Anatomy: Single Best Answer questions

PROFESSOR KULENTHRAN ARUMUGAM

On opening the abdomen a surgeon encounters a fibrous structure running along the midline of the abdominal wall from the bladder to the umbilicus. This structure is the:

- A obliterated umbilical artery
- B obliterated umbilical vein
- C obliterated supra vesicle artery
- D urachus
- E the obliterated hypogastric artery

Answer

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The pubis symphysis is a :

- A synovial joint
- B fibrous joint
- C mixed synovial and cartilaginous joint
- D cartilaginous joint
- E synarthrosis joint

Answer

The pubis symphysis is a :

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The common iliac artery bifurcates into the internal and external iliac arteries at the level of:

- A lumbar 4 vertebrae
- B lumbar 5 vertebrae
- C sacro-iliac joint
- D ischial spines
- E iliac crest

Answer

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- A lumbar 4 vertebrae
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The pyramidalis muscle is supplied by the:

- A T12 subcostal nerve
- B T10 subcostal nerve
- C ilioinguinal nerve
- D epigastric nerve
- E ilio-hypogastric nerve

Answer

The pyramidalis muscle is supplied by the:

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The nerve that arises lateral to the psoas muscle is the:

- A femoral nerve
- B obturator nerve
- C sciatic nerve
- D medial circumflex nerve
- E pudendal nerve

Answer

The nerve that arises lateral to the psoas muscle is the:

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The abdominal aorta bifurcates at the level of the:

- A iliac crest
- B anterior superior iliac spine
- C ischial spines
- D ischial tuberosity
- E sacro-iliac joints

Answer

The abdominal aorta bifurcates at the level of the:

- **A iliac crest**
- B anterior superior iliac spine
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The blood supply to the distal portion of the round ligament is the:

- A branch of the uterine artery
- B branch of femoral artery
- C branch of external iliac artery
- D branch of inguinal artery
- E branch of vaginal artery

Answer

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- **A branch of the uterine artery**
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The lateral circumflex artery arises from the:

- A obturator artery
- B epigastric artery
- C common iliac artery
- D femoral artery
- E hypogastric artery

Answer

The lateral circumflex artery arises from the:

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In making a low transverse incision, the vessel that is likely to be cut at the incision ends is the :

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- B superficial epigastric artery
- C circumflex iliac artery
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The following best describes the peritoneal reflections of the rectum:

- A the peritoneum covers its upper third anteriorly only
- B the peritoneum covers its middle third anteriorly and laterally
- C the peritoneum covers the middle third anteriorly only
- D the peritoneum covers its lower third anteriorly and laterally
- E the peritoneum covers its lower third anteriorly only

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Varicocoeles are more common in the left testicular vein because:

- A the left testicular vein drains into the azygos system of veins
- B the left testicular vein drains into the left renal vein
- C the right testicular vein drains into the right renal vein
- D the left testicular vein drains into the inferior vena cava
- E the right testicular vein drains into the azygos system of veins

Answer

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The neuro-vascular plain in the lower abdominal wall lies between:

- A the external and internal oblique muscles
- B the internal oblique and transversus muscles
- C the external oblique and transversus muscles
- D the internal obliques and transversus muscles
- E the epigastric and transversus muscles

Answer

The neuro-vascular plain in the lower abdominal wall lies between:

- A the external and internal oblique muscles
- B the internal oblique and transversus muscles
- C the external oblique and transversus muscles
- **D the internal obliques and transversus muscles**
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On a pelvic examination, the plane from the sacral promontory to the upper border of the symphysis pubis is the:

- A true conjugate
- B obstetric conjugate
- C false conjugate
- D diagonal conjugate
- E oblique diameter

Answer

On a pelvic examination, the plane from the sacral promontory to the upper border of the symphysis pubis is the:

- **A true conjugate**
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Which of the following best describes the structure of the anterior abdominal wall?

- A The posterior rectus sheath below the arcuate line consists of the transversalis fascia only
- B The posterior rectus sheath above the umbilicus consists of the fused fascia of the transversalis and external oblique muscles
- C In the region of the umbilicus, the anterior rectus sheath is formed only by the fibres of the external oblique muscle
- D The two epigastric arteries anastomose at the umbilicus
- E The external oblique muscle has its fibres running upwards and forwards

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The femoral canal:

- A is lined by peritoneum
- B is bounded medially by the lacunar ligament
- C contains the lymph nodes that drains the anal canal
- D contains the genital branch of the genito-femoral nerve
- E is bounded laterally by the femoral artery

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The inferior epigastric artery arises from the:

- A obturator artery
- B external iliac artery
- C femoral artery
- D common iliac artery
- E internal iliac artery

Answer

The inferior epigastric artery arises from the:

- A obturator artery
- **B external iliac artery**
- C femoral artery
- D common iliac artery
- E internal iliac artery

The following structure surface marks the mid-point between the anterior superior iliac spine and the pubic tubercle:

