

Abdomen Anatomy MCQs

- A total of 138 MCQs that cover the anatomy of abdomen region
- These MCQs are divided to stage I and Stage II dependent on the level of difficulty
- Answers are provided at the end of the questions

Stage I

Anterior abdominal wall

1. Which statement of the following is untrue ?
 - a. Transpyloric plane pass through the 10th costal cartilage.
 - b. Midclavicular plane pass through the mid-inguinal point.
 - c. Subcostal plane pass through the body of L3 vertebrae.
 - d. Transumbilical plane pass through the L3-L4 level.
2. With related to superficial fascia of abdominal wall
 - a. It is one layer above the umbilicus and become two layers below it.
 - b. it splits to enclose the inguinal ligament.
 - c. The deep membranous layer is in continuous with anterior part of perineum into ischiopupic ramus & the posterior margin of perineal membrane.
 - d. All of the above
3. With related to the scrapes' fascia:
 - a. It contains fat.
 - b. Has no bony attachments
 - c. It is in continuous with fascia lata & superficial perineal membrane.

d. It varies in thickness.

4. If you want to turn your anterior part of abdomen to the right side, you will use:

- a. Left internal oblique muscle
- b. Left external oblique muscle
- c. Right internal oblique muscle
- d. Right external oblique muscle

5. All the following structures are attached to pubic crest except :

- a. Internal oblique muscle
- b. External oblique muscle
- c. Transversus abdominis muscle
- d. Rectus abdominis muscle

6. Transversalis fascia

- a. It is attached to pubic crest.
- b. It lies superficial to transversus abdominis muscle.
- c. It is continuous with fascia lata of the thigh.
- d. anterior wall of inguinal canal is formed by this fascia

7. All of the following structures are attached to pectineal line except:

- a. lacunar ligament
- b. internal oblique muscle
- c. transversus abdominis muscle
- d. rectus abdominis muscle

8. with related to rectus sheath
- a. it is completely enclose the upper $\frac{1}{4}$ of the rectus abdominis muscle
 - b. last end of rectus sheath anteriorly to the rectus muscle is called arcuate line.
 - c. anterior Lower $\frac{1}{4}$ of rectus abdominis muscle lies directly on transversalis fascia
 - d. Epigastric vessels lies between the rectus abdominis muscle and the rectus sheath posteriorly.
9. A lesion in the anterior abdominal wall, above the umbilicus, will drain to:
- a. Superficial inguinal lymph nodes.
 - b. Deep inguinal lymph nodes.
 - c. Axillary lymph nodes.
 - d. Parasternal lymph nodes.

Groin (inguinal region)

10. With related to inguinal canal
- a. It is 4cm in long.
 - b. It lies anteriomedially
 - c. The spermatic cord pass through it in men
 - d. All of the above
11. Which is not correlate ?
- a. Processus vaginalis – parietal peritoneum
 - b. Cremasteric muscle – Internal oblique muscle
 - c. external spermatic fascia – External oblique muscle
 - d. internal spermatic fascia – transversus abdominis muscle

12. with related to nerves of anterior abdominal wall and the inguinal region:

- a. The nerves pass between external & internal oblique muscles.
- b. Genitofemoral nerve do NOT pass through the entire length of inguinal canal.
- c. Ilio-inguinal nerve pierce IO muscle then pass between it & EO muscle to enter the inguinal canal.
- d. All of the above

13. Which is NOT correlate:

- a. Ilio-inguinal nerve = L1
- b. Iliohypogastric nerve = L1-L2
- c. Subcostal nerve = T12
- d. Genitofemoral nerve = L1-L2

14. With related to deep inguinal ring:

- a. It lies in the mid point of inguinal point superiorly.
- b. It is medial to the inferior epigastric vessels.
- c. It is formed by tubular evagination of transversalis fascia.
- d. Ilio-inguinal nerve pass through it.

