

ANATOMY - TRIAL EXAM

Time allowed : 90 minutes
There are sixty questions

Each question is Type A i.e. there is one MOST CORRECT answer

- Please record your answers on the accompanying answer sheet
- If you wish to change an answer, clearly cross out the one you wish to change and place your preferred answer to its right

e.g. A B.

Anatomy - Trial Exam: Multiple Choice Questions

1. **The lunate articulates with all of the following EXCEPT:**
 - A. scaphoid
 - B. triquetral
 - C. capitate
 - D. radius
 - E. hamate

2. **The skin of the tip of the index finger is supplied by:**
 - A. the radial nerve only
 - B. the median nerve only
 - C. the ulnar nerve only
 - D. the radial and median nerves
 - E. the radial and ulnar nerves

3. **Following a laceration to the anterior surface of the wrist, a patient is unable to flex the proximal interphalangeal joint of his middle finger when his other fingers are held in extension. The tendon of which muscle has been divided?**
 - A. palmaris longus
 - B. flexor indicis
 - C. flexor digitorum profundus
 - D. flexor digitorum superficialis
 - E. none of the above

4. **Paralysis of which nerve results in inability to initiate abduction of the arm?**
 - A. the axillary nerve
 - B. the suprascapular nerve
 - C. the subscapular nerve
 - D. the dorsal scapular nerve
 - E. the thoraco-dorsal nerve

5. **The axilla:**
 - A. communicates with the anterior triangle of the neck
 - B. contains lymph nodes draining the upper limb and lateral chest wall
 - C. has an anterior wall made up by the serratus anterior muscle
 - D. has an apex bounded by the humerus, clavicle and scapula
 - E. has no medial wall

Anatomy - Trial Exam: Multiple Choice Questions

6. **The brachial artery:**
- A. crosses anterior to the median nerve in the arm
 - B. gives off the nutrient artery to the humerus
 - C. lies deep to biceps
 - D. has the ulnar nerve on its medial side
 - E. gives muscular branches to triceps
7. **The elbow joint:**
- A. is supplied exclusively by the radial nerve
 - B. permits flexion-extension and pronation-supination
 - C. has a capsule which attaches in part to the radius
 - D. communicates with the superior radio-ulnar joint
 - E. none of the above
8. **The cephalic vein:**
- A. arises in the region of the anatomical snuffbox
 - B. at the elbow is deep to the lateral cutaneous nerve of the forearm
 - C. terminates by joining the brachial vein
 - D. is medial to biceps in the arm
 - E. has no valves
9. **The major stabilising factor of the sternoclavicular joint is:**
- A. the acromioclavicular ligament
 - B. the costoclavicular ligament
 - C. the interclavicular ligament
 - D. the sternoclavicular ligament
 - E. the coracoclavicular ligament
10. **With respect to the carpus:**
- A. the intercarpal joints share one continuous synovial space
 - B. the intercarpal synovial space is usually continuous with the wrist joint
 - C. the proximal row consists of scaphoid, lunate and trapezium
 - D. the scaphoid is the only carpal bone which articulates with the radius
 - E. in pronation-supination the carpus moves with the ulna