- A the femoral artery
- B the femoral vein
- C femoral nerve
- D the deep inguinal ring
- E the femoral branch of the genital femoral nerve

Answer

The following structure surface marks the mid-point between the anterior superior iliac spine and the pubic tubercle

- A the femoral artery
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- **D the deep inguinal ring**
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For a vertical sub-umbilical incision, the area around the umbilicus must be anaesthetized adequately during epidural anaesthesia. The nerve supply of the dermatome for the umbilical region arises from:

- A thoracic 8 nerve root
- B thoracic 10 nerve root
- C thoracic 12 nerve root
- D lumbar 1 nerve root
- E lumbar 2 nerve root

Answer

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During a hysterectomy, and to differentiate between the cervix and the body of the uterus the structure we palpate for is the:

- A uterine artery
- B ureter
- C isthmus
- D attachment of the round ligament
- E cardinal ligament

Answer

During a hysterectomy, and to differentiate between the cervix and the body of the uterus the structure we palpate for is the:

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In a Lanze incision for appendectomy, the nerves that are most likely to be cut are the:

- A genito-femoral nerve
- B ilio-hypogastric nerve
- C ilio-inguinal nerve
- D lateral cutaneous nerve
- E ilio-hypogastric and ilio-inguinal nerve

Answer

In a Lanze incision for appendectomy, the nerves that are most likely to be cut are the:

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- D lateral cutaneous nerve
- **E ilio-hypogastric and ilio-inguinal nerve**

The anterior abdominal wall is innervated by:

- A the genito-femoral nerve
- B the lateral cutaneous nerve
- C the ilio-hypogastric nerve
- D all twelve intercostal nerves
- E the lower six intercostal nerves

Answer

The anterior abdominal wall is innervated by:

- A the genito-femoral nerve
- B the lateral cutaneous nerve
- C the ilio-hypogastric nerve
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- **E the lower six intercostal nerves**

In the female, the following structures pass through the inguinal canal:

- A the obturator nerve
- B the round ligament
- C the llioinguinal nerve
- D the round ligament and the ilioinguinal nerve
- E the genito-femoral nerve

Answer

In the female, the following structures pass through the inguinal canal:

- A the obturator nerve
- B the round ligament
- C the llioinguinal nerve
- **D the round ligament and the ilioinguinal nerve**
- E the genito-femoral nerve

The nerve that passes under the inguinal ligament just medial to anterior superior iliac spine is the:

- A femoral nerve
- B lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh
- C obturator nerve
- D ilioinguinal nerve
- E iliohypogastric nerve

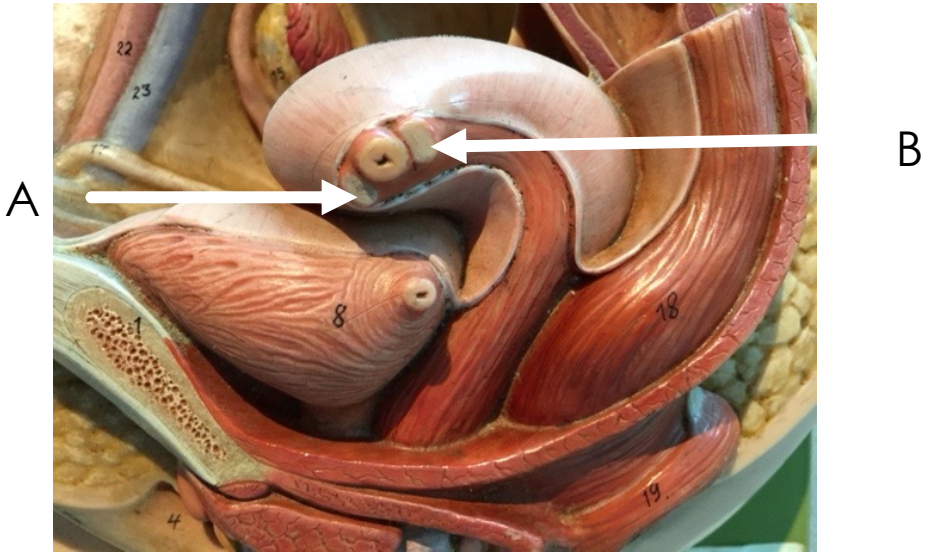
Answer

The nerve that passes under the inguinal ligament just medial to anterior superior iliac spine is the:

- A femoral nerve
- **B lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh**
- C obturator nerve
- D ilioinguinal nerve
- E iliohypogastric nerve

Name the structures A and B

- A A is fallopian tube and B is the round ligament
- B A is the round ligament and B is the ovarian ligament
- C A is the fallopian tube and B is the broad ligament
- D A is the broad ligament and B is the ovarian ligament
- E A is the fallopian tube and B is the round ligament