15. With related to superficial inguinal ring, all of the following is true except :

- a. It is superior to pubic tubercle.
- b. Medial crus is attached to pubic symphysis.
- c. Lateral crus is attached to pubic tubercle.
- d. It is an opening in the external oblique muscle.

16. With related to walls of the inguinal canal, which is not compatible?

- a. superior wall – arching fibers of IO & TA muscles

- b. floor – inguinal ligament
- c. anterior wall – EO + conjoint ligament
- d. posterior wall – transversalis fascia + combined insertion of TA & IO on pubic crest & pectineal line

17. all the following concerning indirect inguinal hernia is true except:

- a. It less common than direct inguinal hernia.
- b. It is congenital in origin.
- c. The sac enters deep inguinal ring lateral to inferior epigastric vessels.
- d. If the sac pass through superficial inguinal ring, it could enter scrotum in men, and labia major in women.

18. Direct inguinal hernia

- a. is congenital in origin.
- b. the bulge usually is lateral to inferior epigastric vessels.
- c. may traverse the superficial inguinal ring.
- d. do NOT continuous into the scrotum.

19. In inguinal triangle

- a. Inferior epigastric vessels lies laterally.
- b. Rectus abdominis muscle lies medially.
- c. Inguinal ligament lies inferiorly.
- d. All of the above.

Peritoneum

20. Small subdivision of peritoneal cavity posterior to the stomach is called

- a. Omental bursa
- b. Lesser sac
- c. Omentum

d. a&b

21. greater sac is posterior to the

- a. stomach
- b. liver
- c. pancreas
- d. aorta

22. regarding omenta

- a. It is NOT a peritoneal folds.
- b. Consist of two layers of peritoneum each one in a direction.
- c. It is a space filled cavity.
- d. Do not attach to any organ.

23. Greater omentum

- a. Is derived from dorsal mesentery
- b. It is in attachment with posterior abdominal wall
- c. It ascend to become adherent to peritoneum of superior surface of transverse colon and anterior layer of transverse mesocolon.
- d. All of the above.

24. With related to Lesser omentum

- a. Hepatoduodenal ligament is the posterior border of epiploic foramen.
- b. Right & left gastric artery lies at the lateral free margin of it.
- c. Hepatic artery proper, bile duct & portal vein are enclosed within the omentum.
- d. None of the above.

25. With related to mesenteries

- a. The anterior layer of transverse mesocolon is adherent to the posterior layer of greater omentum.

- b. Transverse mesocolon attached the duodenum to the posterior abdominal wall.
- c. The right limb of sigmoid mesocolon end at S2 level.
- d. All of the above

26. Splenorenal & gastrophrenic ligaments are derivative from :

- a. Ventral mesenteries
- b. Dorsal mesenteries
- c. Great omentum
- d. Lesser omentum

Abdominal esophagus, stomach & intestine

27. With related to abdominal esophagus:

- a. It pierces the diaphragm to the left of the of the aortic hiatus
- b. Abdominal esophagus pass through the right crus of the diaphragm
- c. Left vagus nerve will lie anterior to it
- d. All of the above

28. In a cross section at the lower border of L1 you can see all the following except:

- a. Head of pancreas
- b. Gallbladder
- c. Superior part of duodenum
- d. Transverse colon

29. Stomach receives blood supply from all the following except:

- a. Splenic artery
- b. Left gastric artery
- c. Superior mesenteric artery
- d. Common hepatic artery

30. Stomach has relation to all of the following structures except :
- a. Anterior abdominal wall
 - b. Suprarenal gland
 - c. Gallbladder
 - d. Transverse mesocolon
31. All of the following structures has a relation to the kidney except:
- a. Left kidney
 - b. Pancreas
 - c. Spleen
 - d. Ascending part of duodenum
32. With related to the duodenum
- a. It is the longest part of the small intestine
 - b. It is entirely retroperitoneal structure
 - c. Blood supply to 1st part is from the common hepatic artery
 - d. The great omentum has an attachment to it
33. In transpyloric section, all of the following structures could be seen except:
- a. 1st part of duodenum
 - b. Common hepatic duct
 - c. Superior mesenteric artery
 - d. Gallbladder
34. With related to 1st part of duodenum
- a. Anterior surface is crossed by The transverse colon.
 - b. it lies at L2 level
 - c. portal vein has a relation to it
 - d. gastroduodenal artery pass anterior to it

