

ANATOMY MCQ

1) Panniculus adiposus

- a) Is not well developed in man
- b) Is a thin layer of muscle
- c) Is prominent in hairy mammals
- d) Contains nerves blood vessels and lymph
- e) Renders an animal easy to skin

Answer: D

2) Regarding the deep fascia which is FALSE

- a) Can provide attachment for muscle
- b) Attaches to skin by fibrous strands
- c) Attaches to underlying bone
- d) Has a poor sensory supply
- e) It is absent on the face

Answer: D

3) Regarding dermatomes, which of the following is true?

- a) T6 dermatome supplies the area of the nipple
- b) They are separated from a discontinuous dermatome by an axial line
- c) There is little overlap in skin supplied by continuous dermatomes
- d) The sole of the foot is supplied by L4 and L5 dermatomes
- e) T12 dermatome supplies the umbilicus

Answer: B

4) Which is the CORRECT myotome

- a) S1: hip abduction
- b) C8: intrinsic hand muscles
- c) L3, 4: knee extension
- d) C7, 8: forearm pronation
- e) C8 T1: elbow extension

Answer: C

5) An example of a synovial joint is?

- a) Sacro-iliac joint
- b) Intervertebral joint
- c) Manubriosternal joint
- d) Epiphyses
- e) Costal cartilages

Answer: A

6) Which is an example of a hyaline cartilage?

- a) Knee meniscus
- b) Epiglottis
- c) Epiphyseal growth plate
- d) Intervertebral discs
- e) Articular surface of clavicle

Answer: C

7) An example of a secondary cartilaginous joint

- a) Costochondral joint
- b) Intervertebral disc
- c) TMJ
- d) Lambdoid suture
- e) Proximal tibial epiphysis

Answer: B

8) With respect to dermatomal nerve supply

- a) The umbilicus is supplied by T12
- b) C7 supplies the index finger
- c) Anterior axial line divides C6 and C7
- d) T6 lies at level of the nipple
- e) Heel skin is supplied by S2

Answer: B

9) Myotomal supply includes

- a) Plantar flexion L4, 5
- b) Shoulder abduction C5, 6
- c) Ankle eversion L 4
- d) Elbow extension C7, 8
- e) Opponens pollicis C8

Answer: D

10) Diameter of a motor nerve fibre is

- a) 1-2 micrometere
- b) 10 millimetre
- c) 12-20 micrometres
- d) 5-7 millimetres
- e) 20-50 micrometers

Answer: C

11) With regard to bone

- a) The nutrient artery supplies predominantly marrow in the adult
- b) the smallest channels are Haversian canals

- c) trabecular network in cancellous bone is capable of considerable re-arrangement with regard to fibre orientation
- d) the periosteum is not osteogenic
- e) in the adult red marrow is mostly in the limb bones

Answer A

12) Loss of Greater tuberosity leads to loss of which movement ?

- a) Abduction and lateral rotation
- b) Adduction and medial rotation
- c) Abduction and medial rotation
- d) Lateral rotation
- f) Adduction and lateral rotation

Answer: A

13) What is the myotome of shoulder abduction ?

- a) C5
- b) C5, 6
- c) C5, 6, 7
- d) C6, 7, 8
- e) C6, 7

Answer: A

14) Lateral rotation of the shoulder

- a) Is conducted by muscles supplied by C5
- b) Is aided by the subscapularis muscle
- c) Is assisted by shoulder abduction
- d) Is always needed to fully abduct the arm
- e) Is aided by pectoralis major

Answer: A

15) Which is *false* with respect to the lateral intermuscular septum?

- a) Forms the origin of medial head of triceps
- b) Is pierced by anterior branch profunda brachii artery
- c) Is pierced by radial nerve
- d) Is pierced by posterior branch profunda brachii artery
- f) It is part of the origin of brachioradialis.

Answer: D

16) Which does not pierce the clavipectoral fascia ?

- a) Lymphatics
- b) Cephalic vein
- c) Lateral pectoral nerve
- d) Medial pectoral nerve
- e) Thoracoacromial artery

Answer: D

17) Serratus anterior

- a) Medially rotates the shoulder
- b) Protracts the scapula
- c) Is unipennate
- d) Arises from the upper 6 ribs
- e) Is supplied by the thoracodorsal artery

Answer: A

18) Latissimus dorsi

- a) Arises from spinous processes of T2 to L5
- b) Externally rotates humerus
- c) Inserts into lesser tuberosity of humerus
- d) Spirals around the upper border of teres major
- e) Partly arises from the iliac crest

Answer: E

19) Teres major

- a) Forms the lateral border of the triangular space
- b) Largely acts to extend the arm
- c) Forms the lower border of the quadrangular space
- d) Is supplied by the axillary nerve
- e) Arises from the medial border of the scapula

Answer: C

20) The sternoclavicular joint

- a) Is supplied by nerve branches C8 and T1
- b) Contains two fibrocartilaginous discs
- c) Is the fulcrum of movement in elevation and depression of the clavicle
- d) Is mostly stabilised by the costoclavicular ligament
- e) Communicates with the manubriosternal joint

Answer: D

21) Which causes lateral rotation of the shoulder?

