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THORAX

The posterior intercostal artery in the 5th intercostal space arises from the :

- a. Costocervical trunk
- b. Internal thoracic artery
- c. Musculophrenic artery
- d. Subclavian artery
- e. Thoracic aorta**

Superior epigastric artery is a branch from :

- a. Internal thoracic artery**
- b. Abdominal aorta
- c. Femoral artery
- d. External iliac artery
- e. Internal iliac artery

Regarding intercostal nerves EXCEPT :

- A. are the ventral rami of thoracic spinal nerves
- B. lie deep to the internal intercostal muscles
- C. supply the parietal pleura
- D. lie above the intercostal vessels in the costal groove**
- E. cross in front of the internal thoracic artery near the sternum

The sternal angle (angle of Louis) is located at the level of the lower border of the following thoracic vertebra:

- a. 2nd.
- b. 3rd.
- c. 4th.**

- d. 5th.
- e. 6th.

The dermatome presents over the nipple is:

- a. T2.
- b. T4.**
- c. T6.
- d. T8.
- e. T10

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INGUINAL

The superficial inguinal ring:

- a. Is circular in shape.
- b. Is an opening in the external oblique aponeurosis.**
- c. Has the iliohypogastric nerve passing through it.
- d. In the female, it gives passage to the spermatic cord.
- e. Lies wholly lateral to the pubic tubercle.

Which of the following structures forms the floor (inferior border) of the inguinal canal:

- a) Conjoint tendon
- b) Inguinal ligament**
- c) Transversalis fascia
- d) Peritoneum
- e) Aponeurosis of internal abdominal oblique

You decide to take an arterial blood gas from the femoral artery. Where should the needle be inserted to gain the sample ?

- A. Mid point of the inguinal ligament
- B. Mid inguinal point**
- C. 2cm inferomedially to the pubic tubercle
- D. 2cm superomedially to the pubic tubercle
- E. 3cm inferolaterally to the deep inguinal ring

Regarding the inguinal canal , all the following are true , EXCEPT :

- a. It is 4 cm in length
- b. It is bounded posterolaterally by transversalis fascia
- c. It takes cremaster muscle and fascia from the internal oblique
- d. The exit of the canal is through the superficial inguinal ring
- e. It transmits the broad ligament of uterus in female**

A 25 year old man has an inguinal hernia, which of the following structures must be divided to gain access to the inguinal canal?

- A. Transversalis fascia
- B. External oblique aponeurosis**
- C. Conjoint tendon
- D. Rectus abdominis
- E. Inferior epigastric artery

A junior doctor is assisting repair of an inguinal hernia for the first time. The consultant asks him to identify the roof of the inguinal canal. The roof of inguinal canal is formed by:

- a. Aponeurosis of the external oblique
- b. A lacunar ligament
- c. Reflected inguinal ligament
- d. union of the transversalis fascia with the inguinal ligament
- e. Arched fibers of internal oblique and transversus abdominis**

62 year old women has a hernia into the femoral canal . Which of the following statements best describes the femoral canal :

- a. It is superficial to the inguinal ligament
- b. It transmits the obturator nerve
- c. It is the medial compartment of the femoral sheath**
- d. It transmits the femoral artery
- e. It is lateral to the femoral nerve

The inguinal canal contains which of the following nerves?

- (A) iliohypogastric
- (B) ilioinguinal**
- (C) genital branch of the genitofemoral
- (D) obturator
- (E) lateral femoral cutaneous

The lacunar ligament is a reflection or extension from the deep aspect of which of the following structures?

- (A) falciform ligament
- (B) round ligament
- (C) rectus sheath
- (D) inguinal ligament**
- (E) transversalis fascia

Which of the following arteries is used to characterize an inguinal hernia as direct or indirect ?

