

## ABDOMEN

1. Regarding divisions of anterior abdominal wall:
  - A. Midclavicular line joins the midpoint of clavicle to the midpoint of inguinal ligament.
  - B. Intertubercular plane joins the ischial tuberosities.
  - C. Transpyloric plane lies at the lowest costal margin.
  - D. All of the above is false.
  - E. All of the above is true.
  
2. Regarding inguinal ligament:
  - A. It attaches to anterior superior iliac spine & pubic tubercle.
  - B. It is the lower rolled in aponeurotic edge of internal oblique.
  - C. It attaches to fascia lata.
  - D. Inguinal canal occupies the whole length inguinal ligament.
  - E. All of the above.
  
3. Regarding the rectus sheath:
  - A. It lies wholly anterior to rectus abdominis between the costal margin & the arcuate line.
  - B. It encloses the rectus abdominis between the costal margin & the arcuate line.
  - C. The arcuate (semicircular) line is the lower free margin of internal oblique
  - D. Semilunar line is the blood less groove which internal oblique aponeurosis splits to enclose rectus abdominis
  - E. All of the above
  
4. Which of the following is FALSE regarding anterior abdominal wall?
  - A. Neurovascular plane lies between the internal oblique & transversus abdominis layers
  - B. Anterior cutaneous nerve is the branch of posterior intercostal nerve (T7-11).
  - C. External oblique is supplied by the lateral cutaneous branch of posterior intercostal nerve (T7-11).
  - D. Anastomosis of superior & inferior epigastric artery represents the communication between the internal thoracic & external iliac arteries
  - E. Lymph nodes lie within the neurovascular plane.
  
5. Melanoma on the left iliac fossa may spread to:
  - A. pectoral lymph nodes
  - B. medial group of inguinal lymph nodes
  - C. lateral group of inguinal lymph nodes
  - D. external iliac lymph nodes
  - E. mediastinal lymph nodes

6. Regarding inguinal canal, which of the following is INCORRECT?
- Internal oblique & transversus abdominis form its anterior wall, roof & posterior wall.
  - The floor is made up of lacunar & pectineal ligaments.
  - The conjoint tendon lies laterally within the posterior wall.
  - Deep inguinal ring lies at midpoint of inguinal ligament.
  - Inferior epigastric artery lies medial to deep inguinal ring.
7. Which of the following is NOT a content of the spermatic cord?
- Ilioinguinal nerve
  - Pampiniform plexus
  - Genital branch of genito-femoral nerve
  - Vas deferens
  - Cremasteric artery
8. The triangle of Hesselbach is NOT bounded by”
- Inferior epigastric artery
  - Rectus abdominis
  - Inguinal ligament
  - Semicircular line
  - All of the above
9. Lymphatics of the testis drains to:
- medial group of inguinal lymph nodes
  - lateral group of inguinal lymph nodes
  - para-aortic lymph nodes
  - external iliac lymph nodes
  - internal iliac lymph nodes
10. Regarding epididymis, the following is FALSE?
- It lies on the postero-lateral surface of testis
  - It is enclosed within the tunica albuginea
  - Vas deferens lies medial to it
  - It is surrounded by tunica vaginalis
  - It is supplied by the testicular artery
11. The following does NOT supply the testis:
- T10 segment of spinal cord
  - Sympathetic nerves along the testicular artery
  - Efferent fibers synapsing at the coeliac ganglion
  - Parasympathetic supply from the sacral plexus
  - All of the above

12. Regarding the transpyloric plane:

- A. It is at the level of 9<sup>th</sup> costal cartilage.
- B. The fundus of the gall bladder lies beneath the transection point between the right semilunar line & the transpyloric plane.
- C. The body of stomach lies beneath the transection point between the left semilunar line & transpyloric plane
- D. It is at the level where the spinal cord ends at the conus medullaris
- E. All of the above

13. At the transpyloric plane:

- A. Inferior mesenteric artery is given off at the aorta
- B. The supracolic compartment is divided from the infracolic compartment
- C. It is the level of the hila of kidney
- D. The splenic vein travels behind the pancreas
- E. All of the above