35. Regarding the descending part of duodenum

- a. It is crossed by the transverse colon
- b. Medial to it is the head of pancreas
- c. It has a relation to the kidney
- d. All of the above

36. Which statement is most appropriate ?

- a. Superior mesenteric vessels pass anterior to the uncinate process of pancreas and the inferior part of duodenum
- b. Inferior part of duodenum has no relation to the vertebral column
- c. 2nd part of duodenum is the longest part of it
- d. Aorta pass posterior to 4th part of duodenum

37. Which structure has a relation to the 4th part of duodenum?

- a. Ligamentum teres
- b. IVC
- c. Superior mesenteric vessels
- d. Ligament of Treitz

38. Which statement is most appropriate

- a. Ligament of Treitz is derived from the left crus of diaphragm
- b. Splenic vessels pass anterior to ligament of Treitz
- c. Aorta pass posterior to the 4th part of duodenum
- d. Superior mesenteric vessels pass posterior to the 3rd part of duodenum

39. All of the following are characteristics of jejunum except:

- a. It is mostly in left upper quadrant of abdomen
- b. has a longer vasa recta compared with that of ileum
- c. arterial arcades are more prominent

d. arterial supply to it is from the superior mesenteric artery

40. regarding the ileum

- a. it occupies mostly the left upper quadrant of abdomen
- b. it has a thicker walls than jejunum.
- c. it has more mesenteric fat with related to jejunum.
- d. it has long vasa recta.

41. Which statement is true?

- a. Splenic flexure located at a lower level than the hepatic one and more posteriorly.
- b. Cecum is an retroperitoneal structure.
- c. Appendix is attached to anteromedial wall of cecum.
- d. The point of attachment of appendix to cecum is consistent.

42. Commonest location of the free-end of appendix is :

- a. Retrocecal
- b. Subcecal
- c. Pelvic
- d. Postileal

43. Pain of appendix is felt on:

- a. Midpoint of line drawn between anterior superior iliac spine (ASIS) and pubic symphysis.
- b. Midpoint of line drawn between anterior superior iliac spine (ASIS) and pubic tubercle.
- c. Midpoint of line drawn between anterior superior iliac spine (ASIS) and umbilicus
- d. Midpoint of line drawn between umbilicus and pubic symphysis

44. With related to appendix and its associated structures
- Appendicular artery usually pass anterior to ileum.
 - Blood supply to cecum is from the ileocecal artery, a branch from the inferior mesenteric artery.
 - Pain of appendix is felt in right iliac fossa.
 - Appendicular artery is a direct branch from superior mesenteric artery.
45. Which structure is retroperitoneal ?
- Ascending colon
 - Cecum
 - Sigmoid colon
 - Small part of superior part of duodenum
46. Relating to rectum and sigmoid colon
- The rectum is retroperitoneal structure
 - Sigmoid colon end at the level of S3.
 - Rectum receives blood supply from inferior mesenteric artery, pudendal artery & directly from the internal iliac artery.
 - All of the above.

Liver, pancreas & gallbladder

47. Relating to surface projecting of liver & gallbladder:
- Gallbladder is located at the border of costal margin opposite to the 8th rib.
 - Liver may extend to left hypochondriac quadrant
 - A stab wound in the 9th intercostal space on right side may pierce liver
 - All of the above.

