ANATOMY

1. Compression of structures in the carpal tunnel usually results in
   A. Weakness of forearm flexors
   B. Weakness of flexion of the terminal phalanx of the thumb
   C. Weakness of the interossei muscles
   D. Unaffected sensation on the palmar surface of the little finger
   E. Weakness of all the lumbrical muscles

2. The popliteal artery
   A. is superficial to the tibial nerve
   B. Extends from the hiatus in adductor longus
   C. Enters the popliteal fossa on lateral aspect of femur
   D. Has four genicular branches in fossa
   E. Supplies the cruciate ligaments

3. The popliteal fossa
   A. is limited medially by gracilis
   B. Contains soleus
   C. Contains the origin of the sural nerve
   D. Is traversed by the great saphenous vein
   E. Is limited laterally by semitendinosis

4. The obturator nerve supplies
   A. Adductor magnus
   B. Obturator internus
   C. Quadratus femoris
   D. Sartorius
   E. Inferior gemellus

5. 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

6. Popliteus
   A. Medially rotates the femur on the fixed tibia
   B. Has an intracapsular, intrasynovial course
   C. Is necessary to help lock the knee joint
   D. Inserts into the lateral meniscus
   E. Is supplied by the common peroneal nerve

7. The anterior cruciate ligament
   A. Lies within the synovial membrane of the knee joint
   B. Attaches from the anterior tibial plateau to the medical femoral condyle
   C. Prevents forward displacement of the femur on the tibial plateau
   D. Produces lateral rotation of the femur in the “screw home” position of full extension
   E. None of the above

8. Regarding innervation of the hand
   A. Palmar branch of median nerve passes under the flexor retinaculum
   B. The ulna 1½fingers are supplied by deep branch of the ulna nerve
   C. The deep branch of the ulna nerve supplies the interossei muscles
   D. The common palmar distal nerves lie superficial to the palmar arch
   E. Carpal tunnel syndrome results in loss of flexion of IP joint of the thumb

9. With regard to the anatomic snuff box
   A. The basilic vein originates in it
   B. The extensor pollicis longus tendon forms its ulna border
   C. The radial artery makes up part of its root
   D. The abductor pollicis brevis tendon forms its radial border
   E. Scaphoid and triquetrum are palpable in the floor

10. The annular ligament of the radius
   A. Is covered in synovium
   B. Is attached to the head of the radius
   C. is attached to the margins of the radial notch
   D. Clasps the head, neck and shaft of the radius
   E. Is extracapsular to the elbow joint

11. Rotator cuff muscles include
   A. Subclavius
   B. Teres minor
   C. Pec major
   D. Teres major
   E. Deltoid

12. Regarding synovial flexor sheaths in the hand and wrist, which one of the following is incorrect
   A. They surround flexor tendons in the carpal tunnel
   B. The superficial and deep flexors are invested with a common synovial sheath
   C. The common flexor sheaths can communicate with flexor pollicis longus sheath in some people
   D. For the index, ring and middle finger, a separate synovial sheath lines the fibrous sheath over the phalanges
   E. The sheath is the origin of the lumbricals

13. Regarding the basilar artery, all the below are true except
A. Gives off branches to the anterior spinal artery
B. Divides to give off both posterior cerebral arteries
C. Supplies branches to the pons
D. Formed by the union of the vertebral arteries
E. Lies on the ventral aspect of the cerebral peduncle

14. The ophthalmic division of trigeminal nerve
A. Enters the face via the inferior 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

15. In the circle of Willis
A. The basilar artery divides into right and left posterior cerebellar arteries
B. The middle cerebral arteries branch off and supply the motor but not sensory cortex
C. The anterior communicating artery unites the middle cerebral artery to the internal cerebra; artery
D. It encircles the inferior brain stem at C2-3 level
E. The internal carotid artery gives off the ophthalmic artery before dividing into anterior and middle cerebral arteries

16. Regarding the facial vein, all of the following are true except
A. It drains into the internal jugular vein
B. I has no valves
C. It communicates with the cavernous sinus via the ophthalmic vein
D. It runs inferoposteriorly anterior to the facial artery
E. It communicates with the pterygoid plexus via the deep facial vein

17. The 2nd cervical vertebra
A. Has a very small spinous process
B. Articulates with the occiput
C. Has a bifid spinous process
D. Is referred to as the atlas
E. Has a dens that occupies the posterior 1/3 of the canal

18. Regarding the larynx
A. All muscles are supplied by the recurrent laryngeal nerve
B. Thyroarytenoid muscle alters the tension of the vocal cord
C. Recurrent laryngeal nerve passes anterior to the cricothyroid joint
D. During swallowing, the epiglottis acts as a passive flap
E. All of the larynx is covered by pseudostratified columnar epithelium

19. The parietal pleura
A. Projects 3cm above the medial 1/3 of the upper surface of the clavicle
B. Projects 2cm beyond the thoracic outlet
C. Projects 1cm above the inner border of the first rib
D. Does not project above the upper surface of the clavicle
E. None of the above

20. The first part of the duodenum
A. Lies at the level of L2 in the supine body
B. Is approximately 10cm long in the adult
C. Partially overlies the right crus of the diaphragm and psoas muscle
D. Is entirely retroperitoneal
E. Receives the common opening of the bile duct on its posteromedial wall

21. Regarding the chest wall
A. The intercostal artery runs between the external and internal intercostal muscles
B. The muscles of the outer thoracic wall layer are serratus posterior superior and serratus posterior inferior only
C. The 5th posterior intercostal vein, artery and nerve run on the lower border of the 5th rib
D. The order of structures in the intercostal space are artery, vein, nerve
E. The 1st intercostal nerve supplies skin over the anterior chest wall

22. Intercostal nerves
A. Arise from the posterior rami of the thoracic nerves
B. Lie inferior to the intercostal artery
C. Run between the external and internal muscle layers
D. Have no cutaneous branches
E. Do not connect to the sympathetic chain

