

1. The stomach:

- a. Lies anterior to the greater sac.
- b. Receives all its arterial supply from the celiac trunk.
- c. All its veins drain directly into the portal vein.
- d. Has only parasympathetic innervation to its muscle layer.
- e. Has branches of the splenic artery along its lesser curvature.

2. The stomach:

- a. Is separated from the liver by the lesser sac.
- b. Forms gastric impression on the right lobe of the liver.
- c. Forms gastric impression above the hilum of the spleen.
- d. Has gastrophrenic ligament attached to the lesser curvature.
- e. Is related to the front of the left kidney below the body of the pancreas.

3. The celiac trunk:

- a. Arises from the abdominal aorta at the level of the 2nd lumbar vertebra.
- b. Is accompanied by the celiac vein.
- c. Gives off the right gastric artery as a direct branch.
- d. Supplies all parts of the duodenum.
- e. Gives indirect supply to the gall bladder.

4. Regarding the lesser omentum, one is INCORRECT:

- a. Lies between the liver and the stomach.
- b. Extends into the fissure for the ligamentum teres.
- c. Contains the portal vein.
- d. Forms part of the anterior wall of the lesser sac.
- e. Has a free margin in front of the epiploic foramen.

5. Regarding the superior mesenteric artery, one is INCORRECT:

- a. Arises from the abdominal aorta at the level of the transpyloric plane.
- b. Lies to the left of the superior mesenteric vein.
- c. Lies in the root of the mesentery.
- d. Supplies the jejunum and ileum.
- e. Supplies the left colic flexure.

6. When compared with the ileum, the upper part of the jejunum:

- a. Has a thinner wall.
- b. Has complicated arterial arcades.
- c. Has numerous mucous folds called *plicae circulares*.
- d. Has more aggregated lymphoid follicles.
- e. Is less vascular.

7. Regarding the first part of the duodenum, one is INCORRECT:

- a. Is developed from the foregut.
- b. Is anterior to the bile duct.
- c. Has lesser omentum attached to it.
- d. Forms the lower boundary of the epiploic foramen.
- e. Lies in the subcostal plane.

8. Regarding the first part of the duodenum, one is INCORRECT:

- a. Is supplied by the celiac artery.
- b. Is anterior to the portal vein.
- c. Is posterior to the gastroduodenal artery.
- d. Has greater omentum attached to it.
- e. Lies in the transpyloric plane.

9. The second part of the duodenum:

- a. Is developed entirely from the midgut.
- b. Has an opening for the accessory pancreatic duct.
- c. Is supplied only by branches of the celiac artery.
- d. Lies anterior to the left renal vessels.
- e. Completely covered with peritoneum.

10. Regarding the second part of the duodenum, one is INCORRECT:

- a. Is posterior to the transverse colon.
- b. Is related anteriorly to the right lobe of the liver.
- c. Is anterior to the hilum of the right kidney.
- d. Has the bile duct opening in its anterior wall.
- e. Is supplied by both the celiac artery and the superior mesenteric artery.

11. The third part of the duodenum:

- a. Lies at the level of the 2nd lumbar vertebra.
- b. Has arterial supply from the inferior mesenteric artery.
- c. Is anterior to the bile duct.
- d. Is anterior to the superior mesenteric vessels.
- e. Is anterior to the inferior vena cava and aorta.

12. The fourth part of the duodenum:

- a. Is the terminal part of the foregut.
- b. Is anterior to the left gonadal vessels.
- c. Is crossed anteriorly by the inferior mesenteric artery.
- d. Is completely covered with peritoneum.
- e. Is supplied by the superior pancreatico-duodenal artery.

13. Regarding the common bile duct, one is INCORRECT:

- a. Opens in the second part of the duodenum.
- b. Lies anterior to the portal vein.
- c. Lies to the right of the hepatic artery.
- d. Descends in front of the first part of the duodenum.
- e. Descends in the free margin of the lesser omentum.

14. Regarding the pancreas, one is INCORRECT:

- a. Is part of the stomach bed.
- b. Has a neck anterior to the origin of the portal vein.
- c. Has a tail that lies in the gastrosplenic ligament.
- d. Has an uncinata process that lies behind the superior mesenteric vessels.
- e. Supplied by branches of the celiac and superior mesenteric arteries.

