

Pelvis & Perineum Anatomy MCQs with Answers

- **A total of 80 MCQs that covers the topics of pelvis & perineum anatomy.**
- **Answers are provided at the end of the questions.**

Bony pelvis, peritoneal reflections and perineal fascia

- 1- Which of the following structures contribute to both of the pelvic inlet and outlet?
 - a. Pubic symphysis
 - b. Iliopectineal line
 - c. Ischiopubic ramus
 - d. Sacralpromontary
- 2- All of the following are parts of the lateral pelvic wall except:
 - a. Piriformis muscle
 - b. Obturator internous
 - c. Sacrotuberous ligament
 - d. Sacrospinous ligament
- 3- Which statement is true?
 - a. Inlet of pelvic is circular in male.
 - b. Female has a shallow and wider pelvic.
 - c. Sacrum is c-shaped in female.
 - d. Subpubic angle is acute in male.
- 4- The most common type of female pelvis is:
 - a. Android
 - b. Genocide
 - c. Anthropoid
 - d. Platypelloid
- 5- With regarding to piriformis muscle:
 - a. Have no attachment to GSN
 - b. Id supplied by S2-S4 anterior rami

- c. It abduct flexed hip.
- d. It forms part of the posterior wall of pelvic.

6- Regarding the pelvis:

- a. Piriformis muscle forms part of the lateral wall.
- b. Obturator internus muscle forms part of the posterior wall.
- c. Sacrotuberous ligament forms part of lateral and pelvic outlet.
- d. None of the above

7- Regarding obturator internus muscle, all of the following is true except:

- a. Segmental supply is via S1,S2.
- b. It rotates an extended thigh laterally.
- c. Its tendon blends 90 degree when passing through the LSF.
- d. It arises from bony obturator ring and associated obturator membrane.

8- Regarding levator ani muscle

- a. Tendinous plate is formed by the medial fibers of pubococcygeus
- b. Pubococcygeus muscle has a communication with the fascia of midline structure.
- c. Puborectalis pulled the rectum anteriorly making an 80 degree angel in the ano-rectal opening.
- d. All of the above.

9- Regarding to pelvis peritoneum:

- a. None of the pelvic viscera are ensetheted completely by peritoneum.
- b. Anterior surface of bladder is not covered by peritoneum.
- c. Ventral surface of uterus is completely enclosed by peritoneum.
- d. Pouch of Doglas is not a derivative from the peritoneal reflections.

10- regarding peritoneal reflections in female pelvis:

- a. Broad ligament is one of its derivatives.
- b. Ovaries is only suspended by peritoneum not covered by it.

- c. Pouch of Douglas lies between the uterus and rectum and it is the lowest part of femal peritoneal cavity.
- d. All of the above.

11- Which of the following areas is covered by peritoneum in male but not in female ?

- a. Lateral upper part of rectum
- b. Posterior surface of bladder
- c. Superior surface of bladder
- d. All of the above.

12- Which of the following structures is a derivative from the parietal membranous pelvic fascia?

- a. Tendinous arch
- b. Pouch of Douglas
- c. Ano-coccygeal body
- d. Pre-vesical space

13- All of the following are derivatives from the membranous fascia of pelvis except:

- a. Sacrogenital ligament.
- b. Pubo-vescial ligament.
- c. Broad ligament of uterus.
- d. Pubo-prostaticus ligament.

14- Which of the following is a derivative from the condensed pelvic fascia:

- a. Pouch of Douglas
- b. Puboprostaticus ligament
- c. Retropubic space
- d. Rectovesical septum.

15- With relating to ureters

- a. They pass inferior to uterine artery in female.
- b. They pass above the ductus deferens in male

- c. All of the above
- d. None of the above

Rectum, anal canal and urinary bladder

16- Rectum begins anterior to:

- a. S1
- b. S2
- c. S3
- d. S4

17- With related to rectum:

- a. Two of Houston's folds are on the left and one on the right.
- b. Upper and lower parts of rectum are directed to right side.
- c. Ampulla is located above pelvic diaphragm and supported by ano-coccygeal ligament.
- d. All of the above

18- Regarding the anal canal:

- a. Anal columns are ended inferiorly forming the anal sinus.
- b. Anal valves lower limits form the Hilton's white line.
- c. Anal cushions are subepithelial tissue expansion at the prominent end of anal valves.
- d. None of the above.

19- External anal sphincter:

- a. It has an autonomic innervation.
- b. It is attached to both of perineal body and anococcygeal ligament.
- c. It surrounds the upper 2/3 of anal canal.
- d. All of the above.