23. The azygos vein
A. Usually enters the right subclavian vein
B. Only drains the middle 1/3 of the oesophagus
C. Only drains part of the oesophagus and bronchial vein
D. Passes forward anteriorly medial to oesophagus from T3
E. Arches over the right bronchus at the level of T4 vertebra

24. The trachea
A. Starts at the thyroid cartilage
B. Bifurcates behind the manubriosternal angle
C. Passes through the posterior mediastinum
D. Is not supplied by the recurrent laryngeal nerve
E. Blood supply is from the superior thyroid artery

25. Which of the following pass superior to piriformis when passing out of the pelvis
A. The sciatic nerve
B. The posterior femoral cutaneous nerve
C. The superior gluteal nerve
D. The inferior gluteal nerve
E. The nerve to obturator internus

26. Which of the following is NOT a branch of the femoral nerve
A. The medial cutaneous nerve of the thigh
B. The saphenous nerve
C. The intermediate cutaneous nerve of the thigh
D. The nerve to sartorius
E. The lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh

27. Which of the following is true of the sciatic nerve
A. Its surface marking is at the midpoint of a line between the ischial tuberosity and the posterior inferior iliac spine
B. It always divides into its 2 terminal branches at the apex of the popliteal fossa
C. Its common peroneal division supplies semimembranosis
D. It passes out of the greater sciatic foramen below piriformis
E. It is a continuation of the upper band of the lumbar plexus

28. Which of the following is true concerning the nerve supply to the foot
A. The medial plantar nerve lies between abductor hallucis and flexor digitorum brevis
B. The femoral nerve takes no part in the nerve supply of the foot
C. The medial plantar nerve supplies flexor digitorum accessorius
D. The deep peroneal nerve supplies an area on the lateral border of the foot
E. The medial and lateral plantar nerves enter the sole of the foot from behind the lateral malleolus

29. The peroneal nerve
A. The deep peroneal nerve lies medial to the anterior tibial artery at the ankle joint
B. The superficial peroneal nerve supplies peroneus longus, brevis and tertius
C. The superficial peroneal nerve supplies most of the skin over the dorsum of the foot
D. The common peroneal nerve, as it leaves the popliteal fossa, lies between the tendon of biceps femoris and the medial head of gastrocnemius
E. The medial cutaneous nerve of the calf is a branch of the common peroneal nerve

30. Which of the following is true
A. Dislocation of the hip may cause paralysis of the hamstrings
B. Damage to the sciatic nerve will cause complete anaesthesia below the knee
C. Damage to the peroneal nerve will cause complete loss of sensation to the dorsum of the foot
D. Surgery to varicose veins may cause loss of sensation to the lateral border of the foot
E. A misplaced gluteal injection will cause loss of sensation of the posterior thigh.

31. The axillary nerve
A. Supplies the rotator cuff muscles
B. Is a branch of the medial cord of the brachial plexus
C. Exits the axilla through the quadrangular space
D. Is accompanied by the profunda brachii artery
E. Is derived from C7, C8 nerve roots

32. The ulna nerve
A. Has C8, T1 nerve fibres only
B. Is sensory to the medial aspect of the forearm and hand
C. Supplies the ulnar part of flexor digitorum profundus
D. Traverses the carpal tunnel lateral to tendon of flexor carpi ulnaris
E. Accompanies the brachial artery to the cubital fossa

33. The axillary artery
A. Arrives at the lateral border of scalenus anterior muscle
B. Is divided into 3 parts by its relationship with pectoralis major
C. Becomes the brachial artery at the inferior border of teres minor
D. Has 3 branches from its third part
E. Is clasped by the trunks of the brachial plexus at its second part

34. The following structures are relevant to the cubital fossa except
A. Brachialis muscle
B. Pronator quadratus muscle
C. Radial artery
D. Median nerve
E. Supinator muscle

35. Flexor carpi radialis tendon
A. Gives a slip of insertion into the scaphoid bone
B. Contains a sesamoid bone
C. Lies medial to the median nerve at the wrist
D. Lives in the groove of the hamate at the wrist
E. Has fleshy fibres on its radial side until immediately proximal to the carpal tunnel

36. The radius
A. Articulates with the trochlea of the humerus in a synovial ball-and-socket joint
B. Has Linter's tubercle on its posterior aspect
C. Provides insertion for brachioradialis at the tip of the styloid process
D. Articulates predominantly with the triquetral and lunate bones at the wrist
E. Provides insertion for brachialis muscle at the radial tubercle

37. Which of the following muscles arises from the anterior inferior iliac spine
A. Vastus intermedius
B. Sartorius
C. Tensor fascia latae
D. Rectus femoris
E. Iliacus

38. Adductor magnus
A. Forms the floor of the femoral triangle
B. Arises from the body and inferior ramus of the pubis
C. Is pierced by descending genicular artery
D. Is pierced by the saphenous nerve
E. Receives nerve supply from the sciatic nerve

39. All of the following are contents of the popliteal fossa except
A. Sural nerve
B. Middle genicular artery
C. Recurrent genicular nerve
D. Descending genicular artery
E. Small saphenous vein

40. The "Screw home" mechanism of the knee
A. Involves lateral rotation of the femur on the tibia
B. Is reversed by popliteus
C. Does not require intact cruciate ligaments
D. Is an active process involving the heads of gastrocnemius
E. Is independent of the shape of the femoral condyles

41. The lateral plantar nerve
A. Passes beneath the medial malleolus
B. Has no motor branches
C. Provides cutaneous supply exclusively to the sole of the foot
D. Runs superficial to the first muscular layer
E. None of the above

42. The deltoid ligament
A. In the lateral ligament of the ankle joint
B. Has a triangular-shaped deep part
C. Has an attachment to the navicular bone
D. Consists of three major components
E. Has no attachment to the talus

43. The phrenic nerves
A. Are derived from C4, 5 & 6 nerve roots
B. Provide motor supply only to the diaphragm
C. Pass posterior to the lung roots
D. Pierces the muscle of the diaphragm on the left side
E. Traverses the diaphragm at T10 vertebral level on the right side