15. The pancreas:

- a. Has a head that lies anterior to the portal vein.
- b. Has a neck related to the terminal part of the superior mesenteric vein.
- c. Has a body that lies posterior to the splenic vein.
- d. Has a tail that forms an impression above the lateral end of the hilum of the spleen.
- e. Has a main duct that opens in the 2nd part of the duodenum above the accessory duct.

16. Regarding the gall bladder, one is INCORRECT:

- a. Has capacity of 30 ? 50 ml of bile.
- b. Has fundus located opposite the tip of the right 9th costal cartilage.
- c. Has body that is adherent to the inferior surface of the liver.
- d. Has neck that is continuous with the bile duct.
- e. Receives its arterial supply from the hepatic artery.

17. Regarding the ureter, one is INCORRECT:

- a. Is about 25 cm long.
- b. Lies posterior to the gonadal vessels.
- c. Lies posterior to genitofemoral nerve.
- d. Crosses the bifurcation of the common iliac artery.
- e. Has a constriction opposite the pelvi-ureteric junction.

18. Regarding the cecum, one is INCORRECT:

- a. Lies in the right iliac fossa.
- b. Is mobile (surrounded by peritoneum).
- c. Has blood supply from the superior mesenteric artery.
- d. Has a retrocecal recess that usually contains the vermiform appendix.
- e. Has no taenia coli.

19. Regarding the vermiform appendix, one is INCORRECT:

- a. The commonest site is retrocecal.
- b. The base is located opposite the McBurney's point.
- c. Has a nerve supply from the tenth thoracic spinal cord segment.
- d. Has taenia coli.
- e. The appendicular artery usually lies behind the terminal part of the ileum.

20. Regarding the portal vein, one is INCORRECT:

- a. Formed by the union of the splenic and superior mesenteric veins.
- b. Runs upward behind the epiploic foramen.
- c. Lies posterior to the hepatic artery.
- d. Lies posterior to the bile duct.
- e. Lies posterior to the first part of the duodenum.

21. Regarding the stomach, all are correct EXCEPT:

- a. The lesser curvature is supplied by the right and left gastroepiploic arteries
- b. The lesser sac lies behind the stomach.
- c. The lymph is drained to the celiac lymph nodes.
- d. The duodenum anchors the pyloric end to the posterior abdominal wall.
- e. The body of the pancreas is a part of the stomach bed.

22. Regarding the liver, all are correct EXCEPT:

- a. The lesser omentum connects the stomach to the porta hepatis.
- b. The ligamentum venosum is attached to the left branch of the portal vein.
- c. It is mainly supported by the attachment of the hepatic veins to the IVC.
- d. The right hepatic duct drains the quadrate and caudate lobes.
- e. The ligamentum teres is the remains of the left umbilical vein.

23. Regarding the pancreas, all are correct EXCEPT:

- a. It receives part of its arterial supply from the splenic artery.
- b. The common bile duct passes behind the head of the pancreas.
- c. The main pancreatic duct opens into the 3rd part of the duodenum.
- d. The transverse mesocolon is attached to the anterior border of the body.
- e. The tail passes in the lienorenal ligament.

24. Regarding the ileum, all are correct EXCEPT:

- a. Has more arterial arcades than the jejunum.
- b. Has large amount of fat in its mesentery than that of the jejunum.
- c. Its lower part has Peyer's patches in the mucous membrane.
- d. The plicae circulares are more prominent than in the jejunum.
- e. Has parasympathetic innervation from the vagus.

25. Regarding the abdominal aorta, all are correct EXCEPT:

- a. It enters the abdomen opposite the 12th thoracic vertebra.
- b. It bifurcates into 2 common iliac arteries opposite the 5th lumbar vertebra.
- c. It lies on the left side of the inferior vena cava.
- d. The branches that supply the gut arise from its anterior surface.
- e. The thoracic duct passes through the aortic opening of the diaphragm.

26. Regarding the lumbar plexus, all are correct EXCEPT:

- a. It lies within the psoas major muscle.
- b. Is formed of the dorsal rami of the upper 4 lumbar nerves.
- c. The femoral nerve emerges from the lateral border of the psoas.
- d. The obturator nerve emerges from the medial border of the psoas.
- e. The genitofemoral nerve emerges from the front of the psoas.

27. Regarding the ureters, all are correct EXCEPT:

- a. Both have sites that are constricted.
- b. Both receive blood supply from the gonadal arteries.
- c. Both pass anterior to the gonadal arteries.
- d. Both cross the bifurcation of the corresponding common iliac artery.
- e. Both run opposite the tips of the transverse processes of lumbar vertebrae

28. Regarding the inferior mesenteric artery, all are correct EXCEPT:

- a. Arises from the aorta opposite the 3rd part of the duodenum.
- b. It supplies the left 3rd of the transverse colon.
- c. It supplies the sigmoid colon.
- d. Its branches contribute to the marginal artery.
- e. It continues as the inferior rectal artery.