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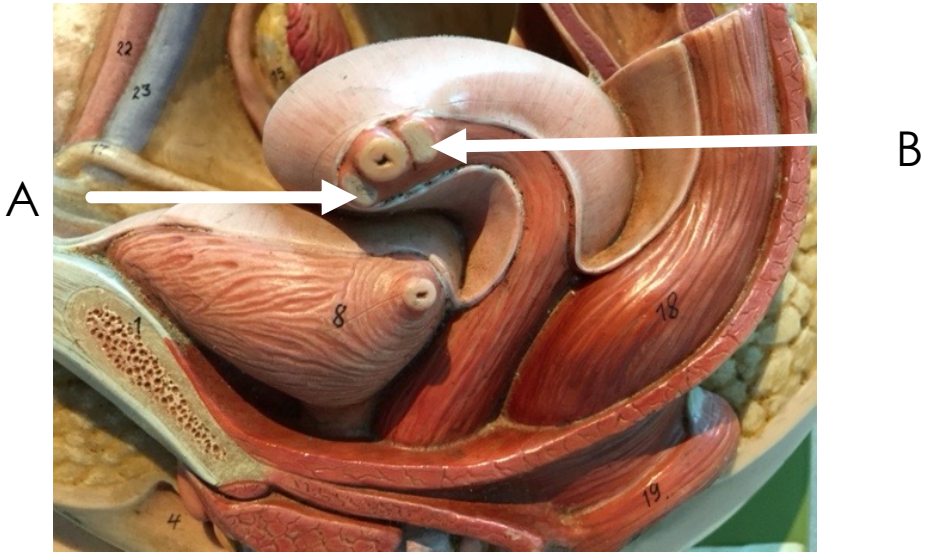

The following contribute to the supports of the uterus in the pelvis:

- A the utero-sacral ligament
- B the transverse cervical ligament
- C the transverse cervical ligament and the utero sacral ligaments
- D the round ligament
- E The broad ligament

Answer

The following contribute to the supports of the uterus in the pelvis:

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In a rupture of the urethra, urine tracks its way:

- A by retrograde flow to the bladder
- B below and into the vagina
- C laterally into the labia majora
- D to the mons pubis and anterior abdominal wall
- E superiorly into the bladder

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The nerve that lies anterior to psoas muscle in the abdomen is the:

- A obturator nerve
- B iliohypogastric nerve
- C genitofemoral nerve
- D ilioinguinal nerve
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Answer

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- A obturator nerve
- B iliohypogastric nerve
- **C genitofemoral nerve**
- D ilioinguinal nerve
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Regional anesthesia for the lower abdomen involves ilioinguinal and iliohypogastric nerve block. What is the nerve root of ilioinguinal and iliohypogastric nerve:

- A Thoracic 12
- B Thoracic 12 and Lumbar 1
- C Lumbar 1
- D Lumbar 2
- E Lumbar 1 and Lumbar 2

Answer

Regional anesthesia for the lower abdomen involves ilioinguinal and iliohypogastric nerve block. What is the nerve root of ilioinguinal and iliohypogastric nerve:

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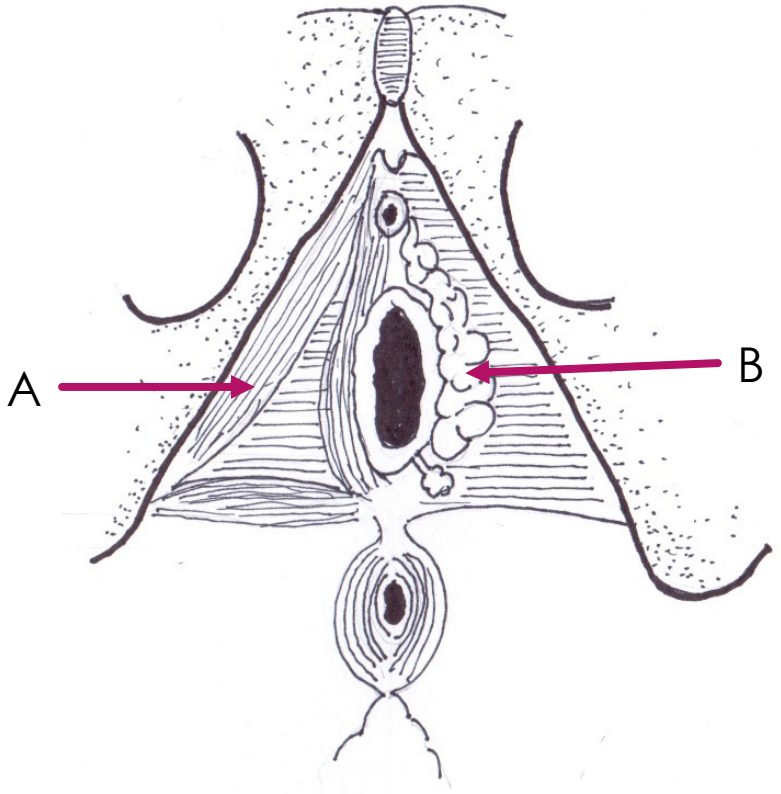
Given is a diagrammatic representation of the superficial perineal pouch. Name the structures A and B

