



GI

ANATOMY

FINAL-TESTBANK



BY : Ebaa alzubi & malak khalid

LIVER & PANCREAS & SPLEEN !

1-Wrong about pancreas

- a. anterior surface is covered by peritoneum of greater sac
- b. posterior surface has no peritoneum

2-splenic artery doesn't supply ?

- a. pancreas
- b. stomach
- c. duodenum

3-Wrong about epiploic foramen:

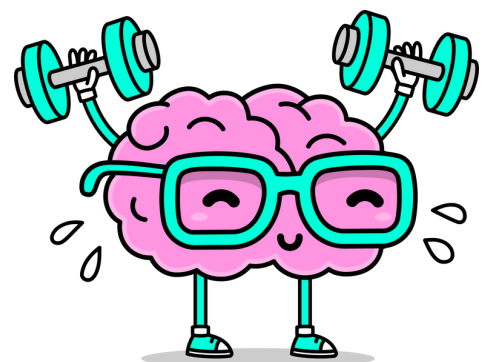
- a. between the greater sac and the lesser sac.
- b. quadrate lobe is superior to it

4-The portal vein receives tributaries from the following organs EXCEPT:

- a. Pancreas.
- b. Liver.
- c. Duodenum.
- d. Stomach.
- e. Spleen.

5-Liver, all correct except:

- a. tributaries of the hepatic vein are found on the center of the hepatic lobes
- b. caudate lobe drains into the right hepatic branch
- c. liver can reach up to the left intercostal space
- d. ligature of the structures in the free edge of the lesser omentum prevents liver bleeding
- e. hepatocyte do not come into contact with blood sinusoid



- 1=A
- 2=C
- 3=B
- 4=B
- 5=B

6-Application of clamp at the free edge of lesser omentum, all of the following are correct EXCEPT

- a. it helps to reduce the bleeding during liver injury**
- b. the hepatic artery and portal vein are occluded**
- c. the common bile duct but not the common hepatic duct is occluded**
- d. it interrupts the blood flow to the stomach**
- e. the inferior vena cava is not occluded**

7-Pancreatic vessels are in which structure:

- a. Splenorenal ligament**
- b. Gastrosplenic ligament**

8-When holding the free edge omentum by a clamp, which is not affected ?

- a. IVC**
- b. bile duct**
- c. portal vein**
- d. blood flow to stomach**

9-About bile, which is wrong:

- a. bile has detergent effect.**
- b. Bile salts in the bile act as emulsifiers for fat.**
- c. form micelles.**
- d. All bile secreted is lost in the feces, and replaced by de novo synthesis in liver.**

10-Which of the following is not true about pancreas

- a. Superior surface covered by peritoneum from lesser sac**
- b. Inferior surface covered by peritoneum from greater sac**
- c. Anterior border attached to transverse mesocolon**
- d. Posterior surface related to splenic vein**
- e. Uncinate process is found between superior mesenteric vessels and aorta**

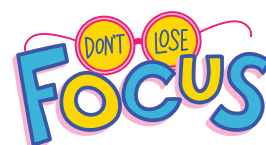
6=C

7=A

8=A

9=D

10=B



11-The majority of the pancreas lies within which abdominal cavity?

- a. Peritoneum
- b. Intraperitoneal
- c. Retroperitoneum
- d. Pericardium

12-The pancreas is found behind the _____ omental sac.

- a. Greater
- b. Inferior
- c. Superior
- d. Lesser

13-Which one of the following statements is false?

- a. The head of the pancreas is anterior to the inferior vena cava (IVC).
- b. The head of the pancreas is superior to the caudate lobe.
- c. The uncinate process is posterior to the superior mesenteric vessels.
- d. The gastroduodenal artery is the anterolateral border of the head.

14-Which one of the following structures is located in the anterolateral border of the pancreas?