44. Which of the following is usually not a branch of the right coronary artery
A. Marginal artery
B. AV nodal artery
C. Conus artery
D. Posterior interventricular artery
E. Circumflex artery

45. The following statements regarding the first rib are correct, except
A. The subclavian artery lies in contact with the rib posterior to the scalene tubercle
B. The sympathetic trunk crosses anterior to the neck of the rib
C. The scalene tubercle provides insertion for the scalenus anterior muscle
D. It provides ligamentous attachment important for the sternoclavicular joint
E. The groove for the subclavian vein lies anterior to the attachment of scalenus medius

46. The pancreas
A. Has no anatomical relationship with the spleen
B. Lies over the IVC at L2 vertebral level
C. Receives its blood supply from the superior mesenteric artery
D. Receives no sympathetic nerve supply
E. Passes anterior to the duodenum

47. The base of skull
A. Provides passage for the maxillary nerve via the foramen ovale
B. Has no muscular attachments
C. Provides passage for the vertebral arteries via the condylar canals
D. Accommodates the hypothalamus in the sella tursica
E. Accommodates the sigmoid sinuses in the posterior fossa

48. The atlas
A. Articulates with the dens at the posterior arch
B. Allows rotation of the head at the atlanto-occipital joints
C. Has a single vertebral body
D. Provides attachment for the cruciform ligament
E. Has a bifid spinous process

49. Which of the following is incorrect regarding the trigeminal nerve
A. Has no motor fibres
B. Has 3 major divisions
C. Has 3 main branches from the ophthalmic division
D. The maxillary division traverses the foramen rotundum
E. Gives rise to the infraorbital nerve

50. The femoral nerve
A. Emerges from the anterior aspect of psoas major
B. Enters the femoral triangle as a single trunk
C. Lies medial to the femoral artery in the triangle
D. Supplies tensor fascia lata muscle
E. Provides cutaneous sensation below the knee

51. Considering the ligaments of the knee joint
A. The anterior and posterior meniscofemoral ligaments attach to the medial meniscus
B. The lateral collateral ligament has no attachment to capsule or to meniscus
C. The posterior cruciate is the first ligament to become taut in extension of the knee
D. The lateral collateral ligament is composed of two parts
E. The oblique popliteal ligament is a minimal thickening in the joint capsule of little importance

52. All of the following about the abdominal aorta are correct except
A. It passes between the crura of the diaphragm at the level of T12 vertebra and terminates at the body of L4 vertebra
B. It is crossed by the splenic vein below the coeliac trunk and above the superior mesenteric artery
C. It has the uncinate process of the pancreas lying anteriorly
D. It give off 5 paired lumbar arteries
E. It continues as the median sacral artery

53. In the upper limb
A. The upper trunk of the brachial plexus is prone to injury by forceful depression of the shoulder, and results in Erb's palsy
B. Median nerve compression in the axilla may result in "Saturday night palsy" or "Crutch palsy"
C. The ulna nerve is commonly injured in fractures of the surgical neck of the humerus
D. Musculocutaneous nerve is prone to injury in fractures of the lower third of the humerus
E. The radial nerve is most commonly injured in supracondylar fractures

54. Regarding the vertebral column, all are correct except
A. the facet joints in the lumbar spine lie in an anteroposterior plane
B. The vertebral arteries ascend through the foramen in the transverse processes of the upper six cervical vertebrae
C. The spinous processes of the cervical vertebrae are usually bifid
D. Thoracic vertebrae I, II and XII have single costal facets on their pedicles
E. The sacrum has 5 sets of anterior and posterior sacral foramina, one corresponding to each of the sacral segments

55. Muscles of inspiration include all except
A. External intercostal muscle
B. Internal intercostal muscle
C. Diaphragm
D. Subclavius
E. Pectoralis major

56. In the neck
A. The pretracheal fascia is prolonged to form the axillary sheath
B. The posterior belly of digastric muscle is supplied by CN XII
C. The internal jugular vein lies medial to the common carotid artery
D. The trachea begins at the level of C6
E. The thyroid isthmus is adherent to the 3rd, 4th and 5th tracheal rings

57. The medial compartment of the thigh
A. Has a blood supply from the profunda femoris and the obturator muscles
B. Is separated from the other compartments by the medial and the posterior intermuscular septa
C. Includes vastus medialis
D. Is supplied by the sciatic nerve
E. Contains only 4 muscles

58. Rotation of the scapula is produced primarily by
A. Rhomboids
B. Teres major
C. Trapezius
D. Latissimus dorsi
E. Levator scapulae

59. In the hand
A. The tendon of extensor indices is usually split into two
B. The skin over the thenar eminence is supplied by the muscular recurrent branch of the median nerve after it supplies the thenar muscles
C. The ulnar nerve supplies palmaris brevis
D. Adductor pollicis lies deep to the other two muscles of the thenar eminence
E. The digital arteries lie on the palmar side of the nerves

60. The muscles of the rotator cuff are
A. Supraspinatus, infraspinatus, subscapularis, pectoralis minor
B. Infraspinatus, subscapularis, teres minor, supraspinatus
C. Teres major, infraspinatus, teres minor, supraspinatus
D. Teres minor, infraspinatus, subclavius, supraspinatus
E. None of the above are correct

61. All of the following structures pass through the deep inguinal ring except
A. Pampiniform plexus
B. Ilioinguinal nerve
C. Genital branch of the genitofemoral nerve
D. Processus vaginalis
E. External spermatic fascia

62. Regarding the cranial nerves
A. The trigeminal nerve is purely sensory
B. The abducent nerve transverses the foramen lacerum
C. The trochlear nerve supplies the superior oblique muscle only
D. The hypoglossal nerve exits the skull through the foramen magnum
E. The facial nerve may be involved in infection in the cavernous sinus

63. At the wrist
A. The scaphoid and the trapezoid form the floor of the anatomical snuff box
B. Flexor pollicis longus is surrounded by the common synovial sheath
C. The ulna articulates with the triquetral except in the extreme radial adduction
D. All carpal bones form part of the wrist joint
E. No active rotation takes place

