External abdominal oblique, internal abdominal oblique

C. External abdominal oblique, internal abdominal oblique, transverses abdominis

D. internal abdominal oblique, transverses abdominis

63. Which of the following statements regarding the superficial inguinal ring is incorrect?

a) It is a perforation in the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle

b) In males, it allows passage of spermatic cord and ilioinguinal nerve.

c) It is strengthened posteriorly by the conjoint tendon.

d) The Internal spermatic fascia is attached to its margins

64. The following statements concerning the superficial fascia of the anterior abdominal wall are true except

a) It has a superficial fatty layer and a deep membranous layer

b) Scarpa's fascia fuses with the fascia lata just below the inguinal ligament

c) Camper's fascia is continuous with the Colles' fascia in the perineum

D) It does not contribute to the femoral sheath

65. The rectus sheath contains the following structure except:

a) The pyramidalis muscle (when present)

b) The ligamentum teres

c) The inferior ep. gastric artery

d) The rectus abdominis muscle

66. The following ligament passes through the inguinal canal in females

- a. Ligament of ovary
- b. Suspensory ligament of ovary
- c. Round ligament of uterus
- d. Lacunar ligament.

67. The inguinal ligament:

A. forms the floor of the inguinal canal

B. originates from the ischial spine

C. both A and B

D. neither A nor B

68. A patient arrives at your clinical with a protruding mass from his superficial inguinal ring. He is diagnosed with an indirect inguinal hernia. What is the posterior border of the canal that this hernia passes through?

a. Fascia transversalis

b. Inguinal ligament

c. Aponeurosis of the transversus abdominis muscle

d. Fibers of the internal oblique muscle

Blood supply of GIT & peritoneum

Give a short account on:

1. Course and Relations of portal vein.
2. Tributaries of portal v.
3. Sites of portosystemic anastomosis.

MCQs

1. At which of the following locations does vascular supply change from superior mesenteric to inferior mesenteric?

- A. Large intestine B. Caecum
C. Ascending colon D. Transverse colon

2. Which of the following vessels pass along great curvature of stomach?

- A. right gastric artery B. left gastric artery
C. left gastric vein D. right gastro-epiploic artery

3. Which of the following veins, when dilated, produces oesophageal varices?

- a. hepatic b. splenic c. left gastric d. right gastric

4. Which of the following veins, when dilated, produces bleeding piles?

- a. superior mesenteric b. right colic
c. jejunal and ileal d. superior rectal

5. pancreaticoduodenal vein drains into

- a. left gastric vein b. portal vein
c. splenic vein d. superior mesenteric vein

6. Venous blood from ascending colon reaches liver through:

- A. Superior mesenteric vein B. Inferior mesenteric v
C. splenic v D. right gastric v

7. Venous blood from descending colon reaches liver vein through...

- A. Superior mesenteric B. Inferior mesenteric
C. splenic D. right gastric

8. Portal vein is formed at level of lower border of ... vertebra

- A. T12 B. L1 C. L2 D. L3

9. inferior mesenteric vein begins as a continuation of vein

- A. Sigmoid B. Superior rectal
C. Middle rectal D. Inferior rectal

10. The hepatic veins drain into which of the following structures?

- a. liver b. inferior vena cava
c. spleen d. portal vein

11. Which of the following veins, when dilated, produces caput medusae?

- a. proper hepatic b. splenic
c. cystic d. paraumbilical

12.: Direct tributaries of the portal vein include all but

- a) Right gastric vein
- b) Short gastric vein
- c) Splenic vein
- d) Superior pancreaticoduodenal vein

13- One of the following veins does not belong to the portal system:

- a- Left suprarenal vein
- b-Superior mesenteric vein
- c-Superior rectal vein
- d- Splenic vein

14. When the portal vein becomes blocked, the following venous anastomosis are important in uniting the portal with the systemic venous systems EXCEPT:

- a. Oesophageal branches of the left gastric and azygos veins.
- b. Veins of the ligamentum teres and paraumbilical veins.
- c. The superior and inferior rectal veins.
- d. The middle and inferior rectal veins.

15. Concerning the portal vein, all are true EXCEPT:

- a. It is the most posterior structure in the porta hepatis.
- b. It is formed behind the neck of pancreas
- c. It is separated from I.V.C. by the opening into the lesser sac.
- d. Formed by the union between the superior and inferior mesenteric veins.

16. Regarding the portal vein, all the following are true EXCEPT:

- a. It is formed behind the neck of pancreas.
- b. Usually, it receives the inferior mesenteric vein.
- c. It receives the splenic vein.
- d. It terminates into right and left branches.

17. As regards the portal vein, all are true EXCEPT:

- a. It lies anterior to the first part of duodenum.
- b. It is formed by the union of superior mesenteric and splenic vein.
- c. It receives gastric and cystic veins.
- d. It lies partially in the lesser omentum

18. The following statements regarding the portal vein are correct EXCEPT:

- a. It courses through a portion of the lesser omentum.
- b. It enters the liver at the porta hepatis.
- c. It receives venous blood from both the large and the small intestines.
- d. e. It passes in front of the neck of the pancreas.

19. The following are sites of porto-systemic anastomosis EXCEPT:

- a. Around the umbilicus.
- b. Rectum.
- c. Spleen.
- d. Lower end of oesophagus.

20. The following are branches of the inferior mesenteric artery EXCEPT:

- a. Middle colic artery.
- b. Marginal artery.
- c. Left colic artery.
- d. Superior rectal artery.

21. These statements concerning the following arteries are correct EXCEPT:

- a. The superior epigastric artery descends in the rectus sheath posterior to the rectus abdominis muscle.
- b. The superior mesenteric artery descends posterior to the third part of the duodenum.

- c. The gonadal arteries cross in front of the ureters on both sides.
- d. The gastroduodenal artery is directly related to the posterior surface of the first part of the duodenum.

22. The following are true about the inferior mesenteric artery EXCEPT:

- a. It gives the left colic artery
- b. It arises from the ventral aspect of of abdominal aorta
- c. It terminates as inferior rectal artery
- d. It crosses the left psoas major muscle

23. The middle rectal artery originates from:

- a. Presacral artery.
- b. Common iliac artery.
- c. Internal iliac artery.
- d. External iliac artery.