29. Which of the following roots contribute to the sacral plexus?

- a. L1.
- b. L2.
- c. L3.
- d. L4.
- e. All of the above.

30. The following veins form portal-systemic anastomoses EXCEPT:

- a. Esophageal branches of the left gastric vein with tributaries of azygos vein
- b. Paraumbilical veins and the superficial veins of the anterior abdominal wall
- c. Superior rectal vein and the inferior vena cava.
- d. Veins of the ascending and descending colon with the lumbar veins.
- e. Veins of the bare area of the liver with the phrenic veins.

31. The lesser omentum contains all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. Hepatic artery.
- b. Bile duct.
- c. Portal vein.
- d. Inferior vena cava.
- e. Lymph nodes.

32. The rectus sheath contains all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. Rectus abdominis muscle.
- b. Pyramidalis muscle.
- c. Superior epigastric artery
- d. Inferior epigastric artery.
- e. Iliohypogastric and ilioinguinal nerves.

33. The rectus sheath contains all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. Rectus femoris muscle.
- b. Pyramidalis muscle.
- c. Superior epigastric artery.
- d. Inferior epigastric artery.
- e. Lower 5 intercostal nerves.

34. The inferior mesenteric artery:

- a. Supplies the whole length of the transverse colon.
- b. Arises from the celiac artery.
- c. It continues as the superior rectal artery.
- d. Is present in the root of the mesentery.
- e. It gives off the right colic artery.

35. One of the following is not part of the stomach bed:

- a. Left kidney.
- b. Splenic artery.
- c. Left suprarenal gland.
- d. Body of the pancreas.
- e. Greater sac.

36. One of the following organs is not related to the visceral surface of the spleen:

- a. Stomach.
- b. Duodenum.
- c. Left colic flexure.
- d. Left kidney.
- e. Tail of the pancreas.

37. One of the following organs is not related to the visceral surface of the liver:

- a. Right colic flexure.
- b. Right kidney.
- c. Stomach.
- d. Duodenum.
- e. Tail of the pancreas.

38. Regarding the duodenum, all the statements are correct EXCEPT:

- a. Is about 10 inches long.
- b. It surrounds the head of the pancreas.
- c. The second part receives the opening of the common bile duct.
- d. It is supplied by both the celiac and the superior mesenteric arteries.
- e. It is completely surrounded with peritoneum.

39. The duodenum:

- a. Is completely covered with peritoneum.
- b. Is 20 inches long.
- c. The second part receives the opening of the cystic duct.
- d. Is supplied by the celiac and superior mesenteric arteries.
- e. Is related posteriorly to the hilum of the left kidney.

40. All the following veins drain into the inferior vena cava EXCEPT:

- a. Left testicular vein.
- b. Right testicular veins.
- c. Renal veins.
- d. Hepatic veins
- e. Common iliac veins.

ANSWER KEY

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

1. The ilioinguinal nerve:
 - (a) Is a branch from L1 spinal nerve
 - (b) It descends behind the kidney
 - (c) It passes through the deep inguinal ring
 - (d) It is entirely sensory
 - (e) It is sensory to the scrotum or labium majus

2. The external oblique muscle:
 - (a) Is attached posteriorly to the lumbar fascia
 - (b) Forms the inguinal ligament
 - (c) The aponeurosis splits to enclose the rectus abdominis muscle
 - (d) Takes part in the formation of the anterior wall of the inguinal canal
 - (e) Has fibers that are directed upward and medially

3. The rectus abdominis muscle:
 - (a) Its lateral border is called linea alba.
 - (b) Is anterior to the superior and inferior epigastric arteries
 - (c) Has tendinous intersections below and above the umbilicus
 - (d) Is innervated by the lower 6 thoracic nerves.
 - (e) Is a flexor of the vertebral column.