64. The branches of the subclavian artery in order medial to lateral are
A. Vertebral artery; thyrocervical trunk; internal thoracic artery; costocervical trunk; dorsal scapular artery
B. Internal thoracic artery; vertebral artery; costocervical trunk; thyrocervical trunk; dorsal scapular artery
C. Vertebral artery; costocervical trunk; internal thoracic artery; thyrocervical trunk; dorsal scapular artery
D. Vertebral artery; thyrocervical trunk; internal thoracic artery; dorsal scapular artery; costocervical trunk
E. None of the above are correct

65. Regarding the elbow joint
A. The radial collateral ligament is triangular and consists of 3 bands
B. The capsule is not attached to the radius
C. The annular ligament is attached to the margins of the radial notch of the ulna and the neck of the radius
D. The carrying angle is 180^{o}
E. The trochlea forms a portion of a sphere

66. The femoral artery
A. Is the continuation of the internal iliac artery
B. Can be palpated at the midpoint of the inguinal ligament
C. Has four small cutaneous branches below the inguinal ligament
D. Lies lateral to the femoral vein at the adductor hiatus
E. All the above are correct

67. In the thorax
A. The carina lies at the level of the upper border of the T4 vertebra in the cadaver
B. The thoracic duct drains into the superior vena cava
C. C4 and T3 are adjacent dermatomes
D. The trachea lies in contact with the manubrium
E. The apex of the lung is above the thoracic inlet

68. Muscles of the flexor compartment of the forearm include
A. Pronator teres
B. Anconeus
C. Brachioradialis
D. Supinator
E. Adductor pollicis longus

69. The great saphenous vein
A. Begins as a continuation of the lateral marginal vein of the foot
B. Posterolateral and anteromedial veins are relatively consistent tributaries near its termination
C. Terminates in the femoral veins immediately below the femoral sheath
D. Has no tributaries communicating with tributaries of the superior vena cava
E. Drains the scrotum or labium majorus

70. All of the following about the soleus muscles are correct except
A. The muscle contains a rich plexus of small veins draining into the great saphenous perforating veins
B. Its main action is rapid plantar flexion to aid propulsion
C. It is supplied from nerve roots S1 and S2
D. It is flat and has a dense aponeurosis on both surfaces
E. It does not cross the knee joint

71. Injury to the ulnar nerve will cause paralysis of all of the following except
A. Medial half of flexor digitorum profundus
B. Flexor digiti minimi brevis
C. Abductor pollicis brevis
D. Flexor carpi ulnaris
E. Adductor pollicis

72. Which of the following structures passes posterior to the flexor retinaculum of the wrist
A. Palmar cutaneous branch of ulnar nerve
B. Palmar longus tendon
C. Flexor pollicis longus tendon
D. Ulnar artery
E. Palmar cutaneous branch of median nerve

73. All of the following are true of extensor pollicis longus except
A. It inserts at the base of the proximal phalanx of the thumb
B. It forms the ulnar side of the anatomical snuffbox
C. Its nerve supply is from the radial nerve
D. Its origin is from the posterior surface of the ulna and adjacent interosseous membrane
E. Its tendon passes beneath the extensor retinaculum of the wrist

74. In abduction of the arm
A. The clavicle remains fixed
B. The scapula moves dorsally on the chest wall
C. Scapular movement is at first more rapid than movement of the humerus
D. The medial end of the clavicle moves downward on the intra-articular disc
E. Medial rotation of the humerus occurs

75. Part of the rotator cuff of the shoulder is supplied by
A. A nerve formed from the root of C5,6,7
B. A branch of the upper trunk of the brachial plexus
C. A branch of the lateral cord of the brachial plexus
D. A nerve which passes through the triangular space
E. A branch of the medial cord of the brachial plexus

76. The stability of the shoulder joint is related to all of the following except
A. The glenoid labrum
B. Acromion process
C. Rotator cuff
D. Long head of biceps
E. Deltoid

77. All of the following are true of pectineus except
A. It originates from the pectineal line of the pubis
B. Its nerve supply comes predominantly from the femoral nerve
C. The anterior division of the obturator nerve lies behind it
D. Adductor brevis has an anterior relation to it
E. It medially rotates the femur

78. The superficial epigastric, superior perforating and deep external pudendal arteries are all branches of which of the following arteries
A. Profunda femoris
B. Popliteal
C. Internal iliac
D. External iliac
E. None of the above

79. Locking of the knee joint involves all of the following except
A. Lateral collateral ligament
B. Medial rotation of the femur
C. Posterior cruciate ligament
D. Oblique popliteal ligament
E. Medial collateral ligament

80. The obturator nerve is derived from the anterior rami of
A. T12, L1, L2
B. L1, L2, L3
C. L2, L3, L4
D. L3, L4, S1
E. None of the above

81. Which of the following pass beneath the flexor retinaculum of the ankle
A. Peroneus tertius
B. Sural nerve
C. Dorsalis pedis artery
D. Tibialis anterior
E. None of the above

82. In the upper part of the popliteal fossa the following are from medial to lateral
A. Popliteal artery, popliteal vein, sciatic nerve
B. Popliteal vein, popliteal artery, sciatic nerve
C. Sciatic nerve, popliteal artery, popliteal vein
D. Sciatic nerve, popliteal vein, popliteal artery
E. Popliteal artery, sciatic nerve, popliteal vein

83. The oesophageal opening in the diaphragm
A. Is at T8 level
B. Transmits the vagi
C. Transmits the thoracic duct
D. Transmits branches of the right gastric artery
E. Transmits the right phrenic nerve

84. All of the following are true of the phrenic nerve except
A. It is formed principally from C4
B. It runs down the anterior surface of scalenus anterior
C. It is the sole motor supply to the diaphragm
D. It runs posterior to the lung root
E. On the under surface of the diaphragm each splits into 3 main branches

85. Directly in front of the right kidney lies
A. 2nd part of the duodenum
B. Portal vein
C. Bile duct
D. Splenic flexure of colon
E. Inferior vena cava