Anatomy - Trial Exam: Multiple Choice Questions

11. **With respect to the thenar muscles:**
- A. abductor pollicis brevis inserts into the base of the distal phalanx of the thumb
 - B. all arise from the flexor retinaculum
 - C. flexor pollicis brevis is usually supplied by a branch from the ulnar nerve
 - D. abductor pollicis brevis has no role in opposition of the thumb
 - E. opponens pollicis is the most superficial muscle of the group
12. **The musculo-cutaneous nerve:**
- A. supplies brachioradialis
 - B. terminates as the posterior interosseus nerve
 - C. supplies all of the brachialis muscle
 - D. contains fibres from C5, C6, C7 and C8
 - E. arises from the lateral cord of the brachial plexus
13. **In the antecubital fossa:**
- A. the ulnar nerve is on the medial side
 - B. the median nerve is lateral to the brachial artery
 - C. the radial nerve is on the lateral side
 - D. all the superficial veins are deep to the cutaneous nerves
 - E. the brachial artery is lateral to the tendon of biceps
14. **With respect to the flexor retinaculum:**
- A. it attaches to the scaphoid, hamate, pisiform and trapezium
 - B. the tendon of palmaris longus passes deep to it
 - C. the median nerve passes superficial to it
 - D. the ulnar artery passes deep to it
 - E. it is pierced by the tendon of flexor carpi ulnaris
15. **The stability of the weight bearing flexed knee is maintained by:**
- A. anterior cruciate ligament
 - B. ilio-tibial tract
 - C. posterior cruciate ligament
 - D. popliteus and posterior cruciate ligament
 - E. arcuate popliteal ligament and anterior cruciate ligament

Anatomy - Trial Exam: Multiple Choice Questions

16. **The femoral nerve:**
- A. is formed from the anterior divisions of the anterior primary rami of L2-4.
 - B. is formed from the same spinal segments as the obturator nerve
 - C. divides after passing through the femoral triangle
 - D. has no cutaneous branches other than the saphenous nerve
 - E. enters the thigh in the femoral sheath
17. **The short saphenous vein:**
- A. lies anterior to the lateral malleolus
 - B. is accompanied by the saphenous nerve
 - C. drains into the great saphenous vein
 - D. drains the lateral margin of the foot
 - E. lies deep to the deep fascia of the calf
18. **Which of the following structures does NOT pass through the greater sciatic foramen?**
- A. the sciatic nerve
 - B. the pudendal nerve and vessels
 - C. the posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh
 - D. the inferior gluteal nerve and vessels
 - E. the nerve to obturator externus
19. **A 25-year old man is unable to plantar flex his foot. The MOST likely cause is damage to :**
- A. the superficial peroneal nerve
 - B. the L5 nerve root
 - C. the tibial nerve
 - D. soleus
 - E. gastrocnemius
20. **Which structure is NOT an inferior relation of the gleno-humeral (shoulder) joint?**
- A. the long head of triceps
 - B. infraspinatus
 - C. the axillary nerve
 - D. the anterior circumflex humeral artery
 - E. teres major

Anatomy - Trial Exam: Multiple Choice Questions

21. **The dorsalis pedis artery:**
- A. lies medial to the tendon of extensor hallucis longus
 - B. lies lateral to the digital branch of the deep peroneal nerve
 - C. crosses superficial to the tendon of extensor hallucis brevis
 - D. terminates as the arcuate artery
 - E. joins the lateral plantar artery to form the plantar arch
22. **Which of the following structures are NOT found in the adductor (subsartorial) canal?**
- A. femoral artery
 - B. femoral vein
 - C. femoral nerve
 - D. saphenous nerve
 - E. nerve to vastus medialis
23. **Which is NOT true of the tendo-achilles?**
- A. it inserts into the medial third of the posterior surface of the calcaneus
 - B. it is invested in a synovial sheath
 - C. it is formed from the soleus and gastrocnemius muscles
 - D. a bursa lies between the tendon and the upper third of the calcaneus
 - E. a bursa lies between it and the deep fascia near its insertion
24. **Following an injury to the leg, a patient is unable to dorsiflex their foot. Which nerve is MOST likely to be damaged?**
- A. the deep branch of the common peroneal nerve
 - B. the sural nerve
 - C. the superficial branch of the common peroneal nerve
 - D. the saphenous nerve
 - E. none of the above
25. **The anterior tibial artery:**
- A. pierces the interosseous membrane
 - B. supplies the lateral compartment of the leg
 - C. lies lateral to the deep peroneal nerve
 - D. lies lateral to tibialis anterior
 - E. gives the nutrient artery to the tibia

