Q1: Which of the following nerves do NOT innervate the scrotum?

(A) ilioinguinal
(B) genitofemoral
(C) pudendal
(D) posterior femoral cutaneous
(E) obturator

Q2: The deep arteries of the penis are located in which of the following areas?

(A) superficial to the tunica albuginea
(B) superficial to the deep fascia
(C) within the corpus spongiosum
(D) within the corpora cavernosa
(E) prepuce

Q3: Which of the following muscles surrounds the crura in the root of the penis?

(A) superficial transverse perineal
(B) deep transverse perineal
(C) bulbospongiosus
(D) ischiocavernosus
(E) cremaster

Q4: The cremaster muscle and fascia are derived from which of the following structures?

(A) external abdominal oblique muscle
(B) transverse abdominal muscle and fascia
(C) internal abdominal muscle

(D) transversalis fascia
(E) external abdominal aponeurosis

Q5: Which of the following structures represents the closed-off distal part of the embryonic pro-cessus vaginalis?

(A) gubernaculum
(B) tunica albuginea
(C) epididymis
(D) tunica vaginalis
(E) urogenital diaphragm

Q6: The testis:

(A) The tunica vaginalis completely encloses the testis
(B) Has the epididymis located along its anterior border
(C) Has cells of Leydig that secrete testosterone
(D) The veins drain into the inferior vena cava on both sides

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Q7: Bulbo-urethral gland is located in the:

(A) deep perineal pouch
(B) superficial perineal pouch
(C) ischiorectal fossa
(D) none of the above

Q8: Which of the following isnot correct:

(A) the layers making up the anterior abdominal wall become continuous with the layers surrounding the penis and
(A) scrotum in the perineum.
(B) the dorsal arteries and nerves of the penis are paired, but the superficial and deep dorsal veins of the penis are single
(C) Arterial supply of penis is external pudendal artery

(D) the bulb of the penis continues into the body as the corpus spongiosum and terminates as the glans penis

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Q9: When viewed from behind, the order from lateral to medial of structures found on the base of the urinary bladder is:

(A) seminal vesicle → ureter → ampulla of vas deferens.
(B) ureter → ampulla of vas deferens → seminal vesicle.
(C) ampulla of vas deferens → ureter → seminal vesicle.
(D) ureter → seminal vesicle → ampulla of vas deferens.
(E) ampulla of vas deferens → seminal vesicle → ureter.

Q10:The constituents of the spermatic cord are the following except :

(A) Genital branch of the genitofemoral nerve.
(B) Testicular artery.
(C) Vas deference.
(D) Gubernaculum
(E) Pampiniform plexus of veins.

Q11: Which prostatic lobe is superior to the urogenital diaphragm and inferior to the ejaculatory duct?

(A) Anterior
(B) Median
(C) Posterior
(D) Left anteriolateral
(E) Right anteriolateral

Q12: The vas deference is connected to the prostatic urethra by :

(A) The ejaculatory duct.
(B) The prostatic utricle.
(C) Gartner's duct.

(D) The urachus.
(E) Pronephric duct.

Q13: The internal OS of the uterus marks the junction of :

(A) Uterine tube and peritoneal cavity.
(B) Uterine tube and fundus of the uterus.
(C) Fundus and body of uterus.
(D) Body and cervix of uterus.
(E) Cervix and vagina.

Q14: Which of the following structures is not in direct fixed relatio to the supravaginal portion of the cervix?

(A) Rectum.
(B) Ureter.
(C) Bladder.
(D) Ileum.

Q15: With the bladder empty, the uterus is normally situated with:

(A) Anterversion and anterflexion.
(B) Anterversion and retroflexion.
(C) Retroversion and anteflexion.
(D) Retroversion and retroflexion

Q16: The part of the uterine tube which is a dilated portion and curves over the ovary:

(A) Infundibulum.
(B) Ampulla.
(C) Isthmus.
(D) Intramural part.
(E) Fimbrae.

Q17: Part of the broad ligament located between uterine tube and ovary:

(A) Ligament of the ovary.
(B) Round ligament of the uterus.
(C) Mesometruim.
(D) Mesovaruim.
(E) Mesosalpnix.

Q18: What artery anastomose with vaginal artery to supply the vagina?

(A) Ovarian artery.
(B) Uterine artery.
(C) Pudendal artery.
(D) Superior rectal artery.
(E) Inferior rectal artery.

Q19: The lower half of the vagina is innervated by the :

(A) Superior hypogastric plexus.
(B) Inferior hypogastric plexus.
(C) Perineal nerve.
(D) Pudendal nerve.
(E) Uterine nerve.

Q20: Lymph from the lower portion of the vagina drains into the.....nodes.

(A) Inferior mesenteric.
(B) Internal iliac.
(C) Superficial inguinal.
(D) Deep inguinal.

Q21: Which artery pierces the Perineal membrane (in female) and runs with the corpus cavernosum?

(A) (A)Inferior rectal.
(B) (B)Deep artery of the clitoris.
(C) (C)Dorsal artery of the clitoris.
(D) (D)Transverse Perineal.

