

# Anatomy med 22

1. Which if the following structures trap the oocyte into the uterine tube?

- A. Fimbriae
- B. Ampulla
- C. Isthmus
- D. Intramural
- E. Cervix

2. Which of the following structures produce testosterone?

- A. Sertoli cells
- B. Spermatogenic cells
- C. Leydig cells
- D. Seminal vesicles
- E. Epididymis

3. In which stage of mitosis does DNA replication take place?

- A. Interphase G1
- B. Interphase G2
- C. Interphase G0
- D. Interphase S
- E. Cytokinesis

4. Crossing-Over occurs during.....

- A. Telophase of mitosis
- B. Anaphase of mitosis
- C. Metaphase I of mitosis
- D. Meiosis II Equational
- E. Prophase I of mitosis

5. Chose the **INCORRECT** statement

- A. Follicle stimulating hormone induces maturation of primary follicle into Graffian follicle.
- B. Luteinizing hormone induces the conversion of the ruptured follicle into a corpus luteum.
- C. Follicle stimulating hormone induces the follicular cells to secrete progesterone.
- D. Luteinizing hormone stimulates collagenase activity to digest collagen fibers surrounding the mature Graffian follicle.
- E. Luteinizing hormone induces final maturation of Graffian follicle and ovulation.

6. Which of the following is **TRUE** about Decidua parietalis?
- A. Covers the fetus.
  - B. Lies between the fetus and myometrium.
  - C. From the maternal part of the placenta.
  - D. Lines the uterine.
  - E. Forms the future umbilical cord.
7. Which of the following parts of sperm contain mitochondrial sheath?
- A. Head
  - B. Neck
  - C. Middle piece
  - D. Tail
  - E. End piece
8. Regarding oogenesis, choose the **INCORRECT** statement
- A. It starts during intrauterine life.
  - B. It is completed during puberty.
  - C. It continues till menopause.
  - D. Primary oocytes are formed after birth.
  - E. The second meiotic division is completed after fertilization.
9. Which of the following structure contain cumulus oophorus ?
- A. Primordial follicle
  - B. Primary follicle
  - C. Early secondary follicle
  - D. Graafian follicle
  - E. Late secondary follicle
10. All of the following is a result of fertilization **EXCEPT**
- A. Determination of fetus sex.
  - B. Ovulation stops.
  - C. Corpus luteum continues to secrete progesterone.
  - D. Menstrual cycles stops.
  - E. Shedding of the endometrium

11. The number of chromosomes in case of Klinefelter syndrome is....

- A. 44+XXY
- B. 44+XO
- C. 45+XY
- D. 44+XXY
- E. 43+XY

12. Injury of the deep branch of the radial nerve leads to....

- A. Sensory loss from dorsal aspect of medial 1 1/2 fingers.
- B. Paralysis of brachioradialis muscle.
- C. Sensory loss from aspect of lateral 2/3 of the hand
- D. Paralysis of extensor digitorum muscle
- E. Sensory loss from palmar aspect of lateral 2/3 of the hand

13. Which of the following fingers has two dorsal interossei muscles?

- A. Thumb
- B. Index
- C. Middle
- D. Ring
- E. Little

14. Which of the following is an irregular bone?

- A. Scaphoid
- B. Scapula
- C. Vertebra
- D. Patella
- E. Femur

15. Choose the **INCORRECT** statement

- A. The end of the long bone is called epiphysis.
- B. The shaft of the long bone is called diaphysis.
- C. Articular cartilage covers the external surface of the diaphysis.
- D. The bone marrow synthesizes blood cells
- E. Metaphysis lies between Diaphysis and Epiphysis.

16. Which of the following is a primary cartilaginous joint?
- A. Chostochondral joint
  - B. Skull sutures
  - C. Intervertebral disc
  - D. Atlantoaxial
  - E. Symphysis pubis
17. Which of the following muscles is inserted into ventral lip of the medial border of the scapula
- A. Rhomboids major
  - B. Pectoralis minor
  - C. Levator scapula
  - D. Serratus anterior
  - E. Subclavius
18. Which of the following muscle originated from outer surface of the 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> ribs?
- A. Pectoralis major
  - B. Latissimus dorsi
  - C. Trapezius
  - D. Rhomboids minor
  - E. Pectoralis minor
19. The suspensory ligament of the axilla is attached to
- A. Anterior axillary fold
  - B. Posterior axillary fold
  - C. Clavipectoral Fascia
  - D. Teres major
  - E. Apex of the axilla
20. Which of the following nerves supplies trapezius muscle?
- A. Thoracodorsal
  - B. Spinal accessory
  - C. Long thoracic
  - D. Dorsal scapular
  - E. Axillary

21. Which of the following muscle retract scapula?

- A. Serratus anterior
- B. Rhomboids minor
- C. Pectoralis minor
- D. Pectoralis major
- E. Subclavius

22. Which of the following muscles share in the formation of the posterior axillary fold?

- A. Subscapularis
- B. Teres minor
- C. Latissimus dorsi
- D. Pectoralis major
- E. Supraspinatus

23. The long thoracic nerve is a branch from.....,of the brachial plexus

- A. Medial cord
- B. Lateral cord
- C. Upper trunk
- D. Roots
- E. Posterior cord