14. Regarding the peritoneal folds of the anterior abdominal wall, the following is INCORRECT:

- A. Falciform ligament contains the obliterated left umbilical vein
- B. Median umbilical fold contains the obliterated right umbilical vein
- C. Medial umbilical ligament contain the obliterated umbilical artery
- D. Lateral umbilical fold contains the inferior epigastric vessels
- E. All of the above

15. The lesser sac does NOT have:

- A. stomach & lesser omentum as its anterior wall
- B. caudate lobe of liver as its roof
- C. pancreas as its inferior boundary
- D. inferior vena cava & aorta as its posterior wall
- E. all of the above

16. Epiploic foramen is NOT bounded by:

- A. 2<sup>nd</sup> part of duodenum
- B. caudate process of liver
- C. inferior vena cava
- D. portal vein
- E. none of the above

17. Hepatorenal pouch:

- A. is the lowest part of the abdominal cavity in supine position
- B. its anterior relation includes the liver
- C. its inferior relation includes the right kidney
- D. all of the above
- E. none of the above

18. The root of the mesentery does NOT:
- A. Begins at the duodeno-jejunal junction at the L2 level
  - B. cross the 2<sup>nd</sup> part of duodenum
  - C. is about 15cm long.
  - D. Crosses the aorta, inferior vena cava & the right ureter
  - E. Is supplied by the coeliac axis.
19. The apex of sigmoid mesocolon is the landmark for:
- A. Bifurcation of the left common iliac artery
  - B. Left sacroiliac joint
  - C. Left ureter crosses the pelvic brim
  - D. Inferior mesenteric artery crosses the pelvic brim
  - E. All of the above
20. Which of the following are NOT considered part of the foregut?
- A. Liver
  - B. Pancreas
  - C. Kidneys
  - D. Spleen
  - E. 1<sup>st</sup> part of duodenum
21. Branches of coeliac axis does NOT include
- A. splenic artery
  - B. common hepatic artery
  - C. left gastric artery
  - D. right gastric artery
  - E. all of the above
22. In the free edge of lesser omentum:
- A. common hepatic artery lies to the right of the bile duct
  - B. portal vein lies posteriorly
  - C. it forms the posterior border of epiploic foramen
  - D. all of the above
  - E. none of the above
23. Splenic vein does NOT drain:
- A. inferior mesenteric vein in front of the left crus of diaphragm
  - B. short gastric vein at the hilum of spleen.
  - C. Left gastroepiploic vein at the hilum of spleen.
  - D. Superior mesenteric vein
  - E. Tributaries from tail, body & neck of pancreas

24. Superior mesenteric artery:
- A. arise from L3 level
  - B. terminates at the splenic flexure
  - C. is clasped between left renal vein & portal vein at its origin
  - D. lies superior to 2<sup>nd</sup> part of duodenum
  - E. gives off the superior pancreatico-duodenal artery.
25. Oesophagus projects through the diaphragm at the level of:
- A. T8
  - B. 6<sup>th</sup> costal cartilage
  - C. T10
  - D. 8<sup>th</sup> costal cartilage
  - E. T12
26. Which of the following is FALSE regarding the stomach?
- A. Pylorus lies to the right of midline at L1 level
  - B. Fundus is part of the stomach below the level of cardia
  - C. Angular notch (incisura angularis) is the part of stomach between the body & the pylorus
  - D. Prepyloric vein do not have an accompanying artery
  - E. Nerve supply is from anterior & posterior vagal trunks
27. Which of the following is FALSE regarding the duodenum?
- A. it is not wholly retroperitoneal
  - B. the 2<sup>nd</sup> part is 2 inches long
  - C. it is wholly supplied by the coeliac axis
  - D. gall bladder touches the upper convexity of the duodenal cap
  - E. 3<sup>rd</sup> part of duodenum is clasped between the superior & inferior mesenteric artery at their origins
28. Duodenal cap receives blood supply from :
- A. common hepatic artery
  - B. right gastric artery
  - C. gastroduodenal artery
  - D. superior pancreatico-duodenal artery
  - E. all of the above
29. Sympathetic supply to small intestine is from the spinal cord segments:
- A. T7-8
  - B. T9-10
  - C. T11-12
  - D. None of the above
  - E. All of the above