24. The superior rectal vein drains into:

- a. Inferior vena cava.
- b. Internal iliac vein.
- c. External iliac vein.
- d. Inferior mesenteric vein.

25. The hind gut gives rise to the following EXCEPT:

- a. Ascending colon.
- b. Descending colon.
- c. Sigmoid colon.
- d. Rectum.

26. Which of the following belongs to the hindgut?

- a. Stomach.
- b. First part of duodenum.
- c. Third part of duodenum.
- d. Sigmoid colon.

27. The artery that supplies the midgut region is the:

- a. Coeliac trunk.
- b. Superior mesenteric artery.

- c. Inferior mesenteric artery. d. Hepatic artery.

28, The vessel crossing posterior to the first part of duodenum

- a Right gonadal artery b Left gonadal artery
c. Inferior mesenteric artery. d. Gastro-duodenal artery.

29. All the following are branches of the ileocolic artery EXCEPT

- a. Anterior caecal artery. b. Posterior caecal artery.
c. Ileal artery. d. Jejunal artery.

30. The branches of the superior mesenteric artery include all the following EXCEPT ✎

- a Left colic artery. b. Middle colic artery
c. Right colic artery. d. Inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery.

31. The vessel that crosses anterior to third part of duodenum is:

- a. Abdominal aorta. b. Coeliac artery.
c. Superior mesenteric artery d. Inferior mesenteric artery.

32. Which branch of the superior mesenteric artery gives the appendicular artery?

- a ileocolic artery. b. Anterior caecal artery.
c. Posterior caecal artery d. Ascending artery.

33. Regarding the coeliac trunk:

- a. Arises from abdominal aorta at level of L2 vertebra.
b. Is accompanied by coeliac vein.
c. Gives the right gastric artery as a direct branch.
d. Gives indirect supply to gall bladder.

34. The branches of splenic arteries include all the following EXCEPT

- a Short gastric artery. b. Right gastroepiploic artery.
c. Pancreatic branches. d. Splenic branches.

35. The cystic artery is usually a branch of the:

- a. Right hepatic artery. b. Left hepatic artery.
c. Common hepatic artery. d. Right gastric artery.

36. All of the following statements, concerning the lesser omentum, is true?

- a It extends from greater curvature of stomach to duodenum
b. The common bile duct runs in its free edge
c. It contains the celiac artery.
d. It contains the anterior and posterior vagal trunk.

37. Which artery of stomach is directly derived from the coeliac trunk

- a. Right gastric artery. b. Left gastric artery.
c. Short gastric arteries d. Right gastroepiploic artery.

38. Nothing opens into the peritoneal cavity EXCEPT:

- a Epiploic foramen. b. Urachus. c. Uterine tube. d. Greater omentum.

39. Which boundary of the lesser sac DOES NOT include the greater omentum?

- a. Anterior wall. b. Inferior boundary.
c. Superior boundary. d. Left boundary.

40. A finger in the epiploic foramen would be related superiorly to:

- a. Lesser omentum. d. Right crus. c. Caudate process.

41. Which of the following is the posterior boundary of epiploic foramen?

- a. Liver. b. Aorta. c. Inferior vena cava. d. Duodenum.

42. The inferior boundary of the epiploic foramen is:

- a. Inferior vena cava. b. Gall bladder
c. Duodenum. d. Lesser omentum.

43- Jejunum and ileum receive their blood supply from branches of the following arteries:

- A. celiac B. middle colic
C. inferior mesenteric d. superior mesenteric

44- Following veins are tributaries of portal vein EXCEPT;

- A. right gastric B. left gastric
C. splenic D. inf. phrenic

45- Which of the following is not drained by portal vein?

- a. spleen b. gall bladder
C. liver d. pancreas

46- All of the following are sites of portosystemic anastomosis except:

- a. Esophagus b. Rectum
c. Around the umbilicus d. at bare area of liver

47: One of the following structures has a peritoneal fold

- a) Rectum b) Sigmoid colon

- a. splenic artery
- c. hepatic artery

- b. left gastric artery
- d. none of the above

Stomach

Give a short account on:

1. Lesser and greater curvatures of stomach.
2. Openings of stomach.
3. Peritoneal covering and ligaments of stomach.
4. Surface anatomy of stomach.
5. Surfaces of stomach and its relations.
6. Blood supply & nerve supply of stomach
7. Parts of stomach.

Enumerate:

1. Divisions of the stomach.
2. Arteries supplying the stomach
3. Lymph nodes of stomach.
4. Organs of stomach bed.

What's the widest part of GIT?

What's the size and capacity of stomach?

How to identify the pylorus? (From data)

Identify vein of Mayo.

Complete:

1. The stomach is shaped.
2. The stomach lies in.....,regions.
3. The stomach capacity at birth is..... andin adults.
4. Short gastric vessels pass into supply.....
5. The sympathetic innervation of stomach is from.....
6. The diaphragm separates the stomach from.....
7. The spleen is separated from the stomach by the cavity of.....

Answers:

1. J
2. Umbilical, epigastrium and left hypochondria.

6. Which of the following is NOT related to the posterior wall of the stomach:

- a. The diaphragm
- b. The splenic artery.
- c. The left gastric artery
- d. The left kidney

7. As regards the blood supply of the stomach, choose the correct statement :

- a. It is derived entirely from superior mesenteric artery
- b. The gastroepiploic arteries supply the lesser curvature
- c. The right gastric artery supplies the cardiac end,
- d. The left gastroepiploic artery arises directly from the coeliac trunk
- e. The short gastric arteries arise from the splenic artery.

8- Regarding the vascular supply of the stomach, one of the following statements is correct:

- a- The left gastric artery is a branch of the coeliac trunk
- b- The left gastric vein drains into the splenic vein
- c- The short gastric arteries are branches of the S.M.A.
- d- The right gastric vein drains into the S.M.V.