4. The transversus abdominis muscle
 - (a) Takes origin from the outer surface of the lower six ribs
 - (b) Interdigitate with the fibers of the serratus anterior
 - (c) Forms part of the anterior wall of the rectus sheath
 - (d) Forms part of the posterior wall of the rectus sheath
 - (e) Forms part of the posterior wall of the inguinal canal

5. The inguinal canal:
 - (a) Is about 1.5 cm long
 - (b) Has fascia transversalis along the whole length of the posterior wall
 - (c) Has external oblique aponeurosis along the whole length of the anterior wall
 - (d) Has its deep ring half an inch above the midpoint of the inguinal ligament
 - (e) Has the inferior epigastric artery medial to its deep ring

6. The superficial inguinal ring:
 - (a) Is circular in shape
 - (b) Is an opening in the external oblique aponeurosis
 - (c) Has the iliohypogastric nerve passing through it
 - (d) In the female, it gives passage to the spermatic cord
 - (e) Lies above the pubic tubercle

7. The deep inguinal ring:
 - (a) Is circular in shape
 - (b) Is an opening in the transversus abdominis muscle
 - (c) Has the inferior epigastric artery passing through it
 - (d) Has lymphatic vessels from the testis passing through it
 - (e) The margin gives an extension around the spermatic cord called internal spermatic fascia

8. The following structures pass under the inguinal ligament:

- (a) The tendon of psoas major
- (b) The femoral branch of the genitofemoral nerve
- (c) The great saphenous vein
- (d) The superficial epigastric vein
- (e) The femoral nerve

9. The spermatic cord:

- (a) Is surrounded by fascia from the internal oblique muscle
- (b) Is surrounded by an extension of fascia from the transverses abdominis muscle
- (c) Contains lymphatics from the scrotum
- (d) Contains lymphatics from the epididymis
- (e) Contains the genital branch of the genitofemoral nerve.

10. The testis:

- (a) It is surrounded by a fibrous capsule called tunica albuginea
- (b) Receives their arterial supply from the abdominal aorta
- (c) Has a venous drainage which ends in the inferior vena cava on both sides
- (d) Has a lymphatic drainage to the para-aortic lymph nodes
- (e) Has the epididymis located along its anterior border

11. The portal vein:

- (a) Is formed behind the neck of the pancreas
- (b) Is formed by the union of splenic and inferior mesenteric veins
- (c) Ascends in the greater omentum
- (d) Lies anterior to the bile duct
- (e) Divides into two hepatic veins

12. The superior mesenteric artery:

- (a) Is a branch of the celiac artery
- (b) Continues as the superior rectal artery
- (c) Supplies the stomach and the duodenum
- (d) Passes in the root of the mesentery
- (e) Its largest branch is the splenic artery

13. One of the following veins doesn't end in the inferior vena cava:

- (a) Left renal vein
- (b) Right renal vein
- (c) Left suprarenal vein
- (d) Right suprarenal vein
- (e) Left hepatic vein

14. The duodenum, select the true answer/s:

- (a) The first inch is mobile
- (b) The second part extends from the level of L1 to L3
- (c) The third part is crossed anteriorly by the superior mesenteric artery
- (d) The fourth part is supplied by the inferior mesenteric artery
- (e) The biliary orifice marks the anastomosis between celiac and superior mesenteric arteries

15. The bare areas of the liver include all of the following EXCEPT:
- (a) Duodenal impression
 - (b) Fossa for the gall bladder.
 - (c) Groove for the inferior vena cava
 - (d) Porta hepatis
 - (e) The area bounded by the anterior and posterior coronary ligaments
16. The gall bladder receives sensory nerve supply from:
- (a) Left phrenic nerve
 - (b) Right phrenic nerve
 - (c) Anterior gastric nerve
 - (d) Posterior gastric nerve
 - (e) Superior mesenteric plexus
17. The liver, all are correct EXCEPT:
- (a) It lies mainly in the right hypochondrium.
 - (b) The lesser omentum is attached to the fissure for ligamentum venosum
 - (c) Is divided functionally into 8 segments.
 - (d) The left hepatic duct drains the left lobe.
 - (e) The right hepatic duct drains the quadrate lobe
18. The spermatic cord contains all of the following EXCEPT:
- (a) Vas deferens
 - (b) Lymphatics from the scrotum
 - (c) Lymphatics from the testis
 - (d) Branch from the inferior epigastric artery.
 - (e) Branch from the abdominal aorta
19. The ascending colon:
- (a) Is mobile.
 - (b) Receives arterial supply from the colic branches of the inferior mesenteric artery
 - (c) Is shorter than the descending colon
 - (d) Has a lymphatic drainage to the inferior mesenteric lymph nodes
 - (e) Has parasympathetic innervation from the pelvic splanchnic nerves (S2, 3, 4)