Practice Anatomy Questions – Semester 2

1 - Which muscle layer does NOT wrap around the abdomen?
   a) external oblique
   b) internal oblique
   c) transversus abdominus
   d) rectus abdominus

2 - Which statement is correct?
   a) The fibres of the internal obliques run anteriorly and inferiorly
   b) The fibres of the external obliques run posteriorly and inferiorly
   c) The fibres of transversus abdominus run horizontally
   d) The fibres of abdominus abdominus run posteriorly

3 - Which statement is incorrect
   a) Anteriorly the 3 muscle layers that wrap around the abdomen become aponeurotic
   b) Anteriorly the 3 muscle layers that wrap around the abdomen form the rectus sheath
   c) Transversus abdominus is superficial to internal oblique
   d) The vertical line in the middle of the abdomen in the rectus sheath is called the linea alba

4 - Which is not a bony parts of the pelvis?
   a) ishium
   b) ilium
   c) pubis
   d) sacrum

5 - Which muscle that wraps around the abdomen does not attach the thoracolumbar fascia?
   a) They are all attached to it
   b) external oblique
   c) internal oblique
   b) transversus abdominus

6 - Which is not an origin for internal oblique?
   a) Thoracolumbar fascia
   b) iliac crest
   c) inguinal ligament
   d) the rectus sheath

7 - Which is NOT a function of the anterior abdominal muscles?
   a) move the trunk,
   b) inspiration
   c) compressing the contents of the abdomen
   d) protecting the abdominal viscera

8 - Where does transversus abdominus NOT originate from?
   a) thoracolumbar fascia,
   b) costal margin,
   c) iliac crest
   d) medial half of the inguinal ligament
9 - Where does transversus abdominus NOT insert?
   a) linea alba
   b) conjoint tendon
   c) pubic crest
   d) pubic symphysis

10 - What ensheathes rectus abdominus?
   a) the aponeurosis of internal oblique
   b) the aponeurosis of external oblique
   c) the aponeurosis of transversus abdominus
   d) the aponeurosis of rectus abdominus

11 - Which statement is not correct
   a) Rectus abdominus go behind the rectus sheat at the arcuate line
   b) The arcuate line of the rectus sheath is half way between umbilicus and the pubic bone
   c) The inguinal ligament forms from a fold of the internal oblique aponeurosis
   d) The inguinal ligament attaches the Anterior Superior Iliac Spine and the pubic tubercle

12 - What statement about the anteriolateral abdominal wall is NOT correct?
   a) superficial fascia is superficial to external oblique
   b) internal oblique is superficial to transversus abdominus
   c) extra peritoneal fat is superficial to the transversalis fascia
   d) the peritoneum is the deepest structure of the lateral abdominal wall

13 - Which statement is correct?
   a) Camper's fascia is the fatty layer of the superficial fascia of the abdomen
   b) Camper's fascia is the membranous layer of the superficial fascia of the abdomen
   c) Camper's fascia is the fatty layer of the transversalis fascia of the abdomen
   d) Camper's fascia is the membranous layer of the transversalis fascia of the abdomen

14 - Which statement is correct?
   a) Scarpa's fascia is the fatty layer of the superficial fascia of the abdomen
   b) Scarpa's fascia is the membranous layer of the superficial fascia of the abdomen
   c) Scarpa's fascia is the fatty layer of the transversalis fascia of the abdomen
   d) Scarpa's fascia is the membranous layer of the transversalis fascia of the abdomen

15 - Where does Rectus abdominus insert?
   a) thoracolumbar fascial
   b) conjoint tendon
   c) at the top of the ribs of the costal margin
   d) inguinal ligament
16 - How many times is the rectus abdominus muscle intersected (by tendinous regions)?
   a) It is not intersected
   b) 2
   c) 3
   d) 4

17 - How much wider is the superior region of Rectus abdominus relative to the inferior region?
   a) Same size
   b) 2
   c) 3
   d) 4

18 - Which statement is correct?
   a) The deep inguinal ring is circular and the superficial inguinal ring is triangular
   b) The deep inguinal ring is triangular and the superficial inguinal ring is circular
   c) The deep inguinal ring is circular and the superficial inguinal ring is circular
   d) The deep inguinal ring is triangular and the superficial inguinal ring is triangular

19 - Which statement is incorrect?
   a) The superficial inguinal ring penetrates external oblique
   b) A direct inguinal hernia peritoneal sack pushes into the inguinal canal
   c) The floor of the inguinal canal forms from the inguinal ligament
   d) The superficial inguinal ring forms in the gap where external oblique joins what the pubic tubercle and the pubic symphysis

20 - Which statement is correct?
   a) The anterior wall of the inguinal canal forms from transversalis fascia and the conjoint tendon
   b) The posterior wall of the inguinal canal forms from the external oblique aponeurosis and internal oblique
   c) An indirect inguinal hernia is when the peritoneal sack pushes on the weakness caused by the inguinal canal
   d) The conjoint tendon forms from the insertions of internal oblique and transversus abdominus

