

13

~~Azra Naheed~~
~~Beegh~~

Anatomy Department

AZRA NAHEED MEDICAL COLLEGE, LAHORE,

ANATOMY-MCQS (Single Best Response); Abdomen & Pelvis STAGE; (23/01/2019)

TIME = 50 MIN;

MAX MARKS = 50;

MARKS OBTAINED = (_____)

ROLL NO (

NAME _____

01. In a patient of appendicitis, surgeon should ligate which artery to cut off the blood supply to appendix:

- A. Middle colic artery
- B. Right colic artery
- C. Ileocolic artery
- D. Inferior mesenteric artery
- E. Common iliac artery

02. The transpyloric plane is a good guide to the position of following abdominal viscera, except:

- A. Pelvis of the kidneys.
- B. Hilum of spleen.
- C. Origin of superior mesenteric artery.
- D. Fundus of gall bladder. :
- E. Pylorus of the stomach. :

03. A 26 year old patient is admitted to the hospital with a retroperitoneal infection. Which artery is most likely to be infected?

- A. Left gastric artery.
- B. Proper hepatic artery.
- C. Middle colic artery.
- D. Sigmoid arteries.
- E. Dorsal pancreatic artery.

04. The aponeurosis of transverse abdominal muscle most likely contributes to the formation of:

- A. Linea aspera
- B. Anterior layer of rectus sheath above the umbilicus.
- C. Post layer of rectus sheath below the arcuate line.
- D. Lacunar ligament.
- E. Internal spermatic fascia.

05. Lymph from the testis drains into:

- A. Superficial inguinal lymph nodes.
- B. Deep inguinal lymph nodes.
- C. Common iliac lymph nodes.
- D. Para aortic lymph nodes.
- E. External iliac lymph nodes.

06. The commonest position of vermiform appendix is:

- A. Pelvic.
- B. Retrocecal.
- C. Behind the ascending colon.
- D. In front of the terminal ileum.
- E. Behind the horizontal part of the duodenum.

07. The parasympathetic root of the celiac plexus is a branch of which of the following?

Greater splanchnic

- B. Pelvic splanchnic
- C. Lumbar splanchnic
- D. Posterior vagal trunk
- E. Lesser splanchnic

08. A hernia passes through both superficial and deep inguinal rings and descends lateral to inferior epigastric vessels. It is:

- A. Direct inguinal hernia
- B. Indirect inguinal hernia
- C. Femoral hernia
- D. Umbilical hernia
- E. Para umbilical hernia

09. Psoas sheath is thickened superiorly to form:

- A. Renal fascia.
- B. Medial arcuate ligament.
- C. Median arcuate ligament.
- D. Lateral arcuate ligament.
- E. None of the above.

10. The anal canal:

- A. Develops from anorectal canal and stomodeum.
- B. Consists of both longitudinal and circular muscle fibres.
- C. Is supplied by the superior and inferior rectal arteries.
- D. At its lower end is supplied by autonomic nerves.
- E. Mucous membrane shows longitudinal ridges in the lower third.

11. The ischiorectal fossa:

- A. Lies lateral to the rectum.
- B. Has the sacrotuberous ligament as its lateral boundary.
- C. Does not communicate with its fellow of the opposite side.
- D. Contains the pudendal canal and pudendal nerve.
- E. Has a lateral and medial recess.

12. The part of the male urethra that is most vulnerable to rupture during insertion of urethral catheters is the:

- A. Prostatic urethra
- B. Intermediate urethra
- C. Spongy urethra
- D. Penile urethra
- E. Intramural part of urethra

13. The ligaments which support the uterus are the following, except:

- A. Pubocervical.
- B. Transverse cervical.
- C. Sacrocervical.
- D. Pubosacral.
- E. none of the above

14. The perforation of which of the following spills fluid in omental bursa:

- A. Anterior wall of stomach
- B. Posterior wall of stomach

2nd part of duodenum

Appendix

Gall bladder

15. Ovaries are present:

- A. On the posterior aspect of the broad ligament.
- B. Between anterior & posterior layers of broad ligament.
- C. On lateral margin of anterior layers of broad ligament.
- D. Along suspensory ligament of ovary.
- E. In the base of broad ligament

