BOWEN UNIVERSITY, IWO
COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCES
Anatomy Programme
1st Professional Mb Examination 2019/2020 session
PAPER I: Multiple Choice Question (MCQ)

Time allowed: 3 Hours

Instruction:

The indifferent gonads:

I. Are formed from the intermediate mesoderm, the mesodermal epithelium and the primordial germ cells
   A. True
   B. False
   Answer: A

II. Have a discernible cortex and medulla
   A. True
   B. False
   Answer: A

III. Produce testosterone from Leydig cells
   A. True
   B. False
   Answer: B

IV. Develop at the site of the gonadal ridge
   A. True
   B. False
   Answer: A

V. Give rise to the duct system of the reproductive system
   A. True
   B. False
   Answer: B

The pseudoglandular stage of lung development:

I. Begins in the 6th week
   A. True
   B. False
   Answer: A

II. Produces complete branching of respiratory tree
   A. True
   B. False
   Answer: A

III. Is the stage at which type II alveolar cells begin to appear
   A. True
   B. False
   Answer: A

IV. Does not include when the respiratory elements (ciliated epithelial cells, cartilage and smooth muscle cells begin to appear
A. True
B. False
Answer: B

V. Ends at approximately 20 weeks
A. True
B. False
Answer: B

The following describes the ureteric bud:

I. It is a diverticulum from the paramesonephric duct
A. True
B. False
Answer: B

II. It gives rise to the collecting system of the kidney
A. True
B. False
Answer: A

III. It induces the metanephric cap to initiate development of the secretory part of the kidney
A. True
B. False
Answer: A

IV. It is part of the pronephros
A. True
B. False
Answer: B

V. It forms the Bowman's capsule
A. True
B. False
Answer: B

This change occurs in the circulatory system at birth:

I. The ductus venosus slowly degenerate to become the median umbilical ligament
A. True
B. False
Answer: B

II. The ductus arteriosus closes
A. True
B. False
Answer: A

III. The foramen ovale preferentially directs the flow of blood into the right atrium
A. True
B. False

Answer: B

IV. The umbilical vein degenerates to form the round ligament
A. True
B. False
Answer: A

V. 50% of oxygenated blood stops passing through the liver
A. True
B. False
Answer: B

Oxygen-rich blood in the foetus

I. Comes from the foetal lungs
A. True
B. False
Answer: B

II. Arrives at the right atrium of the heart
A. True
B. False
Answer: A

III. Is blocked from reaching the left atrium by the fossa ovalis
A. True
B. False
Answer: B

IV. Enters the aorta from the left ventricle
A. True
B. False
Answer: A

V. Use the umbilical vein to get to the ductus venosus
A. True
B. False
Answer: A

What are the only muscles that perform internal rotation at the glenohumeral joint?

I. Latissimus Dorsi
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

II. Teres Major
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

III. Pectoralis Major
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

IV. Subscapularis
A. True
B. False

ANSWER: A

V. Deltoid

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

All of the sternoclavicular joint ligaments check depression except which one?

I. Costoclavicular ligament

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

II. Interclavicular ligament

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

III. Sternoclavicular ligament

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

IV. Acromioclavicular ligament

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

V. Coracoclavicular ligament

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

What may a "winged Scapula" indicate?

I. Damage to the thoracodorsal nerve

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

II. Damage to the dorsal scapular nerve

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

III. Damage to the suprascapular nerve

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

I. Damage to the subscapular nerve

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

II. Damage to the nerve to subclavius

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

What muscles are innervated by the radial nerve?

I. Anconeus

A. True

B. False
ANSWER: A

II. Extensor carpi radialis longus
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

III. Brachioradialis
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

IV. Flexor carpi radialis
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

V. Flexor carpi ulnaris
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

Synovial planar joints in the upper extremity include

I. Intercarpal joint
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

II. Intermetacarpal joint
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

III. Acromioclavicular joint
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

IV. Carpometacarpal joint
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

V. Sternoclavicular joint
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

What separates the lateral and medial heads of the triceps?

I. Radial groove
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

II. Radial Nerve
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

III. Profunda Brachial Artery
A. True

B. False
ANSWER: A

IV. Median nerve
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

V. Cephalic vein
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

What muscles/tendons can be palpated through the deltopectoral triangle?

I. Pectoralis Minor
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

II. Subscapularis
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

III. Supraspinatus
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

IV. Infraspinatus
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

V. Pectoralis major
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

What attaches to the supraglenoid tubercle?