30. Posterior relation of caecum include the following EXCEPT:
- A. appendix
  - B. psoas fascia
  - C. iliacus
  - D. femoral nerve
  - E. femoral artery
31. Appendix does NOT:
- A. open into the postero-medial wall of caecum 2cm below the ileocaecal valve
  - B. has 3 taeniae coli converges onto its origin
  - C. is marked by a point 1/3 way down a line joining umbilicus to ASIS
  - D. its artery is an end artery
  - E. all of the above
32. Which of the following regarding the colon is FALSE?
- A. the longest part is transverse colon
  - B. diverticulosis is most common in the descending colon
  - C. transverse colon is connected to the stomach by gastrocolic omentum
  - D. it is characterized by the presence of taniae coli & appendice epiploicae
  - E. transverse mesocolon attaches from left renal hilum to right renal hilum
33. Nerve supply to the colon include:
- A. parasympathetic supply from the vagus
  - B. parasympathetic supply from pelvic splanchnic
  - C. sympathetic supply to T10-L2
  - D. all of the above
  - E. none of the above
34. The porta hepatis does NOT contain:
- A. hepatic vein
  - B. hepatic artery
  - C. portal vein
  - D. bile duct
  - E. hepatic nodes
35. Caudate lobe of the liver lies between the following structures EXCEPT:
- A. lesser omentum
  - B. ligamentum teres
  - C. inferior vena cava
  - D. porta hepatis
  - E. ligamentum venosum

36. Bare area of the liver lies between the following structures EXCEPT:
- A. upper leaf of coronary ligament
  - B. lower leaf of coronary ligament
  - C. inferior vena cava
  - D. porta hepatis
37. The most anterior structure in the porta hepatis is:
- A. hepatic vein
  - B. bile duct
  - C. hepatic artery
  - D. portal vein
  - E. IVC
38. Upper border of liver reaches on the right side at:
- A. 4<sup>th</sup> rib
  - B. 4<sup>th</sup> intercostal space
  - C. 5<sup>th</sup> rib
  - D. 5<sup>th</sup> intercostal space
  - E. 6<sup>th</sup> rib
39. Hartmann's pouch of gallbladder is located at:
- A. Fundus of gallbladder
  - B. Junction of the fundus & the body of gallbladder
  - C. Junction of the body & the neck of gallbladder
  - D. Junction of the neck of gallbladder & cystic duct.
  - E. None of the above
40. Anterior relations of gallbladder include the following EXCEPT:
- A. Left lobe of liver
  - B. Duodenum
  - C. Transverse colon
  - D. All of the above
  - E. None of the above
41. Major blood supply to common bile duct is from:
- A. Hepatic artery
  - B. Gastroduodenal artery
  - C. Cystic artery
  - D. Cystic artery
  - E. Superior pancreatico-duodenal artery
  - F. Inferior pancreatico-duodenal artery