- A A is bulbospongeousus muscle and B is Bartholin's glands
- B A is ischio-cavernosus muscle and B is bulb of vestibule
- C A is superficial transversus perineii muscle and B is Bartholin's glands
- D A is ischio-cavernosus muscle and B is Bartholin's glands
- E A is bulbo-spongeosus muscle and B is the Gartner's gland



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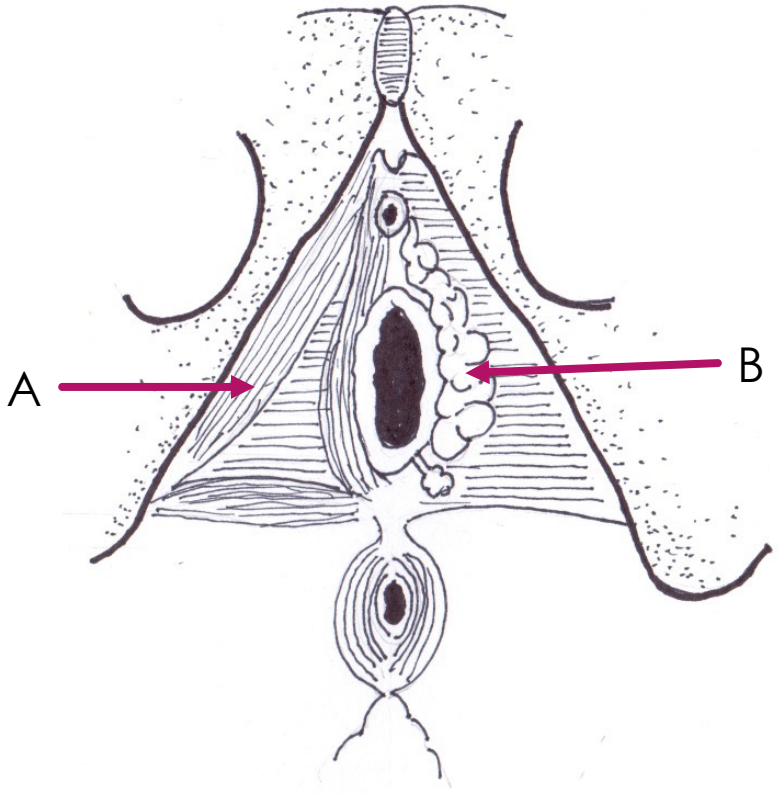

The following structures are supplied by the superior mesenteric artery:

- A lower third of eusophagus
- B stomach
- C first part of the duodenum
- D caecum
- E descending colon

Answer

The following structures are supplied by the superior mesenteric artery:

- A lower third of eusophagus
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In the femoral triangle the following statements are true:

- A the femoral vein lies lateral to the femoral nerve
- B the femoral nerve lies medial to the femoral vein
- C the femoral vein lies medial to the femoral artery
- D the femoral artery lies medial to the femoral vein
- E the femoral nerve lies medial to the femoral artery

Answer

In the femoral triangle the following statements are true:

- A the femoral vein lies lateral to the femoral nerve
- B the femoral nerve lies medial to the femoral vein
- **C the femoral vein lies medial to the femoral artery**
- D the femoral artery lies medial to the femoral vein
- E the femoral nerve lies medial to the femoral artery

Soon after birth the following anatomical changes occur in the newborn:

- A the allantois forms the median umbilical ligament (urachus)
- B the two obliterated obturator arteries form the medial umbilical ligaments
- C part of the small intestines protrude through the umbilical
- D the ductus venosus forms the ligamentum teres
- E the Meckel's diverticulum persist in 30% of cases

