

1- Deltoid muscle

1. Arise from the clavicle, acromion and spine of the scapula (true)
2. Has a tendinous insertion (true)
3. Is inserted in the deltoid tuberosity of the humerus (true)
4. Is supplied by the musculo-cutaneous nerve (false)
5. Has a major role in abduction of the shoulder joint (true)
6. Is a unipennate muscle (false)
7. Overlies the sub acromial bursa (true)
- 8.
9. Is attached to the anterior surface of the upper third of the humerus (false)
10. Is innervated by the radial nerve (false)
11. Injury of the axillary nerve leads to flat shoulder deformity (true)

2- Pectoralis major

- 1.
2. Divided the axillary artery to three parts (false)
3. Inserted into lesser tuberosity of humerus (false)
4. Supplied by thoracodorsal nerve (false)
5. Can flex, adduct and medial rotate the arm (true)
6. Arises by two heads clavicular and sternomastoid (true)
- 7.
8. It is originated from middle third of anterior surface of the clavicle (false)
9. It is originated from 3rd, 4th, 5th ribs near the costo-chondral junction (false)
10. Has attachment to the upper part of external oblique aponeurosis (true)
11. It is inserted into the lateral lip of intertubercular groove (true)

3- Latissimus dorsi muscle

1. Supplied by the radial nerve (false)
2. Injury to its nerve supply may occur in radical mastectomy (true)
3. Share in posterior fold of the axilla (true)
4. Adduct, extend and medial rotate the arm (true)
5. Blood supply from brachial artery (false)
6. Shares in the lumbar triangle (true)
7. It is attached to the lower 6 thoracic vertebrae (true)

8. It is attached to the lumbar and sacral vertebral spines (true)
9. Has no attachment to chest wall (false)
10. Is attached to inferior angle of scapula (true)
11. Is a powerful flexor of the humerus at the shoulder joint (false)

4- Axillary artery

1. Begins at the lower border of the first rib (true)
2. Ends at the lower border of teres major (true)
3. It is the continuation of the subclavian artery (true)
4. It is divided into three parts by pectoralis minor (true)
5. Lies posterior to pectoralis minor (true)
6. Its lower end is covered only by skin and fascia *& brachial also superficial.* (true)
7. First part gives superior thoracic artery (true)
8. Second part gives lateral thoracic and acromiothoracic artery (true)
9. Third part gives ant and post circumflex humeral artery (true)
10. Subscapular artery is the smallest branch of the third part *longest one* (false)
11. Pulsation can be felt in the outer border of the first rib *humeral.* (false)
12. Shares with the brachial artery in the anastomosis around the scapula (false) *Subclavian.*
13. Shares with the brachial artery in the anastomosis around the surgical neck of the humerus (True)
14. Lies lateral to the medial cord of the brachial plexus (true)
15. Lies medial to Axillary vein (false)
16. Lies lateral to short head of biceps *medial.* (false)

5- Brachial artery

1. Lies medial to the biceps (true)
2. Can be palpated over most of its course *Superficial.* (true)
3. Ends at the lower border of teres major by dividing into radial and ulnar arteries (false)
4. It is crossed by the median cubital vein *just distal to radius head.* (true)
5. It is crossed by the median nerve *إلى هنا* (true)
6. It is direct continuation of the axillary artery (true)
7. It terminates at the level of neck of radius (true)
8. It is not the main supply of the arm. (false)
9. It begins at the lower border of the first rib *axillary a.* (false)
10. Two venae comitantes lie along the sides of the artery *Cephalic & basilic.* (true)
11. Can be felt pulsating on the medial side of the bicipital groove ✓ (true)

12. Gives anterior circumflex humeral artery *axillary a.* (false)
13. Can be felt pulsating in the axilla (false)
- ✓ 14. Is separated from the median cubital vein by the bicipital aponeurosis (true)
15. Can be felt pulsating in the cubital fossa (true)
16. Direct related to the radial nerve at middle of shaft of the humerus (false)
17. Can be injured in supracondylar fracture of the humerus (true)
18. Radial artery direct branch (true)
19. May be injured in IV injection in the cubital fossa (true)
20. Obstruction leads to Volkmann's ischemic contracture (true)
21. Median nerve forms triple relation with it *lat. → ant. → medial.* (true)

6- Radial nerve → Post. Cord

1. Pierces the coracobrachialis muscle *× musculocutaneous n.* (false)
2. Lies in the spiral groove of the humerus ✓ (true)
3. Pierces the lateral intermuscular septum of the arm (true)
4. Is accompanied by profunda brachii artery (true)
5. Divides above the capitulum into superficial and ~~deep~~ terminal branches (false)
6. Root value is C5,6,7,8 and T1 *ab* (true)
7. It is the largest branch of the brachial plexus ✓ (true)
8. Mainly sensory nerve *XX mixed.* (false)
9. Related to axillary and brachial arteries (true)
10. It supplies triceps muscle in axilla and arm (true)
11. Liable to injury in fracture neck of the humerus (false)
12. Is one of the terminal branches of the post cord of the brachial plexus (true)
13. Lies post to the humerus between the medial and lateral heads of triceps (true)
14. Passes ant to the elbow joint (true)
15. Supplies the skin of the medial and ant aspect of the forearm (false)
16. *×*
17. Supplies all triceps muscle ✓ *extensors.* (true)
18. Injury in fracture shaft of humerus ✓ (true)
19. Its injury causes hand drop ✓ (true)
20. Its injury causes loss of thumb opposition *× median n.* (false)
21. Lies deep to brachioradialis (true)
22. Enter the dorsum of the hand through lower end of radius (true)