86. All of the following are true of the spleen except
A. It is related to the 9, 10, 11th ribs
B. Its blood supply is from a branch of the coeliac trunk
C. The splenic vessels are contained in the lienorenal ligament
D. Its anterior relations include the head of the pancreas
E. It has a notched anterior border

87. All of the following are true of the thyroid gland
A. It is supplied by the superior, middle and inferior thyroid arteries
B. The thyroidea ima may arise from the arch of the aorta
C. The isthmus is related to the 2, 3 and 4th rings of tracheal cartilage
D. It is related anterolaterally to the sternohyoid muscle
E. The external laryngeal nerve is related to the gland

88. Which of the following about the facial nerve is incorrect
A. Supplies muscles of facial expression
B. Supplies buccinator
C. Gives the great petrosal nerve
D. Contains taste fibres
E. Contains fibres destined for the ciliary ganglion

89. The internal jugular vein
A. Is surrounded by the thickest portion of carotid sheath
B. Receives drainage from all the parathyroid glands
C. Is crossed posteriorly by the accessory nerve
D. Is crossed anteriorly by the thoracic duct
E. Contains valves within its lumen

90. Which of the following is not true of the surface markings of the left pleura
A. It lies behind the sternoclavicular joint
B. It lies in the midline behind the angle of Louis
C. It lies at the level of the 6th rib in the midclavicular line
D. It crosses the midaxillary line at the level of the 10th rib
E. It crosses the 12th rib at the lateral border of the sacrospinalis muscle

91. The lunate articulates with all of the following except
A. Scaphoid
B. Triquetral
C. Capitate
D. Radius
E. Hamate

92. Loss of sensation in the thumb and lateral forearm is consistent with an isolated injury to
A. Lateral cutaneous nerve of the forearm
B. Median nerve
C. Lateral cutaneous nerve of the arm
D. C6 nerve root
E. C7 nerve root

93. The ski 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

94. 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

95. 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 thoracodorsal nerve

96. 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

97. 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. Give muscular branches to triceps

98. 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

99. 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

100. 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

101. 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

102. 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

103. The musculocutaneous nerve
A. Supplies brachioradialis
B. Terminates as the posterior interosseous 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

104. 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 nerve
E. The brachial artery is lateral to the tendon of biceps

105. 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

106. The stability of the weight bearing flexed knee is maintained by
A. Anterior cruciate ligament
B. Iliotibial tract
C. Posterior cruciate ligament
D. Popliteus and posterior cruciate ligament
E. Arcuate popliteal ligament, and anterior cruciate ligament

107. 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

108. 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

109. 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

110. 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

111. The surface markings of the sciatic nerve are from
A. The ischial tuberosity to the adductor tubercle of the medial femoral condyle
B. The posterior superior iliac spine to the apex of the popliteal fossa
C. The midpoint of a line between the ischial tuberosity and the greater trochanter to the adductor tubercle of the medial femoral condyle
D. The ischial tuberosity to the apex of the popliteal fossa
E. The midpoint of a line between the ischial tuberosity and the greater trochanter to the apex of the popliteal fossa

112. 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

113. 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

114. Which is not true of the Achilles tendon
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

115. 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

116. 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

117. 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

118. The suprapatellar bursa
A. Does not communicate with the knee joint
B. Lies in front of the vastus intermedius muscle
C. Extends 5 cm or more above the patella
D. Lies deep to the patellar retinacula
E. None of the above

119. Following a subcapital fracture of the neck of 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 anastamosis 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

120. 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

121. 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

122. 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

123. 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

124. Land marks 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

125. 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

126. 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

127. 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

128. 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

129. 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

130. 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

131. With respect to the facial nerve, all of these are correct except
A. It carries taste fibres from the anterior two thirds of the tongue
B. It has 5 branches exiting the parotid gland
C. It carries sensation from the skin of the external acoustic meatus
D. It exits the base of the skull via the foramen spinosum
E. Its efferent fibres have cell bodies in the geniculate ganglion

132. Anterior relations of the abdominal aorta include
A. The lateral arcuate ligament
B. The splenic vein inferior to the superior mesenteric artery
C. The left renal vein inferior to the inferior mesenteric artery
D. The parietal peritoneum inferior to the duodenum
E. The sympathetic trunk

133. With respect to the diaphragm
A. The oesophageal opening is opposite T8 vertebra behind the 7th costal cartilage
B. It is supplied by the 5th, 6th and 7th cervical roots
C. Its major function is forced expiration
D. Its blood supply is only from abdominal aorta
E. The aortic opening is opposite T12 vertebra between the overlapping right and left crural fibres

134. The arch of the aorta
A. Contains baroreceptors within its intima
B. Extends from the manubriosternal joint to the body of T4
C. Gives rise to four major arteries
D. Is crossed on its right side by the vagus and phrenic nerves
E. Lies anterior to the oesophagus and trachea

135. The posterior triangle of the neck
A. Contains the anterior rami of the upper four cervical nerves
B. Contains the third part of the subclavian artery through its centre
C. Has deep cervical fascia lining its floor
D. Lies between the posterior border of sternocleidomastoid and the posterior border of trapezius and the clavicle
E. Contains the subclavian vein

136. With regard to the thyroid gland
A. Its isthmus lies in front of the 1st and 2nd tracheal rings
B. The superior thyroid artery is a branch of the internal carotid artery
C. It has the parathyroid glands lying behind its medial lobe
D. Parafollicular cells are more abundant than follicular cells
E. The recurrent laryngeal nerve is always behind the pretracheal fascia

137. With respect to the contents of the posterior mediastinum, all are true except
A. The oesophagus extends from level of cricoid cartilage to traverse the diaphragm at T10
B. The descending thoracic aorta gives off the posterior intercostal arteries
C. It contains the perihilar lymph nodes
D. The oesophagus is 25 cm in length
E. The descending aorta commences at the lower level of T4 vertebra

138. Regarding the larynx
A. The external laryngeal nerve supplies the posterior cricoarytenoid muscle
B. The internal laryngeal nerve supplies cricothyroid
C. The blood supply above the vocal cords is by a branch of the internal carotid
D. Normal vocal cords are always covered by stratified squamous epithelium
E. The recurrent laryngeal nerve lies immediately behind the cricoarytenoid joint

