

ANATOMY OF GI TRACT

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إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَمَلَائِكَتَهُ يُصَلُّونَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا صَلُّوا عَلَيْهِ وَسَلِّمُوا تَسْلِيمًا

- *All of the following statements are false regarding the **MOUTH**, EXCEPT:*
 - *A. The vermillion (transitional) zone is different from the mucosa, as it has hair follicles and sebaceous glands*
 - *B. The philtrum is formed by the meeting of the two mandibular prominences*
 - *C. The vestibule of the mouth has no direct communication with the mouth proper when the teeth are closed*
 - *D. The glossopharyngeal nerve doesn't carry sensation from the mouth proper*
 - *E. The substance of the lips is formed by a circular smooth muscle*
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- *Answer: D*

- *The covering and lining epithelium of the following organs are para-keratinized or non-keratinized or modified skin EXCEPT one:*
 - *A. Vermilion zone of lip*
 - *B. Tongue*
 - *C. Vestibule of the mouth*
 - *D. Upper surface of soft palate*
 - *E. Oropharynx*
-
- *Answer: D*

- *All the following muscles are supplied by the hypoglossal nerve, EXCEPT:*
 - *A. Genioglossus muscle*
 - *B. Hyoglossus muscle*
 - *C. Styloglossus muscle*
 - *D. Palatoglossal muscle*
 - *E. More than one answer*
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- *Answer: D*

- *One of the following muscles is forming the palatine aponeurosis:*
 - *A. Levator veli palatini muscle*
 - *B. Tensor veli palatini muscle*
 - *C. Musculus uvula*
 - *D. Palato-pharyngeus*
 - *E. Glosso-pharyngeus*
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- *Answer: B*

- *One of the following structures is not lie between the mylohyoid and hyoglossus muscles:*
 - *A. Submandibular duct*
 - *B. Submandibular ganglion*
 - *C. Submandibular gland superficial part*
 - *D. Hypoglossal nerve*
 - *E. Lingual nerve*
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- *Answer: C*

- Which one of the following nerves is sensory and secretomotor to the parotid gland:
 - A. Lesser petrosal nerve
 - B. Glossopharyngeal nerve
 - C. Facial nerve
 - D. Greater petrosal nerve
 - E. Auriculotemporal nerve

- Answer: E

- *All of the following statements are true, EXCEPT:*
 - *A. The base of the parotid gland is superficial, while its apex is deep*
 - *B. The submandibular gland's duct opens opposite the lower second molar tooth*
 - *C. The facial nerve runs superficially in the substance of the parotid gland*
 - *D. Chorda tympani carries preganglionic parasympathetic fibers for the submandibular and sublingual glands*
 - *E. The lingual nerve first runs lateral to the submandibular duct then inferior then medial to it*
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- *Answer: B*

- *On examination of the middle ear by doctor there is severe infection damaging the tympanic nerve, which is the secretomotor to the parotid gland, the tympanic nerve is:*
 - *A. Forms tympanic plexus In the external auditory meatus*
 - *B. Synapses with fibers in the lesser petrosal nerve*
 - *C. Branch of Glossopharyngeal nerve*
 - *D. Branch of Facial nerve*
 - *E. Contains postganglionic parasympathetic fibers*
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- *Answer: C*

- Between the *hyoglossus and mylohyoid*, all are correct EXCEPT:
 - A. submandibular ganglia
 - B. submandibular duct
 - C. hypoglossal nerve
 - D. deep part of submandibular gland
 - E. lingual artery
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- Answer: E

- *Which of the following muscles is diagnostic for hypoglossal nerve injury:*
- *A. intrinsic muscles of the tongue*
- *B. genioglossus*
- *C. palatoglossus*
- *D. Styloglossus*
- *E. hyoglossus*

- *Answer: B*

- *Which one of the following blood vessels usually causes post-operative bleeding after tonsillectomy:*
 - *A. External palatine vein*
 - *B. Tonsillar branch of facial artery*
 - *C. Tonsillar branch of lingual artery*
 - *D. Tonsillar vein*
 - *E. Pharyngeal plexus of vein*
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- *Answer: A*

- *surgical removal of adenoid from nasopharynx causes numbness which of the following nerves mostly affected:*
 - *A. Glossopharyngeal nerve*
 - *B. External laryngeal nerve*
 - *C. Superior cervical ganglion*
 - *D. Vagus nerve*
 - *E. Maxillary nerve*
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- *Answer: E*

- *One of the following nerves pierces the wall of the pharynx between the middle and inferior constrictor muscles:*
 - *A. Glossopharyngeal nerve*
 - *B. Internal laryngeal nerve*
 - *C. External laryngeal nerve*
 - *D. Recurrent laryngeal nerve*
 - *E. Superior laryngeal nerve*
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- *Answer: B*

- *Concerning the innervations of the pharynx all of the following statements are correct EXCEPT:*
 - *A. Sensory innervations to the oropharynx is by vagus nerve*
 - *B. All the muscles innervated by pharyngeal plexus except one*
 - *C. Sensory innervations to the laryngopharynx is by the internal laryngeal nerve*
 - *D. Sensory innervations to the nasopharynx is by maxillary nerve*
 - *E. The stylopharyngeus innervated by the glossopharyngeal nerve*
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- *Answer: A*

- *Which of the following cranial nerves doesn't carry sensations from the pharynx:*
 - *A. Glossopharyngeal nerve*
 - *B. Vagus nerve*
 - *C. Trigeminal nerve*
 - *D. Facial nerve*
 - *E. At least two of the above*
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- *Answer: D*