23. passes ~~deep~~ to the extensor Retinaculum (false)
 24. supplies the lateral aspect of the dorsum of the hand & the dorsum of the lateral 4 digits (false)
 25. has ~~no~~ muscular branches *all extensors.* (false)

7- Median nerve

1. arises by two roots from the brachial plexus (true)
2. lies lateral to the axillary artery *Lat. Cord. عشان جاي من* (true)
- ✓ 3. crosses the brachial artery (true)
4. has no muscular branches in the arm (true)
5. lies anterior to the biceps (false)
6. the median nerve supplies the whole flexor digitorum superficialis (true)
7. it supplies the thenar muscles via a recurrent branch (true)
8. it supplies the lateral two lumbricals muscle (true)
9. it supplies the abductor pollicis longus and pronator quadratus (true)
10. injury of the median nerve above the elbow
 - there is muscle wasting and flattening of the thenar eminence (true)
 - skin sensation is altered over the dorsal surface of the terminal phalanges of the lateral 3 ½ fingers (true)
 - the hand deviate medially (true)
 - skin sensation is altered over the terminal phalanx of little finger (false)
 - there is muscle wasting and flattening of hypothenar eminence (false)
11. can be injured in cut wrist (true)
12. deformity is partial claw hand (false)
13. injury leads to paralysis of the opponens pollicis (true)
14. may be trapped in carpal tunnel (true)
- ✗ 15. palmar cutaneous branch runs ~~deep~~ to flexor retinaculum (false)
16. arises from the medial cord *only mainly from Lat. Cord.* (false)
- ✓ 17. supplies the adductor pollicis muscle ✗ *ulnar n.* (false)
- ✓ 18. injury at the elbow leads to loss of complete pronation (true)
19. passes between the heads of pronator teres (true)
20. lies deep to flexor digitorum superficialis (true)
21. pass deep to flexor retinaculum (true)
22. it is a posterior relation of Palmaris longus (true)
23. it supplies ~~all~~ the forearm flexor muscles *nerve's lab* (false)

24. it supplies ~~all~~ the short muscles of the thumb *adductors / 1 & 2* (false)
25. it supplies all the lumbrical muscles *ulnar n.* (false)
26. Lies superficial to flexor retinaculum *deep.* (false)
27. Terminate just distal to flexor retinaculum (true)
28. Supplies the palmar surface of the lateral three and half digits (true)

8- Ulnar nerve

1. this is the ulnar nerve (true)
2. is a branch of medial cord of brachial plexus (true)
3. descends on medial side of third part of axillary artery (true)
4. pierces the medial intermuscular septum (true)
5. lies behind the medial epicondyle (true)
6. supplies branches to coracobrachialis (false)
7. (true)
8. injury to the nerve leads to claw hand (true)
9. injury to the nerve leads to failure of adduction of the thumb (true)
10. fracture of the surgical neck of the humerus may injure the nerve *axillary n.* (false)
11. root value C7,8 and T1 (true)
12. it may be injured in fracture ~~lateral~~ epicondyle *medial.* (false)
13. injury in the axilla may leads to weakness of extension of the *arm* (false)
14. it passes deep to the flexor retinaculum (false)
15. injury leads to loss of the opposition *median n.* (false)
16. supplies triceps *α radial.* (false)
17. descends in ant and post compartment of the arm *لا في بيت* (true)
18. has branches in the arm (false)
19. passes between the two heads of pronator teres (false)
20. supplies the flexor digitorum completely (false)
21. related anterior to the medial epicondyle of the humerus (false)
22. lies on flexor digitorum profundus in the forearm (true)
23. supplies the adductor pollicis ✓ (true)
24. supplies the dorsal surface of the medial 2 & 1/2 fingers (false)
25. supplies all interossei (true)
26. supplies abductor pollicis brevis *α median.* (false)

ant.

9-

Sciatic nerve ✓

1. is formed in the pelvis ~~post~~ to the fibers of the piriformis muscle (false)
2. is directly related to the ischium (true)
3. is directly related to the adductor magnus muscle ✓ *post. border.* (true)
4. innervates part of the adductor magnus muscle ✓ (true)
5. usually divides into its terminal branches above the popliteal fossa ✓ (true)
6. is the largest nerve of the body (true)
7. arises in the pelvis from the lumbar plexus *x lumbosacral.* (false)
8. leaves the pelvis through greater sciatic foramen ✓ (true)
9. supplies motor fibers to hamstring muscle ✓ (true)
10. divides above the back of the knee joint into *medial* tibial and *Lateral.* common peroneal nerves (true)
- ✓ 11. supplies muscle of the back of the thigh (false)
- ✓ 12. supplies quadriceps muscle (true)
- ✓ 13. its injury leads to paralysis of all muscle of the leg and foot *medial* (true)
- ✓ 14. it is a mixed nerve (motor and sensory) (true)
- ✓ 15. may be injured in intramuscular injection (true)
16. root value L4,5 S1,2,3 (true)

