ANATOMY & EMBRYOLOGY FINAL EXAM - 020

Lower limb (theory) : (Dr. Amjad Shatarat)

1.The knee joint, choose the wrong statement.
A. Its lateral collateral ligament is separated from the lateral meniscus
B. Its anterior cruciate ligament prevents posterior displacement of the femur
C. Its posterior cruciate ligament prevents the tibia from being pulled anteriorly
D. the tendon of popliteus muscle is pierces its capsule
E. Its medial collateral ligament is attached to the medial meniscus

2.Which of the following muscles is inserted into the greater trochanter of the femur?
A. Tensor fascia lata
B. Gluteus medius
C. Gluteus maximus
D. Piriformis
E. Iliacus

3.Femoral sheath, choose the wrong statement.
A. C-Its intermediate compartment is occupied by the femoral vein.
B. D-Its medial compartment is also called femoral canal.
C.B-Its lateral compartment is occupied by the femoral nerve.
D. E-Its medial compartment is closed by the femoral ring.
E. A-Its medial compartment is occupied by lymph vessels

4.In obturator nerve injury, sensory loss will affect the:
A. Upper part of the thigh
B. Upper part of the lateral side of the thigh
C. Medial part of the thigh
D. Skin of the popliteal fossa
E. Gluteal region

5. Which of the following muscles is NOT innervated by the deep peroneal nerve?
A. Extensor digitorum longus
B. Plantaris
C. Tibialis anterior

1-C 2-B. 3-C. 4-C. 5-B

D. Extensor hallucis longus
E. Peroneus tertius

6. Lumber plexus, choose the wrong statement,
A. The lateral and medial borders of the femoral triangle are supplied by its different branches.
B. The medial compartment of the thigh is supplied by one of its branches.
C. Its branch that supplies the muscles of the anterior compartment of the thigh exits from the lateral side of the psoas major muscle.
D. The skin over the back of the thigh is supplied by one of its branches.
E. It is formed in the substance of psoas major muscle.

7. Which of the following is NOT present in the adductor canal?
A. Nerve to vastus medialis
B. Femoral vein
C. Femoral nerve
D. Saphenous nerve
E. Femoral artery

8. Which of the following is NOT supplied by the obturator nerve?
A. Adductor longus
B. Obturator internus
C. Adductor brevis
D. The pubic part of adductor magnus
E. Gracilis

9. A patient has an inflammation on the lateral side of his leg, which one of the following lymph nodes would be enlarged?
A. Medial group of the horizontal superficial inguinal lymph nodes.
B. Vertical group of the superficial inguinal lymph nodes.
C. Deep inguinal lymph nodes.
D. The popliteal group.
E. Lateral group of the horizontal superficial inguinal lymph nodes.

10. Which of the following is present in the 2nd layer of the foot?
A. Abductor digiti minimi
B. Flexor digitorum brevis
C. Abductor hallucis
D. Lumbricals
E. Adductor hallucis

6-D 7-C 8-B 9-D 10-D

11. Peroneus longus and brevis, choose the wrong statement.
A. Both are supplied by the same nerve.
B. Both can also flex the foot at the ankle joint.
C. Both originate from the lateral surface of the fibula
D. Both evert the foot at the ankle joint.
E. Both are muscles of the lateral compartment of the leg.

12. Which of the following muscles is supplied by the inferior gluteal nerve?
A. Quadratus femoris
B. Superior gemellus
C. Gluteus medius
D. Inferior gemellus
E. Gluteus maximum

13. The mid-clavicular line passes through the:
A. Mid-point of the inguinal ligament
B. Iliac tuberosity
C . Anterior superior iliac spine
D. Pubic tubercle
E. Anterior inferior iliac spine

14. Foot drop may result from injury to which of the following nerves?
A. Superior gluteal
B. Obturator
C. Tibial
D. Common peroneal
E. Femoral

15. Which of the following muscles acts on both hip and knee joints?
A. Vastus medialis
B. Sartorius
C. Adductor brevis
D. Adductor longus
E. Vastus lateralis

Mediastinum , heart , lung , abdomen and thorax:

(Dr.Darwinsh Badran)

1.The seventh rib articulates with which of the thoracic vertebrae?
A. T7 only
b. A vertebra above and a vertebra below
C. T7 and T6

11-D 12-E. 13-A. 14-D. 15-B

D. T8 only
E.T7 and T8

2.In the liver, the fissure for ligamentum venosum lies:
A. To the left of the caudate lobe
B. To the right of the caudate lobe
C. To the right of the quadrate lobe
D. To the left of the quadrate lobe
E. On the right side of porta hepatis