48. A vertical line drawn passing through the gallbladder will pass also through :
- a. Mcburre's point
 - b. IVC
 - c. Appendix
 - d. b&c
49. structures related to liver include all of the following except:
- a. 1st part of duodenum
 - b. 2nd part of duodenum
 - c. Right kidney
 - d. Right suprarenal gland
50. Factors that stabilizes liver in its location may include all the following except:
- a. Lesser omentum
 - b. IVC
 - c. Portal vein
 - d. Coronary ligaments
51. Which statement is most appropriate?
- a. Gall bladder is located to the right of quadrate lobe.
 - b. Quadrate lobe is bounded by IVC & fissure for ligamnetum venosum
 - c. Quadate lobe is bounded by gallbladder and fissure for ligamentum teres
 - d. All of the above.
52. Body of gall bladder is lying against:
- a. Transverse colon
 - b. 1st part of duodenum
 - c. IVC

d. a&b

53. Blood supply to gallbladder is by cystic branch from:

- a. right hepatic artery
- b. left hepatic artery
- c. superior pancreaticoduodenal artery
- d. right gastro-omental artery

54. pancreas has relation to the following structures except:

- a. descending part of duodenum
- b. right kidney
- c. stomach
- d. spleen

55. with relating to pancreas

- a. Uncinated process pass anterior to superior mesenteric vessels.
- b. Portal vein is formed posterior to pancreas neck.
- c. Tail of pancreas passes between the layers of gastro-renal ligament.
- d. It is an intra-peritoneal structure

56. Choose the most appropriate answer:

- a. Ampulla of Vater is formed within the pancreatic head
- b. Pancreatic duct begins in tail.
- c. Bile duct and pancreatic duct are agjoined together in pancreatic head
- d. All of the above.

57. Accessory pancreatic ducts :

- a. Drain from neck region.
- b. They opens below the level of major duodenal papilla

- c. Are anterior to main pancreatic duct
- d. All of the above

58. The major blood supply to pancreas is from

- a. Inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery
- b. Superior pancreaticoduodenal artery
- c. Splenic artery
- d. Left gastro-omental artery

59. Which statement is true?

- a. Portal vein, bile duct and hepatic artery proper all pass in hepatoduodenal ligament.
- b. Hepatic duct lies to the left of hepatic artery proper
- c. Hepatic artery proper is posterior to portal vein
- d. None of the above

60. With relating to spleen ?

- a. It may extend to left lumbar quadrant
- b. It lies against the 9th and 10th rib
- c. It develops from the ventral mesentry
- d. It is connected to lesser curvature of stomach by gastrosplenic ligament

61. Which statement is true regarding the major duodenal papilla

- a. It is the common entrance of bile duct and pancreatic duct.
- b. It is located in the inferior part of duodenum
- c. Minor duodenal papillae located at level below it
- d. Junction between foregut and midgut is located below it immediately

62. Regarding the celiac trunk?
- a. Common hepatic artery is the largest branch
 - b. Splenic artery pass through the spleno-gastric ligament
 - c. Superior pancreaticoduodenal artery is branch of common hepatic artery
 - d. Right gastro-omental artery is branch of gastroduodenal artery.
63. Superior mesenteric artery level is:
- a. L1
 - b. L2
 - c. L3
 - d. T12
64. All of the following are posterior to superior mesenteric artery except:
- a. Left renal vein
 - b. Splenic vein
 - c. Uncinate process of pancreas
 - d. Inferior part of duodenum
65. First branch of superior mesenteric artery is
- a. Inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery on left side
 - b. Middle colic artery on right side
 - c. Jejunal & ileal arteries on left side
 - d. Inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery on right side
66. All following regions are drained by portal system except:
- a. Spleen
 - b. Inferior part of rectum
 - c. Duodenum
 - d. Spleen

67. Portal vein is formed at:

- a. L1 level posterior to the neck of pancreas
- b. L1 level posterior to superior part of duodenum
- c. L2 level posterior to the neck of pancreas
- d. L2 level posterior to superior part of duodenum