- a) Subscapularis
- b) Teres minor
- c) Teres major
- d) Deltoid
- e) Serratus anterior

Answer: B

22) What stabilises the abducted shoulder?

- a) Capsule
- b) Long head of triceps
- c) glenohumeral ligament
- d) coraco-acromial arch
- e) gleno-humeral joint

Answer: B

23) Regarding biceps brachii

- a) The two heads merge in the upper arm
- b) It is supplied by the median nerve
- c) It is a supinator of the forearm
- d) The short head arises from the acromion
- e) The long head arises from the greater tuberosity of the humerus

Answer: C

24) The brachial artery

- a) Is a continuation of the subclavian artery
- b) Runs parallel but deep to the profunda brachii
- c) Is crossed anteriorly by the median nerve
- d) Lies anterior to the cephalic vein
- e) Lies lateral to the brachial plexus

Answer: C

25) Which nerve does not pass through the muscle shown

- a) Radial nerve and brachioradialis
- b) Posterior interosseous nerve and supinator
- c) Musculocutaneous and coracobrachialis
- d) Ulnar nerve and Flexor digitorum superficialis.
- e) Median nerve and pronator teres

Answer: D

26) Injury to the middle trunk of the brachial plexus

- a) Will mean C8 sensation will be affected
- b) Will manifest in the medial cord
- c) Will affect the long thoracic nerve
- d) Will affect the median nerve
- e) All of the above

Answer: D

27) Rotator cuff includes all the following EXCEPT

- a) Subscapularis
- b) Teres major
- c) Teres minor

- d) Infraspinatus
- e) Supraspinatus

Answer: B

28) In the cubital fossa which of the following is lateral to the brachial artery

- a) Brachialis
- b) Pronator teres
- c) Median nerve
- d) Biceps tendon
- e) Ulnar nerve

Answer: D

29) In the cubital fossa

- a) Nerve to pronator teres is derived from the radial nerve
- b) Radial nerve is medial to biceps tendon
- c) The ulna artery lies superficial to the pronator teres
- d) Radial artery originates from brachial artery
- e) The median nerve lies lateral to the brachial artery

Answer: D

30) Triceps

- a) Blood supply is posterior interosseous artery
- b) Is supplied by the radial nerve
- c) Has two heads
- d) Stabilises the shoulder in adduction
- e) Often has its nerve supply compromised by humeral shaft fractures

Answer: B

31) Which of the following lies deepest in the forearm

- a) Flexor pollicis longus
- b) Median nerve
- c) Basilic vein
- d) Radial artery
- e) Ulnar nerve

Answer: A

32) Regarding the upper limb, which is CORRECT?

- a) Upper arm receives supply from T4
- b) Upper arm and forearm dermatomes include C 3, 4,5,6,7,8,T1
- c) Upper arm dermatomes are C4,5,8,T1
- d) Elbow flexion is C7,8
- e) Thumb dermatome is C8

Answer: C

33) The brachial plexus

- a) There are 7 divisions of the trunks
- b) The nerve to subclavius is the only nerve arising from a trunk
- c) The radial nerve is derived from C7, 8, T1 only
- d) The axillary nerve is derived from the lateral chord
- e) The roots lie between the scalene muscles

Answer: E

34) Which is FALSE regarding the carpal tunnel?

- a) Median nerve is superficial
- b) Flexor pollicis longus has its own sheath
- c) FDS and FDP tendons lie within the same sheath at the tunnel
- d) Flexor carpi radialis tendon may pierce the flexor retinaculum.
- e) Flexor carpi ulnaris lies within the canal of Guyon

Answer: E

35) Of the Quadrangular and lateral triangular spaces, which is FALSE?

