

THORAX

1. In the chest wall:
 - (a) the intercostal a is more superficial than the v
 - (b) the intercostal a lies between the intercostal n and v
 - (c) the transversus m lies between the ext and int intercostals
 - (d) the NV bundle lies between the ext and int intercostals
 - (e) all of the above

2. The oesophageal opening in the diaphragm is opposite:
 - (a) T6
 - (b) T8
 - (c) T10
 - (d) T11
 - (e) T12

3. The most superficial structure in the thoracic inlet is:
 - (a) X
 - (b) R subclavian a
 - (c) L subclavian a
 - (d) Thoracic duct
 - (e) SVC

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

5. the diaphragm:
 - (a) has the oesophageal opening opposite the T8 vertebrae
 - (b) is supplied by C4, C5, C6
 - (c) has a major role in expiration
 - (d) has a vena cava opening at T10
 - (e) has an aortic opening opposite T12

6. Which passes through the diaphragm with the oesophagus
 - (a) Azygous vein
 - (b) Right X
 - (c) Sympathetic trunks
 - (d) Thoracic duct
 - (e) Phrenic nerve

7. With regard to the coronaries: (2 CORRECT)
- (a) right arises from the posterior coronary sinus
 - (b) left supplies the conducting system in most patients
 - (c) right supplies the PDA in most patients
 - (d) there are no arterial anastomoses between right and left
 - (e) the right marginal vein drains directly into the coronary sinus
 - (f) the anterior cardiac veins drain into the coronary sinus
 - (g) venae cordis minimae occur most frequently in the right atrium
 - (h) Cx is most commonly affected by disease
8. Which muscle is not used in forced expiration?
- (a) Transversus abdominis
 - (b) Rectus abdominis
 - (c) Diaphragm
 - (d) External obliques
 - (e) Internal obliques
9. Which vessel passes directly behind the right hilum
- (a) Right phrenic nerve
 - (b) Right X
 - (c) Azygous vein
 - (d) Internal mammary artery
 - (e) Hemi-azygous vein
10. With regard to bronchopulmonary segments which is incorrect
- (a) There are approx 10 segments in each lung
 - (b) The lingula is divided into upper and lower segments
11. What lies posterior to the right root of the lung
- (a) Aorta
 - (b) R phrenic n
 - (c) R X
12. Regarding the RCA
- (a) Course through the L auricle and infundibulum
 - (b) Supplies 60% AV node
 - (c) Usually has a posterior interventricular branch
 - (d) Supplies 30% SA node
13. The oesophageal opening in the diaphragm transmits all except
- (a) X trunk
 - (b) Oesophageal branches of the gastric a
 - (c) Lymphatics
 - (d) R phrenic n
 - (e) Veins (oesophageal branches of gastric v)

14. The vena cava foramen in the diaphragm is at level of
- (a) T12
 - (b) T8
 - (c) T10
 - (d) L1
 - (e) C7
15. Regarding the descending part of the thoracic aorta
- (a) Component of middle mediastinum
 - (b) Begins at level of T3
 - (c) Passes through the diaphragm behind the lateral arcuate ligament
 - (d) Begins at the beginning of the arch of the aorta
 - (e) Passes to the abdomen at the level of T12
16. Regarding the thoracic vertebrae
- (a) Increase in breadth from above down
 - (b) Are heart shaped
 - (c) Have transverse processes of variable length, with 5th being largest
 - (d) Are supported by the erector spinae muscle laterally
 - (e) Have costal facets on the bodies and transverse processes
17. Which heart valve has 2 cusps
- (a) Aortic
 - (b) Mitral
 - (c) Pulmonary
 - (d) Pulmonary and aortic
 - (e) Tricuspid
18. In the lung
- (a) The horizontal fissure is always present in the right side
 - (b) The fissures create a roughened surface to promote easier expansion
 - (c) The obliquity of the fissure ensures better expansion of the apex of the lung
 - (d) The lingula is a separate lobe of the left side
 - (e) Only 2% lungs have incomplete oblique fissures