68. Regarding the right free margin of lesser omentum

- a. Hepatic artery proper is posterior to the portal vein
- b. Portal vein lies anterior to epiploic foramen
- c. Bile duct is to the left of hepatic artery proper
- d. None of the above

69. All of the following are tributaries of superior mesenteric vein except:

- a. Inferior pancreaticoduodenal vein
- b. Middle colic vein
- c. Left gastric vein
- d. Left gastro-omental vein

70. Inferior mesenteric vein will empty in:

- a. Portal vein
- b. Superior mesenteric vein
- c. Splenic vein
- d. None of the above

71. With regarding to sympathetic trunk ..

- a. As we go down, they become farther from the vertebral column
- b. They extend from the base of skull to L5
- c. They are anterolateral to lumbar vertebral bodies
- d. NO afferent visceral fibers pass through this trunks.

72. Regarding to splanchnic nerves

- a. They carry sympathetic fibers ONLY
- b. Greater splanchnic nerve will end in celiac ganglion
- c. Lesser splanchnic nerve will end in superior mesenteric plexus
- d. Least splanchnic nerve will end in inferior hypogastric plexus

73. Regarding pelvic splanchnic nerves

- a. They originate from the anterior rami of S2-S4
- b. They carry parasympathetic fibers ONLY
- c. They end in the inferior hypogastric plexus
- d. All of the above

Posterior abdominal wall

74. Regarding the lumbar vertebrae:

- a. As we go down, they decrease in size
- b. They have short pedicles
- c. Small spinous process is found in them
- d. Articular processes are oriented superiorly & inferiorly.

75. All of the following are component of posterior abdominal wall except:

- a. Quadratus lumborum muscle
- b. Lumbar Intervertebral disks
- c. 10th rib
- d. Medial part of pelvic bone

76. Right kidney is attached to all the following except:

- a. 11th rib
- b. Quadratus lumborum muscle
- c. Psoas major muscle
- d. Diaphragm

77. Regarding posterior abdominal wall muscles

- a. Psoas minor inserts in pectineal line and innervated by L2
- b. Quadratus lumborum muscle stabilizes the 12th rib, and innervated by T12-L4
- c. Psoas major muscle is innervated by L1-L4
- d. Iliacus muscle is originated from iliac fossa and innervated by S1-S4

78. With relating to diaphragm

- a. Left crus is attached to L2
- b. Right crus is attached to L1
- c. Lateral arcuate ligament is formed by fascia of psoas major muscle overlapping the diaphragm
- d. Medial arcuate ligament on right side is between the transverse process of L2 and L3 vertebral body.

79. Hemi-azygous vein pass

- a. Posterior to medial arcuate ligament
- b. Through aortic hiatus
- c. Through the left crus
- d. Along with inferior vena cava

80. Left phrenic nerve is passing:

- a. Along with hiatus of IVC
- b. Through diaphragm anterior to central tendon
- c. Through the aortic hiatus
- d. Anterior to the diaphragm, just deep to the ribs

81. All of the following is attached to diaphragm except:

- a. Kidneys and supra-renal glands.

- b. Stomach
- c. Spleen
- d. Pancreas

82. Regarding abdominal aorta. All of the following is true except:

- a. The aortic hiatus is lying at T10 level
- b. The bifurcation occurred at L4-L5 level
- c. During its course, it slightly deviated to the left.
- d. Bifurcation can be visualized in anterior abdominal wall at 2.5cm below the umbilicus

83. Which structure pass posterior to abdominal aorta ?

- a. Left renal vein
- b. Lumbar veins
- c. Pancreas
- d. Splenic vein

84. Testicular arteries are branches from abdominal aorta at:

- a. L2 level
- b. L3 level
- c. L4 level
- d. L5 level

85. During the course of IVC, all the following structure structure pass anterior to it except :

- a. Bile duct
- b. Right common iliac artery
- c. Right renal artery
- d. Portal vein