3.Compared to the Jejunum, the ileum does not show one of the following features:
A. More number of lymph nodules in the wall
B. Thicker wall
C. Less vascularity
D. Lumen usually contains fluid
E. More fat in the mesentery

4. Which of the following structures lies posterior to the root of the right lung?
A. Superior vena cava
B. Right phrenic nerve
C. Right vagus nerve
D. Azygos vein
E. Inferior vena cava

5.The cardiac end of the stomach lies at the level of the:
A. 5^{th} costal cartilage 4 cm to the right of the midline
B.7^{th} costal cartilage 2 cm to the right of the midline
C. 9^{th} costal cartilage in the midclavicular line
D. 7^{th} costal cartilage 2 cm to the left of the midline
E. 5^{th} costal cartilage 4 cm to the left of the midline

6. Trabeculae carnae are present in the:
A. Left ventricle
B. Right ventricle
C. Right and left ventricles
D. Right atrium
E. Left and right atria

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

7. Which of the following is NOT seen in the middle mediastinum?

A. Bifurcation of trache
B. Upper part of IVC
C. Superior hemiazygos
D. Ascending Aorta
E. Pulmonary trunk

8. The left atrium shares in the formation of the:
A. Right border of the heart
B. Apex of the heart
C. Base of the heart
D. Inferior surface of the heart
E. Left border of the heart

9. Which of the following structures passes from the superior to the posterior mediastinum?
A. Trachea
B. Pulmonary trunk
C. Oesophagus
D. Superior vena cava
E. Azygos vein

10. Arteries on the greater curvature of the stomach are branches from the:
A. Splenic and hepatic arteries
B. Celiac and superior mesenteric arteries
C. Superior and inferior mesenteric arteries
D. Hepatic and celiac arteries
E. Splenic and celiac arteries

11. Most of the blood supply of the fundus of the stomach is by branches from the:
A. Right gastric artery
B. Splenic artery
C. Celiac axis
D. Hepatic artery
E. Left gastric artery

Embryology (fertalization till the end of the course) : (Dr.Amjad Shatarat)

1.The somites, choose the wrong statement.
A. The ventral and medial walls of the somite form nucleus pulposus.
B. There dorsolateral portion forms limb and body wall musculature.

7-C. 8-C. 9-C. 10-A. 11-B.

C. The dorsomedial portion of the somite forms the myotome.
D. About 10 somites vanish when the tail of the embryo is lost.
E. The occipital and the last five to seven coccygeal somites later disappear.

2. The wall of the gut tube is made of:
A. Medial mesoderm.
B. Endoderm only.
C. Parietal layer of lateral mesoderm and endoderm.
D. Visceral layer of lateral mesoderm and endoderm.
E. Intermediate mesoderm.

3.Third week of development, choose the correct statement.
A.The primitive streak appears.
B. The hypoblast gives raise to ectoderm, mesoderm and endoderm.
C. The neural plate grows from the mesoderm.
D. The hypoblast starts to proliferate forming the primitive node.
E. The ectoderm is displaced and the endoderm is created in its place.

4. Choose the wrong match.
A. Down syndrome … an extra copy of chromosome 21.
B. Klinefelter's syndrome.XXY.
C. Monosomy 45 chromosomes.
D. Turner's syndrome.XO.
E. Down syndrome .its occurrence decreases when the female's age increases.

5. What is the final shape of the embryo by the end of the first week of development?
A. Unicellular embryo.
B. Blastocyst.
C. Late morula
D. Early morula.
E. Zygote

6. The connecting stalk becomes?
A. Somatopleuric mesoderm.
B. Extraembryonic coelom.
C. The chorionic vesicle.
D. The umbilical cord.
E. Splanchnopleuric mesoderm.

1-A. 2-D. 3-A. 4-E. 5-B. 6-D

7. Fertilization occurs in?
A. The interstitial part of uterine tube. O
B. Ovaries.
C. The ampulla of the uterine tube.
D. Uterus.
E. The isthmus of uterine tube.

8. The intraembryonic Coelom is formed when large cavities develop in the:
A. Intermediate mesoderm.
B. Medial mesoderm.
C . Extraembryonic mesoderm.
D. Yolk sac and amnion.
E. Lateral mesoderm.

9. Cells forming the ventral and medial walls of the somite, collectively known as?
A. Myotome.
B. Notochord.
C. Ectoderm.
D. Sclerotome.
E. Dermatome.

10. The second polar bodies appear?
A. During implantation.
B. During ovulation.
C. During fertilization.
D. During the transformation of the primary follicle into secondary follicle.
E. During transformation of the secondary follicle into Graafian follicle.