- *All of the following are related to palatine tonsil EXCEPT:*
 - *A. Fibrous capsule*
 - *B. Internal jugular vein*
 - *C. Superior constrictor muscle of the pharynx*
 - *D. Tonsillar artery*
 - *E. External palatine vein*
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- *Answer: B*

- *The palatine tonsil all the following statement are correct EXCEPT:*
 - *A. It lies in the tonsillar sinus between two folds of mucosa*
 - *B. Has sensory innervation from the lesser palatine nerve*
 - *C. Has lymphatic drainage to the jugulodigastric lymph nodes*
 - *D. The source of bleeding after tonsillectomy is usually the arterial blood supply*
 - *E. Receives blood supply from the facial artery*
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- *Answer: D*

- All the following statement concerning the *indirect inguinal hernia* are correct EXCEPT:
 - A. Injury to the ilioinguinal nerve may cause the hernia
 - B. The deep ring lies lateral to inferior epigastric vessels
 - C. The hernia may reach the scrotum
 - D. Usually it is unilateral in adults
 - E. The hernia! sac lies above and medial to pubic tubercle

- Answer: A

- Concerning the *spermatic cord*, all the following statements are correct EXCEPT:
 - A. The pampiniform plexus of veins which causes varicocele is more common on left side.
 - B. Covered by three spermatic fascia
 - C. The testicular vein formed at superficial inguinal ring
 - D. Contains the genital branch of genitofemoral nerve which innervates the cremasteric muscle.
 - E. Contains three types of nerves

- Answer: C

- *Which of the following matches is incorrect:*
- *A. External oblique muscle -> superficial inguinal ring*
- *B. Internal oblique muscle -> cremasteric fascia*
- *C. Transversus abdominis muscle -> pectineal ligament*
- *D. Rectus abdominis muscle -> tendinous intersections*
- *E. All the matches are correct*

- *Answer: C*

- An injury to the ilio-inguinal nerve, might be associated with one of these types of hernia:
 - A. direct hernia
 - B. indirect hernia
 - C. lumbar hernia
 - D. internal hernia
 - E. incisional hernia

- Answer: A

- *During surgery for the inguinal hernia in a 24 years Old male patient, choose the wrong statement:*
 - *A. division of the ilioinguinal nerve will cause direct inguinal hernia*
 - *B. division of the genital branch of the genitofemoral nerve will cause loss of cremasteric reflex*
 - *C. the artery to vas deferens is part of the spermatic cord*
 - *D. in indirect hernia, the deep inguinal ring is reinforced by conjoint tendon*
 - *E. to get access to the canal, the external oblique aponeurosis should be divided*
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- *Answer: D*

- *Direct inguinal hernia, all are correct EXCEPT:*
 - *A. hernial sac lies medial to the inferior epigastric artery*
 - *B. common in the old*
 - *C. usually bilateral*
 - *D. the hernial sac never reaches the scrotum*
 - *E. in superficial inguinal ring test, you feel impulse on the tip of your index*
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- *Answer: E*

- *Which of the following statements is false:*
 - *A. The contents of direct inguinal hernias nearly always reach the scrotum*
 - *B. The neck of the indirect inguinal hernia lies laterally to the inferior epigastric artery*
 - *C. To reduce the direct inguinal hernia, we press the bulge backwards.*
 - *D. The neck of the direct inguinal hernia is larger than the neck of the indirect inguinal hernia*
 - *E. Direct inguinal hernia is common in elderly who have weak abdominal muscles*
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- *Answer: A*

- All the following statement concerning the *direct inguinal hernia* are correct EXCEPT:
 - A. One of the causes of the hernia is Injury to the iliohypogastric nerve
 - B. Usually it is bilateral in adults
 - C. It lies medial to inferior epigastric vessels
 - D. The hernia sac never passes through the superficial inguinal ring
 - E. Common in old age

- Answer: D

- *All of the following organs are retroperitoneal, EXCEPT:*
 - *A. 3rd part of the duodenum*
 - *B. Descending colon*
 - *C. Pancreas*
 - *D. Appendix*
 - *E. Ascending colon*
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- *Answer: D*

- Which of these relations in regards to the lesser sac is wrong:
 - A. Foramen of Winslow -> right side of the lesser sac
 - B. Gastrosplenic ligament -> left side of the lesser sac
 - C. Lesser omentum -> posterior to the lesser sac
 - D. Greater omentum -> anterior to the lesser sac
 - E. Greater omentum -> posterior to the lesser sac
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- Answer: C

- The lesser omentum contains all the following structures EXCEPT:
 - A. The left gastric artery
 - B. The hepatic artery
 - C. Common bile duct
 - D. Branches of the vagus nerves
 - E. The right gastroepiploic artery
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- Answer: E

- *All the following organs are interperitoneal EXCEPT FOR....which is intraperitoneal:*
 - *A. Pancreas*
 - *B. Ascending colon*
 - *C. Descending colon*
 - *D. Kidney*
 - *E. Liver*
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- *Answer: E*

- Concerning the *Greater Omentum*, all of the following are true EXCEPT:
 - A. It is called the policeman of the abdomen.
 - B. Between the layers, it contains the lesser sac.
 - C. It contains the branches and tributaries of superior mesenteric vessels
 - D. It has two layers of visceral peritoneum extending from the greater curvature of stomach and beginning of the duodenum.
 - E. The two visceral layers also extend to envelop the transverse
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- Answer: C

- *The ventral mesentery forms all the following ligaments and omenta EXCEPT:*

- *A. Falciform ligaments*
- *B. Ligamentum teres*
- *C. Coronary ligaments*
- *D. Triangular ligaments*
- *E. Lesser omentum*

- *Answer: B*

THE END