10-

Lateral popliteal nerve = Common peroneal *(1st pair)*

- ✓ 1. it is medial popliteal nerve (false)
2. its injury leads to foot drop (true)
3. can be injured in fracture neck of fibula (true)
4. it supplies gastrocnemius muscle (false)
5. it is a branch of femoral nerve (false)

11- Medial popliteal nerve

(Tibial nerve)

1. (true)
2. it has direct cutaneous branch to skin of the foot (true)
3. it crosses the popliteal vessels from lateral to medial (true)
4. it is the most superficial structure in the popliteal fossa (true)
5. injury leads to dorsiflexion and eversion of the foot (true)
6. injury leads to paralysis of the muscle of the back of leg and foot (true)
7. root value L4,5 S1,2,3 (true)
8. it supplies the knee joint by 3 genicular branches (true)

9. it supplies the peroneus longus (false)
10. Popliteal vein separates it from the popliteal artery (true)
11. Lies on tibialis posterior in the upper calf (true)
12. Descend between flexor digitorum longus medially & flexor hallucis longus laterally (true)
13. Innervate both medial and lateral heads of gastrocnemius (true)
14. It innervates the skin over the back of the leg & lateral border of the foot through its sural branch (true)
15. Gives rise to the medial plantar nerve (true)

12- Femoral artery

1. one of two terminal branches of external iliac artery (false)
2. can be felt at mid inguinal point (true)
3. begin behind the midpoint of inguinal ligament (false)
4. enclosed in femoral sheath (true)
5. gives profound femoris artery (true)
6. gives inferior epigastric artery (false)
7. profound femoris is the longest branch (true)
8. surface anatomy is the upper 2/3 of line from midinguinal to the adductor tubercle (true)
9. the femoral nerve is related lateral to the artery in the femoral triangle (true)
10. vastus medialis situated anterolaterally to it in the adductor canal (true)
11. lies posterior to Sartorius 2 insertion. (true)
12. leave the thigh by passing inferior to adductor magnus tendon (false)

13- Great saphenous vein ← dorsal venous arch

1. (true)
2. this vein can safely excised (true)
3. it drains in external iliac vein femoral v. (false)
4. is the continuation of the medial end of the dorsal venous arch of the foot (true)
5. traverses the knee about hand-breadth behind the patella (true)
6. pass anterior to knee joint ← (false)
- ✓ 7. enters the anterolateral aspect of the femoral vein at the cribriform fascia (true) femoral v. with
8. enter the femoral vein in the middle of the thigh (false)
9. it is accompanied with the sural nerve (false)
10. is accompanied by the saphenous nerve in the lower leg (true)
11. it receives veins from the penis superficial ext. pudendal. (true)

12. contains over ~~50~~ valves in it is length *15-20* (false)
13. receives tributaries corresponding to the cutaneous branches of the femoral artery (true)
- ✓ 14. is the longest vein of the body (true)
- ✓ 15. begins on the lateral side of the dorsum of the foot (false)
16. runs upward and backward anterior to the medial malleolus (true)
17. ascends on the medial border of the tibia (true)
18. enters the femoral vein through the saphenous opening (true)
19. usually receives blood from the deep veins in the leg and thigh (false)

14- Short saphenous vein

1. valvelcss vein (false)
2. passes behind the lateral malleolus (true)
3. ends in popliteal vein *Variable Site.* (true)
4. it is communicated with the long saphenous vein (true)
5. arises from the lateral side of the dorsal venous arch (true)

15- Quadriceps femoris

1. it consists of ~~4~~ parts (false)
2. it shares in the femoral triangle (false)
3. it shares in the adductor canal ✓ (true)
4. it is supplied with obturator nerve *femoral.* (false)
5. (true)
6. it is only extensor of knee ✓ (true)
7. it helps flexion of hip joint ✓ (true)
8. inserted in patella and tibial tuberosity ✓ (true)
9. pierced by the long saphenous vein α (false)

16- Psoas major *عرق الفليبو*

1. (true)
- ✓ 2. it is related to the renal vessels (true)
- ✓ 3. it contains lumbar plexus inside it (true)
4. iliohypogastric and ilioinguinal nerves emerges from its lateral border (true)
5. (true)
- ✓ 6. helps in flexion and medial rotation of the hip joint (true)
- ✓ 7. it shares in the floor of the femoral triangle (true)
- ✓ 8. it is crossed ant by the duodenum (true)

9. it is supplied by L1,2,3 (true)
10. the femoral nerve is lateral to it (true)
11. (true)
12. the ureter is lateral to it *anterior.* (false)
13. it is inserted into the ~~greater~~ *lesser.* trochanter of femur (false)
14. appendicitis affecting this muscle *spasm.* (true)
15. its sheath is thickened to form the inguinal ligament *ext. Ob.* (false)
16. is attached to the middle of the ~~sides~~ *ant.* of lumbar vertebral bodies (false)
17. is attached to lesser trochanter of the femur (true)
18. receives its nerve supply from ~~all~~ the lumbar nerves *L1,2,3* (false)
19. both flex hip joint and trunk (true)
20. gain attachment to the femur by passing below the pubic rami (false)