21 - Which statement is incorrect?
   a) The conjoint tendon is attached to the pectineal line on the superior ramus of pubis
   b) The roof of the inguinal canal is called falx inguinalis
   c) The roof of the inguinal canal forms from the internal oblique and transversus abdominus
   d) The pectineal line of the pubic ramus is connected to the inguinal ligament by the arcuate ligament

22 - The deep inguinal ring is located
   a) 1.5 cm superior to the midpoint of inguinal ligament
   b) 1.5 cm superior to the pubic tubercle
   c) 1.5 cm medial of anterior superior iliac spine
   d) McBurney's point
23 - Which posterior abdominal wall muscle is NOT present in everyone?
   a) psoas major
   b) psoas minor
   c) quadratus lumborum
   d) iliacus

24 - Which statement is incorrect
   a) Psoas major attaches intervertebral disks T12 -> L5 superiorly
   b) The inferior tendon of psoas called the iliopsoas tendon
   c) Psoas major joins iliacus before attaching to the femur
   d) Iliopsoas tendon attaches to the greater trochanter of the femur

25 - Quadratus lumborum does not attach to
   a) the iliolumbar ligament
   b) the bottom of the 12th rib,
   c) the tips of the transverse process of the lumbar vertebrae
   d) the lateral half of the iliac crest

26 - Which statement is correct
   a) The iliolumbar ligament is between the L5 transverse process and the iliac crest
   b) Iliacus attaches to the iliac fossa in the pelvis
   c) Iliacus it's a powerful hip flexor
   d) All of the above

27 - Which is not a layer of the thoracolumbar fascia?
   a) the anterior layer
   b) the para-spinal layer
   c) the middle layer
   d) the posterior layer

28 - Which statement about quadratus lumborum is not correct?
   a) it attaches to the intervertebral discs of the spine
   b) it laterally flexes the spine
   c) it assists the diaphragm during inspiration
   d) it is between the anterior and middle layers of the thoracolumbar fascia

29 - Which statement is NOT correct?
   a) The diaphragm is the superior border of the abdomen
   b) The peroneum is the inferior border of the abdomen
   c) The abdomen contains paired and unpaired viscera
   d) The abdomen is lined by the peritoneum

30 - Which organ is NOT in the abdomen?
   a) stomach
   b) spleen
   c) bladder
   d) adrenals
31 - Which statement is NOT correct
a) The peritoneum has a parietal layer
b) The peritoneum has a visceral layer
c) The visceral layer is highly innervated
d) The peritoneal cavity is a potential space

32 - Most of the duodenum is
a) retro-peritoneal
b) secondarily retro-peritoneal
c) intraperitoneal
d) extraperitoneal

33 - Which organ(s) is/are most anterior in the abdomen?
a) kidneys
b) ureters
c) adrenals
d) pancreas

34 - Which of these statements is NOT correct
a) The retroperitoneal organs of the abdomen are not paired
b) The double folds of peritoneum are called mesentery
c) The double folds of peritoneum are called ligaments
d) Organs become retro-peritoneal when their mesentry fuses with the abdominal wall

35 - Which unpaired viscera is not secondarily retroperitoneal?
a) bladder
b) pancreas
c) ascending colon
d) descending colon

36 - Which structure does not arise from the foregut
a) the stomach
b) the distal duodenum
c) the gall bladder
d) the distal oesophagus

37 - The liver is derived from
a) foregut
b) midgut
c) hindgut
d) none of the above

38 - Which is NOT of midgut origin
a) the ileum
b) the ascending colon
c) the jejunum
d) the pancreas
39 - Which struct arises from the midgut and the hindgut
   a) transverse colon
   b) the ascending colon
   c) descending colon
   d) sigmoid colon

40 - Which of the unpaired abdominal viscera is NOT intraperitoneal?
   a) ileum,
   b) stomach,
   c) majority of duodenum
   d) jejunum

41 - Which statement about the lesser omentum is correct
   a) The lesser omentum is called the fatty apron
   b) The hepatoduodenal ligament is part of the lesser omentum
   c) The hepatogastric ligament is part of the lesser omentum
   d) both b) and c)

42 - Which organ does NOT touch the lesser omentum?
   a) stomach
   b) liver
   c) pancreas
   d) right kidney

43 - Which of the following is INCORRECT?
   a) The left renal artery is longer than the right
   b) The long axis of each kidney parallel the lateral border of psoas major
   c) The right kidney is usually lower than the left kidney due to the location of the liver
   d) The aorta is mainly of the left side of the body

44 - Which of the following statements is CORRECT?
   a) The renal pelvis is anterior to the renal vein
   b) The renal vein is anterior to the renal artery
   c) The IVC is largely to the right of the aorta
   d) The accessory renal artery is superior to both the left and right renal arteries

45 - Which of the following arteries does not branch of the FRONT of the abdominal aorta?
   a) Celiac trunk
   b) Common renal artery
   c) SMA
   d) IMA

46 - Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
   a) The left renal vein passes under the SMA
   b) Which left renal vein is shorter than the right renal vein
   c) The renal pelvis branches into 2-3 major calyces
   d) Each major renal calyx branch into 2-3 minor calyces
47 - How many segmental arteries does the renal artery branch into?
   a) Four
   b) Five
   c) Eight
   d) Ten