16. Posterior wall of inguinal canal in medial part is strengthened by which of the following structure

- A. Fascia transversalis
- B. Visceral Peritoneum
- C. Internal oblique muscle
- D. Transversalis abdominus
- E. Conjoint tendon

17. On examination physician notices that in a 30 year old woman, abdominal infection has spread retroperitoneally which of following structure is most likely involved:

- A. Stomach
- B. Transverse colon
- C. Jejunum
- D. Descending colon
- E. Spleen

18. During pediatric surgery, the surgeon divides the round ligament of liver. Which is the remanent of ?

- A. Ductus venosus
- B. Ductus arteriosus
- C. Left umbilical vein
- D. Right umbilical vein
- E. Umbilical artery

19. A patient has aneurysm of abdominal aorta at aortic hiatus of diaphragm. Which of the following pairs of structures would most likely be compressed?

- A. Vagus & azygous vein
- B. Esophagus & azygous vein
- C. Azygous vein & thoracic duct
- D. Thoracic duct & vagus nerve
- E. Inferior vena cava & phrenic nerve

20. Porto-systemic shunt around umbilicus is formed by:

- A. Paraumbilical vein
- B. Great sphenous vein
- C. Lateral thoracic vein
- D. Superior epigastric vein
- E. Inferior epigastric vein

21. A penetrating wound of the abdomen injures the superior mesenteric artery. Which portion of the colon is effected by this injury?

- A. Ascending & descending colon
- B. Ascending & transverse colon
- C. Descending & sigmoid colon

Transverse & sigmoid colon
Transverse & descending colon

22. Which of the following structure is subperitoneal:

- A. Descending colon
- B. Urinary bladder
- C. Ileum
- D. Jejunum
- E. Stomach

23. A 40 years old women noticed painful swelling in her Right groin. On examination tender swelling was noted in right groin diagnosed as femoral hernia because it is situated:

- A. Below & lateral to pubic tubercle
- B. Above & lateral to pubic tubercle
- C. Below & medial to pubic tubercle
- D. Above & medial to pubic tubercle
- E. At the pubic tubercle

24. A surgeon performing splenectomy & have to save tail of pancreas so he should take care of:

- A. Splenicorenal ligament
- B. Phrenicocolic
- C. Gastrosplenic
- D. Ligament of treitz
- E. Ligamentum teres

25. Patient presented with the epigastric pain. Pain reaches the spinal cord through which nerve:

- A. Vagus nerve
- B. Greater splanchnic nerve
- C. Lesser splanchnic nerve
- D. Least splanchnic nerve
- E. None of above

26. Cystic artery is the branch of:

- A. Right hepatic artery.
- B. Left hepatic artery.
- C. Celiac artery.
- D. Splenic artery.
- E. Gastric artery.

27. The lateral umbilical folds are formed by elevation of peritoneum covering the:

- A. Inferior epigastric arteries.
- B. Inferior epigastric arteries.
- C. Umbilical veins.
- D. Abdominal aorta.
- E. Testicular arteries.

28. Truncal vagotomy involves cutting of nerve trunk:

- A. Distal to hepatic branch of anterior vagus
- B. Distal to coelic branch of posterior vagus
- C. At level of abdominal esophagus
- D. Cutting the branches to fundus & body

