

Anatomy

1.Thorax

1. Regarding the ribs one statement is false

- a) Ribs usually fracture at its tubercle
- b) We insert chest tube at the upper border of rib above
- c) Sympathetic trunk passes downward in front of neck of first rib
- d) Sternal angle lies opposite to 2nd rib
- e) Not easily to be fractured as it lies deep

2. Diaphragm one statement is false

- a) Lateral part of diaphragm receives sensory innervation from intercostal nerves
- b) Irritation of under surface of diaphragm lead to shoulder pain
- c) Costal origin of diaphragm is from outer surface of lower 6 ribs
- d) Phrenic nerve injury leads to paradoxical movement with respiration
- e) Median arcuate lig connect Rt, Lt crus in front of descending thoracic aorta

3. Regarding the external intercostal muscle all are true except

- a) Its fibers are directed downward and forward
- b) It extends from tubercle of rib to costochondral junction
- c) It is supplied by corresponding intercostal nerve
- d) It is a muscle of inspiration
- e) It continues backward as the posterior intercostal membrane

4. Regarding esophageal opening of diaphragm

- a) Aortic opening lies at level of T10 thoracic vertebra
- b) Esophagus pass in diaphragm in a sling of left crus
- c) Left phrenic nerve pass through esophageal opening
- d) IVC opening lies to left of midline
- e) Vagus nerves pass through esophageal opening

5. Which muscle is not punctured while doing a thoracic Procedure in the mid-axillary line

- a) Innermost intercostal
- b) External intercostal
- c) Serratus anterior
- d) Pectoralis major
- e) Internal intercostal

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6. Concerning the diaphragm all are true except

- a) An opening in the central tendon transmits the inferior vena cava
- b) Normal expiration is an active process
- c) Receives a nerve supply from phrenic nerve and intercostal nerves
- d) Contraction of diaphragm increase vertical diameter of the thorax
- e) Develop from septum transversum and cervical myotomes

7. The sternum

- a) Sternal fracture can lead to cardiac contusion
- b) Manubrium lies opposite to 2nd and 3rd thoracic vertebrae
- c) Suprasternal jugular notch is a land mark for counting ribs
- d) Bone marrow sample can be taken from sternum in children only
- e) Angle of Lewis lies opposite 3rd costal cartilage

8. Concerning the thorax

- a) The true ribs are eight in number
- b) The parietal pleura is intimately attached to lung
- c) Abdominal muscles are used during forceful expiration
- d) The diaphragm is passive during quite breathing
- e) All typical ribs are attached to only one thoracic vertebra behind

9. The major muscle of inspiration is

- a) Abdominal muscles
- b) Sternomastoid muscle
- c) Internal intercostals muscle
- d) External intercostals muscle
- e) Diaphragm

2. Pleurae & Lungs

1. Regarding broncho-pulmonary segments of the lungs all are true except

- a) Diseased segment can be removed surgically (because it is a structural unit)
- b) Pyramidal in shape like a wedge base at Root of the lung, apex at pleural surfaces
- c) Anatomical, Functional, & Surgical units of the lung
- d) Subdivisions of lung lobes 10 in Rt lung 8-10 Lt lung
- e) Each segment has its own bld. Supply & innervation and separated by C.T

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2. Regarding the lungs all are true except

- a) The right lung is related to arch of azygos vein
- b) The left lung is related to descending thoracic aorta
- c) The left lung is shorter and broader than the right
- d) The left lung has a cardiac notch
- e) The left lung has two lobes

3. Regarding the lungs all are true except all are true except

- a) It shows tongue like process called the lingula
- b) Usually, supplied by one bronchial artery
- c) It has two fissures
- d) It has 10 bronchopulmonary segments
- e) It is slightly larger than the left

4. Regarding mediastinal surface of left lung

- a) Most important is hilum of lung, and line of attachment of bronchial lig
- b) Behind of hilum longitudinal groove for descending aorta
- c) Immediately above hilum broad groove for ascending aorta
- d) In front and below hilum wide deep concave area for Lt atrium
- e) Phrenic nerve descends 1 cm behind root of the lung

5. Regarding blood supply of the lungs

- a) Pulmonary veins drain to right atrium
- b) Pulmonary arteries carry oxygenated blood for the lungs
- c) Bronchial arteries supply oxygenated blood to the lung tissue
- d) Alveoli are surrounded by a network of capillaries from bronchial arteries
- e) Pulmonary veins carry deoxygenated blood to them

6. Regarding the lungs all are true except

- a) Their lymphatics drain to the tracheobronchial lymph nodes
- b) Their apices project in to the root of the neck above medial third of the clavicle
- c) The upper lobe of the right lung has three bronchopulmonary segments
- d) Their parietal pleurae are supplied by the anterior and posterior pulmonary plexuses
- e) Their tissues are supplied with arterial blood from bronchial arteries