9- Regarding the stomach, one of the following statements is correct:

- a- The left gastroepiploic artery reaches the stomach via the gastrosplenic ligament
- b- The common bile duct passes through the free margin of the greater omentum
- c- The cardiac crifice lies at the level of the left 9th costal cartilage one inch to the left of the midline
- d- The cardiac orifice is guarded by an anatomical sphincter

10- One of the following structure is not in the stomach bed:

- a- Spleen
- b- Gall bladder
- c- Left kidney
- d- Pancreas

11- Regarding the stomach, one of the following statements is correct:

- a- Lies anterior to the left lobe of the liver
- b- Receives all its blood supply from the celiac artery
- All its veins drain directly into the portal vein
- d- Has gastro-phrenic ligament attached to its lesser curvature

12- Regarding the stomach, all the following statements are correct except:

- A. The left gastroepiploic artery reaches the stomach via the gastrosplenic ligament
- B. The common bile duct passes through the free margin of the lesser momentum
- C. The cardiac orifice lies at the level of the left seventh costal cartilage one inch to the left of the midline.
- D. The fundus of the stomach reaches up to the left seventh intercostal space in the left midclavicular line.

13-which part of the stomach is situated between the body and pylorus?

- a.greater curvature
- b. fundus
- c. antrum
- d. lesser curvature

14- The stomach is situated in region

- a. left hypochondrium
- b. epigastric
- c. umbilical
- d. all

15-of the stomach Is dome shaped and projects upward and to the left of the cardiac orifice:

- a. Fundus
- b. Body
- c. Pyloric part
- d. Lesser curvature

16- Greater curvature of the stomach gives attachment to

- a. Gastrophrenic
- b. Gastrosplenic
- c. Greater omentum
- d. All of the above

17- Right gastroepiploic artery is a branch of:

- a. splenic artery
- b. eft gastric artery
- c. hepatic artery
- c. none of the above

18-The greater omentum is attached to:

- a- Kidney and stomach
- b- Stomach and jejunum
- c. Jejunum and transverse colon
- d. Stomach and transverse colon

19-The bare area of the stomach lies:

- a- Behind the pyloric end
- b- At the angular notch
- c- Behind the fundus
- b- Behind the cardiac end

20-The following structures are separated from stomach by lesser sac except:

- a-body of pancreas
- b- splenic artery
- c- spleen
- d-left kidney

21-Which of the following veins of the stomach drains into the superior mmesenteric vein:

- a- Short gastric veins
- b- Left gastroepiploic vein
- c. Right gastroepiploic Vein
- d- Left gastric vein

22-The surface anatomy of the cardiac end of the stomach is represented by:

- a- A point 1/2 inch to the left of median plane at left 7 costal cartilage
- b- A point 1 inch to the left of median plane at left 7 costal cartilage
- c. A point 2 inches to the left of median plane at left costal cartilage
- d- A point 1 inch to the left of median plane at left costal cartilage

23. The greater omentum is attached to

- a. Kidney and stomach
- b. Stomach and jejunum,
- c. Jejunum and colon.
- d Stomach and pancreas

24. The gastrosplenic ligament contains the following EXCEPT

- a. Short gastric arteries
- b. Left gastroepiploic artery
- C. Tail of pancreas
- d. Lymph vessels

25. Regarding the stomach, select the correct answer

- a. Is supplied posteriorly mainly by left vagus nerve.
- b. Its right border is known as its greater curvature
- C. Its venous drainage passes equally to portal and system nervous systems
- d. It lies anterior to the spleen

26. Which of the following is NOT in contact with the spleen?

- a. The liver
- b. The pancreas
- c. The left kidney
- d. The stomach.

27. Posteriorly located gastric ulcer can erode one of the following arteries

- a. Rt gastric
- b. Lt gastric
- c. Splenic
- d. Common hepatic

28. Regarding the stomach, one is wrong

- a. It has 2 orifices
- b. It ends at the level of transpyloric line
- c. Stomach is S-shaped
- d. Right gastroepiploic artery lies along greater curvature Concerning stomach

29. The surface anatomy of pyloric end of the stomach represented by:

- a. A point 1/2 inch to left median plan on transpyloric line
- b. point 1/2 inch to the right median plane
- c. on transpyloric line
- d. A point 1 inch to the right median plane on transpyloric line

30. Stomach is a retroperitoneal organ

True False

31. Which of the following peritoneal fold is a main of abdomen

- a. Greater omentum b. Lesser omentum
- c. Proper mesentery d. Mesoappendix

32. Which part of the stomach is fixed.

- a. Body b. Fundus c. Pylorus d. Cardiac end

33. Which of the following arteries supply the stomach is larger

- a. RT gastric b. Lt gastric
- ç. Lt gastroepiploic d. Rt gastro epiploic

34. Concerning stomach, one of the following is true

- a. It separated from liver by lesser sac
- b. Has a small bare area near pylorus
- c. Lies in front of Lt lobe of liver
- d. It lies between greater and lesser sac

35. Lesser omentum connect the stomach to which structure

- a. Spleen
- b. Kidney
- c. Gall bladder
- d. Liver

Duodenum, Small intestine & large intestines

(1) Give a short account on:

1. Duodenal papilla.
2. The vermiform appendix.

(2) Define Ampulla of Vater.

(3) What's the blood supply of the appendix?

(4) MCQs

1. When compared with the jejunum, the ileum has.

- a. More villi.
- b. Peyer's patches
- c. Simple arterial arcades
- d. Less mesenteric fat.

2. When compared with ileum, the jejunum:

- a. Has a thinner wall.
- b. Has a complicated arterial arcades.
- c. Has numerous plicae circularis.
- d. Has more aggregated lymphoid follicles.

3. During surgery, the ileum can be differentiated from jejunum by

- a. Simpler arterial arcades.
- b. Longer vasa recta
- c. Fewer lymph follicles.
- d. thinner wall.

4. Compared to the ileum, the jejunum has:

- Narrower lumen
- b. Less plicae circularis.
- c thicker wall.
- d. More mesenteric fat.

5. All of the following help in differentiating jejunium from ileum Except:

- a. Jejunum has thicker wall than ileum.
- b. Plicae circularis are more numerous in ileum than jejunum
- c. Peyer's patches are found in the ileum.
- d. The mesentery of ileum contains more arterial arcades than jejunum.

6. Peyer's patch are most commonly found in the

- a. Ileu
- b. Jejunum
- c. Duodenum
- d. Caecum

7. The artery that supplies the midgut region is the:

- a. Coeliac trunk
- b. Superior mesenteric artery.
- c. Inferior mesenteric artery.
- d. Hepatic artery.