- a. Common bile duct
- b. Gastroduodenal artery
- c. Hepatic duct
- d. Superior mesenteric vein

15-The splenic vein courses along the _____ of the pancreas.

- a. Anterior border
- b. Along the superior border
- c. Posteromedial border
- d. Inferior posterior border

16-What vessel runs posterior to the lower neck of the pancreas and anterior to the uncinate process?

- a. Splenic vein
- b. Superior mesenteric vein
- c. Gastroduodenal artery
- d. Hepatic artery

11=C

12=D

13=B

14=B

15=C

16=B



17-Which of the following is not true about pancreas:

- a. uncinata process is found between aorta and superior mesenteric vessels
- b. splenic artery passes on its superior border
- c. splenic vein pass on its posterior surface
- d. transverse mesocolon attach to its inferior border
- e. the anterior and inferior surfaces are covered by peritoneum

18-The wrong statement regarding the Liver and the Gall Bladder ?

- a. liver is an intraperitoneal organ except three sites
- b. caudate and quadrate lobes are physiologically part of the right lobe
- c. right kidney and its suprarenal gland are related to the visceral surface of the right lobe of the liver
- d. right hepatic artery gives a branch to the gall bladder
- e. fundus of gall bladder located below tip of the right 9th rib

19-All of the following organs cause impressions on the visceral surface of the spleen except:

- A. Stomach
- B. 4th part of the duodenum
- C. Pancreas
- D. Colon
- E. Left kidney

20-Patient with chronic gastric ulcer, that hadn't responded to medical treatment, at operation the surgeon was found that the posterior wall of the stomach was stuck down in the peritoneum of abd. Wall, the surgeon has to proceed with great care to avoid damaging all the following except:

- a. IVC
- b. Left suprarenal gland
- c. Spleen
- d. Pancreas

**THINK IT,
WANT IT,
GET IT**

17=D

18=B

19=B

20=C

SIGMOID & RECTUM & ANAL CANAL !

1-What is wrong about the anal canal:

- a. In internal hemorrhoid a branch of inferior rectal vein is involved.**
- b. It extends from the anorectal junction to the anus.**

2-In PR examination, we can palpate all of the following except:

- a. sigmoid colon**
- b. ureter**
- c. prostate**
- d. seminal vesicles**
- e. urinary bladder**

3-The lower third of the anal canal all the following statements are correct EXCEPT:

- a. Surrounded by external anal sphincter**
- b. It is ectodermal in origin**
- c. The lining epithelium is stratified non keratinized**
- d. It is sensitive to pain and touch**
- e. It contains anal columns**

4-The anal canal, all are true except:

- a. mucous membrane of upper part is sensitive to pain**
- b. lower part is sensitive to pain**

5-Somone with incontinence that can't control his defecation because problem in anorectal junction, which of the following is damaged ?

- a. internal anal sphincter**
- b. superficial external anal sphincter**
- c. deep external anal sphincter**
- d. d-subcutaneous external anal sphincter**



1=A

2=B

3=E

4=A

5=C

6-Not involved in pudenda canal:-

- a. superior rectal vessels**
- b. internal pudendal artery**
- c. pudendal nerve**

7-All of the following are posterior to rectum except

- a. median sacral**
- b. internal iliac vein**
- c. sympathetic trunk**
- d. sacral plexus**

8-Wrong about defecation process:

- a. intrinsic reflexes are controlled by sympathetic fibres**
- b. intrinsic reflexes are controlled by Parasympathetic fibres**

9-Which of the following structures is subdivided into the columnar, intermediate and cutaneous zone?

- A-sigmoid**
- B-anal canal**
- C-rectum**

10-Which part of the large intestine (colon) is the link between the descending colon (colon descendens) and the rectum?

- A-sigmoid**
- B-anal canal**
- C-rectum**

11-Which part of the large intestine (colon) is characterized by three constant transverse folds?