17- Rectus abdominis

1. the ant wall of rectus sheath is complete (true)
2. the post wall of rectus sheath is complete (false)
3. nerve supply from the medial side (false)
4. nerve supply from the lateral side (true)
5. forms the post wall of the inguinal canal *x fascia Transversalis.* (false)
6. used in reconstruction of the breast (false)
7. the vessels descend in front of the rectus abdominis (false)
8. broader in its lower part (false)
9. tendineous intersection are adherent to ant wall of rectus sheath (true)
10. (true)
11. supplied by lower 5 intercostal and subcostal nerves (true)
12. direct inguinal hernia passes through it (false)
13. in Para median incision it is displaced medially (false)
14. multiple arterial supply (true)
15. inferior epigastric artery is between it and ant wall of rectus sheath (false)

18- Stomach

1. its venous drainage into I.V.C *X Portal* (false)
2. its venous drainage pass equally to the portal and systemic venous system (false)
3. developed from foregut (true)
4. blood supply from superior mesenteric artery (false)
5. Right and Left vagi are on its Rt. and Lt. sides *ant. & b. post.* (false)
6. Nerve of latergate helps its evacuation (true)
 - the stomach has the following peritoneal folds: the lesser omentum (true)
 - the greater omentum (true)
 - the gastrophrenic ligament (true)
 - the gastro splenic ligament (true)
 - X*▪ the gastro pancreatic fold (false)
7. apart of the stomach bed :
 1. the pancreas (true)
 2. the left suprarenal gland (true)
 3. the inferior mesenteric vein (false)
 4. the transverse colon (true)
8. the junction between stomach and duodenum
 - is guarded by a sphincter (true)
 - ✓*▪ lies to the right of the median plane (true)
 - receives branches from the right gastric artery (true)
 - marks the junction of foregut and mid gut *X 2nd part of duodenum.* (false)
 - is indicated on it is outer surface by a constriction (true)
9. the level of the fundus lies above the level of the opening of the esophagus (true)
10. the angular notch is superiorly to the level of the body (true)
11. right border is called the lesser curvature (true)
12. opening of the cardia is closely related to the aorta (false)
13. mid gut arteries is the blood supply *Foregut* (false)
14. it is supplied by branches from splenic artery (true)
15. it is supplied by branches from celiac trunk (true)
16. it is lined by columnar and Squamous epithelium (false)

19- Spleen

1. has a venous drainage to portal vein (true)
2. if enlarged may be felt below the left costal margin (true)
3. this organ can be palpated under normal condition (false)
4. it is retroperitoneal (false)
5. pancreas is related to its hilum (true)
6. drains in the I.V.C *Portal.* (false)
7. can be injured in chest trauma (true)
8. has notched superior border (true)
9. touches the left suprarenal gland (false)
10. has an anterior extremity in the left midaxillary line (true)
11. lies deep to the left 9th, 10th and 11th ribs (true)
12. is separated from the chest wall by the diaphragm (true)
13. is closely related to stomach (true)
14. the tail of the pancreas separates it from the stomach (false)
15. is closely related to the left kidney (true)
16. its long axis coincides with that of the 10th rib ✓ (true)
17. its lateral end doesn't reach midaxillary line × *touch but not exceed.* (false)
18. visceral surface carries intermediate border, separates the renal & gastric impression (true)
19. is in relation to the gastrosplenic, lienorenal and phrenico-colic ligament (true)
20. its weight is about 7 onzes *150 gm.* (true)
21. the visceral surface of the spleen is related to the following
 - the stomach (true)
 - the left kidney (true)
 - the left colic flexure (true)
 - the left suprarenal gland *بعد* (false)

20- Splenic artery ×

1. is the largest branch of the coeliac trunk (true)
2. its tortuosity damps the pressure inside and gives length for the spleen to move during respiration (true)
3. runs along the upper border of the pancreas (true)
4. gives branches to the diaphragm and left suprarenal gland (false)
5. reaches the spleen through the lienorenal ligament (true)

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 6. supplies branches to the stomach | (true) |
| 7. supplies branches to the left adrenal gland | (false) |
| 8. lies anterior to the left kidney | (true) |

21- Splenic vein ✕

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1. the splenic vein receive the following veins | |
| ▪ the short gastric vein | (true) |
| ▪ the left gastroepiploic vein | (true) |
| ▪ the pancreatic vein | (true) |
| ▪ the inferior mesenteric vein | (true) |
| ▪ the left suprarenal vein | (false) |
| 2. it lies posterior to the pancreas | (true) |
| 3. unites to the superior mesenteric vein | |
| 4. has tributaries from the stomach | (true) |
| 5. drains in the systemic venous system | (false) |
| 6. has the inferior mesenteric vein as tributary | (true) |

22- Kidney

- | | |
|---|---------|
| ✓ 1. both kidneys have almost the same <u>dimension</u> | (true) |
| ✓ 2. the right kidney is lower than the left kidney | (true) |
| 3. each kidney has a hilum that leads to its pelvis | (true) |
| 4. | |
| 5. the post surfaces of both kidneys related to the same muscles <i>Psoas</i> | (true) |
| 6. tail of pancreas is [✓] posterior to the hilum of the Lt kidney <i>ant.</i> | (false) |
| 7. diaphragm, psoas major and quadratus lumborum are posterior relation | (true) |
| 8. concerning to the anterior relation of the right kidney | |
| ▪ right suprarenal gland | (true) |
| ▪ liver | (true) |
| ▪ second part of the duodenum | (true) |
| ▪ bile duct | (false) |
| ▪ hepatic flexure of the colon | (true) |