8. Which of the following is located at the opening between the small and large intestines?

- A. ligament of Treitz
- B. cardiac sphincter
- C. ileocecal valve
- D. pyloric sphincter

9- Regarding the duodenum, all the following statements are correct except:

- A. The left gonadal vessels lie deep to the 4th part.
- B. The right ureter lies deep to the 2nd part.
- C. The 1st part lies deep to the caudate lobe of the liver
- D. The 3rd part lies at the level of L3

10-Commonest position of appendix is

- A. retrocaecal B. sub caecal
- C. pelvic D. preileal

11-Structure crossed by root of mesentry is

- A. left ureter B. left gonadal vessels
- C. inferior mesenteric artery D. 3rd part of duodenum

12- Which of the following structure demarcates the duodeno-jejunal flexure?

- a) Plicae circularis b) Peyer's patches
- c) Vein of Mayo d) Ligament of Treitz

13. The following part of large intestine has no taenia coli:

- a) Right colic flexure b) Sigmoid colon
- c) Caecum d) Appendix

14- Regarding the duodenum, one of the following statements is correct:

- a- The right ureter lies deep to the 1st part
- b- The 1st part lies deep to the caudate lobe of the liver
- c- The 3rd part lies at the level of L2
- d- It is supplied by both coeliac trunk and superior mesenteric artery

15- During an operation on the duodenum, a surgeon can not expect to find one of the following structures behind first part of duodenum:

- a- Coeliac artery
- b- Gastro-duodenal artery
- c- Common bile duct
- d- Inferior vena cava

26. The jejunum and ileum can be differentiated on the basis of the following anatomic features except:

- a) Numerous (4-6) arterial arcades are associated with the jejunum
- b) The plicae circulares are much more prominent in the jejunum than in the ileum
- c) Fat depositions are generally present throughout the mesentery associated with ileum.
- d) The jejunum is located in the upper left region of the abdominal cavity
- e) Peyer's patches are characteristic of the lower ileum and may be visible on the surface

17. Which of the following statements is (are) correct regarding the duodenum?

- a) The duodenum receives its entire blood supply from superior mesenteric artery
- b) The first part of the duodenum is completely retroperitoneal.
- c) The bile duct enters the second (vertical) portion of the duodenum
- d) The lymph from the fourth part of the duodenum drains into the celiac nodes

18. The common bile duct and the main pancreatic duct empty into the:

- a) First part of the duodenum
 - b) Second part of the duodenum
 - c) Third part of the duodenum
 - d) Gall bladder
-

19. All of the following are true about the 3rd part of duodenum except:

- a. Related anteriorly to root of mesentry
- b. Related posteriorly to left psoas major
- c. Related superiorly to head of pancreas
- d. Related inferiorly to loops of small intestine

20. The vessel crossing posterior to the first part of duodenum is:

- a. Right gonadal artery, b. Left gonadal artery
- c. Inferior mesenteric artery. d. Hepatic artery
- e. Gastro-duodenal artery

21-a surgeon makes an incision over the appendix, he finds a layer whose fibers runs downwards and medially, this is:

- a. external oblique
- b. internal oblique
- c. transversus abdominus
- b. psoas major

22-which of the following structures is not related to the posterior aspect of the first part of duodenum?

- b. inferior vena cava
- a. common bile duct
- c. portal vein
- d. gall bladder

23-directly behind the 1st part of duodenum is:

- a. inferior pancreaticoduodenal amor
- b. hepatic artery
- c right gastric artery

d. superior mesenteric vein

24- Right gastroepiploic artery is a branch of:

a. splenic artery

b. left gastric artery

c. hepatic artery

c. none of the above

Rectum & anal canal

Give a short account on:

1. Relations of rectum.
2. Beginning and end of anal canal.
3. Relations of anal canal.
4. Nerve supply of anal canal.
5. Blood supply & lymphatic drainage of anal canal
6. Anal sphincter.
7. Internal features of anal canal.
8. Ischio-rectal fossa (boundaries & contents).

MCQs

1. The rectum begins opposite:

a. 1st sacral piece.

b. 2nd sacral piece.

c. 3rd sacral piece.

d. 4th sacral piece.

2. Which of the following muscles helps to maintain the rectal continence?

a. Pubococcygeus proper.

b. Sphincter vaginae.

c. Iliococcygeus.

d. Puborectalis.

3. What is the structure that lies anterior to upper 2/3 of rectum in male?

a Coils of ileum in rectovesical pouch.

b. Base of urinary bladder.

c. Seminal vesicle.

d. Ampulla of vas

4. The length of the rectum is.

a. 5cm

b. 8 cm.

c. 12 cm.

d. 15 cm.

5. Below the pectinate line, the lining of the anal canal receive its blood supply from:

a. Superior rectal artery.

b. Middle rectal artery.

c. Inferior rectal artery.

d. Deep external pudendal artery.

6. The structure that lies anterior to the lower 1/3 of rectum in female:

a Rectovesical pouch.

b. Douglas pouch.

c. Uterus.

d. Vagina.

7. The lower part of the anal canal drains its lymph to: مهم

a. Paraaortic lymph nodes

b. Preaortic lymph nodes.

c. Internal iliac lymph nodes.

d. Superficial inguinal lymph nodes.

8. The rectum has:

- a. Taenia coli.
- b. Plicae circularis.
- c. Sacculations.
- d. Ampulla.

9. Concerning anal canal, all the following statements are true EXCEPT

- a. It begins 1 inch below the coccyx.
- b. Is related anteriorly to perineal body.
- c. Is directed downwards and backwards.
- d. Its external sphincter is supplied by autonomic nerves only

10. The anal valves are at the level of the:

- a. Anorectal junction.
- b. Rectal ampulla.
- c. White line of Hilton.
- d. Pectinate line.

11. Regarding the rectum, all statements are true EXCEPT

- a. It begins at the 3rd piece of sacrum.
- b. It is completely covered by peritoneum.
- c. It ends one inch below and in front of the tip of coccyx.
- d. It is related anteriorly to the prostate in males.

12. ONE of the following parts of the rectum is devoid of peritoneum:

- a. Upper third.
- b. Lower third.
- c. Upper two thirds.
- d. Middle third.

13. Regarding the rectum, choose one correct statement:

- a. It begins at the sacroiliac joint.
- b. Its upper third has no peritoneal covering.
- c. It is supplied by two pairs of arteries only.
- d. It is related anteriorly to the seminal vesicles in the male.