19. regarding the surface markings of the lungs, (2 CORRECT)
- (a) apex of lungs rises 5cm above the lateral 1/3 of the clavicle
 - (b) apex is 2.5cm above middle 1/3 clavicle
 - (c) hilum between T4 and T6
 - (d) oblique fissure follows approximately the 5th rib
 - (e) oblique fissure follows approximately the 6th rib
 - (f) the 2 pleura diverge away at the 6th CC level behind sternum
 - (g) transverse fissure of the right lung is at 6th CC
 - (h) oblique fissure follows medial border of scapula on abducted arm
 - (i) the lower lung border is at all points 2 ribs higher than the pleura
 - (j) the horizontal fissure underlies the left 4th costal cartilage
20. The right phrenic n
- (a) Passes down through the mediastinum posterior to the lung root
 - (b) Is the sole motor supply to the right dome of diaphragm and crus
 - (c) Gives off the right recurrent laryngeal nerve in the neck
 - (d) Contains 50% motor and 50% sensory fibres
 - (e) Divides into 2 main branches on the under surface of the diaphragm
21. Within the thoracic inlet
- (a) The oesophagus lies against the body of C5
 - (b) The arch of the aorta passes from right to left
 - (c) On the right side the trachea is separated from the X and the apex of the lung
 - (d) The veins entering the superior mediastinum lie behind the arteries
 - (e) The trachea touches the jugular notch of the manubrium
22. Left dominance means
- (a) Left side of the heart is more important
 - (b) Posterior interventricular branch is given off from the RCA
 - (c) Posterior interventricular branch is given off by a large anterior interventricular artery off the LCA
 - (d) Is more common than right dominance
 - (e) It is given off directly from the LCA
23. The brachiocephalic veins
- (a) Are formed from the confluence of external jugular and subclavian veins
 - (b) Are formed from behind the body of the sternum
 - (c) No the left only receives the superior intercostal vein
 - (d) On the right receives the thoracic duct
 - (e) Receives tributaries corresponding to branches of the second part of the subclavian a

24. The LCA

- (a) Arises from the left anterior aortic sinus
- (b) Usually supplies the AV node
- (c) May supply the right auricular appendage
- (d) Passes forwards around the atrioventricular groove
- (e) Usually supplies the SA node
- (f) Dominant in 60%
- (g) Continues as the anterior interventricular artery
- (h) Gives rise to the anterior interventricular artery
- (i) In 40% gives rise to SA nodal a

25. Regarding the intercostal space

- (a) The neurovascular bundle lies between the external and internal intercostal muscles
- (b) The vein is lowermost in the NV bundle
- (c) The collateral branch of the intercostal n has a cutaneous supply
- (d) The 1st intercostal n has no cutaneous supply
- (e) The intercostal a of the upper 3 spaces arises from the superior intercostal a

26. The arch of the aorta

- (a) Reaches the level of the sternal notch
- (b) Contains baroreceptors in the region of the ligamentum arteriosum
- (c) Gives rise to the brachiocephalic trunk on the left
- (d) Is crossed on the left side by the phrenic and vagus n
- (e) Gives off 4 major branches

27. The following is true of the pleura except

- (a) The lung apex is 2.5cm above the medial 1/3 clavicle
- (b) The pleura meet posteriorly in the midline
- (c) Posteriorly the pleura lie 2 rib spaces below the lung
- (d) Anteriorly the right and left pleura diverge at the level of the 6th costal cartilage
- (e) Posteriorly the pleura overlie the upper poles of both kidneys

28. the anterior mediastinum contains

- (a) the heart
- (b) the phrenic n
- (c) zygous v
- (d) thymus
- (e) all of the above

29. The phrenic n
- (a) Arises principally from C5
 - (b) On the right side enters the abdomen with IVC
 - (c) Has no sensory fibres
 - (d) Lies posterior to the anterior scalene muscle
 - (e) None of the above are true
30. Regarding the surface markings of the lung
- (a) Hilum of each lung lies behind 3rd and 4th costal cartilages at sternal margin
 - (b) They project 2.5cm above lateral 1/3 of the clavicle
 - (c) The left lung curves laterally from the 3rd costal cartilage
 - (d) The lungs cross the MCL at the 8th rib
 - (e) Oblique fissures of each lung are indicated by a line joining spine of T3 to 4th rib in the MCL
31. Regarding the lung
- (a) The right pulmonary artery is longer than the left
 - (b) The hilum of the lung lies behind the 4th and 5th costal cartilages
 - (c) The bronchopulmonary nodes will drain into the hilar lymph nodes
 - (d) Foreign bodies are more prone to enter the left main bronchus
 - (e) The left lung has 3 major lobes
32. With regard to the heart
- (a) The right border consists of the right atrium and right ventricle
 - (b) The base consists of almost entirely the left atrium
 - (c) The right border extends from the right 3rd costal cartilage to the 5th costal cartilage
 - (d) The inferior border is mainly left ventricle
 - (e) The apex is found in the 5th intercostal space in the MAL
33. The 1st part of the subclavian a
- (a) Is lateral to the scalenus anterior
 - (b) Runs deep to the suprapleural membrane
 - (c) Has 4 branches
 - (d) Has the recurrent laryngeal n recurving under it on the left side
 - (e) Has the internal thoracic artery arising from its lower surface