86. If there is emboli in IVC at L3, then the collateral pathway could be all of the following except:
- a. Common iliac veins → IVC above L3
 - b. Common iliac vein → iliolumbar vein → renal vein (L1 level)
 - c. Common iliac vein → iliolumbar vein → Hemi-azygous vein
 - d. Common iliac vein → iliolumbar vein → azygous vein
87. Regarding the lymphatics of posterior abdominal wall
- a. Cisternal chyli lies at L1-L3 level
 - b. Intestinal trunk is formed by pre-aortic lymph nodes
 - c. Lumbar trunks is formed by para-aortic lymph nodes
 - d. All of the above
88. With related to lumbar plexus of nerve, which is not compatible ?
- a. Genito-femoral nerve = L1-L2
 - b. Iliohypogastric nerve = T12-L1
 - c. Ilio-inguinal nerve = T12-L1
 - d. Subcostal nerve = T12

Stage II

89. In a cross section in subdiaphragmatic level:
- a. NO thorax component will be seen at all.
 - b. Liver will not be present
 - c. IVC could be present and could be NOT
 - d. Lung will be seen at periphery
90. In a cross section at subcostal plane level, you could see all the following except:
- a. Portal vein
 - b. Transverse colon

- c. Superior mesenteric artery
- d. Liver

91. Anterior superior iliac spine lies at:

- a. L5 level
- b. S1 level
- c. S2 level
- d. S3 level

92. In a cross section through the umbilicus, it will pass at which level?

- a. L3-L4
- b. L4-L5
- c. L5
- d. L5-S1

93. Periumbilical region dermatome is

- a. T8
- b. T9
- c. T10
- d. T11

94. Dermatome of region overlies anterior superior iliac spine is:

- a. T10
- b. T11
- c. T12
- d. L1

95. Dermatome of xiphoidal process region is:

- a. T5
- b. T6
- c. T7
- d. T8

96. Best incision in anterior abdominal wall must be:
- Transversely
 - Obliquely in 45° clockwise with regard to linea alba
 - Obliquely in 45° anti-clockwise with regard to linea alba
 - Vertically
97. All of these muscles are attached to pectineal line except:
- Internal oblique
 - Psoas minor
 - Rectus abdominis
 - Transversus abdominis
98. Lumbar triangle is formed by all the following except:
- Latissimus dorsi
 - Quadratus lumborum
 - External oblique muscle
 - Iliac crest
99. – with regarding to conjoint ligament, which statement is true?
- It is posterior-medial to pectin pubis.
 - It is formed by fibers from both IO & TA
 - It is supplied by ilio-inguinal nerve (L1)
 - All of the above
100. Cremasteric muscle is supplied by
- L1 fibers
 - L2 fibers
 - L3 fibers
 - S1 fibers

101. Which statement is true?

- a. Ilio-hypogastric leaves through the superficial inguinal ring.
- b. Ilio-hypogastric do NOT pierce IO.
- c. Ilio-inguinal pierce IO above the inguinal ligament and leave through the superficial inguinal ring
- d. Ilio-inguinal pierce IO above the ASIS then pierce EO above SIR

102. Spermatic cord pierce all the following except:

- a. TA
- b. EO
- c. Transversalis fascia
- d. IO

103. Which of the following structure pass deep to the crurae of diaphragm?

- a. Abdominal aorta
- b. Lumbar arteries
- c. Azygous vein
- d. Left phrenic nerve

104. In a stab wound in anterior abdominal wall below the umbilicus, which group of lymph nodes will be enlarged ?

- a. Anterior group of axillary LN
- b. Medial group of superficial inguinal LN
- c. lateral group of superficial inguinal LN
- d. deep inguinal LN

105. all of the following are predisposed to direct inguinal hernia except:

- a. Failure to closure of proximal part of processus vaginalis
- b. Paralysis of the conjoint ligament
- c. All of the above

d. None of the above

106. Regarding the deep inguinal ring (DIR)

- a. Its lateral boundary is strengthened by inferofoveolar ligament.
- b. It lies lateral to epigastric vessels
- c. Give rise to internal spermatic fascia
- d. All of the above