~~(true)~~

10. the following doesn't keep kidney in position (choose)

- the renal fascia and the periphrenic fatty capsule
- the intra-abdominal pressure
- the renal pedicle
- the leinorenal ligament leirip
- the adjacent organs

(true)

11. concerning to the right kidney

- it is the Rt. kidney
- 2nd part of the duodenum is anterior to its hilum
- diaphragm, psoas major and quadrates lumborum are posterior relation
- its renal vein receives gonadal veins
- its renal vein receives suprarenal vein
- it is related anteriorly to pylorus
- renal artery arises from aorta at L2
- the renal artery is end artery

(true)

(true)

(true)

(false)

(false)

(false)

(true)

(true)

12. one of the following is not among relations of the kidney

- diaphragm
- psoas major muscle
- iliacus muscle
- quadrates lumborum muscle
- transverses abdominis muscle

(true)

13. lies with their hila at the 4th lumbar vertebrae

(false)

14. lies in sheath of fat with their related suprarenal gland

(true)

15. the lower ribs are posterior relation

(true)

16. the arrangement of structures in their hila are pelvis of the ureter lies anterior to the renal artery and posterior renal vein

(false)

17. the lymph drainage to Para aortic lymph node

(true)

18. the kidney separated from psoas major muscle by the quadrates lumborum muscle

(false)

19. the body of pancreas is posterior relation

(false)

20. the proximal convoluted tubules is lined by cubical epithelium

(true)

21.

22. the kidney is related to splenic vessels

(true)

23- Renal arteries

1. arise opposite the second lumbar vertebra (true)
2. the right artery is related to the head of the pancreas and the left one to its body (true)
3. the left renal artery is longer than the right (false)
4. each renal artery gives an inferior suprarenal branch (true)
5. each artery supplies ureteric branches (true)
6. arises from the aorta at the level of 2nd lumbar vertebra (true)
7. related posteriorly to the crus of the diaphragm of the same side (true)
8. give testicular or ovarian branches (false)

24- The ureter

1. this structure is ureter (true)
2. runs completely retroperitoneal (true)
3. the uterine artery crosses it lateral to the lateral vaginal orifices (true)
4. is crossed by the vas deference in male (true)
5. passes below the root of the broad ligament in female (true)
6. enters the bladder obliquely (true)
7. (true)
8. crosses the ischeal spine (true)
9. crosses the bifurcation of common iliac artery at the pelvic brim (true)
10. crosses the genitofemoral nerve (true)
11. it has 3 sites of constriction (true)
12. is crossed by the gonadal vessels (true)
13. runs anterior to the apex of the sigmoid colon (false)
14. is at risk during vaginal hysterectomy (true)
15. passes anterior to the internal iliac artery on the side wall of the pelvis (true)
16. its abdominal course is different in each sex (false)
17. Lies ant. to branches of lumbar plexus and post. to the ant. branches of the aorta (true)
18. its pelvic course is different in each sex (true)
19. it turns medially over levator ani at the level of ischial spine (true)
20. it receives sensory supply from autonomic nervous system (true)

25- Liver

1. is drained by hepatic vein into inferior vena cava (true)
- 2.
- 3.
4. is supplied by phrenic nerve (false)
5. is directly related to right suprarenal gland (true)
6. gains an arterial supply from the celiac artery (true)
7. is attached to the diaphragm and anterior abdominal wall by the falciform ligament (true)
8. is totally covered with peritoneum (false)
9. is divided on the visceral surface into two lobes (true)
10. has a fibrous capsule (true)
11. falciform ligament is surgical landmark between Rt. and Lt lobes (false)
- 12.
13. blood supply allows segmental resection of the liver (true)
14. it drains in portal circulation (false)
15. has an embryological remnants connecting it to the umbilicus (true)
16. the following structure form direct posterior relations to the liver
 - the inferior venacava (true)
 - abdominal aorta (false)
 - the abdominal part of the esophagus (true)
 - the right suprarenal gland (true)
 - the fissure for the ligamentum venosum (true)
17. the quadrate lobe of the liver
 - forms a boundary for porta hepatis (true)
 - has the gallbladder as a boundary (true)
 - overlies the lesser omentum (true)
 - has the fissure for ligamentum toros as a boundary (true)
 - forms a boundary of the epiploic foramen (false)
18. the falciform ligament
 - has the obliterated umbilical vein between its layers (true)
 - attached to the diaphragm (true)
 - connects the liver to the anterior abdominal wall (true)
 - attached to the diaphragmatic surface of the liver (true)

has obliterated umbilical artery between its layers (false)

19. is attached to diaphragm and anterior abdominal wall by the ligamentum venosum (false)

26- Hepatic artery

1. is the largest branch of the celiac trunk (false)

2.