- a. obturator
- b. deep external pudendal
- c. femoral
- d. superficial circumflex iliac
- e. inferior epigastric**

All the following structures are present in the inguinal canal in the male *EXCEPT*:

- a) Internal spermatic fascia
- b) Genital branch of the genitofemoral nerve
- c) Testicular vessels
- d) Deep circumflex iliac artery
- e) Ilioinguinal nerve

The borders of Hesselbech's triangle include the epigastric vessels, the edge of rectus sheath and :

- a) Inguinal ligament
- b) Internal oblique aponeurosis
- c) External oblique aponeurosis
- d) Transversalis fascia
- e) Conjoint tendon

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ABDOMINAL WALL

The anterolateral abdominal wall is bounded by all of the following structures EXCEPT

- (A) cartilages of the 7th through 10th ribs
- (B) linea alba
- (C) xiphoid process
- (D) inguinal ligament
- (E) pelvic bone

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
- e. External abdominal oblique, internal abdominal oblique, rectus abdominis

The external oblique aponeurosis:

- a. Is attached posteriorly to the lumbar fascia.
- b. Forms the conjoint tendon
- c. The aponeurosis splits to enclose the rectus abdominis muscle.
- d. Forms inguinal ligament
- e. Has fibers that are directed upward and medially.

The internal spermatic fascia is derived from the:

- a. External abdominal oblique aponeurosis
- b. Internal oblique abdominal aponeurosis
- c. Transversus abdominis aponeurosis
- d. Transversalis fascia

e. Peritoneum

Anterior abdominal wall contains all of the following EXCEPT :

- A. Skin
- B. Superficial fascia
- C. Deep fascia
- D. Muscles
- E. Parietal peritoneum

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ABDOMINAL CAVITY

At which level does the aorta perforate the diaphragm?

- A. T10
- B. T9
- C. T8
- D. T11
- E. T12

The diaphragm:

- a. Is made of smooth muscle.
- b. Is the chief muscle for expiration.
- c. Raises the intra-thoracic pressure when it is relaxed.
- d. Is innervated by T3, 4 and 5 segments of the spinal cord.
- e. Expands the intra-abdominal cavity when it is contracted.

Which of the following structures connects the lesser curvature of the stomach and the proximal part of the duodenum to the liver?

- (A) lesser omentum
- (B) peritoneal ligament
- (C) mesentery
- (D) lesser omentum
- (E) peritoneal fold

Which of the following structures is often referred to as the “abdominal policeman” ?

- (A) hepatoduodenal ligament
- (B) gastrohepatic ligament
- (C) greater omentum
- (D) gastrocolic ligament
- (E) falciform ligament

One of the following structures which forms the posterior boundary of the epiploic foramen is the :

- a. caudate lobe of the liver
- b. first part of the duodenum
- c. portal vein
- d. common bile duct
- e. inferior vena cava

Regarding of Morrison pouch , which is TRUE ?

- a. lies between the diaphragm and the liver
- b. lies between the layers of the coronary ligament
- c. lies between left liver lobe and spleen
- d. is a right posterior subphrenic space
- e. is a right extraperitoneal space

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PELVIS

Which of the following statements best describes the bony pelvis?

- a. The true pelvis lies between the iliac crests.
- b. The acetabulum is formed by contributions from all parts of the hip bone.
- c. The male pelvic inlet has a more oval shape than in the female.
- d. The angle between the inferior pubic rami is wider in the male.
- e. The pelvic outlet is between the symphysis pubis and the sacral tuberosity.

Which of the following muscles covers and pads the lateral pelvic wall?

- (A) obturator internus
- (B) piriformis
- (C) pubococcygeus
- (D) iliococcygeus
- (E) ischiococcygeus

Which of the following muscles is the larger part and most important muscle in the pelvic floor?

- (A) coccygeus
- (B) obturator internus
- (C) piriformis
- (D) deep transverse perineal muscle
- (E) levator ani

Which one of the following is true regarding the muscles of the pelvis:

- a) The obturator internus muscle leaves the pelvis through the greater sciatic foramen
- b) The levator ani muscle is composed of the pubococcygeus, puborectalis and iliococcygeus
- c) The pelvic diaphragm is a sling of muscle that separates the true pelvis from the false pelvis
- d) The piriformis is one of the components forming the lateral pelvic walls
- e) None of the above

All the following are branches from the anterior division of internal iliac artery EXCEPT

- a. inferior gluteal
- b. Obturator
- c. Umbilical
- d. Iliolumbar
- e. Middle rectal

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NECK

The platysma is innervated by the ____ nerve:

- a. Facial
- b. Accessory
- c. Trigeminal
- d. Glossopharyngeal
- e. Transverse cervical

Regarding the fascial layers of the neck , all the following are true EXCEPT :

- a. The superficial cervical fascia is subcutaneous and extends into the thorax inferiorly
- b. The investing layer of deep cervical fascia envelops the parotid and submandibular gland.
- c. The visceral layer of the deep cervical fascia lies deep to the strap muscles of the neck.
- d. The prevertebral layer surrounds the brachial plexus
- e. The carotid sheath receives contribution from only the pretracheal layer of the deep cervical fascia.