Anatomy - Trial Exam: Multiple Choice Questions

26. A 30-year old man presents with adenopathy of the medial group of superficial inguinal lymph nodes on the right side. Which of the following is the primary site resulting in this finding?
- A. right testis
 - B. right buttock
 - C. the skin of the right lower limb
 - D. the anal canal
 - E. none of the above
27. The suprapatellar bursa:
- A. does not communicate with the knee joint
 - B. lies in front of the vastus intermedius muscle
 - C. extends 5 centimetres or more above the patella
 - D. lies deep to the patellar retinacula
 - E. none of the above
28. Following a subcapital fracture of the neck of the femur, an 80-year old man sustains avascular necrosis of the femoral head. This is most likely to be the consequence of interruption to the blood supply to the head from which of the following sources?
- A. arteries from the trochanteric anastomosis in the retinacula
 - B. artery of the ligament of the head from the obturator artery
 - C. branches from the profunda femoris artery
 - D. branches from the pudendal artery
 - E. branches from the inferior gluteal artery
29. Which of the following is NOT a component of the second layer of the sole of the foot?
- A. tendon of flexor hallucis longus
 - B. abductor hallucis
 - C. flexor accessorius
 - D. the lumbrical muscles
 - E. tendon of flexor digitorum longus
30. The blood supply of the spinal cord:
- A. is from a single anterior and posterior artery
 - B. anteriorly is from the anterior spinal artery derived from the right brachiocephalic trunk
 - C. lies in the subdural space
 - D. receives important contributions from radicular arteries
 - E. none of the above is true

Anatomy - Trial Exam: Multiple Choice Questions

31. **The spleen:**
- A. **has** a lower pole which normally projects forward to the anterior axillary **line**
 - B. **lies** between the eighth and tenth ribs
 - C. **has** a long axis lying in the line of the ninth rib
 - D. **as** it enlarges, glides in contact with the anterior abdominal wall in front of the splenic flexure
 - E. **when** palpable on abdominal examination is identified by being resonant to percussion
32. **With regard to the duodenum, which is NOT true :**
- A. the duodenal cap has plicae circulares which are often evident on xray
 - B. the 3rd part may be compressed by the superior mesenteric artery
 - C. the 2nd part lies at level of L2 vertebra in cadavers
 - D. the duodenal cap lies upon bile duct, hepatic artery and portal vein
 - E. the accessory pancreatic duct opens into it proximal to the ampulla of Vater
33. **Landmarks of the trachea are:**
- A. thyroid cartilage to sternal notch
 - B. hyoid bone to sternal angle
 - C. cricoid cartilage to sternal angle
 - D. thyroid cartilage to sternal angle
 - E. cricoid cartilage to sternal notch
34. **With regard to the cutaneous innervation of the thorax and abdomen:**
- A. above the 2nd rib the skin is supplied by the cervical plexus (C4)
 - B. loss of a single spinal segment will produce a sensory deficit
 - C. it is supplied segmentally by the anterior primary rami of T1 to L1
 - D. T8 supplies skin at the level of the umbilicus
 - E. the lower 8 thoracic nerves pass beyond the costal margin to supply the skin of the abdominal wall
35. **In the anatomical position, the heart:**
- A. has a right border comprised of right atrium and right ventricle
 - B. has an anterior (sternocostal) surface comprised of right atrium, right ventricle and a strip of left ventricle
 - C. has a posterior surface comprised of left atrium, 4 pulmonary veins and left ventricle
 - D. has an inferior (diaphragmatic) surface comprised of left atrium, inferior vena cava and right ventricle
 - E. all of the above are true