7. Regarding the pleura all are true except

- a) The cost diaphragmatic recess is occupied by inferior border of the lung during full inspiration
- b) The parietal pleura is separated from ribs and costal cartilages by endothoracic fascia
- c) The lymphatic draining the visceral pleura pass to the bronchopulmonary lymph nodes
- d) The visceral pleura extends into fissures of the lungs
- e) The visceral pleura is innervated by phrenic nerve and lower five intercostal nerves

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8. Regarding the bronchi one answer is false

- a) The right bronchus passes Infront of SVC.
- b) Inhaled foreign body tend to enter right bronchus
- c) Right bronchus divides into upper lobe bronchus before entering the hilum of its lung
- d) The bronchial arteries supply nutrition to lung tissue
- e) The pulmonary arteries lie in front of the bronchi

9. Regarding oblique and horizontal fissure of the lung

- a) Horizontal fissure begins from 6th costal cartilage to cut oblique fissure, in mid axillary line
- b) Oblique fissure begins at posterior border of lung 3cm below its apex at level of 3rd transverse process
- c) Oblique fissure Crosses 6th rib in midaxillary lined
- d) Oblique fissure ends at 4th costochondral junction
- e) None of the above is true

10. Regarding Mediastinal surface of lungs

- a) In front of hilum of right lung wide concave impression for Rt ventricle
- b) Most important is hilum of lung, and line of attachment of pulmonary lig
- c) Phrenic nerve descends 1 inch behind of root of lung
- d) Immediately above hilum of left lung curved groove for arch of azygos vein
- e) Behind of hilum of left lung groove for Azygos vein, and esophagus

11. Uppermost structure seen at the hilum of the right lung is

- a) Pulmonary artery
- b) Bronchus
- c) Pulmonary vein
- d) Bronchial artery
- e) Lymph nodes

12. Regarding the oblique fissure of right lung separates what structures

- a) Lower lobe from middle lobe only
- b) Lower lobe from lingual
- c) Lower lobe from both upper and middle lobes
- d) Upper lobe from middle lobe
- e) Lower lobe from upper lobe only

13. The following statements concerning the root of right lung are true except

- a) The vessels and nerves forming the lung root are enclosed by a cuff of pleura
- b) Right vagus nerve passes posterior to lung root
- c) Right pulmonary artery lies posterior to main bronchus
- d) The azygos vein arches over superior margin of lung root
- e) Right phrenic nerve passes anterior to lung root

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14. 4-year-old boy aspirated a small bean while playing where would you expect it must likely to be

- a) Right main bronchus
- b) Terminal bronchiole of the right lung
- c) Left main bronchus
- d) Lingular segment of left lung
- e) Apico- posterior segmental bronchus of left lung

15. Regarding pleurae all are true except

- a) Inferior border of pleura reaches the 8th rib in mid axillary line
- b) Visceral pleura is not sensitive to pain
- c) Parietal pleura is supplied by intercostal and phrenic nerves
- d) Pleural Cavity is space between visceral, and parietal layers contains fluid to decrease friction
- e) Pulmonary ligament allows distension of pulmonary veins

16. Regarding the right lung all are true except

- a) It is larger than the left lung
- b) Its anterior border is vertical down to the 6th costal cartilage
- c) It is related to right atrium
- d) its lower lobe has five bronchopulmonary segments
- e) Its horizontal fissure runs at the level of 6th costal cartilage

17. Regarding the trachea

- a) The left principal bronchus is wider than right one
- b) The trachea is 25 cm in length
- c) The sensory innervation of its mucus membranes is from vagus nerve and its branches
- d) The scaffolding of the trachea is comprised of 18 to 22 D-shaped "rings" with anterior, posterior and lateral walls made of C-shaped cartilage
- e) None of the above is true

18. Regarding the trachea

- a) It ends at the level of 5th thoracic vertebra
- b) Its thoracic part lies in posterior mediastinum
- c) It begins at lower border of C6
- d) It divides at the level of 6th thoracic vertebra
- e) All of the above are true

19. Concerning the pleural cavity all are true except

- a) Allow smooth surfaces of the pleura for free movement during respiration
- b) It is the space between parietal and visceral pleura
- c) It is a potential space
- d) Contains network of lymph capillaries
- e) Filled with a film of serous fluid

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20. The lowest area of pleural cavity where fluid accumulate in upright position of chest is

- a) Oblique fissure
- b) Costomediastinal recess
- c) Cupola
- d) Costodiaphragmatic recess
- e) Pulmonary ligament

21. The best place to insert chest tube in pneumothorax or hemothorax is

- a) 2nd intercostal space in midclavicular line
- b) Should be inserted at the lower border of rib above
- c) chest tubes should be inserted at the 4th-5th intercostal space in the anterior or mid-axillary line
- d) 7th space in anterior axillary for blood clots and higher for air
- e) None of the above is true

