

1. Testosterone is produced by
 - a. Type A spermatogonia.
 - b. Type B spermatogonia.
 - c. Spermatids.
 - d. Sertoli cells.
 - e. Leydig cells

2. The prostatic concretions present in the lumina of prostatic alveoli are also called;
- a. Corpora arenecia.
 - b. Corpora amylacea
 - c. Hassall's corpuscles.
 - d. Osteon.
 - e. Corona Radiata.

3. In case of an acute inflammation of appendix , the referred pain will be felt in
- a. Epigatric region
 - b. Hypogastric region
 - c. Rt iliac region
 - d. Rt lumbar region
 - e. Umblical region

4. The following form the stomach bed except the
- a. Transverse mesocolon

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- b. Left suprarenal gland
 - c. Common bile duct
 - d. colon

5. A gastric ulcer on the posterior wall of stomach by direct attachment may involve the following structure through lesser sac of the peritoneum
- a. Pancrease
 - b. Left kidney
 - c. Left suprarenal
 - d. Gall bladder
 - e. Splenic artery

6. Non-ciliated cells of fallopian ducts that produce nutritive fluids are called;

- a. Peg cells.
- b. Basal cells.
- c. Luteal cells.
- d. Goblet cells.
- e. Tall cells.

7. Advenitia consists of;
 - a. Surface epithelium
 - b. Adipose connective tissue
 - c. Ordinary connective tissue
 - d. Lymphatic connective tissue
 - e. Muscle tissue.

8. The myenteric plexus (Auerbach's Plexus) is located in?
- a. Mucosa
 - b. Lamina Propria
 - c. Muscularis externa
 - d. Serosa
 - e. Adventitia

9. In which of the following regions of the GI tract does the highest proportion

of goblet cells occur in the surface epithelium of the mucosa?

- a. Stomach
- b. Duodenum
- c. Jejunum
- d. Ileum
- e. Large Intestine

10. Oxytocin is synthesized by:-

- a. Supraoptic Nucleus
- b. Paraventricular Nucleus
- c. Anterior Pituitary
- d. Posterior Pituitary
- e. Pars Intermedia

11. The most abundant cells in the islets of langerhens are;

- a. Alpha cells
- b. Beta cells
- c. Gamma cells
- d. Somatostatin secreting cells
- e. Acidophills

12. Zona reticularis of Adrenal gland has cells arranged in;

- a. In the form of glomeruli
- b. In the form of columns/fascicles
- c. In the form of cords in different direction/Reticular arrangement
- d. Clusters
- e. Parallel lines

13. Which of the following gastrointestinal tract structures does not undergo **developmental rotation**:

- a. Stomach
- b. Duodenum
- c. Ventral Pancreas
- d. Midgut
- e. Hindgut

14. Which of The following is not formed by caudal part of the midgut loop;

- a. Distal Ileum
- b. Vitelline Duct
- c. Cecum
- d. AscendingColon
- e. Proximal part of transverse colon

15. The **liver** is formed from which of the following embryonic structures.

- a. The septm transversum
- b. The vitelline veins
- c. The placental veins
- d. The gastrointestinal endoderm
- e. All of the above

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16. The anterior pituitary develops from;

- a. Mesoderm
- b. Ectoderm
- c. Neural crest cells
- d. Rathke's pouch
- e. Diencephalon

7. Neural crest cells give rise to which part of the Adrenal gland,

- a. Zona Glomerulosa
- b. Zona Fasciculata
- c. Zona Reticularis
- d. Adrenal Medulla
- e. None of the above

18. In females uterus and vagina develop from;

- a. Wolffian duct
- b. Uterine duct
- c. Mullerian duct
- d. Paramesonephric duct
- e. Urogenital sinus

19. The ductus deferens in male is formed by which of the following structure?

- a. Wolffian duct
- b. Mesonephric duct
- c. Mullerian duct
- d. Paramesonephric duct
- e. Urogenital Sinus

20. What is the cavity within a secondary follicle?

- a. Graffian follicle
- b. Theca folliculi
- c. Granulosa cells
- d. Zona pellucida
- e. Antrum

21. Which nerve passes through psoas muscle and emerges anteriorly to run down the front of the muscle?

- a) ilioinguinal
- b) iliohypogastric
- c) genitofemoral
- d) lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh
- e) medial cutaneous nerve of thigh

22. During repair of paraduodenal hernia care must be taken not to injure the branch of which of the following artery

- a. inferior mesenteric
- b. superior mesenteric
- c. hepatic
- d. gastroduodenal
- e. superior pancreaticoduodenal

23. The spleen;

a) has a lower pole which normally projects forward to the anterior axillary line

b) lies between the 8th and 10th ribs

c) has a long axis lying in the line of the 9th rib

d) as it enlarges, glides in contact with the anterior abdominal wall in front of splenic flexure of the colon

e) when palpable on abdominal examination, is identified by being resonant to percussion

24. Which is the most common site for the appendix found at appendicectomy?

- a) retro-ileal
- b) retro-caecal
- c) pelvic
- d) anterior to terminal ileum
- e) below terminal ileum overlying psoas

25. lymphatic drainage of testis drains into

- a) Superficial inguinal lymph nodes
- b) deepinguinal lymph nodes
- c) common iliac lymph nodes
- d) paraortic lymph nodes
- e) external iliac lymph nodes

26. In course of cholecystectomy, a surgeon encountered a brisk hemorrhage. He used a large artery forceps blindly, which structure may not be endangered by this procedure

- a) common bile duct
- b) common hepatic duct
- c) pancreatic duct
- d) hepatic artery