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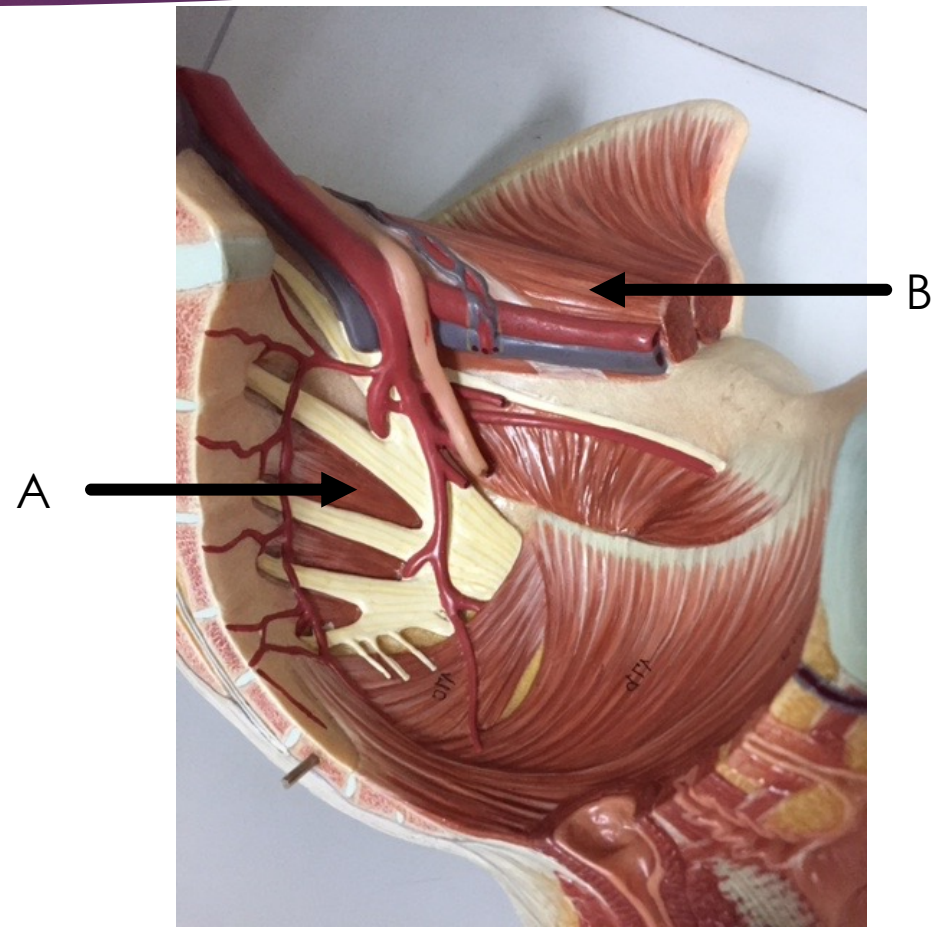
Name the muscles A and B

- A A is the pectineus and B is the iliacus
- B A is the piriformis and B is the obturator internus
- C A is the iliacus and B is the psoas
- D A is the piriformis and B is the psoas
- E A is the coccygeus and B is the iliacus



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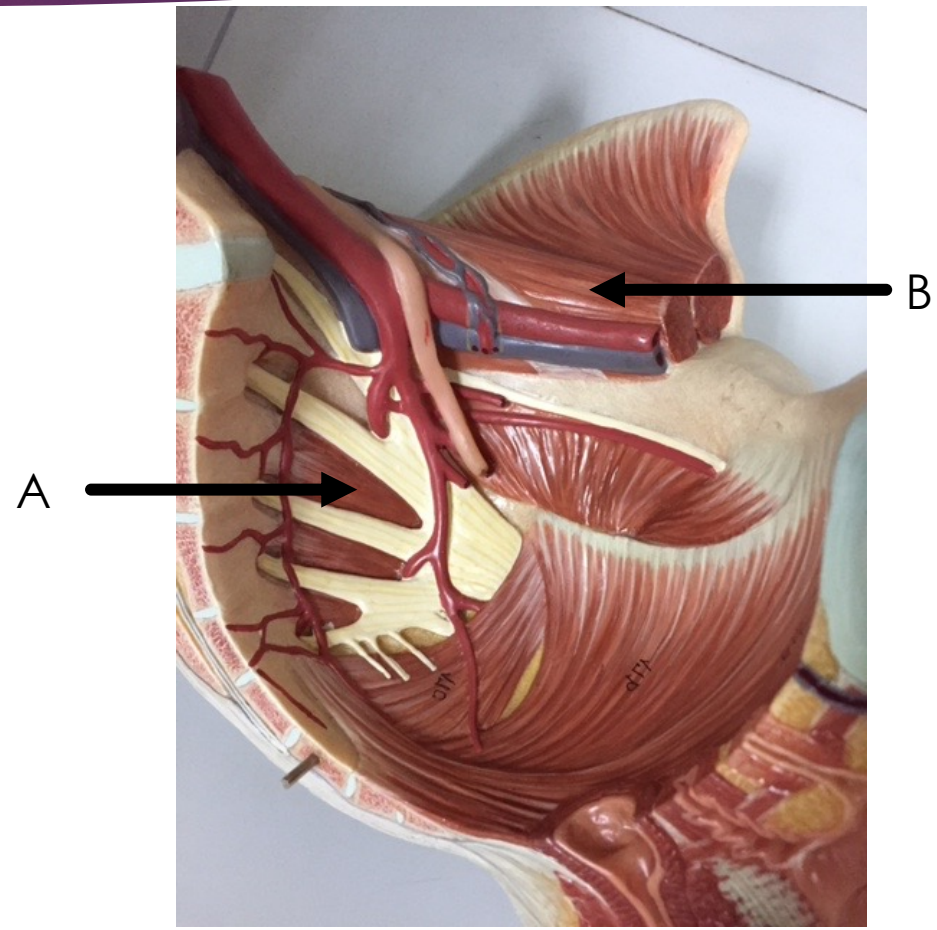

The main arterial supply to the rectus abdominis below the region of the umbilicus is the:

- A obturator artery
- B femoral artery
- C inferior epigastric artery
- D intercostal arteries
- E medial circumflex artery

Answer

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Given is a diagram of the lateral pelvic wall. Name the structures A and B:

- A A is ureter and B is ovarian ligament
- B A is round ligament and B is ovarian ligament
- C A is ureter and B is round ligament
- D A is common iliac artery and B is round ligament
- E A is infundibulo-pelvic ligament and B is round ligament

Answer

Given is a diagram of the lateral pelvic wall. Name the structures A and B:

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- D A is common iliac artery and B is round ligament
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Nabothian cysts result from:

- A remnants of the mesonephric or Wolffian system
- B blockage of crypts in the uterine cervix that are lined by columnar epithelium
- C remnants of the paramesonephric system
- D carcinoma of the cervix
- E dilatation of the Bartholin glands

Answer

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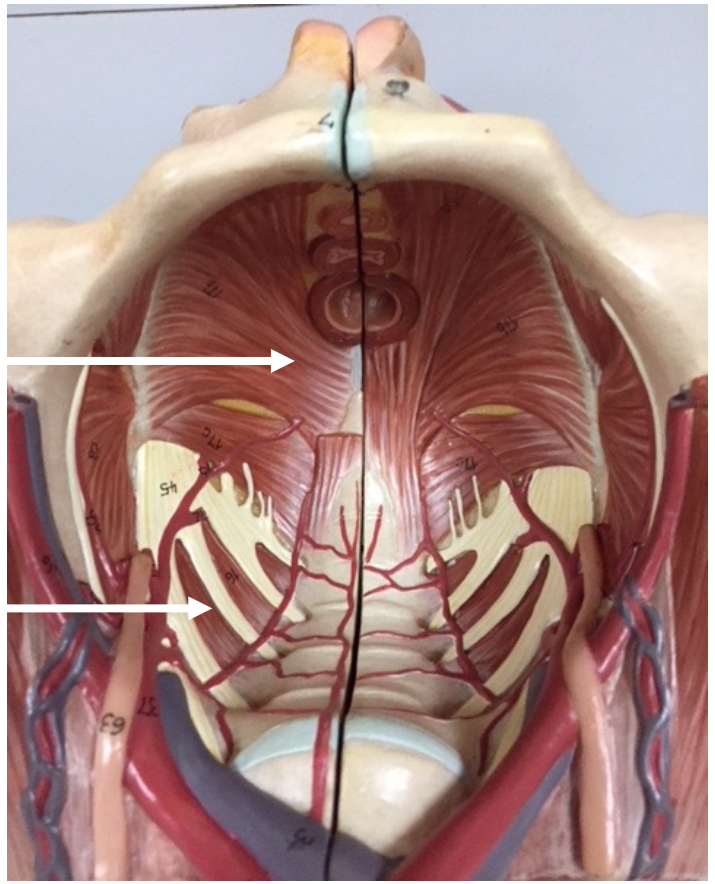
Name the muscles labelled A and B

- A A is piriformis and B is iliococcygeous
- B A is piriformis and B is obturator muscle
- C A is obturator and B is piriformis
- D A is iliococcygeous and B is piriformis
- E A is obturator and B is pubococcygeous



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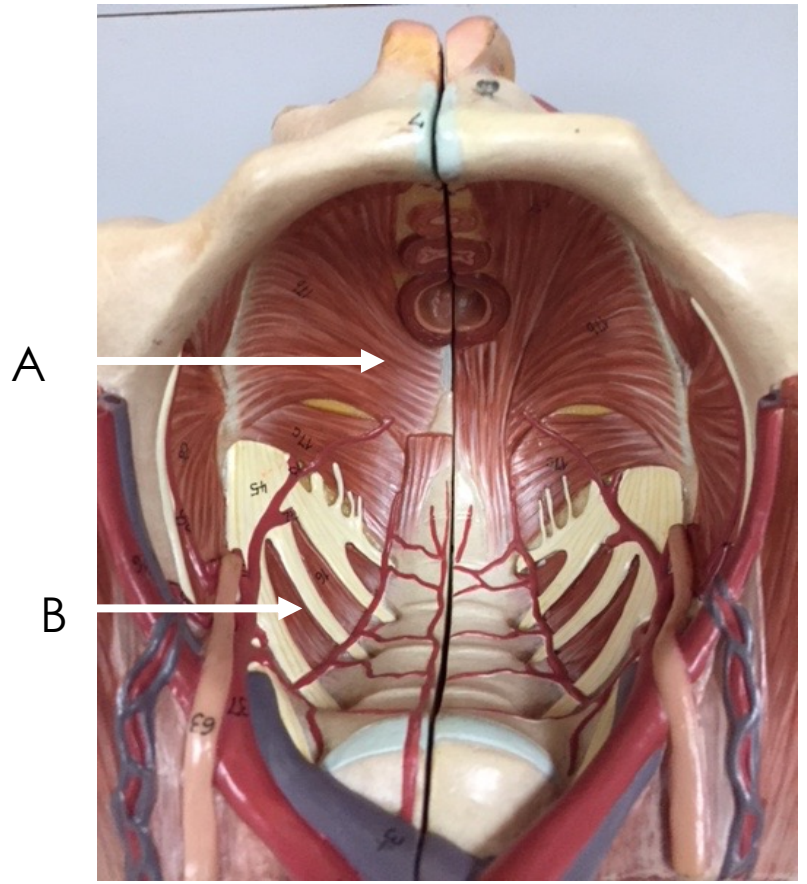