34. The arch of the aorta
- (a) Curves laterally over the left bronchus
 - (b) Reaches as high as the sternal angle
 - (c) Contains chemoreceptors in its adventitial layer
 - (d) Gives off the right common carotid artery
 - (e) Is crossed on its left side by the phrenic n
35. Intercostal muscles
- (a) Are arranged in 4 neurological layers as the anterior abdominal wall
 - (b) Middle layer constitutes subcostals and innermost intercostals
 - (c) The outer layer corresponds to the internal oblique of the anterior abdominal wall
 - (d) Fibres of the middle layer muscles run in a downwards and forwards direction
 - (e) Neurovascular plane lies between the middle and inner layer of muscles
36. Regarding the ribs, all are true except
- (a) A typical rib has 2 facets
 - (b) The lower rib facet articulates with its own vertebrae
 - (c) The first rib articulates with C7 and T1
 - (d) The last 2 ribs articulate with their own vertebrae only
 - (e) Costochondral joints are primary cartilaginous joints
37. Regarding the intercostal vessels and nerves
- (a) Lie between the external and internal intercostal muscles
 - (b) Lie between the internal intercostals and the transversus thoracis at the front
 - (c) Lie between the internal intercostals and the innermost intercostals at the back
 - (d) Lie between the internal intercostals and subcostals at the side
 - (e) None of the above
38. Regarding the diaphragm which is incorrect
- (a) Aorta – T12
 - (b) Oesophagus - T10
 - (c) Vena cava – T8
 - (d) X trunk - T10
 - (e) Phrenic n – T8
39. All are true except:
- (a) The arch of the aorta lies wholly in the superior mediastinum
 - (b) The right X is in contact with the trachea and apex of the lung
 - (c) In the neck the internal jugular vein is medial to the common carotid
 - (d) There are no valves in the SVC, brachiocephalic or azygous veins
 - (e) The trachea commences at C6 and bifurcates at T5

40. The phrenic n supplies all except
- (a) Sensory to the diaphragm
 - (b) Motor to the diaphragm
 - (c) Sensory to the mediastinal pleura
 - (d) Sensory to the parietal serous pericardium
 - (e) Sensory to the fibrous pericardium
41. Concerning the heart all are true except
- (a) Right border = right atrium
 - (b) Inferior border = mostly left ventricle
 - (c) Apex = left ventricle
 - (d) Anterior = right ventricle
 - (e) Base = left atrium
42. The LCA
- (a) Arises in front of the pulmonary trunk
 - (b) Emerges between the left auricle and the infundibulum of the right ventricle
 - (c) Usually supplies the AV node
 - (d) Supplies SA node in 60% people
 - (e) Runs in the atrioventricular groove
43. The arch of the aorta
- (a) The ligamentum arteriosum attaches just below the origin of the right subclavian artery
 - (b) Is crossed on its left side by the phrenic n
 - (c) The trachea lies on the left side of the arch
 - (d) Passes backward over the right bronchus
 - (e) Is crossed on its right side by X
44. The subclavian vein
- (a) Lies posterior to the subclavian a
 - (b) Lies in front of the prevertebral fascia
 - (c) Receives the vertebral vein
 - (d) The divisions of the brachial plexus lie posteriorly
 - (e) Is surrounded by the axillary sheath
45. With respect to the surface markings of the pleura
- (a) Left pleura arches away from the right at the 2nd CC
 - (b) Pass the MCL at the 6th rib
 - (c) Cross the MAL at the 8th rib
 - (d) Are not reflected above the clavicle
 - (e) Are not reflected below the lower border of T12