27. The relations of the THIRD part of the duodenum include:

- a) the hilum of the right kidney
- b) the attachment of the transverse mesocolon
- c) the inferior pole of the right kidney
- d) the superior mesenteric vein
- e) the portal vein

28. what is surface modification of cells of epididymis

a) microvilli

b) stereocilia

c) cilia

d) keratinization

Q) RETROPERITONEUM

29. Which structure is most likely to be affected , if an abdominal infection spread retroperitoneally

- a) Stomach
- b) Transverse colon
- c) Jejunum
- d) Spleen
- e) Descending colon

30. Regarding potential spaces in the abdomen:

a) the entrance to the lesser sac is inferiorly via the transverse mesocolon foramen

b) the right hepatorenal pouch is the lowest lying region of the peritoneal cavity in the supine position (excluding pelvis)

c) the peritoneal cavity is divided into supracolic and infracolic by the epiploic foramen

d) the root of the mesentery of the small intestine is a small 2cm area at the duodenojejunal junction

31. Typically, the posterior division of the internal iliac artery supplies

A. structures of the perineum

B. muscles of the medial thigh

C. meninges of the sacral spinal roots

D. uterus and uterine tubes

E. prostate

32. The components of the pelvic splanchnic nerves are most similar to the components of the

A. lumbar splanchnic nerves

B. sacral splanchnic nerves

C. pudendal nerve

D. vagus nerve

E. hypogastric nerves

33-A 62 years old man complained of bleeding per rectum . On examination internal hemmorrhides were seen which vein is most likely to be involved

- a) inferior rectal
- b) middle rectal
- c) superior rectal
- d) inferior mesenteric
- e) internal pudendal

34. The superficial perineal fascia is continuous with the

A. perineal membrane

B. dartos fascia

C. deep penile fascia

D. tunica albuginea of the penis

E. endopelvic fascia

35. Structures that drain (directly or indirectly) into the deep inguinal lymph nodes include the

- A. glans of the penis
- B. perianal skin
- C. supralateral part of the uterus via the round ligament
- D. scrotum
- E. all of the above

36- Acute infection of appendix may result in thrombosis in appendicular

artery which results into ischemia, gangrene and perforation of inflamed appendix. Appendicular artery is branch of which of the following artery.

- a) ileocolic
- b) celiac trunk
- c) inferior mesenteric
- d) Right colic

37. Which of the following are found within the superficial perineal space?

A. Bulbourethral glands

B. External urethral sphincter

C. Bulbospongiosus muscle

D. Anterior extension of ischioanal fat pad

E. Inferior rectal nerve

38. Carcinoma of the prostate can metastasize to bone and the brain through its connections with the vertebral venous plexus. Which other structures communicate with this venous plexus?

- A. Breast
- B. Spinal cord
- C. Intercostal muscles
- D. Esophagus
- E. All of the above

39- A patient was brought to the hospital after road side accident and surgeon diagnosed the case as rupture of penile urethra just distal to the perineal membrane. The urine in this case will not extravasate into the

- a) superior perineal pouch
- b) deep perineal pouch

- c) scrotum
- d) anterior abdominal wall
- e) upper part of front of the thigh

40. During a routine physical exam on a male patient, you test the integrity of the external anal sphincter. What spinal cord segments are involved in this?

A. T12–L1

B. L2–L4

C. L4–L5

D. S1–S2

E. S2–S4

41- In CDH (Congenital diaphragmatic hernia), part of stomach and intestine herniate through

- a) epiploic foramen
- b) omental bursa
- c) foramen of Bochdalek
- d) greater sac

42-In spinal anesthesia during child birth, the perineum, pelvic floor and birth canal are anesthetized. The anesthetic agent is introduced with needle in subarachnoid space at vertebral level

- a) L3-L4
- b) L2-L4
- c) L1-L2
- d) L4-L5
- e) T12-L1

43. The bony cavity that houses the pituitary gland is called;

a. Middle cranial fossa

b. Sella Turcica

c. Diencephalon

d. Rathke's Pouch

e. Posterior cranial fossa

44-A 28 years old adult had a boil on his scrotum. Which group of lymph nodes should his doctor expect to be enlarged

- a) medial group of superficial inguinal lymph nodes
- b) lateral group of superficial inguinal lymph nodes
- c) vertical group of superficial inguinal lymph nodes
- d) deep inguinal lymph nodes
- e) external iliac lymph nodes

45. The pineal gland develops from the;

a. Diencephalon

b. Prosencephalon.

c. Mesencephalon

d. Rathkes pouch

e. None of the above.

46. The epithelium that lines the thyroid follicles is;

a. Simple squamous

b. Simple cuboidal

c. Simple columnar

d. Stratified cuboidal

e. Stratified squamous non-Keratinized

47. Inferior thyroid artery arises from;

- a. Subclavian Artery
- b. Thyrocervical Trunk
- c. Arch of Aorta
- d. Common carotid Artery
- e. External Carotid Artery

48. Calcitonin is a hormone secreted by;
- a. Thyroid follicles
 - b. Parafollicular cells of thyroid
 - c. Parathyroid gland
 - d. Posterior pituitary gland
 - e. Adrenal gland

49. The accessory pancreatic duct drains into,

a. Major duodenal papilla.

b. Minor duodenal papilla

c. Bile duct

d. Main pancreatic duct

e. Ileum

50. Which of the following vessel is present along the superior border of Pancreas?

- a. Superior Mesenteric Artery
- b. Inferior Mesenteric Artery
- c. Splenic Artery
- d. Splenic Vein
- e. Celiac Artery