Anatomy - Trial Exam: Multiple Choice Questions

36. **Venous drainage** of the face:
- A. is both deep and superficial
 - B. empties ultimately into the internal jugular vein alone
 - C. communicates indirectly with the cavernous sinus via the deep facial vein
 - D. communicates directly with the cavernous sinus via the supraorbital veins
 - E. all of the above
37. The larynx:
- A. is a respiratory organ whose essential function is phonation
 - B. extends from the anterior upper border of the epiglottis to the level of C6
 - C. consists of two single cartilages, the thyroid and cricoid
 - D. is hauled up beneath the tongue with the epiglottis tilted anterior and upwards during swallowing
 - E. is supplied by the external laryngeal nerve except for the cricothyroid muscle which is supplied by the recurrent laryngeal nerve
38. Contents of the posterior triangle of the neck include all the following EXCEPT:
- A. occipital lymph nodes
 - B. accessory nerve
 - C. cervical plexus
 - D. inferior belly of omohyoid
 - E. transverse cervical vessels.
30. A 40-year old man suffered a whiplash injury to his neck and now complains of pain along the lateral aspect of his left forearm, and there is weakness of his left biceps. What is the MOST likely cause of his symptoms?
- A. prolapsed 4th cervical disc impinging on C4 root
 - B. prolapsed 4th cervical disc impinging on C5 root
 - C. prolapsed 5th cervical disc impinging on C6 root
 - D. prolapsed 6th cervical disc impinging on C6 root
 - E. prolapsed 6th cervical disc impinging on C7 root
40. Which of the following is NOT a supraclavicular branch of the brachial plexus?
- A. the upper subscapular nerve
 - B. the nerve to subclavius
 - C. the long thoracic
 - D. the dorsal scapular nerve
 - E. the suprascapular nerve

Anatomy - Trial Exam: Multiple Choice Questions

- 41 **Which** of the following muscles does NOT arise from the common extensor origin?
- A. extensor carpi radialis brevis
 - B. extensor digitorum communis
 - C. extensor carpi radialis longus
 - D. extensor digiti minimi
 - E. extensor carpi ulnaris
- 42 **The muscle** which provides the most control of hip joint movement during the act of sitting is:
- A. iliacus
 - B. semitendinosus
 - C. semimembranosus
 - D. gluteus maximus
 - E. gluteus medius
- 43 Regarding the extensor compartment of the lower leg, all of the following statements are true EXCEPT:
- A. the tibialis anterior muscle is supplied by the deep peroneal and recurrent genicular nerves (L4)
 - B. extensor digitorum longus and peroneus tertius muscle lie lateral to the tibialis anterior artery throughout
 - C. the deep peroneal nerve arises within the peroneus longus muscle
 - D. the extensor digitorum longus dorsiflex the lateral toes
 - E. the extensor hallucis longus arises from the middle two-fourths of the tibia and the adjacent interosseous membrane
- 44 Which of the following is CORRECTLY paired?
- A. adductor brevis - femoral nerve
 - B. adductor longus - sciatic nerve
 - C. adductor magnus - saphenous nerve
 - D. adductor longus - obturator nerve
 - E. adductor magnus - femoral nerve
- 45 **The ophthalmic division** of the trigeminal nerve :
- A. enters the face via the interior orbital fissure
 - B. supplies sympathetic fibres to constrictor papillae muscles
 - C. supplies sensation to the forehead and upper eyelid, excluding the orbit
 - D. gives five branches, two of which contain sympathetic as well as sensory fibres
 - E. controls abduction of the eye