- A-sigmoid**
- B-anal canal**
- C-rectum**

- 6=A**
- 7=B**
- 8=A**
- 9=B**
- 10=A**
- 11=C**

12- The anal canal, all of the following are correct EXCEPT:

- a. The part which lies above the pectinate line is endoderm in origin.
- b. The internal hemorrhoids are varicosities the tributaries of the middle rectal vein.
- c. The mucous membrane of the upper part is sensitive to stretch.
- d. The lower part drains to superficial inguinal lymph nodes.
- e. The external anal sphincter is painful.

13- Young surgeon operating on a patient to drain an abscess in the region of the ano – rectal junction, three days later he was surprised to learn that the patient was incontinent, which of the following structure is severely damaged and responsible for incontinence.

- a. Internal anal sphincter.
- b. Superficial part of external anal sphincter.
- c. Puborectalis muscle.
- d. Pubococcygeus muscle.
- e. Subcutaneous part of external anal sphincter.

14- A 57 years old female came to the ER complaining of pain in her chest and right shoulder, after you checked all her vital signs and made sure she's not having an angina, you decided to do a per rectal examination. What are the structures that you can examine?

- A. Prostate
- B. Ampulla of ductus deferens
- C. Vagina
- D. Posterior wall of the bladder
- E. Left kidney

15-A 53-year-old man in the emergency department presents with chronic constipation, rectal bleeding, abdominal pain and a 10-pound weight loss in the past month. Upon colonoscopy and subsequent biopsies, the doctor diagnoses rectal cancer at the anorectal junction, 5 mm below the dentate line of the anal canal. He runs a MRI scan in order to find out whether the cancer has spread to the local lymph nodes. Which of the following lymph nodes is the lymph from the anal canal below the dentate line drained into?

- A-internal iliac lymph nodes
- B-superficial inguinal lymph nodes
- C-inferior mesenteric lymph nodes

12=B

13=C

14=C

15=B

16- A 26-year-old woman comes to the doctor's office complaining of an inability of controlling gas and bowel movements following vaginal childbirth. Upon physical examination and further tests the doctor confirms a diagnosis of postpartum bowel incontinence. He explains to the patient that the incontinence resulted from a damage of the pelvic floor muscle and/or nerves during childbirth. Which of the following muscle is involved in continence control and are therefore likely damaged in this case study?

- a. Internal anal sphincter.
- b. Superficial part of external anal sphincter.
- c. Puborectalis muscle.
- d. Pubococcygeus muscle.
- e. Subcutaneous part of external anal sphincter.

17- All of the following statements are incorrect except:

- A. The lower half of the anal canal is lined by scarpa's fascia
- B. An internal hemorrhoid is very painful
- C. The anal canal is surrounded laterally by fat pads
- D. The external anal sphincter is involuntary
- E. The white line determines the end of the upper half and the beginning of the lower half of the anal canal

18-What is the origin of the inferior rectal artery?

- A-inferior mesenteric artery.
- B-internal pudendal artery.
- C-internal iliac artery .

19-Which of the following veins becomes the inferior mesenteric vein (vena mesenterica inferior) above the level of the pelvic brim?

- A-inferior anorectal vein.
- B-superior anorectal vein.
- C-middle anorectal vein .

20-not true about Sigmoid Colon :

- A-Lateral limb contains lower Left colic artery
- B-Medial limb contains superior Rectal artery
- C-is mobile and hangs down into the pelvic cavity
- D-Vas deference or ovary are anterior right to it

16=C

17=C

18=B

19=B

20=D

POSTERIOR ABDOMINAL WALL!

1-Which of the following arteries give rise to the renal artery (arteria renalis)?

- A-celiac trunk**
- B- abdominal aorta**
- C- common iliac artery**
- D-superior mesenteric artery**

2-Which vein is joined by the superior mesenteric vein (vena mesenterica superior) in order to form the portal vein?

- A-celiac trunk**
- B- Splenic vein**
- C- common iliac artery**
- D-inferior mesenteric artery**

3-From which artery does the femoral artery (arteria femoralis) directly arise?