Q22: The lateral fornix of the vagina is most closely related to :

(A) Middle rectal artery.
(B) Obturator artery.
(C) Urethra.
(D) Ureter.

Q23: The female urethra is

(A) Lined by the stratified squamous keratinizing epithelium.
(A) (B)Ten centimeters long.
(B) Supplied by the internal pudendal artery.
(C) Derived from the mesonephric duct.
(D) Drained into the internal iliac nodes.

Q24: The vaginal cervix:

(A) Enters the anterior wall of the vagina.
(B) Is surrounded by the vaginal fornices.
(C) joins the vagina at a near-right angle.
(D) contains the external os.
(E) All of the above.

Q25: Concerning the uterus:

(A) It is normally anteverted and anteflexed.
(B) It forms from the fused lower ends of the paramesonephric ducts.
(C) the fundus lies above the entrance of the uterine tubes.

(D) The internal os is the junction of the uterine cavity with the cervical canal.

(A) (E)All of the above.

Q26: The testes are covered by a tough fibrous coat known as the :

(A) cremaster fascia.

(B) tunica albuginea.

(C) gubernaculum.

(D) tunica dartos.

(E) Scarpa's fascia.

Q27: The paraurethral glands open into which of the following structures?

(A) near the external urethral orifice.

(B) in the neck of the bladder.

(C) in the prostatic utricle.

(D) in the seminal colliculus.

(E) in the ejaculatory ducts

Q28: The posterior fornix is the deepest part of which of the following structures?

(A) urinary bladder.

(B) vagina.

(C) deep perineal space.

(D) urethra.

(E) uterus.

Q29: All of the following statements concerning the uterus are correct EXCEPT:

(A) It is anteverted.

(B) It is anteflexed.

(C) The position of the uterus is fixed.

(D) It is divisible into two main parts.

(E) The body of the uterus lies between thelayers of the broad ligament.

Q30: Which of the following parts of the uterus protrudes into the uppermost vagina?

(A) round ligament.
(B) body.
(C) fundus.
(D) isthmus.
(E) cervix.

Q31: The rounded vaginal part of the cervix extends into the vagina and communicateswithit through which of the following structures?

(A) uterine tubes.
(B) external os.
(C) ureter.
(D) urethra.
(E) internal os.

Q32: Laterally, the peritoneum of the broad ligament is prolonged superiorly over the ovarian vessels as which of the following structures?

(A) mesovarium.
(B) mesosalpinx.
(C) mesometrium.
(D) suspensory ligament of the ovary.
(E) transverse cervical (cardinal) ligaments.

Q33: The oocytes expelled from the ovaries usually are fertilized in which of the following areas of the uterine tubes?

(A) infundibulum.
(B) ampulla.
(C) isthmus.
(D) uterine.

(E) fimbria.

Q34: The mesosalpinx forms the mesentery for which of the following structures?

(A) uterine tube.
(B) ovary.
(C) small intestine.
(D) bladder.
(E) uterus.

Q35: The ovarian arteries arise from which of the following arteries?

(A) superior gluteal.
(B) inferior gluteal.
(C) abdominal aorta.
(D) superior rectal.
(E) internal pudendal.

Q36: The term vulva is synonymous with which of the following structures?

(A) mons pubis.
(B) labia majora.
(C) vestibule.
(D) clitoris.
(E) pudendum.

Q37: Which of the following structures may be referred to as the fourchette?

(A) prepuce of the clitoris.
(B) frenulum of the labia minora.
(C) vestibule of the vagina.
(D) glans clitoris.
(E) mons pubis.

Q38: Which of the following structures forms the mesentery of the uterus?

(A) round ligament of the uterus.
(B) mesosalpinx.
(C) pelvic diaphragm.
(D) endopelvic fascia.
(E) mesometrium.

Q39: The _____, composed of layers of adipose and connective tissues, separates the breast from the pectoral muscle.

(A) Cooper's ligaments
(B) Retromammary fat space
(C) Lactiferous ducts
(D) Acinus

Q40: _____ duct openings are found on the surface of the nipple.

(A) 5 to 10
(B) 15 to 20
(C) 20 to 25
(D) 25 to 35

Q41: The _____ serve as the primary reservoir for lymphatic drainage from the breast.

(A) Sub Calvin nodes
(B) Axillary lymph nodes
(C) External mammary nodes
(D) Scapular nodes

Q42: The retromammary space is located between which of the following structures?

(A) skin and the areola
(B) pectoralis major and minor
(C) breast and deep pectoral fascia
(D) suspensory ligament and the skin

(E) lactiferous sinus and the nipple

Q43: Which of the following does NOT supply the breast with blood?

(A) lateral thoracic artery
(B) thoracoacromial artery
(C) posterior intercostals arteries
(D) internal thoracic artery
(E) costoclavicular artery

Q44: Breast tissue that extends superiolaterally into the axilla :

(A) Areola
(B) Suspensory ligaments
(C) Axillary tail
(D) Acini cells

Q45: A circular pigmented field of wrinkled skin containing the nipple:

(A) Mammary ridge
(B) Axillary tail
(C) Suspensory ligaments
(D) Areola

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