Moving the head so that the face looks upwards and to the left is a movement produced by the:

- a. Platysma.
- b. Left sternocleidomastoid
- c. Right geniohyoid only.
- d. Right sternocleidomastoid.
- e. Posterior belly of digastric

Muscle attached to the first rib between subclavian vein and artery:

- a. Subclavius
- b. Scalenus medius
- c. Scalenus anterior
- d. Scalenus posterior
- e. Sternomastoid

The hyoid bone is connected to the scapula through _____ muscle :

- a. Omohyoid.

- b. Mylohyoid.
- c. Stylohyoid.
- d. Geniohyoid.
- e. Sternohyoid

The infrahyoid muscles (strap muscles of the neck)

- a. are the sternohyoid, sternothyroid, omohyoid and thyrohyoid
- b. are all innervated by the ansa cervicalis
- c. include one muscle that attaches to the scapula
- d. a and b only
- e. a and c only

The neck is divided into anterior and posterior triangles using ____ muscle as land mark:

- a. Trapezius.
- b. Sternohyoid.
- c. Scalenus anterior
- d. Sternocleidomastoid.
- e. Anterior belly of digastric.

Concerning anatomical triangles of the neck , which of the following statements is correct:

- a. The floor of the posterior triangle is formed from deep cervical fascia
- b. The submental triangle is formed in part by the posterior belly of the digastric muscle
- c. The muscular triangle is formed in part by superior belly of the omohyoid
- d. The cervical plexus lies in the anterior triangle
- e. The brachial plexus lies in the muscular triangle

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Regarding the triangles of the neck:

- a. the posterior triangle is bound by trapezius, sternocleidomastoid and the middle quarter of clavicle
- b. the anterior triangle is further divided into two smaller triangles, the carotid and submandibular triangles
- c. the posterior belly of digastric separates the carotid and submandibular triangles
- d. the accessory nerve (CNXI) divides the posterior triangle into approximately two halves, and of these the lower contains little of importance
- e. the investing fascia splits to enclose the sternomastoid and trapezius, but the parotid and submandibular glands lie deep to the fascia, in the anterior triangle

Which of the following statements about anterior triangle of the neck is *incorrect* ?

- a. Lies between the midline, the mandible and the anterior border of sternocleidomastoid.
- b. Is further divided by the digastric and omohyoid muscles.
- c. Contains the submandibular gland.
- d. Contains the external jugular vein.
- e. Contains the carotid sheath.

The common carotid artery is _____ to the internal jugular vein:

- a. Medial.
- b. Lateral.
- c. Anterior.
- d. Posterior.
- e. Superficial

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While exposing the internal carotid artery in the carotid triangle for carotid endarterectomy , the surgeon must avoid a vital structure that lies anteromedial to the internal carotid artery.

This vital structure is :

- a. Internal jugular vein
- b. Vagus nerve
- c. External carotid artery
- d. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- e. Hypoglossal nerve

All of the following are branches of the external carotid artery EXCEPT:

- a. Superior thyroid artery
- b. Hypoglossal artery
- c. Facial artery
- d. Lingual artery
- e. Ascending pharyngeal artery

The middle meningeal artery is a branch of the:

- a. middle cerebral artery
- b. anterior cerebral artery
- c. internal carotid artery
- d. maxillary artery
- e. superficial temporal artery

On the right side of the root of the neck the costocervical trunk usually arises from the

- a. first part of the subclavian artery
- b. second part of the subclavian artery
- c. third part of the subclavian artery

- d. brachiocephalic artery
- e. arch of the aorta

Regarding the facial vein, all of the following are true EXCEPT:

- a. It drains into the internal jugular vein
- b. It has no valves
- c. It communicates with the cavernous sinus via the ophthalmic vein
- d. It is joined by the posterior division of the retromandibular vein
- e. It is formed at the medial angle of eye by union of supraorbital & supratrochlear veins

The retromandibular vein is formed by the junction of the maxillary vein and the :

- a. facial vein
- b. middle temporal vein
- c. transverse facial vein
- d. posterior auricular vein
- e. superficial temporal vein