11. What is the shape of the embryo by the end of the second week of development?
A. Trilaminar disc with primitive streak on it.
B. Trilaminar disc with neural plate on it.
C. Bilaminar disc.
D. Trilaminar disc with primitive node on it.
E. Bilaminar disc with primitive streak on it.

12. The neural tube is made of:
A. A, B and C all together.
B. Neural crest only.

7-C. 8-E. 9-D. 10-C. 11-C. 12-A

C. Alar plate only.
D. Basal plate only.
E. Notochord only.

13. The midgut remains in communication with the yolk sac through:
A. Chorion.
B. Amnion.
C. Umbilical veins.
D. The vitelline duct.
E. Umbilical cord.

14. A Secondary oocyte (arrested in metaphase stage of meiosis II), covered with corona radiata and zona pellucida and in company with first polar body (arrested in metaphase stage of meiosis II) can be seen at?
A. Ovulation.
B. Implantation.
C. Fertilization
D. Lateral folding of the embryo.
E. Cephalocaudal folding.

15. Which one of the following is an endodermal derivative?
A. Neural crest.
B. Somites.
C . Peripheral nervous system.
D. Neural tube.
E. The gastrointestinal tract.

16. Which one of the following implants in the endometrium of the uterus?
A. Zygote.
B. The structure that has secondary yolk sac.
C. Two cell stage.
D. Morula.
E. The structure that has amniotic cavity and blastocystic cavity.

17. Which one of the following prevents Polyspermy?
A. Zona pellucida.
B. Granulosa cells.
C. Theca externa.
D. Theca interna.
E. Corona radiata.

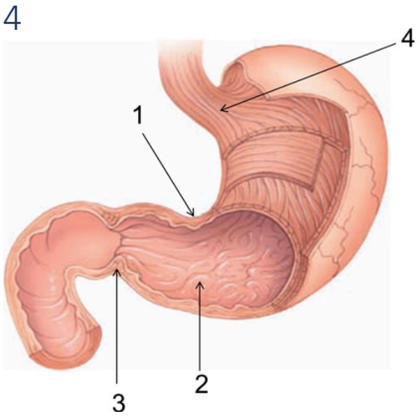
13-D. 14-A. 15-E. 16-E. 17-A.

18. Menstrual cycle, choose the wrong statement.
A. Averages 28 days.
B. Secretory phase is under the influence of FSH.
C. In the secretory phase, spiral arterioles develop, lengthen and coil.
D. The menstruation is the external hallmark of the menstrual cycle.
E. Variations between 21 and 35 days are normal.

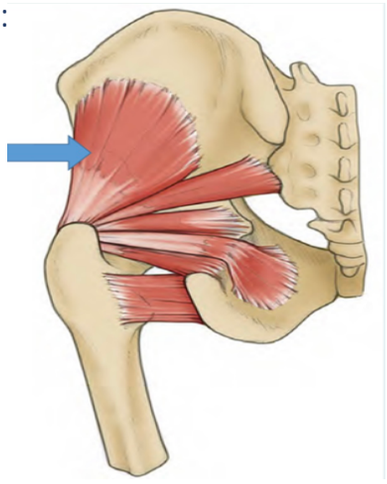
18-B

Final practical:

1.which identifies the cardiac opening
Ans:4



2.the pointed muscle is supplied by which of the following nerve:
A.inferior gluteal nerve
B.obturator nerve
C.superior gluteal nerve
D.sciatic nerve
E.femoral nerve



Ans:C

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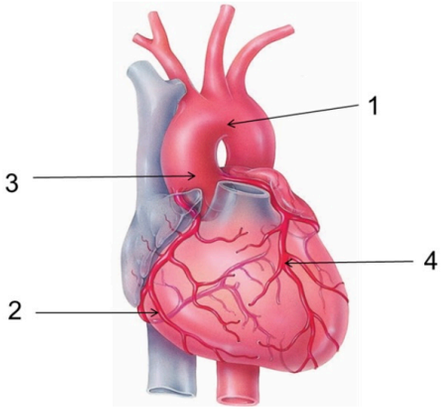
3.which of the following muscles originate from the coloured area:
A.subscapularis
B.infraspinatus
C.teres minor
D.supraspinatus
E.teres major

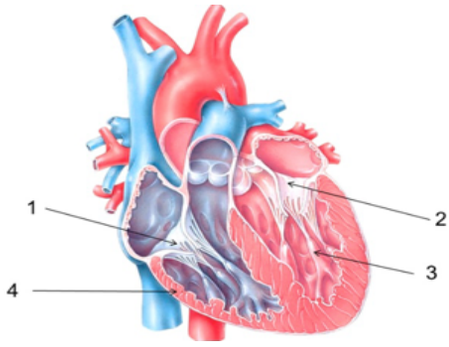
4.Which one of the following is attached to the pointed area?
A.Gluteus maximus muscle
B. Iliacus muscle
C.Tensor fascia latae
D. Sartorius muscle
Ans:B