20- Pubovesical ligament

- a. Forms the floor of prevesical space.
- b. It is a derivative from the parietal membranous pelvic fascia
- c. Help in making the base of bladder more stable.

d. All of the above.

21- With relating to rectum

- a. There is 2 transverse rectal folds on right and one on left.
- b. Upper and lower lateral flexions of rectum are directed to the right and middle one to the left.
- c. Houston's folds are result from thickening of the mucosa lining the rectum
- d. All of the above.

22- Which of the following is an intraperitoneal structure?

- a. Uterus
- b. Rectum
- c. Cecum
- d. Urinary Bladder

23- Regarding the peritoneum relation to rectum

- a. No peritoneum is found separating the seminal vesicles and prostate from rectum.
- b. Both posterior and anterior fornices of vagina are covered with peritoneum.
- c. Upper 2/3 of rectum are located inside the peritoneal cavity
- d. All of the above

24- Which of the following structures are associated with seminal vesicles and prostate?

- a. Rectovesical pouch
- b. Rectovesical septum
- c. Puboprostaticus ligament
- d. Sacro-prostaticus ligament

25- Anal columns

- a. Are muscular thickening in the walls of anal canal.
- b. Contains the terminal branches of inferior rectal vein.
- c. Their inferior ends are joined by anal valves.
- d. Their inferior ends forms the pectinate line.

26- Recum reviews blood supply from all of the following except:

- a. Inferior mesenteric artery
- b. Internal iliac artery
- c. External iliac artery
- d. Internal pudendal artery

27- An abscess in anal canal just below skin could be most likely to spread to :

- a. Superficial inguinal LNs
- b. Para-aortic LNs
- c. Internal iliac LNs
- d. Celiac LNs

28- Inferior hypogastric plexus

- a. Contains both sympathetic and parasympathetic nerve fibers.
- b. Parasympathetic nerve fibers are from pelvic splanchnic nerves (S2-S4)
- c. Sympathetic nerve fibers do not convey sensory modality.
- d. All of the above

29- The most fixed part of bladder is (when) :

- a. The ureters enter the bladder at the posteriolateral angles
- b. The two inferiolateral spaces meet at the apex behind the symphysis pubis
- c. The urethra exits the bladder through the neck
- d. the superior wall of an enlarged bladder

30- pubo-vesical or puboprostatic ligaments are derivative from:

- a. Parietal membranous pelvic fascia
- b. Visceral membranous pelvic fascia
- c. Loose endopelvic fascia
- d. Condensed endopelvic fascia

31- Inferior vesical artery

- a. Is a direct branch of posterior division of internal iliac artery.
- b. Is present only in males
- c. It arises from the vaginal artery, a branch of the uterine artery in females
- d. None of the above

- 32- In pelvis, ureters are accompanied by
- a. Vaginal artery
 - b. Inferior vesical artery
 - c. Obturator artery
 - d. Vaginal artery in female and IVA in male.

Female reproductive system

- 33- Ovaries
- a. Are intraperitoneal structures
 - b. Their lateral walls are in contact with parietal peritoneum
 - c. Have no relation to obturator vessels
 - d. Are suspended by part of the condensed endopelvic fascia
- 34- Ovarian cyst may compress all the following structures except:
- a. Ureter
 - b. Middle rectal artery
 - c. Internal iliac vessels
 - d. Obturator vessels
- 35- An ovary
- a. Its posterior border faces the anterior leaf of broad ligament
 - b. Is connected to uterus by mesovarium
 - c. Is connected to abdominal wall by peritoneal fold called suspensory ligament
 - d. All of the above
- 36- Visceral pain of uterus usually referred to:
- a. Para umbilicus region
 - b. Epigastric area
 - c. Right shoulder
 - d. Right iliac fossa
- 37- Uterine tube
- a. Are entirely intraperitoneal structures.
 - b. Are in contact with the superior pole and posterior free surface of ovary

- c. They do NOT open to peritoneal cavity
- d. All of the above

38- With regarding to uterine tubes

- a. NO fimbria is attached to ovary
- b. Its longest portion is the infundibulum
- c. Fertilization usually occurs at the ampulla
- d. Fimbria spread over the medial surface of ovary

39- With regarding to the cervix uteri

- a. Vagina meet it in oblique line circumferencing it
- b. Vaginal part is protruded toward the anterior vaginal wal
- c. Supravaginal part is when the uterine artery meet the uterus between the isthmus and the vagina
- d. All of the above

40- Isthmus of uterus

- a. Is between the internal and external os
- b. Is between the external os and vagina
- c. Is the lumen of the cervix
- d. Is the narrow area proximal to the internal os

41- With related to uterus

- a. Body of uterus is freely movable between the two layers of broad ligament.
- b. Isthmus representing the lumen of the cervix.
- c. Posterior wall of body of uterus face the bladder.
- d. None of the above.