The external jugular vein usually begins (is formed by the union of 2 veins) just

- a. posterior to the neck of the mandible
- b. posterior to the angle of the mandible
- c. posterior to the middle third of the sternocleidomastoid muscle
- d. just superior to the middle third of the clavicle
- e. posterior to the mastoid process of the temporal bone

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The external jugular vein is formed just behind the angle of the mandible by the union of the

- a. facial vein and anterior division of the retromandibular vein
- b. facial vein and posterior division of the retromandibular vein
- c. occipital vein and superficial temporal vein
- d. posterior auricular vein and the posterior division of the retromandibular vein
- e. posterior auricular and maxillary veins

The middle meningeal artery is a branch of the:

- a. middle cerebral artery
- b. anterior cerebral artery
- c. internal carotid artery
- d. maxillary artery
- e. superficial temporal artery

65 years patient, he is brought to the renal unit for hemodialysis, and the doctor plans to perform central venous catheter. What is the best vein for central venous access?

- a. Subclavian.
- b. Internal jugular.**
- c. External jugular.
- d. Anterior jugular.
- e. Brachiocephalic.

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The internal jugular vein is accessible for puncture or catheterization at the:

- a. Jugular notch.
- b. Occipital triangle.
- c. Omotracheal triangle
- d. Posterior cervical region.
- e. Lesser supraclavicular fossa.**

A 35 year old man falls and sustains a fracture to the middle third of his clavicle. Which vessel is at greatest risk of injury?

- A. Subclavian vein**
- B. Subclavian artery
- C. External carotid artery
- D. Internal carotid artery
- E. Vertebral artery

The level of the neck nodes bounded by the laryngeal strap muscles anteriorly, the posterior border of the sternocleidomastoid muscle posteriorly, a horizontal plane at the level of the cricoid cartilage inferiorly, and the level of the hyoid bone superiorly is referred to as level:

- A. Ia
- B. II
- C. III**
- D. IV
- E. V

The following lymph node(s) would be classified as belonging to the terminal group of nodes (deep cervical nodes)

- a. jugulo-digastric
- b. jugulo-omohyoid
- c. retropharyngeal
- d. all of the above
- e. A and B**

A 29-year-old woman underwent a thyroidectomy. Postoperatively, the patient presented with hoarseness. Which of the following nerves was most likely injured during the operation?

- A. Internal laryngeal
- B. External laryngeal
- C. Recurrent laryngeal
- D. Superior laryngeal
- E. Glossopharyngeal

The superior laryngeal nerve

- a. Divides into internal and recurrent laryngeal nerves
- b. Supplies the cricothyroid muscle via an external laryngeal branch
- c. Supplies all the intrinsic muscles of the larynx
- d. Is sensory to larynx below the vocal cords
- e. None of the above

The thyroid gland moves with swallowing because it is tight by the ____ layer of deep cervical fascia:

- a. Parotid.
- b. Carotid.
- c. Investing.
- d. Pretracheal.
- e. Prevertebral.

Thyroid gland is located in the :

- a. Muscular triangle
- b. Carotid triangle
- c. Digastric triangle
- d. Submental triangle
- e. Submandibular triangle

Which statement about the blood supply of the thyroid is correct?

- a. Inferior thyroid artery is a branch of the external carotid artery.
- b. External laryngeal nerve is closely related to the inferior thyroid vessels.
- c. Inferior thyroid vein drains into the internal jugular vein.
- d. Middle thyroid vein drains into the brachiocephalic vein.
- e. Superior thyroid artery is a branch of the external carotid artery.

The carotid sheath and its contents may be safely retracted as a unit during surgical procedures of the neck. The contents of the carotid sheath include all of the following structures EXCEPT the:

- a. common carotid artery
- b. internal carotid artery

- c. internal jugular vein
- d. sympathetic trunk
- e. vagus nerve

The cervical plexus is formed by the ventral rami of:

- a. C1, C2, C3
- b. C1, C2
- c. C1, C2, C3, C4
- d. C3, C4
- e. C3, C4, C5

Regarding the vagus nerve , all the following correct EXCEPT :

- a. is the 10th cranial nerve
- b. is the longest of the cranial nerves
- c. has both superior and inferior sensory ganglia
- d. is composed of only motor fibers
- e. leaves the skull through the jugular foramen

Ansa Cervicalis ?????