3.Nose

1. Which statement concerning the paranasal sinuses is not correct

- a) The frontal sinus is related to the orbit
- b) The frontal sinus drains into the superior meatus
- c) The sphenoid sinuses open into the nasal cavity in Spheno ethmoid recess
- d) The sphenoid sinuses are medial to the cavernous sinus
- e) The frontal sinuses are not present at birth

2. Which statement about the nasal septum is correct

- a) Is lined by mucoperiosteum throughout
- b) Is formed by the septal cartilage posteriorly
- c) Is formed by the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid postero-inferiorly.
- d) The sphenopalatine artery courses over the septum
- e) Little's area overlies the vomer

3. The following regarding Kiesselbachs plexus a true except

- a) Supplied by branches of the ophthalmic and maxillary artery
- b) blood supply to the nasal septum is poor
- c) The major contributor to nasal blood supply is the sphenopalatine artery
- d) Supplied by branches of the ECA and ICA
- e) Located antero- inferior portion of nasal septum

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4. Regarding the nasal cavity

- a) Nasal septum is always situated in the midline
- b) Receive sensory nerve supply from mandibular nerve.
- c) Lymphatic from its vestibule drains into submental lymph nodes
- d) Inferior meatus receive the opening nasolacrimal duct
- e) Posterior-superior part of septum is common site for epistaxis

5. 12-year-old boy with bleeding from his nose was referred to ENT surgeon all the above is correct except

- a) The bleeding can be controlled by anterior or posterior nasal pack
- b) The most important artery causing bleeding is sphenopalatine branch of facial artery
- c) Systemic causes are rare at this young age
- d) Bleeding is usually from little's area at anterior inferior of nasal septum
- e) This condition is known as epistaxis

6. Maxillary sinus opens in the nose in

- a) Spheno ethmoidal recess
- b) Inferior meatus
- c) Middle meatus
- d) Superior meatus
- e) None of the above

4. pharynx

1. Regarding the pharynx one answer is false

- a) The oropharyngeal isthmus is bounded by palatoglossal arches.
- b) Its lower narrow end become continuous with esophagus opposite lower part of 6th cervical vertebra
- c) Its fibromuscular wall is deficient anteriorly at its different parts
- d) The constrictors muscles of the pharynx are supplied by glossopharyngeal 9th cranial nerve
- e) The pharyngotympanic tube connect its nasal part with the middle ear cavity

2. Regarding the constrictors of pharynx

- a) Below inferior constrictor passes glossopharyngeal nerve
- b) Above superior constrictor pass stylopharyngeus muscles
- c) Between superior and middle constrictor pass hypoglossal nerve
- d) Between middle and inferior constrictor pass internal laryngeal nerve
- e) None of the above

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3. Waldeyer's Tonsillar Ring

- a) Include Tubal Tonsils, on lateral walls of oropharynx
- b) Lingual Tonsil double, base of tongue
- c) Palatine Tonsils, lies between palatoglossal and palatopharyngeal folds
- d) Adenoids in floor of nasopharynx
- e) Two nasopharyngeal tonsils

4. Regarding the pharynx

- a) The pharynx is a 10-inch funnel-shaped tube with its upper wide part 2.5 cm situated under the base of the skull
- b) The muscles of pharynx are divided into inner circular and are the three constrictor muscles and outer longitudinal
- c) Constrictor muscles are supplied by pharyngeal plexus
- d) The constrictor muscles run in longitudinal direction & attached post to pharyngeal raphe
- e) The Successive contraction of the inner circular muscles produces the action of swallowing

5. Gag reflex

- a) Maxillary for afferent, vagus for efferent
- b) Vagus for efferent and afferent
- c) Hypoglossal for afferent, vagus for efferent
- d) The glottis is closed
- e) Glossopharyngeal for afferent, vagus for efferent

5. larynx

1. Larynx

- a) Lies in medial part of front of neck
- b) Its upper end opens into the Laryngopharynx by the laryngeal inlet
- c) It extends from the upper border of epiglottis to the lower border of cricoid cartilage
- d) Lie opposite to 3rd 4th 5th 6th cervical vertebra
- e) All of the above

2. Mucous membrane of larynx below vocal cords is supplied by

- a) Superior laryngeal nerve
- b) Glossopharyngeal nerve
- c) External laryngeal nerve
- d) Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- e) Internal laryngeal nerve

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3. extrinsic muscles of the larynx all are true except

- a) Cricothyroid is not extrinsic muscle of larynx
- b) The muscles that have only one attachment in the larynx
- c) Elevators of the larynx include Mylohyoid muscle
- d) Are supplied by recurrent laryngeal nerve, except Cricothyroid
- e) They have functions supporting the position and movements of the larynx and in deglutition

4. The mucous membrane of the larynx above the vocal folds is supplied by this nerve

- a) Glossopharyngeal
- b) external laryngeal
- c) recurrent laryngeal
- d) internal laryngeal
- e) pharyngeal