139. The ureter
A. Passes anterior to genitofemoral nerve
B. Develops from the metanephric cap
C. Is represented by dermatome L2
D. In the male, is crossed anteriorly by the ductus deferens
E. Passes anterior to the uterine artery in the female

140. In the skull
A. The anterior fontanelle usually closes by 2 months
B. The pterion overlies the middle meningeal artery
C. The round foramen transmits the mandibular branch of fifth cranial nerve
D. The cribriform plate is part of the sphenoid bone
E. All of the above are correct

141. The abdominal aorta is crossed anteriorly by
A. Left renal artery
B. Inferior mesenteric artery
C. Left renal vein
D. Right gonadal artery
E. Right renal vein

142. The orbit contains all of the following except
A. Branches of the facial nerve
B. The optic nerve
C. The third cranial nerve
D. A subarachnoid space
E. The inferior rectus muscle

143. The clavicle
A. Is convex anteriorly throughout its entire length
B. Articulates laterally with the coracoid via the coracoclavicular ligament
C. Is crossed in its middle third by the subclavian vein
D. Forms part of the apex of the axilla
E. Has as its only inferior musculature attachment the muscle pectoralis major

144. In relation to the medial malleolus
A. Peroneus brevis grooves its posterior aspect
B. The greater saphenous vein passes behind it
C. Flexor hallucis longus passes medial to flexor digitorum longus
D. The strongest part of the deltoid ligament is its tibiocalcaneal part
E. The tibial nerve passes lateral to the posterior tibial artery

145. On the palmar aspect of the wrist
A. The median nerve lies between flexor carpi radialis and palmaris longus
B. The ulnar nerve passes deep to the medial aspect of the flexor retinaculum
C. The flexor tendons lie together in a complete synovial sheath
D. The radial artery may be palpated over the flexor retinaculum
E. Flexor carpi radialis may be distinguished by the presence of musculature fibres

146. The deltoid ligament of the ankle
A. Has three parts
B. Is continuous with the spring ligament
C. Has a deep part which is triangular in shape
D. Has a posterior talofibular ligament which runs horizontally
E. Strengthens the lateral aspect of the capsule of the ankle joint

147. The femoral nerve
A. Is formed by the anterior divisions of the anterior rami of lumbar nerves 2, 3, and 4
B. Lies within the femoral sheath
C. Divides into superficial and deep divisions
D. Lies medial to the femoral vein
E. Passes superficial to the inguinal ligament

148. In carpal tunnel syndrome which of the following structures is not affected by compression of the median nerve
A. The medial branch of the median nerve
B. Opponens pollicis
C. The lateral branch of the median nerve
D. Palmar branch of median nerve
E. Abductor pollicis brevis

149. Regarding the median nerve, all of the following are true except
A. It is formed by the union of 2 roots from the medial and lateral cords
B. In the arm, it passes anterior to the brachial artery
C. It passes deep to the flexor retinaculum
D. It does not supply the part of flexor digitorum profundus to the middle finger
E. Typically, chronic compression of the nerve in carpal tunnel syndrome would result in wasting of the thenar eminence

150. Regarding the ankle
A. The lateral ligament is made up of deep and superficial parts
B. The talus is narrow anteriorly and broad posteriorly
C. The nerve supply is by deep peroneal and tibial nerves
D. Extensor hallucis longus crosses the joint medial to tibialis anterior
E. The posterior talofibular ligament descends vertically from the fibula to insert into the talus

151. Regarding the popliteal fossa
A. The lateral border is semitendinosus
B. The tibial nerve runs through it laterally
C. The common peroneal nerve distinguishes right from left
D. The floor does not include any bone surfaces
E. The popliteal artery lies between the popliteal vein and tibial nerve

152. Regarding the extensor retinaculum of the wrist
A. It includes attachment to the ulna
B. It overlies 6 fibrous compartments
C. Tension of the retinaculum is reduced with pronation
D. It has the palmaris longus fused with it
E. Is pierced by extensor carpi radialis longus

153. Which of the following is a branch of the posterior cord of brachial plexus
A. Dorsal scapular nerve
B. Long thoracic nerve
C. Musculocutaneous nerve
D. Ulnar nerve
E. Thoracodorsal nerve

154. All of the following muscles are supplied by the tibial nerve except
A. Short head of biceps femoris
B. Semimembranosus
C. Semitendinosis
D. Adductor magnus
E. Long head of biceps femoris

155. In the hand, the deep palmar arch
A. Is normally incomplete
B. Is formed by the superficial branch of the ulnar artery
C. Crosses the palm 1cm distal to the superficial arch
D. Gives off 3 metacarpal arteries
E. Does not anastamose with anterior carpal arch

156. All of the following bursae usually communicate with the knee joint except
A. Suprapatellar bursa
B. Popliteal bursa
C. Bursa under the medial head of gastrocnemius
D. Bursa under the lateral head of gastrocnemius
E. Infrapatellar bursa

157. Regarding the interossei of the hand
A. They insert into the middle phalanges
B. The palmar interossei have two heads of origin
C. They are solely innervated from T1
D. There are three dorsal muscles
E. The palmar muscles abduct the digits

158. In the popliteal fossa
A. The common peroneal nerve is on the medial aspect
B. The tibial nerve is medial to the popliteal vein
C. Sartorius forms the medial border
D. The sural nerve branches from the common peroneal nerve
E. The popliteal artery is medial to the popliteal vein

159. Which is not a branch of the anterior division of the internal iliac artery
A. Internal pudendal
B. Superior gluteal
C. Uterine
D. Obturator
E. Superior vesical

160. Which is not true of abdominal aorta
A. Begins at T12
B. Ends at L5
C. Inclines to left
D. Direct continuation is median sacral artery
E. Gives off 4 pairs of lumbar arteries

161. Which structure in the inguinal canal is not part of the spermatic cord
A. Testicular artery
B. Genital branch of genitofemoral nerve
C. Ilioinguinal nerve
D. Ductus deferens
E. Cremasteric artery