- a) Both share the humerus as a lateral border
- b) Profunda brachii artery passes through quadrangular
- c) Long head of triceps borders both spaces
- d) Triangular space admits the radial nerve
- e) Teres minor does not form a border to either space

Answer: B

36) Radial nerve

- a) Accompanies the profunda brachii vessels.
- b) Gives off the posterior interosseous in the spiral groove
- c) Contains only fibres of C 5,6,7
- d) Occupies the entire length of the radial groove
- e) Passes through the quadrangular space

Answer: A

37) Lumbricals

- a) Oppose the action of interossei
- b) Arise from flexor digitorum superficialis.
- c) Are all supplied by ulnar nerve
- d) Flex the metacarpophalangeal joints.
- e) Aid flexion of terminal phalanx

Answer: D

38) Forearm muscles

- a) Pronator teres is the most powerful pronator
- b) Palmaris longus is absent in 30 % of cases

- c) Flexor pollicis longus is unipennate
- d) Flexor carpi radialis runs over whole length of flexor retinaculum
- e) Pronator quadratus arises from lower radius

Answer: C

39) Interossei

- a) Arise from flexor retinaculum
- b) Palmar cause abduction
- c) Palmar have two heads of origin
- d) Innervated by deep branch of ulnar nerve
- e) Combined palmar and dorsal causes abduction

Answer: D

40) Palmar interossei

- a) Are more powerful than the dorsal interossei
- b) Have two heads
- c) Abduct the fingers
- d) Acting alone they cause flexion MCPJ and extension PIPJ
- e) Are three in number

Answer: E

41) Pectoralis major

- a) Is quadrilateral in shape
- b) Inserts to the medial lip of bicipital groove
- c) Is supplied by all 5 segments of the brachial plexus
- d) Lies between biceps and the humeral shaft
- e) Has a head arising from posterior surface clavicle

Answer: C

42) The midpalmar space

- a) Contains all the lumbrical muscles
- b) Extends into lumbrical canals distally
- c) Is overlain by the flexor tendons to all four fingers
- d) Is continuous with common carpal space
- e) Extends proximally to the origin of FDS

Answer: B

43) Flexor digitorum profundus

- a) Assists pronator quadratus in pronation
- b) Is supplied 10 % of the time purely by the median nerve
- c) Is the strongest muscle of the forearm
- d) Partly inserts into the flexor retinaculum
- e) Has its action enhanced by wrist flexion

Answer: C

44) Which is not a branch of the axillary artery ?

- a) Thoraco-acromial
- b) Superior thoracic
- c) Posterior circumflex humeral
- d) Dorsal scapular
- e) Subscapular

Answer: D

45) The axillary artery

- a) Arises from the vertebral artery
- b) Has no branches in its 3rd part
- c) Is clasped in its 3rd part by the chords of the brachial plexus
- d) Supplies the pectoral muscles via the superior thoracic artery
- e) Is divided into 3 parts by teres minor

Answer: D

46) In the forearm the ulnar artery

- a) Lies deep to flexor digitorum profundus
- b) Can be felt on the ulnar side of the tendon of flexor carpi ulnaris at the wrist
- c) Has the ulnar nerve lying medial to it
- d) Has no major branch in the forearm
- e) Is continued in the hand as the deep palmar arch

Answer: C

47) The ulnar artery

- a) Passes superficial to flexor digitorum superficialis
- b) Has the ulnar nerve lying lateral to it
- c) Supplies deep palmar arch
- d) The common interosseous is its major branch in the forearm
- e) Passes superficial to pronator teres

Answer: D

48) The flexor retinaculum attaches to all the following bones except

- a) trapezium
- b) hamate
- c) pisiform
- d) scaphoid
- e) capitate

Answer: E

49) Which of the following bones is attached to flexor and extensor retinaculum

- a) scaphoid
- b) hamate
- c) pisiform
- d) trapezium
- e) triquetral

Answer: C

50) The anatomical snuff box

- a) Has trapezoid palpable at its base
- b) Has Extensor Pollicis Longus on its ulnar side
- c) Contains the posterior interosseous artery
- d) Lies between Extensor Pollicis Longus and Flexor pollicis Longus
- e) Is most obvious with the thumb abducted

Answer: B

51) The radial artery

- a) In its middle third has the radial nerve medial to it
- b) Lies on brachioradialis in the upper arm
- c) Passes beneath the tendons of EPB and APL
- d) Forms both the anterior and posterior carpal arches
- e) All of the above

Answer: C

52) Regarding the acromioclavicular joint, which statement is FALSE

- a) It is an atypical synovial joint with a fibrocartilage intracapsular disc
- b) Acromioclavicular ligament is not a major stabilising factor
- c) Coraco-clavicular ligament is not a stabilising factor
- d) All movements are passive
- e) Is innervated by the cervical plexus

Answer: C

53) The deltoid

- a) Plays no role in flexion and extension of the arm
- b) Is supplied by the axillary nerve
- c) Has a multipennate arrangement for maximal range of movement
- d) Is supplied by nerve roots 4 and 5
- e) Inserts into the bicipital groove