3. gives off the right gastric artery (true)

4. supplies both lobes of the liver (true)

5. supplies the gall bladder (true)

6. the Rt. gastroepiploic artery arises from it before it runs in free margin of lesser omentum (false)

7. it is the main arterial supply of the liver (true)

8. the cystic artery arises from its right branch (true)

27- The rectum

1. begins in front of the 1st sacral vertebra (false)

2. it has a straight course (false)

3. it has 3 tenia coli (false)

4.

5.

6.

7. inferior rectal fold is felt in PR examination (true)

8. it takes blood supply from inferior mesenteric artery (true)

9. has no mesentery (true)

10.

11. in the male is related anteriorly to the seminal vesicles and prostate (true)

12. is related anteriorly to the cervix of the uterus (true)

13. begins at the third piece of the sacrum (true)

14. has a venous drainage to the portal system (true)

15.

16. has a venous drainage in the systemic system (true)

17. is beyond the tip of the coccyx (true)

18. begins opposite S3 vertebra (true)

19. is 12cm long (true)

20.

21.

22. its mucosa is supplied by superior rectal artery (true)
23. its musculosa is supplied by middle rectal artery (true)
24. is drained by internal iliac vein (true)
25. superior rectal vessels and median sacral vessels are post to it (true)
- 26.
27. sympathetic chain is post to it (true)
28. S3,4,5 ventral rami and coccygeal nerve are post to it (true)
- 29.
30. Shows three lateral curves (true)
31. Is dilated into an ampulla in its lower parts (true)
32. Has no mesentery (true)
33. Is continuous with the sigmoid colon at levels S1/S2 (false)
34. It is lined by stratified Squamous epithelium (false)
35. Its venous drainage into superior mesenteric vein (false)
36. Its lymph sent to superficial inguinal lymph node (false)

28- Anal canal

1. Begins 1 inch below the coccyx (true)
2. Ends at the anal orifice (true)
3. Is 4cm long (true)
4. Is separated from the coccyx by the anococcygeal raphe (true)
5. Is related posteriorly to the perineal body (false)
6. Is surrounded mainly by striated muscle (true)
7. Has a lymphatic drainage to the superficial inguinal lymph node (true)
8. Has anal columns in its interior (true)
9. Has a venous drainage to the systemic and portal systems (true)
- 10.
11. The internal sphincter is voluntary muscle (false)
12. The external sphincter supplied by parasympathetic nerves (false)
13. Is adjacent to ischo-rectal fossa (true)
14. Its lymph drainage sent to the nodes around iliac vein & superficial inguinal nodes (true)
15. It is lined by columnar and Squamous epithelium (true)

29- Thyroid gland

1. Is limited superiorly by the oblique line of thyroid cartilage (true)
2. It arises embryologically from foramen cecum (true)
3. Has the recurrent laryngeal nerve ascending medial to its lobes (true)
4. The isthmus is firmly adherent to the 2nd, 3rd and 4th tracheal rings (true)
5. Is enclosed in the pre tracheal fascia (true)
6. Receives the major blood supply from middle thyroid artery (false)
7. Receives fascial sheath from the pretracheal fascia (true)
8. Thyrohyoid covers it (false)
9. Its blood supply only from the E.C.A (false)
- 10.
11. It is related to larynx, pharynx, carotid sheath and sternomastoid (true)
12. Its vein drain into the internal jugular vein only (false)
13. Have an isthmus which cover the lower part of the thyroid cartilage (false)
14. Has very rich blood supply (true)
15. Its middle thyroid vein is very short (true)
16. Relations of the posterior surface of the thyroid gland (true)
 - * the carotid sheath (true)
 - * the longus colli muscle (true)
 - * the parathyroid gland (true)
 - * the inferior thyroid artery (true)

30- Parotid gland

1. is the largest of the salivary gland (true)
2. is irregular in shape but nearly wedge shaped (true)
3. has 3 surfaces superficial, anteromedial and posteromedial (true)
4. it is divided surgically by the facial nerve into superficial and deep parts (true)
- 5.
6. is supplied by postganglionic fibers from the otic ganglion (true)
7. its secretion is purely mucus (false)
8. envelops the retromandibular vein (true)
9. may be related deeply to the superior constrictor of the pharynx (true)
10. receives postganglionic parasympathetic fibers from the otic ganglion (true)
11. envelops the external carotid artery (true)

12. has a duct which open in the floor of the mouth (false)
- 13.
14. E.C.A divides inside it into its two terminal branches (true)
15. Covered by tough thick fascia (true)
- 16.
17. Envelope around the vertical ramus of the mandible (true)
18. is related anteriorly to the lateral pterygoid muscle (false)
19. is related posteriorly to sternomastoid muscle (true)
20. has the external carotid artery running superficial to the facial nerve within its substance (false)
21. receives secretomotor fibers from the facial nerve (false)

31- Parotid duct

1. is about 5cm length (true)
2. is related to transverse facial artery (true)
3. opens in the vestibule of the mouth (true)
4. passes deep to the masseter (false)
5. pierce the buccinators muscle (true)

32- Sternomastoid muscle

1. Forms a boundary to the post triangle (true)
2. When it contracts to the left side the head turns to the right (true)
3. Is crossed superficially by the external jugular vein (true)
4. Forms a boundary to the sub occipital triangle (false)
5. Both muscles are used in forced inspiration (true)
6. Is an important muscle on the side of the neck (true)
7. Has sternal and clavicular head (true)
8. When it contract it turns the face to the same side and below (false)
9. Divides the neck into anterior and posterior triangle (true)
10. Is supplied by the spinal root of accessory nerve (true)
- 11.
12. It is related to the submandibular salivary gland (false)
13. Cut to facilitate thyroidectomy (false)
14. Related to parotid directly (true)
15. Covers carotid sheath (true)
- 16.