Proximal to coeliac branch of posterior vagus

Below the arcuate line, posterior wall of rectus sheath is formed by

A. External oblique aponeurosis

B. Internal oblique aponeurosis

C. Transversus abdominis aponeurosis

D. Fascia transversalis

E. Fascia scarpa

30. The jejunum receive sympathetic nerves from the:

A. Pelvic splanchnic nerve

B. Vagus nerve

C. Spinal cord Segment L 1,2

D. Greater and lesser splanchnic nerves

E. Spinal cord segments S2, 3, 4

31. The linea semilunaris indicates:

A. Lateral border of external oblique muscle.

B. Medial border of internal oblique muscle.

C. Lateral border of transversus abdominis muscle.

D. Medial border of pyramidalis.

E. Lateral border of rectus abdominis muscle

32. Pain of pancreatitis is referred to:

A. Umbilicus

B. Below Umbilicus

C. Above umbilicus

D. Shoulder

E. None of above

33. A surgeon cuts the right margin of the hepatoduodenal ligament which of the following structures is damaged:

A. Hepatic duct

B. Hepatic vein

C. Inferior vena cava

D. Portal vein

E. Right gastric artery

34. In standing position, excess fluid in female would accumulate in:

A. Deep perineal pouch

B. Right paracolic gutter

C. Left paracolic gutter

D. Retropubic space

E. Rectouterine pouch

35. The skin of the umbilicus receives its sensory innervations from:

A. T7

B. T10

C. T12

D. L1

E. L2

36. A woman receives a deep cut in the inguinal canal. Which of the following ligament is lacerated?

A. Suspensory ligament of ovary

- B. Ovarian ligament
- C. Mesosalpinx
- D. Round ligament of uterus
- E. Recto uterine ligament

37. Which of the following structures is readily palpated on rectal examination?

- A. Prostate gland
- B. Epididymus
- C. Ejaculatory ducts
- D. Testis
- E. Ureter

38. A 65 year old male with benign prostatic hyperplasia; the lobe involved is:

- A. Anterior lobe
- B. Median lobe
- C. Posterior lobe
- D. Anterior and posterior lobes
- E. Median and anterior lobe

39. In carcinoma of head of pancreas which structure gives sign and symptoms of pressure?

- A. Inferior vena cava
- B. Gall bladder
- C. Common bile duct
- D. Ureter
- E. Liver

40. A surgeon noticed that bleeding from duodenal ulcer is from:

- A. Superior pancreaticoduodenal artery
- B. Inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery
- C. Left gastro colic artery
- D. Right gastric artery
- E. Gastroduodenal artery

41. Most commonly damaged nerve during removal of cancerous lymph node from pelvic wall is:

- A. Femoral nerve
- B. Lumbo sacral
- C. Sciatic
- D. Obturator nerve
- E. Pudendal nerve

42. In road side accident in female, multiple fractures of pelvis were noted. Most commonly damage organ is:

- A. Rectum
- B. Bladder
- C. Uterus
- D. Ovary
- E. Vagina

43. Renal arteries arise from abdominal aorta at the level of:

- A. L1-L2 vertebra
- B. L3-L4 vertebra
- C. T5-T6 vertebra
- D. T7-T8 vertebra
- E. T9-T10 vertebra

1. Pudendal nerve block is given by gynecologist to lady in 2nd stage of difficult labour. Bony land mark in this case during transvaginal procedure is:

- A. Ischial tuberosity
- B. Ischial spine
- C. Pubic tubercle
- D. Pubic symphysis
- E. Sacral promontory

45. When performing a mediolateral episiotomy which of the following structures should be avoided from incision?

- A. Vaginal wall.
- B. Superficial transverse perineal muscle.
- C. Bulbospongiosus.
- D. Levator ani.
- E. Perineal membrane.

46. As the uterine artery passes from internal iliac artery to the uterus, it crosses which of the following structures that is sometimes mistakenly ligated during pelvic surgery?

- A. Ovarian artery.
- B. Ovarian ligament.
- C. Uterine tube.
- D. Ureter.
- E. Round ligament of uterus.

47. The membranous layer of abdominal fascia is continuous with:

- A. Fascia scarpa.
- B. Fascia transversalis.
- C. Colle's fascia.
- D. Dartos fascia.
- E. Urogenital diaphragm

48. Anterior vagal trunk is derived mainly from:

- A. Right recurrent laryngeal nerve.
- B. Left recurrent laryngeal nerve.
- C. Right vagus nerve.
- D. Left vagus nerve.
- E. T6 – T9 segments of spinal cord.

49. The superior suprarenal arteries are branches of which of the following arteries?

- A. Abdominal aorta
- B. Renal
- C. Inferior phrenic
- D. Celiac trunk
- E. Superior mesenteric

50. Which structure lies between rectum and posterior surface of bladder?

- A. Fascia of Denonvilliers.
- B. Prostate gland.
- C. Perineal body.
- D. Waldyer's fascia.
- E. Rectourethralis muscle.