Answer: B

54) All of the following drain into the great saphenous vein except

- a) superficial epigastric
- b) superficial circumflex iliac

- c) deep external pudendal
- d) superficial external pudendal
- e) deep circumflex iliac

Answer: E

55) All the following are tributaries of the femoral artery except

- a) deep circumflex iliac
- b) medial femoral circumflex
- c) superficial circumflex iliac
- d) superficial external pudendal
- e) deep external pudendal

Answer: A

56) Adductor canal

- a) vein is medial to the artery throughout
- b) adductor longus forms the roof
- c) lateral border is vastus lateralis
- d) femoral artery lies between the saphenous nerve and femoral vein at all times
- e) nerve to vastus lateralis passes through the canal

Answer: D

57) Which passes through the lesser sciatic foramen

- a) inferior gluteal artery
- b) superior gluteal artery
- c) sciatic nerve
- d) piriformis
- e) pudendal nerve

Answer: E

58) Which statement concerning the femoral triangle is FALSE

- a) adductor longus is a medial boundary
- b) anterior division of obturator nerve is on adductor brevis
- c) femoral vein receives the great saphenous
- d) lateral border is medial border of sartorius
- e) lateral and medial circumflex femorals leave femoral artery

Answer: E

59) Which does not attach to the greater trochanter

- a) piriformis
- b) gluteus maximus
- c) obturator internus
- d) obturator externus
- e) gemelli

Answer: B

60) Which of the following is in the 3rd layer of the sole

- a) part of the transverse arch
- b) flexor digitorum brevis
- c) adductor hallucis
- d) flexor accessorius
- e) medial plantar artery

Answer: c

61) Regarding the deltoid ligament of the ankle which of the following is true?

- a) strengthens the lateral aspect of the ankle
- b) has three layers
- c) superficial part is triangular
- d) the deep part is fan shaped
- e) does not contribute much to the stability of the joint

Answer: C

62) Regarding the layers of the foot

- a) long flexor tendons lie in the 2nd layer
- b) plantar aponeurosis is in the 4th layer
- c) it consists of three layers
- d) the neurovascular plane lies between the third and fourth layers
- e) the third layer comprises the interosseous muscles

Answer: A

63) Regarding the medial side of the ankle

- a) deltoid ligament is continuous with the spring ligament
- b) great saphenous vein runs posterior to the malleolus
- c) anterior talo-fibular ligament strengthens the joint
- d) posterior tibial artery runs anterior to malleolus
- e) short plantar ligament strengthens medial arch

Answer: A

64) All make up the medial arch EXCEPT

- a) metatarsals 1,2,3
- b) calcaneus
- c) talus
- d) navicular
- e) cuboid

Answer: E

65) Plantar aponeurosis

- a) Covers the abductors of the big and little toe

- b) Is inserted to all 5 metatarsals
- c) Does not attach to skin
- d) Arises from talus
- e) Covers half length of sole

Answer: B

66) Regarding the femoral triangle

- a) lateral circumflex femoral separates superficial and deep branches of femoral nerve
- b) is defined medially by the lateral border of adductor longus
- c) obturator externus forms part of the floor
- d) adductor brevis does not form part of the floor
- e) it has a flat shaped floor

Answer: A

67) The skin over the femoral triangle is supplied by

- a) ilio-inguinal nerve
- b) obturator nerve
- c) medial femoral cutaneous nerve
- d) lateral femoral cutaneous
- e) genito-femoral nerve

Answer: A

68) The great saphenous vein

- a) is a continuation of the lateral marginal vein of the foot
- b) runs between the two heads of gastrocnemius
- c) pierces the cribriform fascia
- d) can be found immediately below and lateral to the pubic tubercle
- e) does not communicate with the superficial vein varicosities

Answer: C

70) All the following ligaments in the knee joint are extra-capsular except

- a) patella retinacula
- b) oblique popliteal
- c) transverse ligament
- d) tibial collateral
- e) fibular collateral

Answer: C

69) Which is not a branch of the common peroneal

- a) superior genicular nerve

- b) lateral cutaneous nerve of the calf
- c) inferior genicular nerve
- d) recurrent genicular
- e) sural nerve

Answer: E

70) All of the following structures pass deep to the superior retinaculum EXCEPT

- a) deep peroneal nerve
- b) anterior tibial artery
- c) superficial peroneal nerve
- d) peroneus tertius
- e) extensor digitorum longus