46. The diaphragm
- (a) In full expiration may rise up to the 6th rib anteriorly
 - (b) The aortic opening is in the central tendon
 - (c) The thoracic duct is transmitted through the vena caval foramen
 - (d) The oesophageal opening is opposite T8
 - (e) Left crus arises from the upper 2 lumbar vertebrae
47. The trachea
- (a) In the upper mediastinum runs posterior to the oesophagus
 - (b) Has pleura attached to the right side by not the left
 - (c) The pulmonary trunk divides to the left of the carina
 - (d) Gaps in the cartilaginous rings lie anteriorly
 - (e) Isthmus of the thyroid is attached to the 6th tracheal ring
48. The oesophagus
- (a) Cervical portion lies behind the prevertebral fascia
 - (b) Is crossed anteriorly by right pulmonary artery
 - (c) Is indented by the right main bronchus
 - (d) The middle portion is supplied by oesophageal branches of the left gastric artery
 - (e) Nerve supply to the upper third is supplied by the oesophageal plexus
49. A typical intercostal space
- (a) The intercostal nerve runs between the internal intercostal and transversus thoracis muscles
 - (b) Vein is the lowest structure in the NV bundle
 - (c) The artery is the most superior structure in the NV bundle
 - (d) NV bundle runs above the rib below
 - (e) Collateral branch of the intercostal nerve supplies the skin overlying the space
50. With respect to the heart in its anatomical position
- (a) The right border = right atrium and right ventricle
 - (b) The inferior border = left ventricle
 - (c) Left border = mostly left atrium and small portion left ventricle
 - (d) Left atrium is attached behind the right atrium
 - (e) Anterior surface = right atrium and left ventricle
51. With respect to the 1st rib
- (a) Anterior rami of T1 lies in contact with the neck
 - (b) The sympathetic chain lies in contact with the shaft
 - (c) Subclavian artery grooves the rib
 - (d) Subclavian attaches to the scalene tubercle
 - (e) Subclavian vein does not touch the rib

52. The parietal pleura
- (a) Projects 3 cm above the medial 1/3 of the upper surface of the clavicle
 - (b) Projects 2 cm 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
53. 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 AVN
 - (e) the 1st intercostal nerve supplies skin over the anterior chest wall
54. Intercostal nerves
- (a) arise from the posterior rami of 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
55. 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
56. The phrenic nerves
- (a) Are derived from C4,5 and 6
 - (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 level on the right
57. Which of the following is not usually a branch of the RCA
- (a) Marginal
 - (b) AV nodal
 - (c) Conus
 - (d) Posterior interventricular
 - (e) Circumflex

58. With respect to the 1st rib, all are true 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
59. regarding the vertebral column, all are true – 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 6 cervical vertebrae
 - (c) the spinous processes of the cervical vertebrae are usually bifid
 - (d) thoracic vertebrae 1, 2 and 12 have single costal facets on pedicles
 - (e) the sacrum has 5 sets of anterior and posterior sacral foramina, one corresponding to each of the sacral segments
60. Muscles of inspiration include all except
- (a) External intercostal
 - (b) Internal intercostal
 - (c) Diaphragm
 - (d) Subclavius
 - (e) Pectoralis major
61. The branches of the subclavian artery from 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
62. In the thorax
- (a) The carina lies at the level of the upper border of T4 in a cadaver
 - (b) The thoracic duct drains into the SVC
 - (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

63. The oesophageal opening in the diaphragm
- (a) Is at T8
 - (b) Transmits the X
 - (c) Transmits the thoracic duct
 - (d) Transmits branches of the right gastric artery
 - (e) Transmits the right phrenic nerve
64. All of the following are true regarding the phrenic nerve except
- (a) It is formed principally by 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 split into 3 main branches
65. 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 MCL
 - (d) It crosses the MAL at level of 10th rib
 - (e) It crosses the 12th rib at the lateral border of sacrospinalis muscle
66. 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
67. With regard to heart in its anatomical position
- (a) Right surface = right atrium and right ventricle
 - (b) Anterior surface = right atrium, right ventricle and a strip of left ventricle
 - (c) Posterior surface = left atrium, 4 pulmonary veins and left ventricle
 - (d) Inferior surface = left atrium, IVC and right ventricle
 - (e) All of the above are true
68. With respect to the diaphragm
- (a) The oesophageal opening is opposite T8 behind the 7th CC
 - (b) It is supplied by C5, C6 and C7
 - (c) Its major function is forced expiration
 - (d) Its blood supply is only from the aorta
 - (e) The aortic opening is opposite T12 between the overlapping right and left crural fibres