14. Posterior relations of rectum include all the following Except:

- a. Sacrum.
- b. Coccyx.
- c. Sacrospinous ligament.
- d. Piriformis.

15. The part of the musculature of the anal canal attached to the perineal body of the:

- a. Internal sphincter.
- b. Subcutaneous external sphincter.
- c. Puborectalis sling.
- d. Superficial external sphincter.

16. Regarding the rectum, choose the correct statement:

- a. It begins at the sacroiliac joint
- b. Its upper third has no peritoneal coverings
- c. It is supplied by two pairs of arteries only
- d. It is related anteriorly to seminal vesicle in male

17. All of the following are posterior relations to the rectum except:

- a. Piriformis muscle..
- b. Pararectal fossa.
- d. Sacrum.
- d. Anterior Longitudinal lig

18. The anal canal is about long

- a. 5 b. 6 c. 4 d. 2

19. The anal canal is related anteriorly to:

- a. Levator ani muscle. b. Prostatic urethra
c. Membranous urethra d. Ano-coccygeal body.

20. Parasympathetic of internal sphincter of anal canal from:

- a. S2 b. S3 c. S2 & S3 d. S2, S3 & S4

21. The ischio-rectal fossa is bounded posteriorly by:

- a. Urogenital triangle.
b. Sacrotuberous ligament.
c. Obturator internus muscle.
d. Levator ani muscle.

22. All of the following are contents of ischio-rectal fossa except.

- a. Pudendal canal.
b. Two scrotal or labial nerves and vessels.
c. Inferior rectal nerve and vessels.
d. Sacrotuberous lig.

Liver, biliary system & pancreas

Give a short account on:

- 1. Surface anatomy of liver**
- 2. Biliary system & gall bladder.**
- 3. Ducts of the pancreas.**
- 4. Structure and function of gall bladder.**
- 5. Surface anatomy of gall bladder.**
- 6. Relations of fall bladder.**
- 7. Cystic duct.**
- 8. Blood supply of gall bladder.**
- 9. Common bile duct(beginning, course, Relations & termination).**

MCQs:

1. The fundus of the gall bladder is located opposite the tip of the

- a. 5th costal cartilage b. 9th costal cartilage.
c. 10th costal cartilage. d. 11th costal cartilage

2. The length of the common bile duct is:

- a. One inch
- b. One & half inches.
- C. Two inches
- d. Three inches

3. The main supporting factor of the liver is the:

- a. Falciform ligament,
- b. Coronary ligament.
- C Attachment of hepatic veins to inferior vena cava.
- d. Tone of abdominal wall.

4. The common bile duct is located

- a. Behind the head of the pancreas
- b. Behind the portal vein,
- C. To the left of the hepatic artery
- D. In front of the 1st part of the duodenum.

5. Which of the following IS NOT in contact with the normal liver?

- a The stomach.
- b. The right colic flexure.
- c. The left colic flexure.
- d. The right kidney.

6. The following statements about the gall bladder are true EXCEPT

- a. It lies to the left of quadrate lobe of the liver.
- b. Its fundus lies opposite to the right 9th costal cartilage.
- c. Is supplied by the right phrenic nerve.
- d. Is related to the first part of the duodenum.

7. Which of the following structures is closely related to the gall bladder?

- a. The anterior abdominal wall
- b. The colon.
- c. The duodenum
- d. The right costal cartilage.
- e. All of the above.

8. The common bile duct:

- a. Is formed by the union of the two hepatic ducts,
- b. Lies in the free border of the lesser omentum.
- c. Descends posterior to the epiploic foramen.
- d. Opens into the horizontal part of the duodenum.

9. The following structures constitute extrahepatic biliary apparatus Eexcept:

- a. Common hepatic duct
- b. Pancreatic duct.
- c. Gall bladder.
- d. Cystic duct.

10- The "porta hepatis" transmits one of the following:

- a-Cystic artery
- b- C.B.D. (common bile duct)
- C- Portal vein
- d-Hepatic veins

11- The common bile duct and major pancreatic duct join to form the:

- a- Hepatic duct
- b- Common hepatic duct
- c Cystic duct
- d-Ampulla of Vater

12- One of the following forms a connection between liver and stomach:

- a- Gastrasplenic ligament
- b- Left triangular ligament of the liver
- c- Greater omentum
- d-Lesser omentum

13. The pancreas:

- a. Has a head that lies anterior to the portal vein.
- 6. Has a neck related to the terminal part of the superior mesenteric vein.
- c. Has a body that lies posterior to the splenic vein.
- d. Has a tail that form an impression above the lateral end of the hilum of the spleen

14: All of the following are true regarding the pancreas EXCEPT:

- a) the neck and body of the pancreas lies anterior to the first lumbar vertebrae

b) the neck of the pancreas lies over the right and left renal veins at the level of L2 vertebra

c) the splenic artery supplies all of the pancreas

d) parasympathetic vagal fibres stimulate the exocrine secretion from the gland

15: Which of the following ligaments is not attached to the liver?

a. Coronary

b. Falciform

c. Greater omentum

d. Left triangular

16-Regarding the liver all are correct except:

a- The lesser omentum connects the stomach to the porta hepatis

b- Ligamentum venosum is attached to the left branch of the portal vein.

c. It is mainly supported by the attachment of the hepatic veins to the IVC.

d- The right hepatic duct drains the quadrate and caudate lobes

17-The right lateral surface of the liver lies at the level of:

a- From 6th rib to 12th rib

b- From 6th rib to 11th rib

c- From 7th rib to 12th rib

d- From 7^h rib to 11^h rib

18 All are peritoneal ligaments of the liver except:

a- Coronary ligament

b- Falciform ligament

c- Ligamentum teres

d- Left triangular ligament

19. The following areas of liver are not covered by peritoneum except:

a. Bare area of liver

b. Fossa for gall bladder

c. Porta hepatis

d. Caudate process

20- Caudate process:

a. Forms the anterior boundary of epiploic foramen

b. It belongs to the right functional lobe

c. It separates the porta hepatis from gall bladder fossa

- d. It connects the caudate lobe with the quadrate lobe
- e. It separates the portal vein from IV

21-The superficial surface of body of gall bladder is related to:

- a-Transverse colon
- b-2nd part of duodenum
- c-1st part of duodenum
- d-Lesser omentum

22-The common bile duct:

- a- lies in the free edge of the lesser omentum
- b- Is formed by the union of the right and left hepatic ducts
- c- Lies behind the portal vein
- d- All of the above
- e- a+b only

23-Regarding the pancreas, all statements are true except:

- a. its anterior surface is covered by peritoneum of lesser sac
- b. Its inferior surface is covered by peritoneum of greater sac
- c. its main and accessory ducts open into the 3rd part of duodenum
- d. its neck is anterior to portal vein
- e. Its head is anterior to inferior vena cava

24- All of the following lie behind the head of pancreas and its uncinat process except:

- a. Portal vein
- b. Inferior vena cava
- c. Bile duct
- d. Terminal part of renal veins

25-The neck of pancreas is related posteriorly to:

- a- Inferior vena cava

- b- Portal vein
- c- Renal vein
- d- Common bile duct
- e- Right crus of diaphragm

26-The following structures lie behind the body of pancreas:

- a- Splenic vein
- b- Left renal vein
- C- 1.V.C.
- d- Abdominal aorta

27- All of the followings lie behind the body of pancreas except:

- a- Portal vein
- b- Abdominal aorta
- C- Splenic vein
- d- Left renal vein

28-Which part of pancreas is completely covered by peritoneum:

- a- Head
- b- Uncinate process
- C- Neck
- d- Body
- e- Tail

29-Which part of pancreas is related to abdominal aorta :

- a- Body
- b- Uncinate process
- C- Head
- d- All of the above
- e- a + b

30. Which of the following arteries supplies the pancreas :

- a- Celiac trunk
- b- Superior mesenteric artery
- c- Inferior mesenteric artery
- d- All of the above
- e- a+b

31- Surface anatomy of the fundus of gall bladder is:

- a. Tip of the 7th costal cartilage
- b. Tip of the 8th costal cartilage
- c. Tip of the 9th costal cartilage
- d. Tip of the 10th costal cartilage

32. The hepatic hilum consists of:

- a) Hepatic duct
- b) Branches of the portal vein
- c) The hepatic artery
- d) The hepatic vein, cystic duct and main pancreatic duct
- e) The portal vein, hepatic artery and common hepatic duct

33. The following statements concerning the liver are true except:

- a) Its lymph drainage is to the celiac nodes
- b) The quadrate and the caudate lobes are functionally part of the left lobe
- c) Its parasympathetic innervation is from the vagus nerve
- d) It receives highly oxygenated blood from the portal vein
- e) The triangular ligaments connect the liver to the diaphragm

34. Duct included in portal triad is:

- a. Bile duct
- b. Cystic duct
- d. Ampulla of Vater

35. The length of common bile duct is:

- a. 1 inch b. 2 inches c. 3 inches d. 3 cm

36. The common bile duct is located in:

- a. Behind head of pancreas
b. Behind portal vein
c. Behind IVC
d. Behind body of pancreas

37. The following are true about Gall bladder Except:

- a. It lies to the left of quadrate lobe of the liver
b. Is a derivative of foregut
c. It supplied by Rt phrenic nerve
d. It is related to the 1st part of dodenum

38. The following structures are present in porta hepatic Except:

- a. RT and Lt portal vein
b. RT and Lt hepatic veins
c. RT and Lt hepatic duct
d. RT and Lt hepatic artery

39. Which lobe of the liver lies between gall bladder fossa and ligamentum teres?

- a. Right lobe b. Left lobe
c. Qudate d. Quadrate

40. Concerning falciform ligament of liver, all are false Except

- a. Attached to the stomach
b. Contains the round ligament of liver
c. Contains hepatic vein

d. Attached to the dodenum

41. Regarding the liver, the following are True EXCEPT:

- a. The cudate lobe lies in inferior surface
- b. The 2nd part of dodenum make impression
- c. on inferior surface on the right side of
- d. gallbladder fossa

42. Which part of common bile duct lies infront of IVC?

- a. Supradodenal
- b. Retrododenal
- c. Infradodenal
- d. a&b

43. The cudate process:

- a. From the anterior boundary of epiploic foramen
- b. Belong to right functional lobe
- c. Separate gallbladder fossa from porta hepatis
- d. Separate portal vein from IVC

44. The obliterated left umbilical vein is within:

- a. Ligamentum venous
- b. Ligamentum teres
- c. Rt triangular ligament
- d. Falciform ligament

45. The following is related to quadrate lobe:

- a. Ivc

b. 1st part of dodenum

c. Rt kidney

d. Lt kidney

46. Regarding pancreas, all are true EXCEPT:

a. It lies transversally across posterior abdominal wall

a. It lies behind stomach

d. It related anteriorly to the greater sac of peritoneum

47. Body of pancreas lies in front of the following structures except:

a. Lt psoas major muscle

b. Superior mesenteric artery

c. Aorta

d. 4th lumbar vertebrae

48. Regarding pancreas all of the following are true EXCEPT:

a. It receive blood supply from celiac and superior mesenteric artery

b. Common bile duct lies deep to the head

c. Splenic vein lies along upper border of it's body

d. Its tail passes through lienorenal ligament

49. Normal length of pancreas is:

a. 9cm

b. 30cm

c. 20cm

d. 15cm

50. Bile enters the GIT by:

- a. ileocecum
- b. ileododenal
- c. Pyloric sphincter
- d. Jugenum

51. Liver is the largest organ in the body:

- a. True
- b. False

52-The ligamentum venosum extends between:

- a. Left and right branches of portal vein
- b- left and right branches of hepatic artery
- left branch of hepatic artery and I.V.C.
- d. Right branch of hepatic artery and I.V.C.
- e. Left branch of partal vein and I.V.C.

53-Which part of the liver is covered by peritoneum of lesser sac:

- a- Quadrate lobe
- b- Fossa for gall bladder
- C- Parta hepatis
- d- Caudate lobe

54- The source of blood supply of the liver from:

- a- Hepatic artery
- b- Portal vein
- C- Hepatic vein
- d- All of the above
- e.-a + b

55- Concerning the segmentation of the liver, the caudate lobe is:

- a. Lower medial segment
- b. Lower lateral segment
- c. Upper lateral segment
- d. Upper medial segment

56- Concerning the segmentation of the liver, the caudate lobe is:

- a. Lower medial segment
- b. Lower lateral segment
- c. Upper lateral segment
- d. Upper medial segment

57-Which of the following structures lies behind the fundus of gall bladder?