Answer: C

71) Regarding the ankle joint

- a) the capsule is attached anteriorly to the neck of the talus
- b) it has a fixed axis of rotation
- c) in full plantarflexion, a significant amount of inversion and eversion is possible at the ankle joint
- d) the lateral ligament is made up of three separate bands that all insert into the talus
- e) the weight bearing surfaces are the upper facet of the talus, the inferior facet of the tibia and the medial and lateral malleoli

Answer: A

72) In the lateral compartment of the leg

- a) the muscles are supplied by the deep peroneal nerve
- b) the peroneus longus arises only from the fibula
- c) the blood supply is anterior tibial
- d) peroneal muscle tendons are both in contact with the lateral malleolus
- e) peroneal muscle tendons are bound at the lateral malleolus by the superior peroneal retinaculum

Answer: E

73) The popliteus muscle

- a) does not attach to lateral meniscus
- b) causes lateral rotation of femur on fixed tibia
- c) has a tendon that is extracapsular
- d) is supplied by the peroneal nerve
- e) attached to the medial epicondyle of the femur

Answer: B

74) Popliteus

- a) arise from the tibia above the condyles
- b) slopes upwards and medially
- c) inserts into the lateral meniscus
- d) acts to lock the knee in full extension
- e) is innervated by a branch of the common peroneal nerve

Answer: C

75) Regarding the cruciate ligaments

- a) They are intrasynovial
- b) anterior cruciate is the only stabilising factor in the weight bearing flexed knee
- c) Posterior cruciate ligament is attached to the medial condyle of the femur
- d) Anterior cruciate provides an axis for lateral rotation of the femur
- e) They are extracapsular

Answer: C

76) By Hilton's law which nerve does not supply the hip joint

- a) nerve to rectus femoris
- b) obturator nerve
- c) femoral nerve
- d) sciatic nerve
- e) gluteal nerve

Answer: E

77) Medial lymph nodes in the groin DO NOT drain

- a) anal canal
- b) scrotal skin
- c) testicles
- d) urethra
- e) anterior skin distal to umbilicus and above inguinal ligament

Answer: C

78) Which muscle of the lower leg which can initiate dorsiflexion and inversion

- a) tibialis posterior
- b) tibialis anterior
- c) peroneus tertius
- d) peroneus longus
- e) peroneus brevis

Answer: B

79) With respect to the ossification times in the foot

- a) metatarsals have two ossification centres
- b) 5th metatarsal has three ossification zones
- c) the calcaneus ossifies at birth
- d) the cuboid not ossified until one year of age

- e) all foot bones ossify in epiphyses

Answer: A

80) With respect to the inguinal canal

- a) the ilioinguinal nerve does not pass through the deep ring
- b) the canal is approximately 6 inches long
- c) the conjoint tendon is inserted into the pubic tubercle
- d) conjoint tendon and lacunar ligament lie in the same plane
- e) damage to the ilioinguinal nerve in the canal may lead to a direct hernia

Answer: A

81) The femoral artery

- a) is separated from the hip joint capsule by fat only
- b) is crossed by the femoral vein from medial to lateral as it descends
- c) enters the adductor canal by piercing sartorius
- d) is found at the mid-inguinal point
- e) the medial circumflex femoral artery is its major branch

Answer: D

82) Gluteus maximus

- a) is the deepest of the gluteal muscles
- b) is supplied by the superior gluteal nerve
- c) medially rotates and extends the hip
- d) forms the skin crease of the gluteal fold
- e) through the iliotibial tract supports the extended knee

Answer: E

83) The hip joint

- a) is flexed largely by sartorius and rectus femoris
- b) is limited in full extension by the pubofemoral ligament
- c) is only supplied by the obturator and sciatic nerves
- d) has the ischiofemoral as its strongest ligament
- e) derives its stability largely from the shape of its articular surfaces

Answer: E

84) In the popliteal fossa

- a) the popliteal artery runs vertically
- b) the inferomedial border is soleus
- c) the popliteal vein lies between popliteal artery and tibial nerve
- d) the roof is formed by biceps femoris
- e) the sural nerve branches from the common peroneal nerve

Answer: C

85) With regard to the knee joint

- a) the lateral meniscus is more 'c' shaped
- b) the tendon of popliteus is intra-articular
- c) the medial collateral ligament is extra-articular
- d) the medial collateral extends 8 cm beyond the joint line
- e) all of the above

Answer: E

86) Tibialis anterior

- a) dorsiflexes and everts the foot
- b) arises from the upper two thirds of the fibula
- c) inserts into the medial cuneiform
- d) shares it's site of insertion with peroneus tertius
- e) is supplied by L5, S1