69. the arch of the aorta
- (a) contains baroreceptors in its intima
 - (b) extends from the manubriosternal joint to the body of T4
 - (c) gives rise to 4 major arteries
 - (d) is crossed on its right by the X and phrenic n
 - (e) lies anterior to the oesophagus and the trachea
70. With respect to the contents of the posterior mediastinum, all are true except
- (a) The oesophagus extends from the level of the cricoid cartilage to traverse the diaphragm at T10
 - (b) The descending thoracic aorta gives off the posterior intercostal artery
 - (c) It contains the perihilar LN
 - (d) The oesophagus is 25cm length
 - (e) The descending aorta commences at the lower level of T4
71. Which is true of the sternum
- (a) Jugular notch at 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
72. Which is not a true muscle attachment of the ribs
- (a) Pectoralis minor – anterior surface of ribs 3-5
 - (b) Serratus posterior superior – lateral to the angle of the 2nd – 5th ribs
 - (c) Internal oblique – inner surface of the last 6 costal cartilages
 - (d) Levator costae – lateral to tubercle, on upper border
 - (e) Rectus abdominis – anterior surface of 5-7th cartilages
73. 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 the horizontal ridge on the head to the intervertebral disc
74. Which is true of the 1st 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 C7 and T1

75. Which is true of the intercostal nerve
- (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 the anterior axillary line
 - (d) Anterior cutaneous branch is a cutaneous branch only
 - (e) Anterior cutaneous branch runs behind the internal thoracic artery
76. Attachments to the diaphragm include all but
- (a) Left crus
 - (b) Tip of 12th rib
 - (c) Xiphisternum
 - (d) Median arcuate ligament
 - (e) 7th costal cartilage
77. Which is true of the NV 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
 - (e) Lower intercostal nerves supplying proprioception only
78. Which structure does not lie in the plane of lower border T4
- (a) Convexity of the arch of the aorta
 - (b) Junction between superior and inferior mediastinum
 - (c) Sternomanubrial joint
 - (d) Azygous enters SVC
 - (e) Bifurcation of the trachea
79. Which relation of the arch of the aorta 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
80. Which is not true of the oesophagus
- (a) There is usually a constriction at 27 cm from lips where the left main bronchus crosses
 - (b) Crosses in front of the descending aorta
 - (c) Upper part drains into the azygous vein
 - (d) Begins at the level of C6
 - (e) Receives nerve supply from the recurrent laryngeal nerve

81. Phrenic nerve supplies the sensation to all but
- (a) Diaphragm
 - (b) Mediastinal pleura
 - (c) Peritoneum
 - (d) Left ventricle
 - (e) Pericardium
82. Which is true of X
- (a) Left X is held away from the trachea by branches of the aortic arch
 - (b) Run in front of lung roots
 - (c) X trunks receive fibres from the ipsilateral nerve only
 - (d) Left X crosses the aortic arch superficial to the left superior intercostal vein
 - (e) Right X runs superficial to the azygous vein
83. Which is true of the thoracic sympathetic trunk
- (a) Passes into the abdomen behind the lateral arcuate ligament
 - (b) Greater splanchnic nerve comes off 3-7th 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
84. Pleural reflections lie at which rib level in the MAL
- (a) 6th
 - (b) 8th
 - (c) 9th
 - (d) 10th
 - (e) 12th

ANSWERS

- 1. B
- 2. C
- 3. E ?A
- 4. C
- 5. E
- 6. B
- 7. C
- 8. C
- 9. C
- 10. B
- 11. C
- 12. C
- 13. D
- 14. B
- 15. E
- 16. A
- 17. B
- 18. C
- 19. D & H
- 20. B
- 21. E

- 22. C
- 23. C
- 24. C & I
- 25. D
- 26. D
- 27. B
- 28. D
- 29. B
- 30. A
- 31. A
- 32. B
- 33. E
- 34. E
- 35. E
- 36. ?
- 37. ?
- 38. ?
- 39. ?
- 40. ?
- 41. ?
- 42. B
- 43. B

- 44. B
- 45. E
- 46. E
- 47. B
- 48. B
- 49. A
- 50. D
- 51. A
- 52. A
- 53. C
- 54. B
- 55. E
- 56. D
- 57. E
- 58. E
- 59. E
- 60. D
- 61. A
- 62. D
- 63. B
- 64. D
- 65. C

- 66. D
- 67. B
- 68. E
- 69. B
- 70. C
- 71. B
- 72. C
- 73. A
- 74. D
- 75. A
- 76. D
- 77. E
- 78. A
- 79. D
- 80. C
- 81. D
- 82. A
- 83. C
- 84. D
- 85.