I. Lateral head of biceps brachii
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

II. Superior glenohumeral ligament
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

III. Glenoid labrum
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

IV. Joint Capsule
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

V. Medial head of biceps brachii
A. True

B. False
ANSWER: B

The most medial structure in the femoral triangle is:

I. Femoral nerve
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

II. Femoral artery
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

III. Femoral vein
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

IV. Femoral canal
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

V. Femoral sheath
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

Tennis players are more prone to the fracture of:

I. Tendo calcaneus
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

II. Superior peroneal retinaculum
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

III. Plantaris tendon
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

IV. Plantar aponeurosis
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

V. Patellar tendon
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

Popliteal lymph nodes drain into:

I. Superficial inguinal lymph nodes
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

II. Deep inguinal lymph nodes

A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

III. Femoral lymph nodes
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

IV. Saphenous lymph nodes
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

V. Cloquet nodes
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

The subsartorial (adductor canal) is located in:

I. Upper third of thigh
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

II. Middle third of thigh
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

III. Lower third of thigh
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

IV. Leg
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

V. Upper third of leg
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

Which of these muscles is a lateral rotator of the hip joint?

I. Gluteus maximus
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

II. Gluteus medius
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

III. Gluteus minimus
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

IV. Tensor fascia lata

A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

V. Superior gemellus
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

Which of the quadricep femoris muscles performs extension as well as flexion?

I. Vastus lateralis
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

II. Vastus medialis
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

III. Vastus intermedialis
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

IV. Rectus femoris
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

V. Rectus abdominis
A. True
B. False

ANSWER: B

Which of the following muscles crosses two joints?

I. Vastus lateralis
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

II. Vastus medialis
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

III. Vastus intermedius
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

IV. Rectus femoris
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

V. Sartorius
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

Which of these muscles form a boundary of adductor canal?

I. Vastus lateralis
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B

II. Vastus medialis
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

III. Vastus intermedius
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B

IV. Rectus femoris
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B

V. Adductor magnus
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

Surfactant:

I. Improves lung compliance at birth
   A. True
   B. False
   Answer: A

II. Is a glycoprotein that reduces surface tension in the lungs
   A. True
   B. False
   Answer: B

III. Is produced by type II alveolar cells
   A. True
   B. False
   Answer: A

IV. Can be administered directly down the tracheal tube in respiratory distress syndrome
   A. True
   B. False
   Answer: A

V. Is first produced in the embryonic stage of lung development
   A. True
   B. False
   Answer: B

During the development of the kidney, the following events occur:

I. The pronephros is the first kidney structure to appear in the third week
   A. True

B. False
Answer: A

II. The pronephros degenerates leaving only the nephric duct
A. True
B. False
Answer: A

III. The metanephros is the second kidney structure to develop after the pronephros
A. True
B. False
Answer: B

IV. The mesonephric duct regresses in the male foetus and does not contribute to further development
A. True
B. False
Answer: B

V. The mesonephros develops to form the adult kidney
A. True
B. False
Answer: B

The testes develop intraperitoneally and must move caudally to reach the scrotum. To achieve this:

I. The testes are pushed by the developing intestines
A. True
B. False
Answer: B

II. The testes pass through the inguinal canal
A. True
B. False
Answer: A

III. The processus vaginalis is attached to the abdominal wall
A. True
B. False
Answer: B

IV. The gubernaculum form and grow from the internal regions towards the scrotal swellings
A. True
B. False
Answer: A

V. The abdominal cavity forms an evagination into the ventral abdominal wall and into the scrotal swelling
A. True
B. False
Answer: A

Membrane-bound organelles include

I. Ribosomes
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B
II. Lysosomes
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B
III. Mitochondria
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A
IV. Nuclei
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A
V. Golgi bodies
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

Membrane junctions include the following EXCEPT

I. Gap junction
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B
II. Desmosome
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B
III. Centriole
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A
IV. Tight junction
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B
V. Microvilli
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

Concerning the meiosis

I. Two daughter cells are formed
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

II. Two 2n daughter cells are formed
    A. True
    B. False
    ANSWER: B
III. Four identical 2n daughter cells are formed
    A. True
    B. False
    ANSWER: B
IV. Four unidentical 2n daughter cells are formed
    A. True
    B. False
    ANSWER: B
V. None of the above
    A. True
    B. False
    ANSWER: A