Answer: C

87) Under the extensor retinaculum the most lateral structure is

- a) sural nerve
- b) dorsalis pedis artery
- c) Extensor Hallucis longus
- d) Extensor Digitorum Longus
- e) Peroneus tertius

Answer: E

88) With regard to cutaneous innervation of the lower limb

- a) Branches of the tibial nerve supply most of the dorsum of the foot
- b) The medial plantar nerve supplies a greater area than the lateral
- c) Deep peroneal nerve supplies the 3rd digital cleft
- d) Sural nerve supplies the medial malleolus
- e) Superficial peroneal nerve supplies the 1st inter-digital cleft

Answer: B

89) The dermatome supplying the great toe is usually

- a) L3
- b) S1
- c) L5
- d) S2
- e) L4

Answer: C

90) In the chest wall

- a) the neurovascular bundle lies between the external and internal intercostals
- b) the transversus muscle lies between the internal and external intercostals
- c) the intercostal artery lies between the nerve and vein

- d) the intercostal artery is more superficial than the vein
- e) all of the above

Answer: C

91) The oesophageal opening in the diaphragm is at

- a) T6
- b) T8
- c) T10
- d) T12
- e) L1

Answer: C

92) The trachea

- a) drains to axillary lymph nodes
- b) is supplied by glossopharyngeal nerve
- c) is marked at its lower end by the sternal angle
- d) enters the thoracic inlet slightly to the left
- e) commences below the cricoid at the level of C5

Answer: C

93) The most superficial structure in the thoracic inlet is the

- a) vagus nerve
- b) superior vena cava
- c) right subclavian artery
- d) left subclavian artery
- e) thoracic duct

Answer:

94) The diaphragm

- a) has the oesophageal opening opposite the T8 vertebrae
- b) is supplied by C4, 5, 6
- c) has a major role in expiration
- d) has a vena caval opening at T10
- e) has an aortic opening opposite T12

Answer: E

95) Which passes through the diaphragm with the oesophagus

- a) azygous vein
- b) right vagus
- c) sympathetic trunks
- d) thoracic duct
- e) phrenic nerves

Answer: D

96) With regard to the coronary arteries

- a) right arises from the posterior coronary sinus
- b) right supplies the conducting system in most patients
- c) right supplies the posterior descending branch in most patients
- d) there are no arteriolar anastomoses between left and right
- e) left supplies the SA nodal artery in most hearts

Answer: B

97) Regarding broncho-pulmonary segments, which is FALSE

- a) There are approximately 10 segments in each lung
- b) The lingula is divide into medial and lateral segments
- c) On the left the upper lobe bronchus arises before the hilum
- d) Right middle lobe is divided into superior and inferior segments
- e) The apical segment of the lower lobe is supplied by the highest bronchus on the bronchial tree on the right side only

Answer: A

98) Which muscle is NOT used in forced expiration

- a) transversus abdominis
- b) rectus abdominis
- c) diaphragm
- d) external oblique
- e) internal oblique

Answer: B

99) Which structure passes directly behind the right hilum

- a) right phrenic nerve
- b) right vagus nerve
- c) azygous vein
- d) internal mammary artery
- e) hemi-azygous vein

Answer: B

100) Which lymph nodes drain the lower anal canal

- a) superficial inguinal
- b) external iliac
- c) deep inguinal
- d) para-aortic
- e) internal iliac

Answer: A

101) Superior pancreaticoduodenal vein drains into

- a) left gastric vein
- b) portal vein
- c) splenic vein
- d) superior mesenteric vein
- e) IVC

Answer: B

102) All the following are veins which drain the stomach EXCEPT

- a) gastroepiploic
- b) gastroduodenal
- c) right gastric
- d) left gastric
- e) short gastric

Answer: B

103) Which is not true of the stomach

- a) completely invested by peritoneum
- b) cardia situated at T12
- c) pyloric opening at L1
- d) aorta to the left of lesser curve
- e) supplied by branches of the coeliac trunk

Answer: B

104) Which DOES NOT pass through the transpyloric plane

- a) splenic vein
- b) tips of the 9th costal cartilages
- c) lower border of L1
- d) spleen
- e) superior mesenteric artery

Answer: D

105) With regards to the appendix, which of the following is TRUE?

- a) usually lies retrocaecal in health
- b) drains to inguinal nodes
- c) has no mesentery
- d) has a tip constant in relation to the caecum
- e) opens into the caecum 2 cm below the ileocaecal valve

Answer: E

106) With regards to the duodenum, which of the following is TRUE?