107. The lateral part of posterior wall of inguinal canal is formed by:

- a. Transversus abdominis muscle
- b. Transversalis fascia
- c. Arching fibers of IO &TA
- d. None of the above

108. Medial umbilical ligaments

- a. Represents the obliterations of umbilical arteries
- b. Are medial to deep inguinal ring and epigastric vessels
- c. All of the above
- d. None of the above

109. Parietal peritoneum adjacent to anterior abdominal wall is supplied by:

- a. Superior mesenteric artery
- b. Inferior mesenteric artery
- c. Jejunal and ileal arteries
- d. Superior and inferior epigastric arteries

110. Hepato-renal recess communicate with the following except:

- a. Subphrenic recess
- b. Pelvic cavity

- c. Greater omentum
- d. Lesser sac

111. All of the following are among the boundaries of epiploic foramen except:

- a. Quadrate lobe of liver
- b. IVC
- c. Lesser omentum
- d. 1st part of duodenal

112. If you are in the omental bursa, you can touch all these structures except:

- a. Left kidney
- b. Spleen
- c. Pancreas
- d. Left supra-renal gland

113. With relating to mesentery

- a. Its root lies at L2 level
- b. It extends from duodeno-jejunal flexure to iliocecal fold
- c. It contains arteries and veins for supplying of the jejunum and ileum
- d. All of the above

114. Regarding bare area of liver

- a. There is visceral peritoneum covering it.
- b. It is bounded by the two coronary ligaments and gallbladder.
- c. Its apex is formed by the right coronary ligament.
- d. All of the above

115. Internal hernia is mostly common at:

- a. Duodeno-jejunal junction
- b. Ilio-cecal region

- c. Esophageal hiatus in diaphragm
- d. None of the above

116. Abdominal esophagus is attached to

- a. Liver
- b. Pancreas
- c. Duodenum
- d. Left supra-renal gland

117. The level of entrance of esophagus to stomach is

- a. T10
- b. T11
- c. T12
- d. L1

118. Stomach is related to the following structures except

- a. Left dome of diaphragm
- b. Pancreas
- c. Quadrate lobe of liver
- d. Left suprarenal gland

119. If there is a gastric ulceration, which of the following LNs will be involved:

- a. Right gastric LN
- b. Pancreatic LN
- c. Splenic LN
- d. Pyloric LN

120. A malignant of stomach is most susceptible to metastasize to :

- a. Liver
- b. Spleen
- c. Pancreas

d. Left kidney

121. Regarding the spleen

- a. It is normally palpable below the costal margin
- b. It is related on part of its visceral surface to left supra-renal gland
- c. Normally, it is related to 9th-11th ribs
- d. Its drained by splenic vein which empty in superior epigastric artery

122. Spleen is related to the following structures except

- a. Left kidney and supra-renal gland
- b. Diaphragm
- c. Stomach
- d. Left colic flexure

123. Liver reach wich intercostal spaces on right and left side respectively

- a. 4th - 4th
- b. 4th - 5th
- c. 5th - 4th
- d. 5th - 6th

124. At which costal cartilage do liver cross the left costal margin?

- a. 7th
- b. 8th
- c. 9th
- d. 10th

125. Liver is related to the following structures except:

- a. Right suprarenal gland
- b. Abdominal esophagus

- c. Pancreas
- d. 1st part of duodenum

126. At which costal cartilage do liver cross the right costal margin ?

- a. 7th
- b. 8th
- c. 9th
- d. 10th

127. All the following are characteristics of cystic duct except

- a. It is directed backward and downward
- b. It is 4cm in long
- c. Cystic artery usually pass behind it
- d. Joins the common hepatic duct to form the common bile duct

128. The fundus of gallbladder is projected to anterior abdominal wall just below

- a. 8th costal cartilage
- b. 9th costal cartilage
- c. 10th costal cartilage
- d. It is not projected at all

