EMBRYOLOGY (past papers)

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all of the following happen during the rotation of the stomach except :

a. the right part becomes posterior.
b. the ventral mesogastrium gives omental bursa .
c. the posterior surface grows to be the greater curvature.
d. left vagus supplies the anterior part.
e. the proximal and distal ends come approximate to each other

Answer: b

The dorsal pancreatic bud forms all the following parts of the pancreas EXCEPT:

a. Uncinate process of the pancreas
b. Superior part of the head
c. Neck
d. Body
e. Tail

Answer: a

a 6-week-old infant, projectile vomiting, diarrhea & weight loss what is the most Appropriate defect :

a. pyloric stenosis

b. Esophageal stenosis

c. Tracheoesophageal fistula

d. Esophageal stenosis

Answer: a

Meckel’s diverticulum all the following statement are correct EXCEPT:

a. Occurs in the antimesenteric branch of the ileum
b. May contain gastric mucosa
c. It is situated 2 feet from the ileocecal junction
d. It represents a persistent of vitelline duct
e. May communicate with bladder

Answer: e

the liver develops from all of the following EXCEPT:

a. endoderm of the gut.
b. umbilical vein sinuses.
c. cardinal sinuses.
d. vitelline venous sinuses.
e. septum transversum

Answer: c

One of the following congenital anomalies of the gastrointestinal tract results in bilious vomiting:

a. Hiatal Hernia.
b. Esophageal Atresia.
c. Annular Pancreas.
d. Pyloric Stenosis.
e. Esophageal Stenosis.

Answer: c

All of the followings are results of development and rotation of the stomach EXCEPT:

a. Formation of lesser Sac.
b. The stomach appears as a fusiform dilatation with an upper and lower opening at the third week of development.
c. Change in the position of pylorus and cardia.
d. The left vagus becomes anterior to the stomach.
e. Active and rapid growth along the left border of the stomach forming the convex greater curvature of the stomach.

Answer : b

Concerning the development of the abdominal wall and peritoneum choose the unsuitable combination:

a. Abdominal wall → Ectoderm + somatic mesoderm.
b. Linea alba → Fusion of right and left mesenchyme in midline.
c. Peritoneal cavity → Intraembryonic coelom.
d. Visceral peritoneum → Splanchnic mesenchyme.
e. Ventral mesentery → All ligaments of the liver.

Answer : e

A healthy lady gives birth to an infant. Upon start of feeding the baby developed frequent regurgitation with bouts of suffocation and cyanosis. After investigations, this baby's most likely diagnosis will be:

A. Intrinsic muscles of the tongue.

B. Palatoglossal muscle.

C. Hyoglossal muscle.

D. Achalasia.

E. Esophageal atresia and tracheoesophageal fistula.

Answer : e

A neonate baby was born with diabetes mellitus due to an inadequate production of insulin. Which one of the following is the origin of the cells of pancreas , which produce the insulin?

A) Endoderm.

B) Mesoderm.

C) Septum transversum.

D) Ectoderm.

E) Proctodeum.

Answer : A

During development, the midgut artery appears markedly narrowed at its origin. Which one of the following organ is derive from midgut and may receive inadequate blood supply?

A) Rectum.

B) Gallbladder.

C) Descending colon.

D) Ascending colon.

E) Stomach.

Answer : D

Main pancreatic duct is formed by

Answer: All ventral and distal dorsal pancreatic buds