- a) It is a completely retro-peritoneal structure
- b) is 25cm in length
- c) lies between the levels of L2-L4

- d) in its 4th part lies to the right of the aorta
- e) all of the above

Answer: B

- 107) The highest branch of the abdominal aorta is the
- a) right suprarenal artery
 - b) coeliac trunk
 - c) left renal artery
 - d) left gonadal artery
 - e) superior mesenteric artery

Answer: B

- 108) The main vessel supplying the body of the pancreas is the
- a) superior pancreaticoduodenal artery
 - b) splenic artery
 - c) left gastric
 - d) left gastroepiploic
 - e) inferior pancreaticoduodenal

Answer: B

- 109) Regarding the abdominal aorta which of the following is TRUE?
- a) renal arteries originate at T12
 - b) splenic vein crosses the aorta just below superior mesenteric artery origin
 - c) surface marking from a point just above the transpyloric plane to a point just to the left of the umbilicus
 - d) it divides into the common iliac arteries on the L3 vertebra
 - e) the coeliac trunk arises at the level of L1

Answer: B

- 110) Regarding the testicular blood supply, which of the following is TRUE?
- a) division of the testicular artery results in testicular infarction
 - b) testicular artery has numerous anastomoses with the cremasteric artery
 - c) pampiniform plexus surrounds the testicular artery
 - d) the right testicular vein invariably joins the right renal vein
 - e) Varicocele occurs more frequently on the right side

Answer: C

- 111) Regarding the appendix, which of the following is FALSE?
- a) it has a base constant in relation to the caecum
 - b) it has its own mesentery
 - c) it is formed by teneae coli convergence
 - d) varies in length between 2 and 25 cm

- e) it always lies retro-ileal in presence of disease

Answer: E

112) Regarding the ureters, which of the following is TRUE?

- a) widest in diameter at the PUJ
- b) innervated by sympathetic nerves T12-L1
- c) if crosses anterior to the genitofemoral nerve
- d) depend on innervation from the pelvis for peristalsis
- e) lie lateral to the tips of the lumbar transverse processes

Answer: C

113) Regarding the ureters, which of the following is TRUE?

- a) They cross the gonadal vessels
- b) They cross under the vas deferens
- c) They are crossed by the genitofemoral nerve
- d) They pass under the cover of the psoas muscle
- e) They lie lateral to the lumbar transverse processes

Answer: B

114) All the following are branches of the external carotid EXCEPT

- a) lingual artery
- b) facial artery
- c) ascending pharyngeal artery
- d) hypoglossal artery
- e) superior thyroid artery

Answer: D

115) All the following are branches of the ophthalmic division of the trigeminal nerve EXCEPT

- a) lacrimal nerve
- b) infraorbital nerve
- c) supraorbital nerve
- d) Infratrochlear nerve
- e) supratrochlear nerve

Answer: A

116) Which of the following is a branch of the mandibular nerve

- a) infraorbital nerve
- b) external nasal nerve
- c) zygomaticofacial nerve
- d) auriculotemporal nerve
- e) zygomaticotemporal nerve

Answer: D

- 117) Which of the following is a branch of the maxillary nerve
- a) Infratrochlear nerve
 - b) zygomaticotemporal nerve
 - c) nasociliary nerve
 - d) external nasal nerve
 - e) nerves to the pterygoids

Answer: B

- 118) The alar ligaments connect the
- a) body of the axis to foramen magnum
 - b) dens to foramen magnum
 - c) adjacent vertebral bodies posteriorly
 - d) tips of adjacent spinous processes
 - e) adjacent laminae

Answer: D

- 119) All the following are boundaries of the named triangle EXCEPT
- a) mandible and submental triangle
 - b) mandible and anterior triangle
 - c) mandible and digastric triangle
 - d) sternocleidomastoid and carotid triangle
 - e) sternocleidomastoid and anterior triangle

Answer: A

- 120) All the following are contents of the posterior triangle EXCEPT
- a) accessory nerve
 - b) cervical plexus
 - c) inferior belly of omohyoid
 - d) transverse cervical vessels
 - e) occipital lymph nodes

Answer: B

- 121) The afferent path of the sneeze reflex is mediated by the
- a) trigeminal nerve
 - b) maxillary nerve
 - c) mandibular nerve
 - d) vagus nerve
 - e) glossopharyngeal nerve

Answer: A

- 122) Which of the following enters into the inferior meatus of the nose
- a) frontal sinus

- b) ethmoidal sinus
- c) maxillary sinus
- d) nasolacrimal duct
- e) auditory tube

Answer: D

123) A fracture through the roof of the maxillary sinus might result in sensory loss to the