Simple squamous epithelium is found

I. Bowman's capsule
    A. True
    B. False
    ANSWER: A
II. Alveoli of the lungs
    A. True
    B. False
    ANSWER: A
III. Mesothelium
    A. True
    B. False
    ANSWER: A
IV. Endothelium
    A. True
    B. False
    ANSWER: A
V. Thin segment of descending limp of Helen
    A. True
    B. False
    ANSWER: A

Examples of organ-specific tissue Microphages include

I. Dust cells of the lungs
    A. True
    B. False
    ANSWER: A
II. Kupffer cells of the liver
    A. True
    B. False
    ANSWER: A

III. Microglia of CNS
    A. True
    B. False
    ANSWER: A
IV. Langerhans cells of the skin
    A. True
    B. False
    ANSWER: A
V. Osteoclasts of the bone
    A. True
    B. False
    ANSWER: A

Concerning the cardiocytes

I. They are striated muscle fibres
    A. True
    B. False
    ANSWER: B
II. Multinucleate cells
    A. True
    B. False
    ANSWER: B
III. They lack transverse tubules
    A. True
    B. False
    ANSWER: B
IV. They lack intercalated discs
    A. True
    B. False
    ANSWER: B
V. They are usually large muscle fibres
    A. True
    B. False
    ANSWER: B

This is not an example of neuroglia of the CNS;

I. Schwann cells
    A. True
    B. False
    ANSWER: B
II. Microglia
    A. True
    B. False
    ANSWER: B
III. Satellites
    A. True
    B. False
    ANSWER: A

IV. Basket cells
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

V. Pyramidal neurons
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

Hyaline Cartilage is located in;

I. Nasal septum
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

II. Intervertebral disks
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

III. External ear
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

IV. External auditory meatus
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

V. Epiglottis
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

About a 10-day old embryo:

I. It is incompletely implanted in the endometrium of uterus
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

II. It has an absence of blastocystic cavity
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

III. The inner cell mass has been well established
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

IV. The zona pellucida is still protecting the blastocyst
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

V. HCG level is significantly increased
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

Meiosis I is:

I. a reduction division from diploid 23 chromosomes to 46 haploid
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B

II. a reduction division from haploid 23 chromosomes to 46 diploid
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B

III. a reduction division from diploid 46 chromosomes to 23 haploid
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

IV. a reduction division from haploid 46 chromosomes to 23 diploid
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B

V. Needed to produce two secondary spermatocytes
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

About Pronuclei:

I. The female pronucleus forms before the male pronucleus
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

II. Both male and female pronuclei are morphologically indistinguishable
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

III. The male pronucleus forms before the female pronucleus
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B

IV. Both male and female pronuclei fuse to form the zygote
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

V. Both male and female pronuclei are found in the cytoplasm of the oocyte
   A. True
   B. False

ANSWER: A

About hatching and implantation:

I. Late hatching may lead to ectopic implantation
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

II. Early hatching may result in tubal pregnancy
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

III. The corona radiata hatches the blastocyst for implantation to occur
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B

IV. The endometrium usually implants the embryonic pole first
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

V. Implantation can still be successful without hatching
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B

What is the embryological basis of pregnancy test kits?

I. Human chronic gonadotropin
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B

II. Human choronic gonadotropin
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B

III. Human chorionic gonadotropin
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

IV. Human choronoic gonadotropin
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B

V. Humanoid chorionic gonadotropin
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B

The following(s) is/are derivative(s) of the epiblast:

I. Embryonic mesoderm
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

II. Endoderm of embryo
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

III. Endoderm of Umbilical vesicle
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B

IV. Embryonic ectoderm
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

V. Extraembryonic Mesoderm
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B

About fertilization, it:

I. Stimulates the penetrated oocyte to complete the first meiotic division.
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B

II. Restores the normal diploid number of chromosomes (46) in the zygote.
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

III. Results in variation of the human species through mingling of maternal and paternal chromosomes.
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

IV. Ensures 100% genetic similarities between parents and child
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B

V. Determines chromosomal sex of the embryo
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

In the third week of human embryonic development:

I. the neural plate is induced by the notochordal process and associated mesoderm
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

II. Neurulation is initiated
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

III. a bilaminar embryonic disc is formed
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B

IV. the body stalk moves ventrally and joins with the yolk sac stalk to form the umbilical cord
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B

V. the amnion appears
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B

The meninges of the central nervous system include

I. An osseous layer with a spongy core
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B

II. A layer that is attached to its surfaces and dips into sulci and furrows
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

III. A leptomenininx that enclose venous sinuses
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B

IV. Layers separated by a sub arachnoid space
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

V. A delicate arachnoid matter
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

Which is/are true of subarachnoid cisterns; the

I. Cisterna ambiens is located on the dorsal surface of the midbrain
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