129. Common bile duct is supplied by all the following except

- a. Cystic artery
- b. Right hepatic artery
- c. Gastroduodenal artery
- d. Inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery

130. Regarding splenic vessels

- a. The artery is slightly above the vein
- b. Both pass anterior to renal vessels

- c. Splenic artery has a more tortuous course
- d. All of the above

131. With related to appendix:

- a. Its base lies posteriorly and to the left.
- b. Its located at junction between lateral 1/3 and medial 2/3 of spino-umbilical line
- c. Appendicitis could NOT involve the inferior mesenteric LN
- d. All of the above

132. All of the following structures are lying in relation to ascending colon except

- a. Right kidney
- b. Psoas major muscle
- c. Iliacus
- d. Quadratus lumborum

133. With regarding to superior mesenteric artery

- a. Superior mesenteric vein is lie on the left side
- b. It arises at the L1 level
- c. Pain result from emboli in it will radiate to left side of abdomen
- d. All of the above

134. What is the true sequence of branches of SMA from proximal to distal?

- a. Inferior pancreatico-duodenal artery, middle colic a., right colic a., jejunal and ilial a. , ileocolic a.
- b. Inferior pancreatico-duodenal artery, right colic a., middle colic a. jejunal and ilial a. , ileocolic a.
- c. Middle colic a. , Inferior pancreatico-duodenal artery, right colic a., jejunal and ilial a. , ileocolic a.

- d. Inferior pancreatico-duodenal artery, right colic a., middle colic a. jejunal and ilial a. , ileocolic a.

135. If there is inflammation of Merkel's diverticulum, then all the following lymph nodes will be involved except

- a. Ileal LN
- b. Superior mesenteric LN
- c. Inferior mesenteric LN
- d. Celiac LN

136. Genito-femoral nerve in posterior abdominal wall being crossed by all of the following except:

- a. Gonadal vessels
- b. Ureters
- c. Common iliac artery
- d. Colic vessels

137. Gonadal vessels in their abdominal course, they are crossed by:

- a. Colic vessels
- b. Genito-femoral nerve
- c. Ureters
- d. b&c

138. common iliac arteries are being crossed by all the following except:

- a. Ureters
- b. Presacral nerves
- c. Sympathetic trunk
- d. Inferior mesenteric vein on left side

Answers

1	A	9	C	17	A	25	A	33	B
2	D	10	D	18	C	26	B	34	C
3	C	11	D	19	D	27	D	35	D
4	B	12	C	20	D	28	A	36	A
5	B	13	B	21	B	29	C	37	D
6	A	14	C	22	B	30	C	38	B
7	D	15	D	23	D	31	D	39	C
8	D	16	C	24	D	32	C	40	C

41	D	49	B	57	C	65	D	73	D
42	C	50	C	58	C	66	B	74	B
43	C	51	D	59	A	67	A	75	C
44	C	52	D	60	B	68	B	76	A
45	A	53	A	61	A	69	C	77	B
46	D	54	B	62	D	70	C	78	A
47	D	55	B	63	A	71	C	79	C
48	D	56	D	64	B	72	A	80	B

81	D	89	D	97	C	105	B	113	D
82	A	90	A	98	B	106	C	114	C
83	B	91	B	99	D	107	B	115	A
84	A	92	A	100	B	108	C	116	A
85	C	93	C	101	C	109	D	117	B
86	B	94	D	102	A	110	C	118	C
87	D	95	B	103	B	111	A	119	B
88	A	96	A	104	B	112	A	120	A

121	C	129	D	137	A	145	X	153	X
122	A	130	D	138	C	146	X	154	X
123	B	131	D	139	X	147	X	155	X
124	A	132	B	140	X	148	X	156	X
125	C	133	B	141	X	149	X	157	X
126	B	134	A	142	X	150	X	158	X
127	C	135	C	143	X	151	X	159	X
128	A	136	C	144	X	152	X	160	X