- a. Anterior abdominal wall
- b. The right 9th costal cartilage
- c. Transverse colon
- d. 1 part of duodenum
- e. 2nd part of duodenum

58-The uncinat process of pancreas lies behind:

- a. Coelic trunk
- b- Superior mesenteric artery
- c Inferior mesenteric artery
- d. Renal artery
- e Abdominal aorta

59-Concerning the pancreas, one statement is wrong:

- a Its tail lies within the lienorenal ligament
- b- Its body lies behind the stomach
- c. Its neck lies anterior to the common bile duct
- d-Transverse mesocolon is attached to the anterior border of pancreas
- e-The splenic artery supplies the pancreas

60. The ligamentum venosum lies in-between:

- a. Lt and Rt branch of portal vein
- b. Lt branch of portal vein and IVC

- c. RT branch of hepatic artery and IVC
- d. Lt branch of hepatic artery and IVC

61. Lienorenal ligament contains:

- a. Tail of pancreas
- b. Splenic artery
- c. Splenic vein
- d. All of the following

62. Pancreas lies between:

- a. Dodenum and splenic hilum
- b. Message for respondents who select this answer
- c. Stomach and duodenum
- d. Liver and stomach

MCQs , Anatomy GIT

1. The muscle that is innervated by mandibular nerve is:

- a. Tensor palati.
- b. Levator palati.
- c. Palatoglossus.
- d. Palatopharyngeus.

2-Regarding the nerve supply of the tongue, all are true except:

- a. All its muscles are supplied by hypoglossal nerve
- b-Vallate papillae are supplied by glossopharyngeal nerve
- c. Its posterior third is supplied by glossopharyngeal nerve

d-its anterior two thirds is supplied by lingual nerve

3. Which of the following nerves carries taste sensation from anterior 2/3 of the tongue:

- a-lingual nerve
- b. Chorda tympani (branch from facial n)
- c-Glossopharyngeal nerve
- d-Vagus nerve

4-The following muscles of the soft palate are innervated by the pharyngeal plexus except:

- a. Tensor palate
- b-Levator palate
- C-Palatoglossus
- d-Palatopharyngeus
- e-Musculus uvulae

5. Which of the following muscles can protrude the tip of the tongue?

- A. Styloglossus
- B. Hyoglossus.
- C. Anterior fibers of genioglossus.
- D. Posterior fibers of genioglossus.

6- The submental lymph nodes drain

- A. Skin of tip of nose
- B. Tip of tongue
- C. Outer canthus of eye
- D. Posterior third of tongue

7. Regarding soft palate:

- A. All its muscles are supplied by the cranial accessory nerve
- B. Unilaterally paralysis, the uvula deviates toward the paralysed side
- C. Lesser palatine nerves carries general sensation from it
- D. None of the above

8- The following cranial nerves shares in supply of mucous membrane of the tongue except:

- a-Trigeminal nerve
- b-Facial nerve
- c-Glossopharyngeal nerve
- d. Hypoglossal nerve

9. The parotid duct opens opposite the:

- a. Upper first molar tooth.
- b. Lower first molar tooth.
- c. Upper second molar tooth.
- d. Lower second molar tooth.

10. The deepest structure in the parotid gland is the:

- a. Facial nerve.
- b. Parotid lymph nodes.
- C. Pes anserinus.
- d. External carotid artery.

11. The submandibular salivary gland is related laterally to:

- a. Mylohyoid.
- b. Medial pterygoid.
- c. Hyoglossus.
- d. Facial vein.

12. The sublingual salivary gland is related medially to the:

- a. Mucosa of floor of mouth.
- b. Geniohyoid.
- c. Mandible.
- d. Lingual nerve.

13. Loss of sensation from the temporal region and loss of secretory function of the parotid gland would be caused by interruption of which nerve?

- a. Auriculotemporal nerve.
- b. Chorda tympani nerve.
- c. Deep temporal nerve.
- d. Facial nerve.
- e. Great auricular nerve.

14. All the following are present inside parotid gland EXCEPT:

- a. Lymph nodes
- b. Maxillary artery.
- c. External carotid artery
- d. Great auricular nerve.

15. The sheath (false capsule) of the parotid gland is derived from:

- a. Prevertebral fascia
- b. Pretracheal fascia
- c. Carotid sheath
- d. Investing fascia
- e. Buccopharyngeal fascia.

16- All of the following are true about the blood supply of esophagus except:

- A. Cervical part supplied by inferior thyroid artery
- B. Abdominal part supplied by right gastric artery
- C. Abdominal part drains into left gastric lymph nodes
- D. Thoracic part supplied by descending thoracic aorta

17. As regards the oesophagus, all the followings are true EXCEPT:

- A. It starts at level of 4th cervical vertebra
- B. It lies in the median plane at its beginning
- C. It is related to recurrent laryngeal nerve
- D. It is supplied by the inferior thyroid artery in the neck

18. The narrowest constriction of esophageal is:

- A. 1st constriction.
- B. 2nd constriction.
- C. 3rd constriction.
- D. 4th constriction.

19. The narrowest constriction of esophageal is:

- A. 1st constriction.
- B. 2nd constriction.
- C. 3rd constriction.
- D. 4th constriction.

20. The upper most part of the posterior wall of the rectus sheath is formed by:

- a. Fascia transversalis
- b. 5th, 6th & 7th costal cartilages
- c. Fleshy fibers of transversus abdominis
- d. Aponeurosis of internal oblique

21. A structure that shares in the formation of the anterior wall, posterior wall & roof of the inguinal canal is the

- a. External oblique.
- b. Internal oblique
- c. Transversus abdominis.
- d. Conjoint tendon

22. Which muscle of anterior abdominal wall arises from outer surface of ribs?

- a. External oblique.
- b. Internal oblique.
- c. Transversus abdominis
- d. Rectus abdominis

23. The medial border of the inguinal triangle is formed by the

- A. lateral border of the rectus abdominus muscle
- B. lateral umbilical fold
- C. superior ramus of the pubis
- D. medial umbilical fold

24. Which one of the following muscles shares in 3 boundaries of inguinal canal?

- a. External oblique.
- b. Internal oblique
- c Transversus abdominis.
- d. Rectus abdominis

25. Deep inguinal ring is a defect in:

- a. Parietal peritoneum
- b. Fascia transversalis
- c. Aponeurosis of ext. oblique ms
- d. Aponeurosis of int. oblique ms

26. The anterior wall of the inguinal canal is formed of:

- a. Conjoint tendon.
- b. Transversalis fascia.
- c. Aponeurosis of internal abdominal oblique muscle.
- d. Aponeurosis of external oblique muscle

27. The posterior wall of the inguinal canal is formed of:

- a. Transversalis fascia.
- b. Conjoint tendon
- c. Reflected part of the inguinal ligament.
- d. All of the above.