162. Pick the correct boundary of inguinal canal
A. Floor - lacunar ligament
B. Posterior wall - inguinal ligament
C. Superficial ring - opening in internal oblique
D. Anterior wall - conjoint tendon
E. Roof - external oblique

163. Which is true of coeliac trunk and its branches
A. Inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery encircles the head of pancreas
B. Left gastric artery supplies the stomach only
C. Gastroduodenal artery runs in front of the 1st part of duodenum
D. Hepatic artery runs up in front of the portal vein
E. Right gastroepiploic artery runs along the lesser curvature of stomach

164. Which is true of the superior mesenteric artery and its branches
A. Right colic artery is the main supply of the caecum
B. Superior mesenteric artery runs anterior to the 1st part of duodenum
C. Right colic artery passes behind the right ureter
D. Superior mesenteric arises from aorta at level of L2
E. Main trunk of the superior mesenteric artery ends at the level of Meckel's diverticulum

165. Which is true of the inferior mesenteric artery and its branches
A. Inferior mesenteric ends as the superior rectal artery
B. The main trunk crosses the left ureter, but its branches pass behind it
C. It arises from the aorta at the level of L2
D. The descending branch of the left colic supplies the sigmoid colon only
E. There is very little anastamosis between the branches

166. Direct tributaries of the portal vein include all but
A. Right gastric vein
B. Short gastric vein
C. Splenic vein
D. Superior pancreaticoduodenal vein
E. Left gastric vein

167. Which is the correct portosystemic anastamosis
A. Portal = Tributary of inferior mesenteric vein
Systemic = Tributary of internal iliac vein
B. Portal = Periumbilical vein
Systemic = Phrenic veins
C. Portal = Intrahepatic portal branches
Systemic = Azygos vein
D. Portal = Left gastric vein
Systemic = IVC via oesophageal veins
E. Portal = Middle rectal vein
Systemic = Inferior rectal vein

168. Which is not true of the surface markings of the liver
A. Lies below ribs 7-11 in the right midaxillary line
B. Highest point on right is 5th rib
C. Superior surface crosses the xiphisternal joint
D. Inferior margin lies level with right costal margin in most cases
E. Highest point on left is 6th intercostal space

169. Which is the correct order of structures in the portal hepatis (anterior-posterior)
A. Right and left hepatic arteries, right and left portal veins, right and left hepatic ducts
B. R/L portal veins, R/L hepatic ducts, R/L hepatic arteries
C. R/L hepatic ducts, cystic duct, R/L hepatic arteries, R/L portal veins
D. R/L hepatic ducts, R/L hepatic arteries, cystic duct, R/L portal veins
E. R/L hepatic ducts, R/L hepatic arteries, R/L portal veins

170. Which is true of the liver
A. Protected from ischaemia by good anastamosis between R & L lobes
B. Divided functionally into right and left lobes along the line of the falciform ligament
C. Drains into 3 hepatic veins, which have a long extrahepatic course
D. Left lobe may be supplied by a branch of the left gastric artery
E. Caudate lobe has no connection with the right lobe

171. Which is true of the relations of kidney
A. Left hilum lies just below the transpyloric plane
B. Middle colic artery crosses the lower pole of right kidney
C. The structures in the hilum from front to back are vein, artery, ureter
D. Vertical axis lies in the same axis as the vertebral column
E. Right adrenal gland lies medial to the upper pole

172. Which does not cross the ureter
A. Right colic artery
B. Gonadal vessels
C. Apex of sigmoid mesocolon
D. Ileocolic artery
E. Inferior mesenteric artery

173. Which is true of the ureter's blood supply
A. Poor anastamosis makes blood supply easily endangered
B. Receives supply from the gonadal vessels
C. Common iliac artery supplies only the most distal portion
D. Distal portion receives its supply from the posterior division of internal iliac artery
E. Renal artery provides no blood supply

174. Right adrenal gland
A. Lies on the medial surface of the upper pole of right kidney
B. Lies on the quadrate lobe of liver
C. Adrenal vein drains into the right renal vein
D. Is supplied by a branch of the renal artery only
E. Is separated from the kidney by renal fascia

175. Which is true of the spleen
A. Lower pole extends forwards to the anterior axillary line
B. Long axis lies in the line of the 10th rib
C. Medial border is notched
D. Kidney lies anterior to the hilum
E. Gastrosplenic ligament runs from the lower pole to the lesser curvature of stomach

176. Which is the correct relation of the duodenum
A. 1st part - behind IVC
B. 2nd part - anterior to hilum of right kidney
C. 3rd part - crossed by the inferior mesenteric artery
D. 3rd part - level of L2
E. All but last 2cm is retroperitoneal

177. Which is not a structure of the retroperitoneum
A. Kidney
B. Adrenal gland
C. Cisterna chyli
D. Spleen
E. Pancreas

178. Which is not a structure in the transpyloric plane
A. Pancreas
B. Superior mesenteric artery origin
C. Fundus of gallbladder
D. Tip of 9th costal cartilage
E. Lower pole of right kidney

179. Which is true of the sternum
A. Jugular notch lies at the level of T4
B. 2nd costal cartilage articulates separately with the manubrium and the body of the sternum
C. Sternohyoid attaches to the manubrium, below the 1st costal cartilage
D. Interclavicular ligament makes no attachment to the sternum
E. Posterior surface of the manubrium is completely covered with pleura

180. Which is not a true muscle attachment to the ribs
A. Pectoralis minor - anterior surface of ribs 3-5
B. Serratus posterior superior - lateral to the angle of ribs 2-5
C. Internal oblique - inner surface of last 6 costal cartilages
D. Levator costae - lateral to tubercle, on upper border
E. Rectus abdominis - anterior surface of 5-7th cartilages

181. Which is not a feature of a typical rib
A. Medial facet of the tubercle faces backwards
B. Angle is the most posterior point
C. Necks are all of equal length
D. There are 3 costotransverse ligaments
E. Intraarticular ligament attaches from horizontal ridge on the head, to the intervertebral disc