II. Interpenduncular cistern houses the circle of Willis
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

III. Sylvian cistern is over the Sylvian fissure and contains posterior cerebral artery
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B

IV. Basilar cistern is anterior to the medulla oblongata
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B

V. Cisterna magna lies between the cerebellum and medulla oblongata
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

Of the sulci and gyri of the cerebrum; the

I. Lateral sulcus hides the insular
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

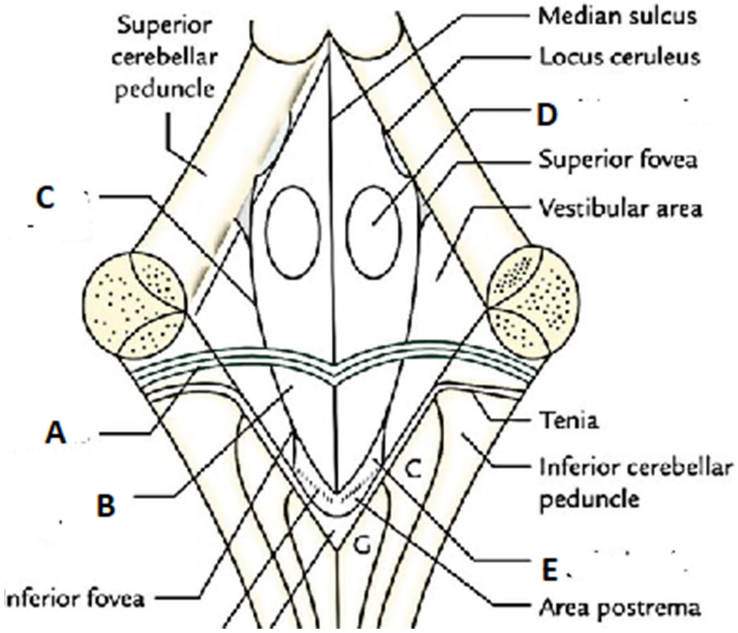
II. Post central gyrus is the border between the frontal and parietal lobes
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B

III. Central sulcus is a limiting sulcus
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

IV. H sulcus is a feature of the tentorial surface
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B

V. Calcrine sulcus is a complete sulcus
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

Use diagram below to answer the next questions I to V



I. A is the striae medullares
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B

II. B is connected with the Accessory nerve function
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

III. C is the postero-lateral sulcus
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B

IV. D is the facial colliculus
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

V. E is associated with vagal function
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

The basal ganglia are composed of a

I. Number of nuclei in the diencephalon
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

II. C-shaped caudate nucleus with a small head, body and tail
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

III. Lentiform nucleus lateral to the internal capsule
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

IV. Thin lamina of grey matter; the claustrum
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

V. Substantia nigra located in the middle of the midbrain tegmentum
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

In the medulla oblongata

I. There is a central grey matter continuous with that of the spinal cord
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

II. Fasciculus gracilis is lateral to fasciculus cuneatus
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

III. The sensory decussation continues as the lateral lemniscus
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

IV. Thrombosis of the anterior spinal artery leads to medial medullary syndrome
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

V. Accessory nerve rootlets are between the pyramid and the olive
A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

The midbrain

I. Connects the pons and cerebellum to the forebrain

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

II. Gives attachment to cranial nerves III and IV

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

III. Is supplied by the middle cerebral artery

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

IV. Contains the facial colliculus

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

V. Is related laterally to the middle cerebellar peduncle

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

Of cranial nerve nuclei, fibers and reflexes

I. Corneal reflex is lost in lesions of the optic nerve at the chiasma

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

II. Olfactory nerve fibers are found in the olfactory striae

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

III. Trochlea nerve emerge dorsally from the brain stem

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

IV. Vestibular function is associated with the striae medullares

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

V. Mesencephalic nucleus of the trigeminal nerve subserve proprioceptive function

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

In gene expression

I. The coding sequence is continuous`
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B

II. The coding sequences are called exons
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

III. 5' and 3'ends of genes and regulatory sequences in and around the gene controls its expression
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

IV. Both coding and non-coding sequences in a gene are transcribed into mRNA.
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