Anatomy - Trial Exam: Multiple Choice Questions

- 46 **Which is NOT** true regarding the cricopharyngeus muscle :
- A. it is continuous with the circular muscle coat of the oesophagus
 - B. it has a potentially weak area above its junction with thyropharyngeus
 - C. it may receive its nerve supply from the recurrent laryngeal nerve
 - D. it attaches posteriorly to the median raphe
 - E. it is always closed except when swallowing
- 47 **The vertebral artery gives off the posterior inferior cerebellar artery (PICA):**
- A. in the foramen magnum
 - B. before joining to form the basilar artery
 - C. at the vertebrobasilar junction
 - D. after forming the basilar artery
 - E. never gives off the PICA
- 48 **Which of the following does NOT occur at the level of C6 vertebra :**
- A. beginning of trachea and oesophagus
 - B. recurrent laryngeal nerves enter larynx
 - C. vertebral artery enters foramen transversarium
 - D. lower cervical ganglion
 - E. superior parathyroid gland
- 49 **With pinal nerves, which is NOT true :**
- A. the 4th cervical spinal nerve emerges from intervertebral foramina above C4 body
 - B. the 8th thoracic spinal nerve emerges from intervertebral foramina above T8 body
 - C. the cervical plexus is formed from the ventral rami of upper 4 cervical spinal nerves
 - D. the cervical spinal nerves give a recurrent meningeal branch before division into rami
 - E. the upper 3 cervical recurrent meningeal branches supply dura lining the posterior cranial fossa
- 50 **The surface markings of the oblique fissure of the lung:**
- A. follows the 6th rib
 - B. lies between the body of T4 and the 4th costal cartilage on the left and the 5th costal cartilage on the right
 - C. follows the 5th rib on the left and the 6th rib on the right
 - D. follows a line between the spine of T3 and the 6th rib in the mid clavicular line
 - E. none of the above

Anatomy - Trial Exam: Multiple Choice Questions

51. **Regarding** branches of the thoracic aorta, which statement is INCORRECT?
- A. brachiocephalic trunk may give rise to the thyroidea ima artery
 - B. ligamentum arteriosum arises from aortic arch between left common carotid and left subclavian arteries
 - C. left common carotid artery gives no branches in the mediastinum
 - D. superior (highest) intercostal artery is not a branch of the thoracic aorta
 - E. left subclavian artery deeply grooves the apex of the left lung
52. Which of the following is located in the anterior mediastinum?
- A. pericardial sac
 - B. trachea
 - C. heart
 - D. thymus
 - E. oesophagus
53. The left cardiovascular silhouette is formed by all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. aortic arch (aortic knob)
 - B. the left auricle
 - C. left atrium
 - D. left ventricle
 - E. pulmonary trunk
54. Inhaled foreign body is most likely to be located in :
- A. left lower lobar bronchus
 - B. left main bronchus
 - C. left superior segmental bronchus
 - D. right lower lobe bronchus
 - E. right superior segmental bronchus
55. A midline abdominal incision below the umbilicus passes through all the following EXCEPT :
- A. pyramidalis
 - B. linea alba
 - C. extra peritoneal fat
 - D. transversalis fascia
 - E. Scarpa's fascia.

Anatomy - Trial Exam: Multiple Choice Questions

56. **The abdominal aorta :**
- A. passes into the abdomen behind the diaphragm at the level of the tenth thoracic vertebra
 - B. bifurcates at the level of the body of the second lumbar vertebra
 - C. has a surface marking for its bifurcation as 2cm below and to the right of the umbilicus
 - D. gives rise to the coeliac artery at the level of the body of the twelfth thoracic vertebra
 - E. has the renal arteries arising at the level of the body of first lumbar vertebra
57. The ureter passes deep to the :
- A. femoral nerve
 - B. gonadal artery
 - C. psoas muscle
 - D. genitofemoral nerve
 - E. common iliac artery
58. With regard to the female pelvis, which is NOT true :
- A. the cervix is separated from the rectum by the Pouch of Douglas
 - B. the cervix is separated from the bladder by the vesicouterine pouch
 - C. the ureter passes 1-2cm lateral to the cervix
 - D. the ureter passes under both the broad ligament and the uterine artery
 - E. lymph drainage from the body of the uterus includes the inguinal nodes
59. All of the following are true regarding the pancreas EXCEPT:
- A. the neck and body of the pancreas lie anterior to the first lumbar vertebrae
 - B. the neck of the pancreas lies over the right and left renal veins at the level of L2 vertebra
 - C. the splenic artery supplies all of the pancreas
 - D. parasympathetic vagal fibres stimulate the exocrine secretion from the gland
 - E. the uncinate process drains via an accessory pancreatic duct into the duodenum
60. ????????

PART 1 FACEM

Anatomy MCQ Exam

45 questions, allow 60 minutes