17.

18. It is surrounded by cervical fascia (true)

19. It is attached superiorly along the lateral half of the superior nuchal line (true)

20. It has a single inferior attachment to the upper medial 1/3 of the clavicle (false)

33- Middle meningeal artery

1. branch of I.C.A (false)

2.

3. runs on the inner surface of the dura (false)

4. divides into ant and post branches (true)

5. supplies temporal lobe of the brain (false)

6.

7.

8. pierces dura at the pterion (false)

9. passes through the foramen spinosum (true)

10. passes through foramen ovale (false)

11. its occlusion leads to cerebral ischemia (false)

12. injury leads to extradural hematoma (true)

13. lies in the anterior cranial fossa (false)

14. it lies in intimate relationship with the skull (true)

15. lies deep to zygomaticofrontal suture (false)

16. supplies the diploe (true)

34- Breast

1. it takes blood supply from the internal mammary artery (true)

2. it takes blood supply from 1st and 2nd part of axillary artery (true)

3. it lies on pectoral fascia (true)

4. it has a fibrous capsule (false)

5. it extends from lateral border of sternum to mid axillary line (true)

6. it extends from 2nd to 6th rib (true)

7. it lies on serratus anterior (true)

8. it lies on external oblique muscle (true)

9. it takes blood supply from intercostal arteries (true)

10. its venous return reaches the azygous vein (true)

Lymph drainage is pectoral group of lymph node (true)

- 2. it is surrounded by fibrous capsule (false)
- 13. lies deep to the deep fascia of the chest wall (false)
- 14. it has subcutaneous and submammary plexus of lymph vessels (true)
- 15. developed from modified sweat gland (true)
- 16. has lymphatic drainage to the anterior mediastinum (true)

35- Inguinal canal

- 1. it is 4cm in length & anterior wall is 2 layers (true)
- 2. internal oblique shares in anterior and posterior wall (true)
- 3. posterior wall only fascia transversalis (false)
- 4. conjoint wall forms medial part of the posterior wall (true)
- 5. (true)
- 6. roof is formed by transverses abdominis (true)
- 7. roof is formed by internal oblique (true)
- 8. floor is inguinal and lacunar ligaments (true)
- 9. fascia transversalis form internal spermatic fascia (true)
- 10. inferior epigastric artery is medial to deep inguinal ring (true)
- 11. external spermatic fascia is prolongation of scarp's fascia (false)
- 12. external spermatic fascia is prolongation of anterior oblique Aponeurosis (true)
- 13. (true)
- 14. cremasteric muscle around spermatic cord is extension internal Oblique aponeurosis (false)
- 15. superficial inguinal ring lies in aponeurosis of internal oblique (false)
- 16. (false)
- 17. floor is formed by deep fascia of the thigh (false)
- 18. its posterior wall is formed medially by the peritoneum (false)
- 19. the canal is longer in the newly born than adult (false)

36- Esophagus

- 1. enters the abdomen between the right and left crus of the diaphragm (false)
- 2. (true)
- 3. Abdominal esophagus is closely related to both the ant. And post. Gastric nerves (true)
- 4. abdominal esophagus is closely related to the left lobe of the liver (true)
- 5. abdominal esophagus is surrounded by an external esophageal sphincter (false)

37- Appendix

- 1. arises from the inferior aspect of the caecum (false)
- 2. has a mesentery (true)
- 3. is commonly absent (false)
- 4. usually lies retrocaecally (true)
- 5. is clothed in peritoneum (true)

38- The common bile duct

- 1. enters the duodenum 10 cm beyond the pylorus (true)
- 2. lies between the portal vein and the pylorus (true)
- 3. lies anterior to the inferior vena cava in part of its course (true)
- 4. usually has an opening into the duodenum separate from the main pancreatic duct (false)
- 5. receives the right and left hepatic ducts (false)

39- The gall bladder

- 1. lies adjacent to the tip of the 10th right costal cartilage (false)
- 2. is closely related to the duodenum (true)
- 3. is supplied by a branch of the right hepatic artery (true)
- 4. is lined by squamous epithelium (false)
- 5. is usually completely covered by peritoneum (false)

40- The pancreas

- 1. is completely invested in peritoneum (false)
- 2. usually has two major ducts (true)
- 3. Lies ant. To the right and left renal veins (true)
- 4. is closely related to the bile duct (true)

41- Suprarenal gland

- 1. on the right side lies on the right crus of the diaphragm (true)
- 2. on the left side lies on the left crus of the diaphragm (true)
- 3. on each side is related to the anterior vena cava (false)

42- Abdominal aorta

- 1. ends anterior to the body of the fourth lumbar vertebra (true)
- 2. has the inferior vena cava lying on its right side (true)
- 3. is related anteriorly to the right renal vein (false)