48 - Which of the following statements is CORRECT?
   a) Two segmental renal arteries supplies each segment of the kidney
   b) The ureters are approximately 25 cm long
   c) The three branches coming off the front of the abdominal aorta are paired
   d) The left gonadal vein drains directly into the IVC

49 - Which of the following is INCORRECT?
   a) The azygous veins shunt portal and systemic blood to the oesophagus
   b) The renal lymphatic system follows the arteries and tracks down the aorta
   c) The ureters enter the bladder obliquely and form a physiological sphincter
   d) The abdominal aorta ends at the level of L2

50 - Which of the following arteries branching laterally off the aorta are not paired?
   a) Renal arteries
   b) Gonadal arteries
   c) Suprarenal arteries
   d) Inferior mesenteric arteries

51 - Which of the following is not one of the parietal branches of the abdominal aorta?
   a) inferior phrenic artery
   b) lumbar artery
   c) median sacral artery
   d) superior mesenteric artery

52 - Which of the following vessels does not drain into the portal vein?
   a) Celiac artery
   b) Renal veins
   c) SMA
   d) IMA

53 - Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
   a) The abdominal aorta bifurcates into the common iliac arteries at the level of L4
   b) The ureters narrow and kink as they cross the pelvic brim
   c) The ureters run on psoas major, along the tips of the transverse processes
   d) Median sacral artery is a paired branch of the parietal abdominal aorta

54 - Which of the following is not a branch of the celiac trunk?
   a) Left gastric artery
   b) Splenic artery
   c) IMA
   d) Common hepatic artery
55 - Which of the following is INCORRECT?
   a) The common hepatic artery branches into the hepatic artery and superior pancreatoduodenal artery
   b) The splenic artery runs along the inferior border of the pancreas
   c) The gastroepiploic artery runs along the lesser curvature of the stomach
   d) The IMV drains into the splenic vein

56 - Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
   a) The kidneys sit at the level of T12-L3
   b) The right branches of the SMA are the intestinal arteries
   c) The abdominal section of the oesophagus is approximately 1.25 cm long
   d) The SMV and the splenic vein join to form the portal vein

57 - Which is the following is not a portal-caval anastomosis?
   a) Eosophageal
   b) Ano-rectal
   c) Paraumbilical
   d) Retromesenteric

58 - What is the name of the sphincter between the oesophagus and the stomach?
   a) oesophageal
   b) gastro-oesophageal
   c) gastric
   d) pyloric

59 - What of the following travels in the hepatoduodenal ligament?
   a) Common bile duct
   b) Hepatic artery
   c) Portal vein
   d) All of the above

60 - How many layers of membrane does the greater omentum have?
   a) 2
   b) 4
   c) 6
   d) 8

61 - Approximately how many inches long is the duodenum?
   a) 10
   b) 20
   c) 30
   d) 40

62 - The duodenum does NOT sit on which of the following?
   a) Hylum of the left kidney
   b) Hylum of right kidney
   c) Left psoas major
   d) Right psoas major
63 - Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
   a) The transverse mesocolon has its root at the duodenum
   b) The ileum has a thicker mucosa than the jejunum
   c) The duodenum joins the jejunum at the duodenal-jejunal flexure
   d) The first inch of the duodenum is called the duodenal cap

64 - Which of the following is a papilla of the duodenum?
   a) Major duodenal papilla
   b) Minor duodenal papilla
   c) Intermediate duodenal papilla
   d) Both A and B

65 - Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
   a) The folds in the surface of the duodenum are called the plicae circularis
   b) Brunner's glands are located in the duodenum
   c) The combined length of the ileum and the jejunum is approximately 6 metres
   d) The jejunum is approximately 50% longer than the ileum

66 - Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
   a) The mesentery runs from the duodenal-jejunal flexure to the ileocaecal valve
   b) The base of the mesentery is approximately 15 cm long
   c) The jejunum has lots of arcades and short windows
   d) The caecum is located in the ascending colon below the ileocaecal valve

67 - Where is the appendix located?
   a) At the base of the caecum where the tenia coli merge
   b) At McBurney's point
   c) On the right side of the abdomen one-third of the distance from the ASIS to the umbilicus
   d) All of the above

68 - Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
   a) The mesentery of the appendix is called the mesoappendix
   b) The large intestine is approximately 3 metres long
   c) 'Houstra' are out-pouchings of the large intestine
   d) 'Epiploicae' are the fat filled tags off the large intestine

69 - Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
   a) The two flexures of the large intestine are the hepatic and splenic flexures
   b) 'Porta hepatis' is another name for the hepatic portal vein
   c) normal human liver weighs approximately 1500 grams
   d) The liver has a diaphragmatic surface and a visceral surface

70 - What of the following is NOT in the hylum of the liver?
   a) Portal vein
   b) Common bile duct
   c) Hepatic artery
   d) Hepatic vein
71 - Which of the following structures do NOT touch the visceral surface of the liver?

a) Stomach
b) Duodeunum
c) Left kidney
d) Right kidney