

THORAX

The second costal cartilage can be located by palpating the:

costal margin

sternal angle

sternal notch

sternoclavicular

xiphoid process

Superior epigastric artery is a branch from:

Internal thoracic artery

Abdominal aorta

Femoral artery

External iliac artery

Internal iliac artery

The thoracic wall is innervated by:

Dorsal primary rami

Intercostal nerves

Lateral pectoral nerves

Medial pectoral nerves

Thoracodorsal nerves

Which of the following layers provides a natural cleavage plane for surgical separation of the costal pleura from the thoracic wall?

Deep fascia

Endothoracic fascia

Parietal pleura

Visceral pleura

The dermatome presents over the nipple is:

T2

T4

T6

T8

Regarding intercostal nerves EXCEPT:

are the ventral rami of thoracic spinal nerves

lie deep to the internal intercostal muscles

supply the parietal pleura

lie above the intercostal vessels in the costal groove

cross in front of the internal thoracic artery near the sternum

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

Costocervical trunk

Internal thoracic artery

Musculophrenic artery

Subclavian artery

Thoracic aorta

The sternal angle is a landmark for locating the level of the:

Costal margin

Jugular notch

Second costal cartilage

Sternoclavicular joint

Sternoclavicular joint

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

2nd.

3rd.

4th.

5th.

6th.

ABDOMINAL WALL

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

External abdominal oblique

External abdominal oblique, internal abdominal oblique

External abdominal oblique, internal abdominal oblique, transverses abdominis

internal abdominal oblique, transverses abdominis

External abdominal oblique, internal abdominal oblique, rectus abdominis

The superior and inferior epigastric arteries lie directly beneath which structure?

External oblique

Transversus Abdominis

Rectus Abdominis

Internal oblique

Which of the following is a true statement about the Scarpa's fascia?

It is discontinuous with the Dartos fascia

It is continuous with the Colles fascia

It is continuous with a deep penile fascia

It is the most superficial layer of the abdominal wall

It is the thickest layer of the abdominal wall

Anterior abdominal wall contains all of the following EXCEPT:

Skin

Superficial fascia

Deep fascia

Muscles

Parietal peritoneum

You are attempting to check for radio - femoral delay in your patient find the femoral artery you visualize a line from the ASIS to the pubic tubercle. You palpate for the femoral artery about a centimeter below the midpoint of this line. Which ligament are you trying to approximate by visualizing this line? And from what structure is it formed?

Median umbilical ligament; urachus

Medial umbilical ligament; umbilical arteries

Inguinal ligament; external oblique muscle aponeuroses

Inguinal ligament; internal oblique muscle aponeuroses

Round ligament of the uterus; gubernaculum

The internal spermatic fascia is derived from the:

External abdominal oblique aponeurosis

Internal oblique abdominal aponeurosis

Transversus abdominis aponeurosis

Transversalis fascia

Peritoneum

The external oblique aponeurosis:

Is attached posteriorly to the lumbar fascia.

Forms the conjoint tendon

The aponeurosis splits to enclose the rectus abdominis muscle.

Forms inguinal ligament

Has fibers that are directed upward and medially.

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

cartilages of the 7th through 10th ribs

linea alba

xiphoid process

inguinal ligament

pelvic bone

What structures make up the conjoint tendon?

Rectus abdominis and transversus abdominis

External oblique and internal oblique

Internal oblique and transversus abdominis

Rectus abdominis and internal oblique

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?

Fascia transversalis

Inguinal ligament

Aponeurosis of the transversus abdominis muscle

Fibers of the internal oblique muscle

External oblique aponeurosis

PELVIS AND ABDOMINAL CAVITY

Which of the following statements best describes the bony pelvis?

The true pelvis lies between the iliac crests

The acetabulum is formed by contributions from all parts of the hip bone

The male pelvic inlet has a more oval shape than in the female

The angle between the inferior pubic rami is wider in the male

The pelvic outlet is between the symphysis pubis and the sacral tuberosity.

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

coccygeus

obturator internus.

piriformis.

deep transverse perineal muscle.

levator ani.

The diaphragm:

Is made of smooth muscle.

Is the chief muscle for expiration.

Raises the intra-thoracic pressure when it is relaxed.

Is innervated by T3, 4 and 5 segments of the spinal cord.

Expands the intra-abdominal cavity when it is contracted.

At which level does the aorta perforate the diaphragm?

T10

T9

T8

T11

T12

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

obturator internus

piriformis

pubococcygeus

iliococcygeus

ischiococcygeus

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

inferior gluteal

Obturator

Umbilical

Iliolumbar

Middle rectal

Regarding of Morrison pouch, which is TRUE?

lies between the diaphragm and the liver

lies between the layers of the coronary ligament

lies between left liver lobe and spleen

is a right posterior subphrenic space

is a right extraperitoneal space

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

The obturator internus muscle leaves the pelvis through the greater sciatic foramen

The levator ani muscle is composed of the pubococcygeus, puborectalis and iliococcygeus

The pelvic diaphragm is a sling of muscle that separates the true pelvis from the false pelvis

The piriformis is one of the components forming the lateral pelvic walls

None of the above

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

hepatoduodenal ligament

gastrohepatic ligament

greater omentum

gastrocolic ligament

falciform ligament

Which of the following structures contribute to both of the pelvic inlet and outlet?

Pubic symphysis

Iliopectineal line

Ischiopubic ramus

Sacral Promontory

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

Lateral upper part of rectum

Posterior surface of bladder

Superior surface of bladder

All of the above

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

caudate lobe of the liver

first part of the duodenum

portal vein

common bile duct

inferior vena cava

While operating for Indirect Inguinal Hernia there started an unusual rapid oozing of blood, which filled the site with blood. The Surgeon had to stop to control the bleed. Which artery is most likely injured?

Inferior Epigastric

Cremasteric Testicular

Testicular External Iliac

Internal iliac