V. TATA box is relevant in specific tissues development.
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

The quantitative traits in continuous variation include the following

I. Height
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

II. Complexion
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

III. Albinism
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B

IV. ABO blood antigen system
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B

V. Weight
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

Basic mode of pattern inheritance could be

I. Autosomal dominant
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

II. Sex recessive
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B

III. Y linked inheritance
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

IV. X linked inheritance
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B

V. Mitochondrial inheritance
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

Haemoglobinopathies are

I. Inherited disorders of haemoglobin synthesis only.
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B

II. Inherited disorders of haemoglobin structure only.
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B

III. Couple both carry a haemoglobinopathy trait has 1 in 4 chance with each pregnancy
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

IV. Disorders result in errors in oxygen-carrying capacity of haemoglobin
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A

V. Spread is becoming worldwide due to increased mobility of the world's population and inter-ethnic mixing.
   A. True
   B. False

ANSWER: A

Biochemical genetics is a means of investigation used in screening inherited disorders

I. Sub-microscopic deletions screening
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B
II. Screening congenital hypothyroidism
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A
III. Amino acids disorders screening
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A
IV. Peroxisomal disorders screening
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A
V. Identifying carriers of single gene defects
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B

In respect to multifactorial inheritance, which of the following are correct statement?

I. The disease occurs more frequently in females than males
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B
II. Environmental increase or decrease the risk of the disease
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A
III. Diseases are expressed below liability threshold
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: B
IV. The higher the threshold value the higher the expression of the disease
   A. True
   B. False
   ANSWER: A
V. Higher risk in first degree relatives
   A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

Translocation chromosomal aberration

I. It is a numerical chromosomal aberration
   A. True
   B. False

   ANSWER: B

II. It is a structural chromosomal aberration
   A. True
   B. False

   ANSWER: A

III. Interchange of the chromosomal segments could occur
   A. True
   B. False

   ANSWER: A

IV. Two non-homologous chromosomes could cause reciprocal translocation
   A. True
   B. False

   ANSWER: A

V. It could cause homozygous reciprocal translocation only
   A. True
   B. False

   ANSWER: B

Telocentric chromosome has the centromere

I. At the centre of the chromosome
   A. True
   B. False

   ANSWER: B

II. At the end of the chromosome
   A. True
   B. False

   ANSWER: A

III. At the centre of the q-arm
   A. True
   B. False

   ANSWER: B

IV. Slightly offset from the centre of the chromosome
   A. True
   B. False

   ANSWER: B

V. Slightly offset at the beginning of the chromosome
   A. True
   B. False

ANSWER: B

The superior orbital fissure transmits all of the following.

VI. Ophthalmic division of the trigeminal nerve

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

VII. Maxillary division of the trigeminal nerve

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

VIII. Oculomotor nerve

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

IX. Trochlear nerve

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

X. Abducens nerve

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

Which of the following is NOT true?

I. The angular artery is distributed to the superior part of the cheek and lower eyelid.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

II. The occipital artery is distributed to the scalp in the back of the head.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

III. The superficial temporal artery is distributed to the parotid gland and duct.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

IV. The mental artery is distributed to facial muscles and skin of the chin.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

V. The supratrochlear artery is distributed to the muscles and skin of the scalp. T

C. True

D. False

ANSWER: A

Which of the following muscles is responsible for mastication?

I. Buccinator

A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

II. Temporalis
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

III. Medial pterygoid
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

IV. Lateral pterygoid
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

V. Masseter
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

Which of the following taste sensations is correctly paired with its tongue region?

I. Savoriness . . . posterior part
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

II. Sourness . . . apex
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

III. Bitterness . . . apex F
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

IV. Saltiness . . . lateral margins
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

V. Sweetness . . . posterior part
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

Which of the following is correct?

I. Le Fort I fracture: horizontal fracture of the maxillae
A. True
B. False

ANSWER: A

II. Le Fort I fracture: fracture through the maxillary sinuses, infraorbital foramina, lacrimals, and ethmoids
    A. True
    B. False
    ANSWER: B

III. Le Fort III fracture: fracture through the maxillary sinuses, infraorbital foramina, lacrimals, and ethmoids
    A. True
    B. False
    ANSWER: B

IV. Le Fort III fracture: horizontal fracture of the maxillae
    A. True
    B. False
    ANSWER: B

V. Le Fort III fracture: fracture through the maxillary sinuses, infraorbital foramina, lacrimals, and ethmoids
    A. True
    B. False
    ANSWER: B

The arytenoid and cricoid cartilages and laryngeal connective tissue are formed by what?