5.which adentifies the ascending aorta
Ans:3



6. The muscle attached to the pointed area is innervated by ?
a. Median nerve
b. Musculocutaneous nerve
c. axillary nerve
d. ulnar nerve
e. Radial nerve
Ans:B

7.which identifies the tricuspid valve
Ans:1



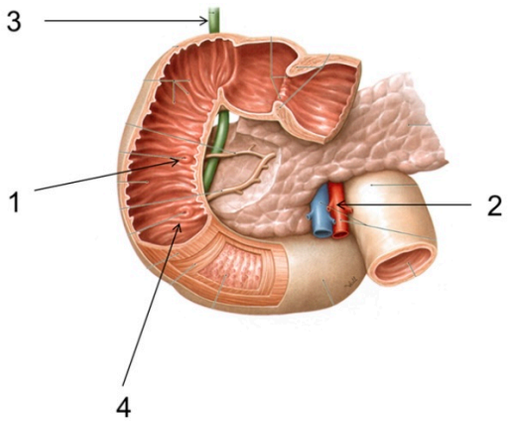
8.Which of the following muscles originates from the pointed area?
a. Infraspinatus
b. Teres major
C. Teres minor

d. Supraspinatus
e. Subscapularis

Ans:D

9.which identifies the common bile duct

Ans:3



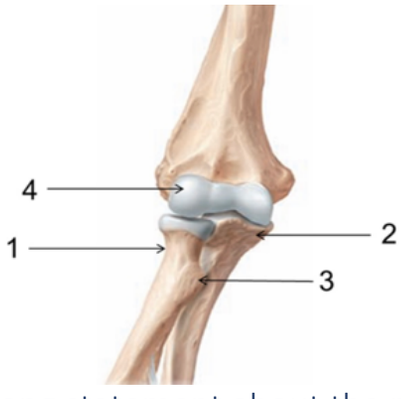
10.Muscles attached to the pointed area are

A. Extensors of the hip joint
B. Flexors of the hip joint
C. Abductors of the hip
D. Lateral rotators
E. Adductors of the hip

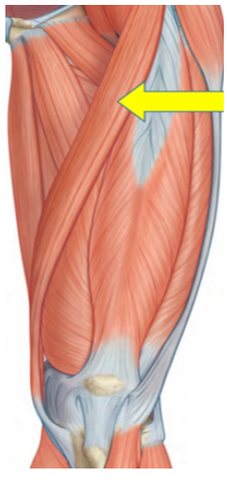
Ans:B

11.which identifies the capitulum

Ans:4



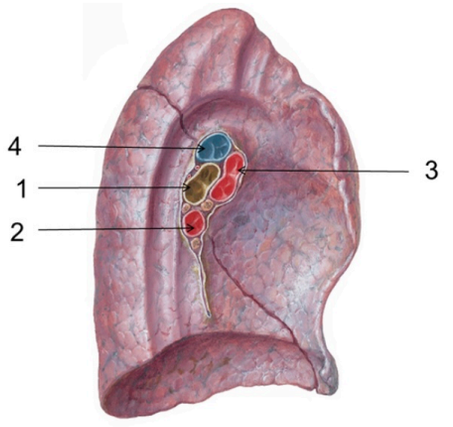
12. The wrong statement about the pointed muscle is



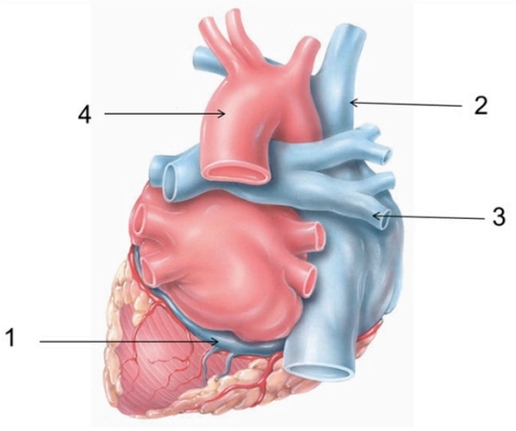
A. It is innervated by the femoral nerve
b. It flexes the hip joint
C- Laterally rotates the knee and medial rotates the hip
d. It flexes the knee joint
e. it takes its origin from anterior superior iliac spine

Ans:C

13.which identifies the bronchus
Ans:1



14.which identifies the coronary sinus
Ans:1



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