4. lies in close relationship with the lumbar vertebrae

(true)

43-Tongue

1. has a foramen caecum situated at the base of the Frenulum (false)
2. is separated from the epiglottis by the valleculae on each side of the midline (true)
3. has 7-12 circumvallate papillae situated just behind the sulcus terminalis (false)
4. is attached to the hyoid bone by the genioglossus muscle (false)
5. circumvallate papillae are innervated by the glossopharyngeal nerve (true)
6. lymph drainage of the posterior third is to the submandibular lymph nodes (false)
7. lymph drainage of the anterior two thirds is to the submandibular nodes (true)
8. taste impulses from the posterior third travel in the glossopharyngeal nerve and are relayed in the nucleus of the tractus solitarius (true)

44-Submandibular gland

1. like the sublingual receives its parasympathetic innervations from the facial nerve (true)
2. is grooved superiorly by the loop of the lingual artery (false)
3. (true)
4. is a mixed salivary gland (true)

45-Submandibular duct

1. lies deep to mylohyoid (true)
2. opens at the base of Frenulum (true)
3. passes deep to the lingual nerve (true)
4. receives all the sublingual gland secretion (false)

46-Carotid sheath

1. is attached superiorly to the base of skull (true)
2. lies deep to prevertebral fascia (false)
3. encloses the jugular vein and vagus nerve (true)
4. encloses the external carotid artery (false)

47-Parathyroid

1. lie between the thyroid gland and the trachea (false)
2. receives a rich blood supply from the superior and inferior thyroid arteries (true)

48-Common carotid artery

1. terminates at the level of the upper of the thyroid cartilage (true)
2. is a posterolateral relation to the thyroid gland (true)
3. is crossed anterolaterally by omohyoid muscle (true)

4. is crossed anteriolaterally by the Sternomastoid muscle (true)

49- Internal carotid artery

1. enters the skull and then divides into the middle and posterior cerebral arteries (false)
2. is separated from the external carotid artery by the glossopharyngeal nerve (true)
3. is crossed laterally by the posterior belly of the digastrics muscle (true)
4. is crossed laterally by the fascial nerve (true)
5. within the cavernous sinus is related to the mandibular nerve (false)
6. (true)
7. lies lateral to the abducent nerve (false)

50 - Internal jugular vein

1. is a continuation of the transverse cranial venous sinus (false)
2. receives the inferior petrosal sinus just below the base of the skull (true)
3. is crossed laterally by the hypoglossal nerve (false)
4. lies anterolateral to the sympathetic chain (true)
5. is crossed posteriorly by the accessory nerve (true)
6. lies medial to the styloid process and its muscle (true)
7. (true)
8. receives the anterior jugular vein (false)
9. lies posterior to the subclavian artery (false)

51- Cubital fossa

1. is a quadrilateral space situated in front of the elbow joint (false)
2. is floored by the bicipital aponeurosis (false)
3. contains the median nerve (true)
4. contains the radial nerve (true)
5. is crossed by the medial cutaneous nerve of the forearm (true)

52- Flexor digitorum superficialis

1. arises from both radius and ulna (true)
2. lies deep to the median nerve (false)
3. has 4 tendons in the hand which encircle the corresponding tendons of flexor digitorum profundus in the fingers (true)
4. is attached distally to the base of the distal phalanx of the fingers (false)
5. has its middle and ring finger tendons placed anterior to those of the index and little, when deep to the flexor Retinaculum (true)

53-Radial artery

1. passes superficial to the brachioradialis (false)
2. lies lateral to the radial nerve in the forearm (false)
3. lies on the anterior surface of the lower end of the radius (true)
4. passes between the two heads of the first dorsal interosseous muscle (true)
5. terminates in the superficial palmar arch (false)

54- Ulnar artery

1. lies deep to the muscle attached to the common flexor origin (true)
2. (true)
3. crosses superficial to the flexor Retinaculum (true)
4. supplies the deep extensor muscles of the forearm (true)

55- The posterior interosseous nerve

1. arises at the level of the elbow joint (true)
2. lies in close relationship with the upper end of ulna (false)
3. passes through the supinator muscle (true)
4. supplies all the extensor muscles (false)
5. supplies the elbow and wrist joints (true)

56- the rectus femoris muscle

1. forms part of the quadriceps muscle (true)
2. gains attachment from the lateral lip of the linea aspera (false)
3. has a superior attachment to the anterior inferior iliac spine (true)
4. has lower medial fibers that run almost horizontally to the patella (false)
5. is partly supplied by the obturator nerve (false)

57- Femoral triangle

1. is bounded medially by the adductor longus muscle (true)
2. is bounded laterally by the rectus femoris muscle (false)
3. contains an extension of the transversalis fascia (true)
4. contains both femoral artery and its vein (true)
5. has a defect in its fascial roof (true)

58- femoral vein

1. passes anterior to the upper attachment of the pectineus muscle (true)
2. is separated by the femoral canal from the lacunar part of the inguinal ligament (true)
3. lies anterior to its artery in the adductor canal (false)

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2. lies lateral to the radial nerve in the forearm (false)
3. lies on the anterior surface of the lower end of the radius (true)
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