42. Biliary tract pain can be felt in the following dermatomal area:
- A. C3-5
  - B. T7-10
  - C. T9-10
  - D. T10-L1
  - E. None of the above
43. Head of pancreas:
- A. lies at L1 level
  - B. is supplied by the splenic artery
  - C. is anterior to IVC at the level where L& R renal veins are given off
  - D. Its uncinata process lies superior to the superior mesenteric artery
  - E. All its lymphatics drain directly to coeliac nodes.
44. The following regarding the spleen is FALSE:
- A. It lies between 7<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> rib
  - B. It needs to be twice the size before it projects beyond the costal margin
  - C. Its enlargement is in the direction of line of 10<sup>th</sup> rib
  - D. Enlarged spleen lies posterior to splenic flexure
  - E. It has no parasympathetic supply.
45. Regarding quadratus lumborum, the following is FALSE:
- A. it is supplied by T12 – L4 n roots.
  - B. Thickening of its fascia formed the lateral arcuate ligament
  - C. It lies in the posterior compartment of lumbar fascia
  - D. Subcostal neurovascular bundle passes beneath the lateral arcuate ligament
  - E. All of the above
46. Which of the following is FALSE?
- A. Common iliac arteries arise from abdominal aorta at the level of L4
  - B. Inferior mesenteric artery arises from abdominal aorta at the level of L3
  - C. Renal arteries arise from abdominal aorta at the level of L2
  - D. Gonadal arteries arise from abdominal aorta at the level of L3
  - E. Suprarenal arteries arise from abdominal aorta at the level of L1
47. Which of the following is FALSE regarding ilioinguinal nerve?
- A. It is a collateral branch of iliohypogastric nerve
  - B. It only supplies the skin.
  - C. It pierces the external spermatic fascia in the inguinal canal
  - D. It supplies the anterior 1/3 of scrotum, root of penis & upper medial groin areas.
  - E. It contains L1 anterior rami fibers.

48. L genitofemoral nerve's anterior relations does NOT include:
- A. L ureter
  - B. L gonadal vessels
  - C. Ileocolic artery
  - D. Inferior mesenteric vein
  - E. All of the above
49. The following regarding the kidney is FALSE:
- A. Renal artery is the most posterior structure the hilum of kidney
  - B. Renal fascia & perinephric fat serves as stabilising factors of the kidney
  - C. L renal hila lies just below the transpyloric plane
  - D. Costodiaphragmatic pleura lies posterior to the upper poles of both kidneys
  - E. Its lymphatics drains to L2 para-aortic lymph nodes.
50. Arterial supply of ureter does NOT include:
- A. renal artery
  - B. gonadal artery
  - C. middle rectal artery
  - D. external iliac artery
  - E. inferior vesical artery
51. Rectum:
- A. begins at S3 & ends at the anorectal junction 3 cm above the cutaneous margin of anus
  - B. its immediate anterior relation is rectovesical pouch in male & pouch of Douglas in female
  - C. at its lower border, the ureter lies immediately lateral to it
  - D. superior rectal artery forms the main blood supply
  - E. all of the above
52. Which of the following structure is NOT normally palpable in rectal examination?
- A. Sacrum
  - B. Ischial spine
  - C. Anorectal ring
  - D. Seminal vesicles
  - E. Cervix
53. Which of the following structures do NOT drain to the internal iliac lymph nodes?
- A. ovaries
  - B. fallopian tubes
  - C. uterus
  - D. vagina
  - E. cervix

54. Posterior division of internal iliac artery does NOT include:

- A. superior gluteal branch
- B. iliolumbar branch
- C. lateral sacral branch
- D. superior vesical branch
- E. all of the above

55. At the pectinate line, there is communication between:

- A. superior & inferior rectal artery
- B. superior, middle & inferior rectal veins
- C. lymphatic drainage
- D. all of the above
- E. none of the above

56. Sacro-iliac joint:

- A. is a synovial joint
- B. its articular surfaces is covered by hyaline cartilage
- C. bony congruence is an important factor of the stability of the joint
- D. it is weight bearing in the upright position
- E. all of the above

#### ANSWERS

1. D	11. D	21. D	31. C	41. D	51. E
2. C	12. E	22. B	32. B	42. B	52. D
3. E	13. E	23. D	33. D	43. C	53. A
4. E	14. B	24. C	34. A	44. D	54. C
5. B	15. C	25. C	35. B	45. C	55. D
6. C	16. A	26. B	36. D	46. D	56. A
7. A	17. D	27. B	37. B	47. B	
8. D	18. B	28. E	38. C	48. C	
9. C	19. E	29. B	39. D	49. A	
10. B	20. C	30. E	40. A	50. D	