A patient has undergone a laparoscopic cystectomy of the right endometriotic cyst. Severe adhesions to the lateral wall were present. Post operatively, she complains of difficulty in adducting her right lower limb. The nerve that has been most likely damaged is the:

- A femoral nerve
- B obturator nerve
- C femoral branch of the genito-femoral nerve
- D illio-inguinal nerve
- E right-hypogastric plexus

Answer

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The following are branches of the anterior division of the internal iliac artery EXCEPT:

- A pudental artery
- B obturator artery
- C inferior vesicle artery
- D middle rectal artery
- E superior gluteal artery

Answer

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- A pudental artery
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The lateral wall of the ischio-rectal fossa is formed by the:

- A obturator fascia
- B levator ani
- C pubo-coccygeus muscle
- D fat tissue
- E ischial spines

Answer

The lateral wall of the ischio-rectal fossa is formed by the:

- **A obturator fascia**
- B levator ani
- C pubo-coccygeus muscle
- D fat tissue
- E ischial spines

The levator ani muscle is attached to:

- A iliac bone
- B ischium
- C obturator fascia
- D sacral bone
- E pubis symphysis

Answer

The levator ani muscle is attached to:

- A iliac bone
- B ischium
- **C obturator fascia**
- D sacral bone
- E pubis symphysis

Which of the following is the narrowest part of fallopian tube?

- A intramural
- B isthmus
- C ampulla
- D infundibulum
- E fimbrial end

Answer

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- **A intramural**
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The muscle that lies within the deep perineal pouch is the:

- A bulbo-spongiosus
- B superficial tranversus perinei
- C ischio-cavenosus
- D external anal sphincter
- E sphincter urethrae

Answer

The muscle that lies within the deep perineal pouch is the

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The corresponding structure to the Bartholin's glands in the male is the:

- A Skene's gland
- B bulbo-spongiosus
- C prostatic utricle
- D Cowper's gland
- E Gartner's gland

Answer

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The following are appropriately paired in terms of its embryonal origin and its structure in the adult:

- A umbilical artery : median umbilical ligament
- B ductus venosus : falciform ligament
- C umbilical vein : ligamentum teres
- D primitive yolk sac stalk : Meckel's diverticulum
- E allantois : prostatic urethra

Answer

The following are appropriately paired in terms of its embryonal origin and its structure in the adult:

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In a plain abdominal x-ray, a radio-opaque ureteric stone is best identified:

- A along the body of the lumbar vertebrae
- B at the pelvic brim
- C at the medial surface of the ischial tuberosities
- D along the sacral foramina
- E along the lateral surfaces of the transverses processes of the lumbar vertebrae

Answer

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The following vessels do not arise from the internal iliac artery:

- A pudendal artery
- B inferior gluteal artery
- C obturator artery
- D middle rectal artery
- E median sacral artery

Answer

The following vessels do not arise from the internal iliac artery:

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The following structures are inserted into the perineal body:

- A bulbospongiosus
- B sphincter ani internus
- C sphincter urethrae
- D ischio-cavernosus
- E pubococcygeus

Answer

The following structures are inserted into the perineal body:

- **A bulbospongiosus**
- B sphincter ani internus
- C sphincter urethrae
- D ischio-cavernosus
- E pubococcygeus

The muscles that go to form the pelvic diaphragm is/are the:

- A obturator muscle
- B levator ani and the coccygeus muscles
- C levator ani muscle
- D iliacus muscle
- E obturator and piriformis muscles

Answer

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The following structures are placed from anterior to posterior in the following order in their attachment to the uterus:

- A ovarian ligament, fallopian tube and round ligament
- B round ligament, fallopian tube and ovarian ligament
- C ovarian ligament ,round ligament and fallopian tube
- D round ligament, ovarian ligament and fallopian tube
- E fallopian tube , round ligament and ovarian ligament

Answer

The following structures are placed from anterior to posterior in the following order in their attachment to the uterus:

- A ovarian ligament, fallopian tube and round ligament
- **B round ligament, fallopian tube and ovarian ligament**
- C ovarian ligament ,round ligament and fallopian tube
- D round ligament, ovarian ligament and fallopian tube
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The epithelial lining of the urethra in the region of its meatus is:

- A transitional epithelium
- B stratified squamous epithelium
- C columnar epithelium
- D stratified columnar epithelium
- E ciliated columnar epithelium

Answer

The epithelial lining of the urethra in the region of its meatus is:

- A transitional epithelium
- **B stratified squamous epithelium**
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In a normal medio-lateral episiotomy the following anatomical structures are cut:

- A skin, subcutaneous tissue
- B skin, subcutaneous tissue, bulbospongiosus muscle
- C skin, subcutaneous tissue, superficial transversus perinei muscle, deep transversus perinei muscles
- D skin, subcutaneous tissue, superficial transversus perinei muscle, deep transversus perinei muscles, external sphincter ani muscles,
- E skin, subcutaneous tissue, superficial transversus perinei muscle, external sphincter ani muscles, internal sphincter ani muscles,

Answer

In a normal medio-lateral episiotomy the following anatomical structures are cut:

- A skin, subcutaneous tissue
- B skin, subcutaneous tissue, bulbospongiosus muscle
- **C skin, subcutaneous tissue, superficial transversus perinei muscle, deep transversus perinei muscles**
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- E skin, subcutaneous tissue, superficial transversus perinei muscle, external sphincter ani muscles, internal sphincter ani muscles,

The epithelium of the ureter is:

- A stratified squamous epithelium
- B simple squamous epithelium
- C columnar epithelium
- D transitional epithelium
- E keratinsed squamous epithelium

Answer

The epithelium of the ureter is:

- A stratified squamous epithelium
- B simple squamous epithelium
- C columnar epithelium
- **D transitional epithelium**
- E keratinsed squamous epithelium

The fundus and body of the uterus receives it autonomic nerve supply from nerves roots:

- A Thoracic 10
- B Thoracic 11 and 12
- C Lumbar 1
- D Lumbar 1, 2 3
- E Sacral 2,3,4

Answer

The fundus and body of the uterus receives it autonomic nerve supply from nerves roots:

- A Thoracic 10
- **B Thoracic 11 and 12**
- C Lumbar 1
- D Lumbar 1, 2 3
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The lymphatic drainage of the cervix are mainly to the:

- A obturator nodes
- B femoral nerves
- C para-aortic nodes
- D posterior sacral nodes
- E internal iliac nodes

Answer

The lymphatic drainage of the cervix are mainly to the:

- A obturator nodes
- B femoral nerves
- C para-aortic nodes
- D posterior sacral nodes
- **E internal iliac nodes**

The nerve supply to the pelvic diaphragm is the:

- A branches of the pudendal nerve of roots S2, S3 and S4
- B branches of the femoral nerve
- C branches of the obturator nerve
- D branches of the anterior rami of roots S2,S3,S4
- E branches of posterior rami of roots S2, S3, S4

Answer

The nerve supply to the pelvic diaphragm is the:

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- E branches of posterior rami of roots S2, S3, S4

The structure that enters the ischio-rectal fossa through the lesser sciatic foramen of the pelvis is:

- A obturator nerve
- B piriformis muscle
- C inferior gluteal artery
- D ilio-inguinal nerve
- E internal pudental nerve

Answer

The structure that enters the ischio-rectal fossa through the lesser sciatic foramen of the pelvis is:

- A obturator nerve
- B piriformis muscle
- C inferior gluteal artery
- D ilio-inguinal nerve
- **E internal pudendal nerve**

The structure that separates the superficial and deep perineal pouch is the:

- A perineal membrane
- B bulbo spongiosus
- C ischio cavernosus
- D deep transversus perinei
- E transversialis fascia

Answer

The structure that separates the superficial and deep perineal pouch is the:

- **A perineal membrane**
- B bulbo spongiosus
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Branches of the posterior division of the internal iliac artery include the:

- A obturator artery
- B inferior vesicle artery
- C internal pudental artery
- D middle rectal artery
- E superior gluteal artery

Answer

Branches of the posterior division of the internal iliac artery include the:

- A obturator artery
- B inferior vesicle artery
- C internal pudental artery
- D middle rectal artery
- **E superior gluteal artery**

The nerve supply to the Bartholins (greater vestibular) glands is the:

- A lateral cutaneous nerve
- B ilio-hypogastric nerve
- C ilio-inguinal nerve
- D pudendal nerve
- E femoral nerve

Answer

The nerve supply to the Bartholins (greater vestibular) glands is the:

- A lateral cutaneous nerve
- B ilio-hypogastric nerve
- C ilio-inguinal nerve
- **D pudendal nerve**
- E femoral nerve

The ureter enters the pelvis at:

- A the bifurcation of the internal and external iliac arteries
- B over the external iliac artery
- C over the internal iliac artery
- D lateral to the ovarian ligament
- E over the ilio-psoas muscle

Answer

The ureter enters the pelvis at:

- **A the bifurcation of the internal and external iliac arteries**
- B over the external iliac artery
- C over the internal iliac artery
- D lateral to the ovarian ligament
- E over the ilio-psoas muscle

The following statements are true of the internal pudental artery:

- A it leaves the pelvis through the lesser sciatic foramen
- B it lies lateral to the pudental nerve as it winds round the ischial spine
- C it lies medial to the pudental nerve as it winds round the ischial spine
- D it gives rise to the middle rectal artery
- E it supplies the upper third of the vagina

Answer

The following statements are true of the internal pudental artery:

- A it leaves the pelvis through the lesser sciatic foramen
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Thank you