42- All the following structures lies between the two lateres of broad ligament except:

- a. Ovaries
- b. Suspensory ligaments
- c. Round ligaments
- d. Uterine tubes

43- Ovarian vessels pass in through :

- a. The broad ligament
- b. The round ligament
- c. ovarian ligament
- d. The suspensory ligament

44- All of the following are peritoneal folds except:

- a. Suspensory ligament of ovary
- b. Broad ligament of uterus
- c. Ovarian ligament
- d. Mesovarium

45- All of the following structures are most likely to lie in between the two layers of broad ligament except:

- a. Ovarian vessels
- b. Uterine vessels
- c. Uterine tubes
- d. Round ligament

46- An ovarian cancer is most likely to spread to :

- a. Brain
- b. Lung
- c. Liver
- d. Stomach

47- Vagina receives blood supply from all the following except:

- a. Middle rectal artery
- b. Internal pudendal artery
- c. Superior rectal artery
- d. Uterine artery

48- Pain from vagina is lie on

- a. T11-L1
- b. T10-L1
- c. T12-L2
- d. S2-S4

49- Pain from female urethra is lie on

- a. S2-S4
- b. S1-S4
- c. T11-L1
- d. T12-L2

50- Visceral afferent pain fibers of urethra in female lies in:

- a. Parasympathetic nerve fibers of vagus n.
- b. Parasympathetic nerve fibers of splanchnic nerves
- c. Sympathetic nerve fibers of uterovaginal plexus
- d. Sympathetic nerve fibers of vesical plexus

51- Afferent somatic pain fibers from female urethra are lied on:

- a. Pudendal nerve.
- b. Sympathetic nerve fibers of vesical plexus.
- c. Parasympathetic nerve fibers of splanchnic nerves.
- d. No afferent somatic pain is found to be sense in female urethra.

Male reproductive system

52- Tunica albuginea surrounds all the following except:

- a. Spermatic cord
- b. Epididymis
- c. Proximal part of ductus deference
- d. Testis

53- Regarding the testis and its covering structures, all the following are true except:

- a. Tunica vaginalis is a closed peritoneal sac that completely surround each testis.
- b. Sinus of epididymis is formed between epididymis and the posterolateral surface of each testis.
- c. Cavity of tunica vaginalis separates the parietal and visceral layers of tunica vaginalis

- d. Tunica albuginea is a connective tissue that thickened in posterior surface of the testicle to form mediastinum testis, from where send septae to separate between seminiferous tubules.

54-Epididymis

- a. Is a single tubule structure of 20 feet.
- b. Is located inside the cavity of tunica vaginalis
- c. Is applied to the posteriomedial surface of each testis.
- d. None of the above

55- Varicose veins of testis are more in left testis than in the right because

- a. Left testis is bigger.
- b. Left testis has least veins branches than the right one.
- c. Left testicular vein joins the left renal vein.
- d. Left testicle lies more inferiorly than the right one.

56- Testicular plexus and nerve supply to testicles is mainly from:

- a. T10
- b. T11
- c. S3
- d. S4

57- Referred pain from the testicles usually reffered to:

- a. Umbilicus
- b. Left supraclavicular region
- c. Right shoulder
- d. Right iliac fossa

58- An abcess in the scrotum drain mainly to:

- a. Para-aortic lymph nodes
- b. Superficial inguinal LNs
- c. External iliac LNs
- d. Internal iliac LNs

- 59- Scrotum receives blood supply from all the following except:
- a. Internal pudendal artery
 - b. Superficial external pudendal artery
 - c. Deep external pudendal artery
 - d. Inferior epigastric artery
- 60- A tactile sensation on the posterior surface of scrotum will convey to:
- a. L1
 - b. L1-L2
 - c. S2-S3
 - d. S2-S4
- 61- Fascia covering the spermatic cord are derived from all the following except:
- a. External oblique muscle
 - b. Internal oblique muscle
 - c. Transversus abdominus muscle
 - d. Transversalis fascia
- 62- Seminal vesicles
- a. Are 4 in number.
 - b. Each is 45 cm long.
 - c. are not covered with peritoneum.
 - d. Separated from rectum by rectovesical septum
- 63- Ejaculatory ducts open in:
- a. In sides of urethral crest
 - b. Between both sides of prostatic utricle
 - c. Prostatic sinus
 - d. Both sides of seminal colliculus
- 64- Prostatic ducts open in:
- a. Prostatic sinus
 - b. In sides of urethral crest
 - c. Between both sides of prostatic utricle
 - d. Both sides of seminal colliculus