- a) tympanic membrane
- b) lacrimal gland
- c) upper molar teeth
- d) upper incisors and canine teeth
- e) skin overlying the zygomatic bone

Answer: D

124) All the following structures pass through the jugular foramen EXCEPT

- a) jugular vein
- b) glossopharyngeal nerve
- c) hypoglossal nerve
- d) accessory nerve
- e) vagus nerve

Answer: C

125) The motor nuclei of the facial nerve are found in the

- a) pons
- b) midbrain
- c) medulla oblongata
- d) cerebellum
- e) floor of the 3rd ventricle

Answer: A

126) The midbrain

- a) is largely in the middle cranial fossa
- b) is supplied by the anterior inferior cerebellar artery
- c) lies between pons and upper spinal cord
- d) contains the oculomotor nuclei
- e) contains the trigeminal nuclei

Answer: D

127) Cerebrospinal fluid communicates with the subarachnoid space via the

- a) 4th ventricle
- b) 3rd ventricle
- c) Subarachnoid granulations
- d) choroid plexus

e) tela choroidia

Answer: A

128) The posterior column transmits which of the following

- a) afferent pain and temperature
- b) afferent tendon stretch impulses
- c) motor tracts
- d) afferent proprioception and pressure
- e) extrapyramidal fibres

Answer: D

129) The infratrochlear nerve supplies the

- a) upper incisors
- b) labial gum
- c) bridge of the nose
- d) upper lip
- e) skin of the lower eyelid

Answer: C

130) Which nerve supplies the vertex of the scalp

- a) greater occipital
- b) third occipital
- c) auriculotemporal
- d) supraorbital
- e) supratrochlear

Answer: A

131) Corneal sensation synapses in which ganglion

- a) pterygopalatine
- b) geniculate
- c) otic
- d) ciliary
- e) trigeminal

Answer: D

132) Which is true of swallowing ?

- a) It is entirely voluntary
- b) The oropharyngeal portion is voluntary
- c) Peristalsis speeds as the bolus descends
- d) The voluntary stage commences as food enters the oesophagus
- e) It is initially voluntary then involuntary

Answer: E

133) Which muscle controls vocal cord abduction

- a) aryepiglottic
- b) transverse arytenoid
- c) lateral cricoarytenoid
- d) posterior cricoarytenoid
- e) cricothyroid

Answer: D

134) Where does the superior cerebral vein lie

- a) deep in the sulci
- b) between the dura and the skull
- c) in the arachnoid mater
- d) in the margins of the falx
- e) with the superior cerebral artery

Answer: C

135) What exits the stylomastoid foramen

- a) middle meningeal artery
- b) accessory nerve
- c) facial nerve
- d) artery to stapedius
- e) hypoglossal nerve

Answer: C

136) Regarding the circle of Willis

- a) posterior cerebral is a branch of the internal carotid
- b) anterior cerebral is the largest branch of the internal carotid
- c) middle cerebral supplies motor but not sensory cortex
- d) internal carotid gives off ophthalmic artery
- e) anterior communicating unites middle and anterior cerebral

Answer: D

137) Regarding the speech centres

- a) Broca's area is on the left side in most left handed people
- b) Broca's area is posterior to Wernicke's area
- c) Wernicke's area controls motor response
- d) Damage to Broca's area produces motor aphasia
- e) Damage to Wernicke's area produces expressive aphasia

Answer: D

138) Regarding the optic pathways

- a) combined inferior rectus and superior oblique gives lateral gaze

- b) Abducent paralysis makes eye turn down and out
- c) Superior rectus makes eye turn up and out
- d) Trochlear paralysis, eye cannot look downwards when turned out
- e) Combined superior rectus and inferior oblique causes vertical upward gaze

Answer: E

139) Regarding the blood supply of the cerebral cortex

- a) middle cerebral is contralateral arm, leg and speech areas
- b) anterior cerebral is contralateral leg, micturition and defecation
- c) middle cerebral is ipsilateral arm, face and vision
- d) posterior cerebral is ipsilateral vision
- e) anterior cerebral is contralateral leg, auditory and speech

Answer: B

140) Which vessel supplies a branch which passes through the foramen spinosum

- a) Lingual artery
- b) Facial artery
- c) maxillary artery
- d) ascending pharyngeal artery
- e) internal carotid artery

Answer: C

141) The Submandibular ganglion

- a) Receives preganglionic fibres from the glossopharyngeal nerve
- b) lies on the surface of hyoglossus below the submandibular duct
- c) contains parasympathetic secretomotor fibres from the vagus
- d) postganglionic fibres supply the submandibular gland
- e) receives no fibres from the lingual nerve

Answer: B