182. Which is true of the first rib
A. Scalenus medius attaches to the scalene tubercle
B. Subclavian vein lies in the subclavian groove
C. Supreme intercostal vein lies medial to the superior intercostal artery
D. Scalenus posterior attaches lateral to the tubercle
E. Head articulates with vertebrae C7 and T1

183. Which is true of the intercostal nerves
A. First intercostal nerve has no cutaneous supply
B. Posterior intercostal nerve supplies the skin medial to the angle of the rib
C. Lateral cutaneous branch pierces the intercostal muscles at anterior axillary line
D. Anterior cutaneous branch is a cutaneous branch only
E. Anterior cutaneous branch runs behind the internal thoracic artery

184. Attachments of the diaphragm include all but
A. Left crus
B. Tip of 12th rib
C. Xiphisternum
D. Median arcuate ligament
E. 7th costal cartilage

185. Which is the correct site of the diaphragmatic openings
A. Aorta - T10
B. Oesophagus - T8
C. Thoracic duct - behind median arcuate ligament
D. Hemiazygos vein - right crus
E. Left phrenic nerve - central tendon

186. Which is true of the neurovascular supply of the diaphragm
A. Inferior phrenic arteries are the sole supply of the diaphragm
B. Phrenic nerves are motor only
C. All of fibres of the right crus are supplied by the right phrenic nerve
D. Phrenic nerve divides into anterior, posterior and lateral branches on the thoracic surface of the diaphragm
E. Lower intercostal nerves supply proprioception only

187. Which structure does not lie in the plane of the lower border of T4 vertebra
A. Convexity of the arch of aorta
B. Junction between superior and inferior mediastinum
C. Sternomanubrial joint
D. Azygos vein enters SVC
E. Bifurcation of trachea

188. Which relation of the aortic arch is incorrect
A. Left recurrent laryngeal nerve is on its right
B. Pulmonary trunk bifurcation in its concavity
C. Ligamentum arteriosum from its concavity, distal to the origin of the left subclavian artery
D. Left supreme intercostal vein on its left
E. Oesophagus on its right

189. Which is true of the trachea
A. Begins at the level of C7
B. Isthmus of the thyroid lies anterior to the 2nd, 3rd and 4th rings
C. Has 15-20 complete cartilaginous rings
D. Receives its blood supply from the inferior thyroid artery alone
E. Pulmonary artery bifurcates anterior to its lower end

190. Which is not true of the oesophagus
A. There is usually a constriction at 27 cm from the lips, where the left main bronchus crosses
B. Crosses in front of the descending aorta
C. Upper part drains into the azygos vein
D. Begins at the level of C6 vertebra
E. Receives nerve supply from the recurrent laryngeal nerve

191. Phrenic nerve supplies the sensation to all but
A. Diaphragm
B. Mediastinal pleura
C. Peritoneum
D. Left ventricle
E. Pericardium

192. Which is true of the vagus nerves
A. Left vagus is held away from the trachea by branches of the aortic arch
B. Run in front of the lung roots
C. Vagal trunks receive fibres from the ipsilateral nerve only
D. Left vagus crosses the aortic arch superficial to the left superior intercostal vein
E. Right vagus runs superficial to the azygos vein

193. Which is true of the thoracic sympathetic trunk
A. Passes into the abdomen behind lateral arcuate ligament
B. Greater splanchnic nerve comes from 3rd to 7th thoracic ganglia
C. 1st thoracic ganglion often fuses with the inferior cervical ganglion
D. Crosses 1st rib lateral to the superior intercostal artery
E. Gives fibres to the oesophageal plexus

194. Pleural reflection lies at which rib level in the midaxillary line
A. 6th
B. 8th
C. 9th
D. 10th
E. 12th

195. Which is true of the coronary circulation
A. Majority receive SA nodal supply from the left coronary
B. Majority receive AV nodal supply from the left coronary
C. There is little anastamosis between the right and left sided circulation
D. Interventricular septum receives most of its supply from the anterior interventricular branch
E. Circumflex artery is the most commonly affected by disease

ANATOMY ANSWERS

1. D	21. C	41. A	61. E	81. E	101. A
2. E	22. B	42. C	62. C	82. A	102. B
3. C	23. E	43. D	63. E	83. B	103. E
4. A	24. B	44. E	64. A	84. D	104. C
5. D	25. C	45. A	65. B	85. A	105. A
6. D	26. E	46. B	66. C	86. D	106. C
7. E	27. D	47. E	67. D	87. A	107. B
8. C	28. A	48. D	68. A	88. E	108. D
9. B	29. C	49. A	69. E	89. C	109. E
10. C	30. A	50. E	70. B	90. C	110. C
11. B	31. C	51. B	71. C	91. E	111. E
12. E	32. C	52. D	72. C	92. D	112. E
13. A	33. D	53. A	73. A	93. B	113. C
14. D	34. B	54. E	74. D	94. D	114. B
15. E	35. A	55. D	75. B	95. B	115. A
16. D	36. B	56. D	76. E	96. B	116. D
17. C	37. D	57. A	77. D	97. B	117. D
18. B	38. E	58. C	78. E	98. D	118. C
19. A	39. D	59. C	79. C	99. A	119. A
20. C	40. B	60. B	80. C	100. B	120. B

121. D
122. D
123. A
124. C
125. A
126. B
127. C
128. B
129. C
130. C
131. D
132. D
133. E
134. B
135. A
136. E
137. C
138. D
139. A
140. B
141. C
142. A
143. D
144. D
145. A
146. B
147. C
148. D
149. D
150. C
151. C
152. B
153. E
154. A
155. D
156. E
157. C
158. E
159. B
160. B
161. C
162. A
163. D
164. E
165. A
166. B
167. A
168. E
169. E
170. D
171. C
172. E
173. B
174. E
175. B
176. B
177. D
178. E
179. B
180. C
181. A
182. C
183. A
184. D
185. C
186. E
187. A
188. D
189. B
190. C
191. D
192. A
193. C
194. D
195. D