- A-external iliac artery**
- B- internal iliac artery**
- C- common iliac artery**
- D-inferior mesenteric artery**

4-Which is the first nerve of the lumbar plexus (plexus lumbalis)?

- A-iliohypogastric nerve**
- B- genitofemoral**
- C- obturator**
- D-ilioinguinal nerve**

5-Which nerve is formed from L1 fibers, splitting into anterior and lateral branches responsible for the cutaneous supply of the skin superior to the inguinal ligament (ligamentum inguinale)?

- A-obturator**
- B-iliohypogastric**
- C-genitofemoral**

1=B

2=B

3=A

4=A

5=B

6-Which vein empties into the external iliac vein (vena iliaca externa) approximately 1 cm above the inguinal ligament (ligamentum inguinale)?

- A-iliohypogastric nerve
- B- genitofemoral
- C- Inferior epigastric vein
- D-ilioinguinal nerve

7- presynaptic sympathetic chain of splanchnic nerves synapse in ?

- A-higher ganglia
- B-cells in the ganglia
- C- not synapse
- D-lower ganglia

8- a mismatch visceral nerve ?

- A-pharyngeal branch : from S.C.S.G
- B-carotid nerves from S.C.S.G
- C-pulmonary nerves : 2 nd , 3 rd& 4 th thoracic ganglia
- D-cardiac nerves : 2 nd , 3 rd& 4 th thoracic ganglia + 3 lumber ganglia

9- not true about splanchnic nerves ?

- A-Greater splanchnic=gland of stomach
- B-Lesser splanchnic = End in the sup. Mesenteric ganglia
- C-Lesser splanchnic =Arise from L1& L2 ganglia
- D-Lowest splanchnic = end in renal plexus
- E-Greater splanchnic = End in the coeliac ganglia

10- true about splanchnic nerves ?

- A-Lowest splanchnic = always present
- B-Lumber splanchnic = from ganglia (5-9 th) or 10th
- C -Lumber splanchnic=sacral part of the chain go to pelvic viscera
- D-Lesser splanchnic=stomach & small intestine



6=C

7=C

8=D

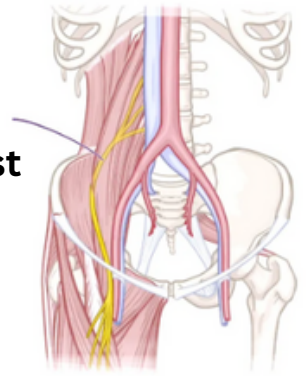
9=C

10=C

11-Which structure receives sympathetic afferents from the lesser splanchnic nerves and supplies the jejunum, ileum, ascending colon and the transverse colon?

- A-coeliac**
- B-celiac**
- C-superior mesenteric**

12-Several students are studying the peripheral nervous system in a cadaver. One nerve is identified to originate from the anterior rami of L2 to L4. This nerve then runs along with the psoas muscles. An image of the nerve is shown :



Which of the following statements regarding this nerve is most accurate?

- A. It provides sensory innervation to the scrotum.**
- B. It supplies sensory innervation to the lateral leg.**
- C. It mediates thigh flexion & knee extension .**
- D. It mediates flexion of the knee.**
- E. It has only sensory functions.**

13-A researcher is studying the origin and blood supply of different regions of the gastrointestinal tract. The blood vessel that supplies the hindgut originates at which of the following vertebral levels?

- A. T12/L1**
- B. L1-L4**
- C. L3**
- D. L1-L2**
- E. L1**

14-A researcher is studying the autonomic pathways of the gastrointestinal system. Which of the following best characterizes parasympathetic innervation of the hindgut?

- A. Pelvic splanchnic nerve**
- B. Lesser splanchnic nerve**
- C. Vagus nerve**
- D. Inferior hypogastric plexus**
- E. Greater splanchnic nerve**