65- Fibrous prostatic sheath

- a. Is the same as the fibrous capsule of the prostate.
- b. No pain sensation could be felt when it stretched.
- c. Is thin anteriorly and continuous with the puboprostatic ligament.
- d. Is thin posteriorly and continuous with rectovesical septum.

66- The most common site of benign prostatic hypertrophy BPH is:

- a. Central zone
- b. Peripheral zone
- c. Isthmus
- d. Transitional zone

67- The most common site for prostate carcinoma is:

- a. Transitional zone
- b. Peripheral zone
- c. Central zone
- d. Isthmus

68- IVC is formed at :

- a. L4 level
- b. L5 level
- c. S1 level
- d. S2 level

Perineum

69- Regarding to perineum topography

- a. Medial surface or lower border has no relation to the lateral border of perineum.
- b. An imaginary line pass through the ischial spines divides perineum into urogenital and anal triangles.
- c. Pubic symphysis forms part of both pelvic inlet & outlet.
- d. Perineal membrane span through both the urogenital and anal triangles.

70- Superficial perineal fascia:

- a. Are in continuous with fascia lata (deep fascia of the thigh) at the inguinal ligament.
- b. Do not extend over the anal triangle.
- c. Are in continuous with scrotum and anterior abdominal wall membranous fascia.
- d. All of the above

71- Urethra

- a. Pierce corpus spongiosum only
- b. Pierce both corpus spongiosum and corpora cavernosum
- c. Do not pierce any of them, it just pass between them.
- d. None of the above

72- All of the following structure are attached to perineal body except:

- a. External anal sphincter
- b. Internal anal sphincter
- c. Superficial and deep transverse perineal muscles
- d. Ischiocavernosus muscle

73- All of the following structures are found in both male and females except

- a. Deep transversus perineal muscle.
- b. Dorsal neurovascular structure of deep perineal pouch.
- c. External urethral sphincter muscles.
- d. Superficial perineal fascia (of Colle's)

74- All of the following structures are derivatives of parietal pelvic fascia except:

- a. Pudendal canal
- b. Tendinous arch
- c. Sacrovaginal ligament
- d. Rectouterine septum

75- All veins of the perineum accompanies arteries except:

- a. Dorsal vein of the penis
- b. Perineal veins

- c. Inferior rectal vein
- d. Pudendal vein

76- Pudendal nerve conveys all of the following modalities except:

- a. Sympathetic fibers
- b. General sensory afferents
- c. Parasympathetic fibers
- d. Somatic motor fibers

77- Glands of the penis lymph drain to:

- a. Internal iliac LNs
- b. Superficial inguinal LNs
- c. Deep inguinal LNs
- d. External iliac LNs

78- If we need to operate on the scrotum we should block which nerve(s)?

- a. Ilio-inguinal, iliohypogastric, pudendal nerve
- b. Pudendal nerve
- c. Ilio-inguinal & iliohypogastric
- d. Inferior hypogastric plexus

79- An infection in the ischioanal fossa is more likely to spread to:

- a. Internal iliac LNs
- b. External iliac LNs
- c. Superficial inguinal LNs
- d. Inferior mesenteric LNs

80- Perineal body

- a. Is a derivative from the perineal membrane.
- b. External anal sphincter is attached to it.
- c. All the above
- d. None of the above

Answers

1	a	9	b	17	d	25	c	33	b
2	a	10	d	18	d	26	c	34	b
3	b	11	b	19	b	27	a	35	c
4	b	12	a	20	d	28	d	36	a
5	c	13	c	21	b	29	c	37	b
6	c	14	d	22	c	30	a	38	C
7	a	15	a	23	a	31	c	39	D
8	d	16	c	24	b	32	d	40	D

41	d	49	a	57	a	65	c	73	C
42	a	50	b	58	b	66	b	74	A
43	c	51	a	59	b	67	a	75	A
44	c	52	a	60	c	68	b	76	C
45	b	53	a	61	c	69	c	77	C
46	a	54	d	62	d	70	d	78	A
47	c	55	c	63	b	71	a	79	A
48	a	56	a	64	a	72	d	80	B