I. Lateral plate mesoderm
    A. True
    B. False
    ANSWER: A

II. Paraxial mesoderm
    A. True
    B. False
    ANSWER: B

III. Neural crest
    A. True
    B. False
    ANSWER: B

IV. Ectodermal placodes
    A. True
    B. False
    ANSWER: B

V. Endoderm
    A. True
    B. False
    ANSWER: B

A superficial neck laceration might result in which abnormal finding?

I. Paralysis of the sternocleidomastoid and superior fibers of the trapezius, drooping of the shoulder
    A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

II. Paralysis of the mylohyoid, anterior belly of the digastric, tensor tympani, and tensor veli palatini

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

III. Paralysis of the posterior belly of the digastric, stylohyoid, and stapedius

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

IV. Anosmia

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

V. Tinnitus

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

Consider the following about lymphatic drainage of head and neck?

I. Deep cervical lymph nodes converge to form the left and right jugular lymphatic trunks

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

II. Superficial lymph nodes of the head and neck arranged in a ring shape

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

III. Virchow's node receives lymph drainage from the abdominal cavity

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

IV. Adenoid tonsil is located in the roof of the nasopharynx, above the uvulva

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

V. Lymphatics are absent in the brain

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

A patient has a big tumour mass at the level of the right hepatic flexure of the colon. What other structures may be involved?

I. Stomach

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

II. Pancreas

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

III. Kidney

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

IV. Liver

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

V. Diaphragm

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

A tumour is located at the level of the mesocolon on the right side of the duodenojejunal junction. What vessels may be invaded by the tumour?

I. Portal vein

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

II. Superior mesenteric vein

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

III. Inferior mesenteric vein

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

IV. Superior mesenteric artery

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

V. Inferior mesenteric artery

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

Which of the following affrmations about the relationships of the stomach are true?

I. Anteriorly, it has relations with the transverse colon

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

II. Anteriorly, it has relations with the right lobe of liver

A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

III. Posteriorly, it has relations with the pancreas
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

IV. Posteriorly, it has relations with the right pole of the kidney
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

V. Posteriorly, it has relations with the celiac plexus through the omental bursa
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

Arterial supply of the stomach:

I. Right gastric artery – origin from the celiac trunk
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

II. Right gastric artery – variable origin, predominantly from the proper hepatic artery
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

III. Left gastric artery –origin from the celiac trunk
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

IV. Formed by 1 arcade and short gastric vessels
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

V. Left gastro-epiploic artery origin from gastro-duodenal artery
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

The lesser curvature:

I. It represents the insertion place for the greater omentum
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

II. It represents the insertion place for the lesser omentum
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

III. It has relationships with the caudate lobe of the liver
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A
IV. It has relationships with the transverse colon
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B
V. It represents the insertions place for the gastro-colic ligament
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B
The liver has the following features:
I. Is an intraperitoneal organ
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A
II. Is an extraperitoneal organ
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B
III. Is located in the supramesocolic compartment
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A
IV. Is an organ with both endocrine and exocrine secretion
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B
V. It has a very low metabolic function
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B
The location of the urethra at the level of the vesical trigone is:
I. In the inferior anterior angle
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A
II. In the inferior posterior angle
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B
III. In the lateral angles
A. True
B. False

ANSWER: B

IV. One side and another of the longitudinal ridge

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

V. At the apex of the trigon.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

The urinary bladder is innervated by the:

I. Parasympathetic fibres that arise from the second to the fourth sacral segments of the spinal cord

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

II. Parasympathetic fibres from the pelvic splanchnic nerves

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

III. Sympathetic fibres that arise from the L4 till S2 segments of the spinal cord

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

IV. Sympathetic fibres that arise from the T10 till L2 segments of the spinal cord

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: B

V. Sympathetic fibres that arise from the coeliac and mesenteric plexuses

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

The relationships of the ovary are:

I. Above the superior extremity are the fimbria and distal section of the uterine tube.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

II. The lateral surface contacts parietal peritoneum in the ovarian fossa.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

III. The posterior border is free and faces the peritoneum.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

IV. Under the inferior extremity are the fimbria and distal section of the uterine tube.

A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

V. Laterally is suspended in the pelvic cavity by a double fold of peritoneum, the mesovarium.
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

The following affirmations about perineum are true:

I. Is the diamond-shaped region that lies above levator ani
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

II. Divides into a urogenital triangle and anal triangle
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

III. Is bounded posteriorly by the pubic symphysis
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: B

IV. Is bounded posterolaterally by the sacrotuberous ligaments
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A

V. Deep limit is the inferior surface of the pelvic diaphragm
A. True
B. False
ANSWER: A