28. At which of the following locations does vascular supply change from superior mesenteric to inferior mesenteric?

- A. Large intestine
- B. Cecum
- C. Ascending colon
- D. Transverse colon

29. Which of the following vessels pass along great curvature of stomach?

- A. right gastric artery
- B. left gastric artery
- C. left gastric vein
- D. right gastro-epiploic artery

30. Which of the following veins, when dilated, produces oesophageal varices?

- a. hepatic
- b. splenic
- c. left gastric
- d. right gastric

31. Concerning the portal vein, all are true EXCEPT:

- a. It is the most posterior structure in the porta hepatis.
- b. It is formed behind the neck of pancreas
- C. It is separated from I.V.C. by the opening into the lesser sac.
- d. Formed by the union between the superior and inferior mesenteric veins.

32. Regarding the portal vein, all the following are true EXCEPT:

- a. It is formed behind the neck of pancreas.
- b. Usually, it receives the inferior mesenteric vein.
- c. It receives the splenic vein.
- d. It terminates into right and left branches.

33. As regards the portal vein, all are true EXCEPT:

- a. It lies anterior to the first part of duodenum.
- b. It is formed by the union of superior mesenteric and splenic vein.
- c. It receives gastric and cystic veins.
- d. It lies partially in the lesser omentum

34-Jejunum and ileum receive their blood supply from branches of the following arteries:

- A. celiac
- B. middle colic
- C. inferior mesenteric
- d. superior mesenteric

35. Following veins are tributaries of portal vein EXCEPT;

- A. right gastric
- B. left gastric
- C. splenic
- D. inf. Phrenic

36. Which artery of stomach is directly derived from the coeliac trunk?

- a. Right gastric artery.
- b. left gastric artery.
- c. Short gastric arteries.
- d Right gastroepiploic artery

37. Arterial supply to the fundus of the stomach is derived from

- a. Left gastric artery
- b. Short gastric arteries
- c. Right gastroepiploic artery
- d. Right gastric artery.

38. Which one of the following vessels is present in the gastrosplenic ligament?

- a. Gastroduodenal artery
- b Splenic artery
- c. Left gastroepiploic artery
- d. Right gastroepiploic artery.

39. The parasympathetic nerve supply to the stomach is derived from:

- a Greater splanchnic nerve.
- b. Phrenic nerves.

c. Vagi.

d. Lesser splanchnic nerves.

40. The greater omentum is attached to

a. Kidney and stomach

b. Stomach and jejunum,

c. Jejunum and colon.

d Stomach and pancreas

41. The gastrosplenic ligament contains the following EXCEPT

a. Short gastric arteries

b. Left gastroepiploic artery

C. Tail of pancreas

d. Lymph vessels

42. The structure that lies anterior to the lower 1/3 of rectum in female:

a Rectovesical pouch.

b. Douglas pouch.

c. Uterus.

d. Vagina.

43 The lower part of the anal canal drains its lymph to:

a. Paraaortic lymph nodes

b. Preaortic lymph nodes.

c. Internal iliac lymph nodes.

d. Superficial inguinal lymph nodes.

44. Regarding the rectum, choose one correct statement:

a. It begins at the sacroiliac joint.

b. Its upper third has no peritoneal covering.

c. It is supplied by two pairs of arteries only.

d. It is related anteriorly to the seminal vesicles in the male.

45. Which of the following IS NOT in contact with the normal liver?

- a. The stomach.
- b. The right colic flexure.
- c. The left colic flexure.
- d. The right kidney.

46. The following statements about the gall bladder are true EXCEPT

- a. It lies to the left of quadrate lobe of the liver.
- b. Its fundus lies opposite to the right 9th costal cartilage.
- c. Is supplied by the right phrenic nerve.
- d. Is related to the first part of the duodenum.

47. Which of the following structures is closely related to the gall bladder?

- a. The anterior abdominal wall
- b. The colon.
- c. The duodenum
- d. The right costal cartilage.
- e. All of the above.

48. The following areas of liver are not covered by peritoneum except:

- a. Bare area of liver
- b. Fossa for gall bladder
- c. Porta hepatis
- d. Caudate process

49- Caudate process:

- a. Forms the anterior boundary of epiploic foramen
- b. It belongs to the right functional lobe
- c. It separates the porta hepatis from gall bladder fossa
- d. It connects the caudate lobe with the quadrate lobe
- e. It separates the portal vein from IV

50-The superficial surface of body of gall bladder is related to:

- a-Transverse colon
- b-2nd part of duodenum
- c-1st part of duodenum
- d-Lesser omentum

51-The common bile duct:

- a- lies in the free edge of the lesser omentum
- b- Is formed by the union of the right and left hepatic ducts
- c- Lies behind the portal vein
- d- All of the above
- e- a+b only

52. The length of common bile duct is:

- a. 1 inch b. 2 inches c. 3 inches d. 3 cm

53. The common bile duct is located in:

- a. Behind head of pancreas
- b. Behind portal vein
- c. Behind IVC
- d. Behind body of pancreas

1. A	10.D	19 A	28. D	37. B	46. A
2. A	11.B	20. B	29. D	38. C	47. E
3. B	12.D	21. B	30. C	39. C	48. D
4. A	13.A	22. A	31. D	40. D	49. E
5. D	14.D	23.A	32. B	41. C	50. C
6. B	15.D	24. B	33. A	42. D	51. A
7. C	16.B	25. B	34. D	43. D	52. C
8. D	17.A	26. D	35. D	44. D	53. A
9. C	18.A	27. D	36. B	45. C	