24. The muscle which is inserted into medial lip of the bicipital groove is supplied by which nerve?

- A. Lower subscapular nerve
- B. Suprascapular
- C. Axillary
- D. Thoracodorsal
- E. Lateral pectoral

25. Which of the following muscles initiate abduction of the arm?

- A. Deltoid
- B. Trapezius
- C. Serratus anterior
- D. Supraspinatus
- E. Teres major

26. What is the nerve supply of the muscle which originated from the coracoid process?

- A. Musculocutaneous
- B. Lateral pectoral
- C. Medial pectoral
- D. Radial
- E. Ulnar

27. Which of the following muscles is the main flexor of the elbow?

- A. Biceps brachii
- B. Coracobrachialis
- C. Brachialis
- D. Flexor carpi radialis
- E. Flexor digitorum superficialis

28. Which of the following structures passes through the upper triangular space?

- A. Circumflex scapular artery
- B. Axillary nerve
- C. Subscapular artery
- D. Radial nerve
- E. Profunda brachii artery

29. The lateral part of cubital fossa's floor is made by .....

- A. Brachioradialis
- B. Flexor carpi radialis
- C. Supinator
- D. Pronator teres
- E. Brachialis

30. The long head of triceps takes origin from.....

- A. Supraglenoid tubercle of the scapula
- B. Coracoid process
- C. Posterior surface of the humeral shaft
- D. Greater tuberosity
- E. Infraglenoid tubercle of the scapula

31. Which of the following muscles adducts the hand?

- A. Flexor carpi radialis
- B. Extensor carpi ulnaris
- C. Extensor carpi radialis
- D. Extensor digiti minimi
- E. Extensor indicis

32. What is the nerve supply of the adductor pollicis muscle?

- A. Radial
- B. Median
- C. Ulnar
- D. Anterior interosseous
- E. Deep branch of radial nerve

33. Choose the **INCORRECT** match

- A. Flexor carpi radialis.....is inserted into the bases of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the 3<sup>rd</sup> metacarpal bones
- B. Extensor carpi ulnaris.....is supplied by Ulnar nerve
- C. Extensor pollicis brevis.....is inserted into the lateral surface of the base of the proximal phalanx of the thumb
- D. Pronator teres.....is inserted into the lateral surface of the shaft of the radius.
- E. Brachioradialis.....it flexes the elbow joint when the forearm is in the midprone position

34. Which of the following is passing through the carpal tunnel?

- A. Flexor pollicis brevis
- B. Flexor carpi ulnaris
- C. Palmaris longus
- D. Median nerve
- E. Ulnar artery

35. Which of the following structures forms the medial wall of the anatomical snuff box?

- A. The tendon of abductor pollicis longus
- B. The tendon extensor pollicis brevis.
- C. The tendon of extensor pollicis longus
- D. Radial artery
- E. Scaphoid bone



36. A nerve which passes in the cubital fossa between the two heads of pronator teres, then it passes between flexor digitorum superficialis and flexor digitorum profundus. 2 inch above the wrist, it is covered by skin only. Injury of this nerve at the elbow leads to loss of.....

- A. Pronation
- B. Extension
- C. Sensation from nail bed of the little finger
- D. Extension of the elbow
- E. Loss of sensation from medial aspect of the forearm

37. What does compression of the ulnar nerve in Guyon's canal lead to?

- A. Radial deviation and flattening of the medial side of the forearm.
- B. Pain and paraesthesia at the palmar aspect of the medial 1 1/2 fingers
- C. Loss of sensation from the dorsal aspect of medial 1 1/2 fingers
- D. Pain and paraesthesia at the palmar aspect over the medial 1/3 of the hand
- E. Loss of sensation from the dorsal aspect over the medial 1/3 of the hand

38. A 45 years old patient has a fracture of the surgical neck of the humerus, the patient is unable to abduct the arm with atrophy of the shoulder. What is the injured nerve?

- A. Radial
- B. Long thoracic nerve
- C. Ulnar
- D. Axillary
- E. Subscapular

39. Choose the **INCORRECT** match

- A. Radial nerve injury.....Wrist drop
- B. Long thoracic nerve injury.....Winging of scapula
- C. Ulnar nerve injury.....Partial claw hand
- D. Median nerve injury.....Complete claw hand
- E. Upper trunk of brachial plexuses injury.....Police man's tip position

40. A patient has a deep wound in the upper part of the arm, the patient complains of loss of sensation from the lateral aspect of the forearm Which of the following muscles is supplied by the injured nerve?

- A. Triceps brachii
- B. Coracobrachialis
- C. Pronator quadratus

D. Anconeus

E. Supinator

41. Which of the following ligament prevents upward displacement of humerus?

A. Glenohumeral

B. Coracoacromial

C. Acromioclavicular

D. Transverse humeral

E. Trapezoid

42. Which of the following joints is a synovial ellipsoid joint?

A. Elbow

B. Acromioclavicular

C. Superior radioulnar

D. Wrist

E. Carpometacarpal joint of the thumb

43. The radial collateral ligament of elbow joint extends between lateral epicondyle of humerus and .....

A. Head of the radius

B. Neck of the radius

C. Radial tuberosity

D. Annular tuberosity

E. Styloid process of the radius

44. Which of the following arteries passes posterior to medial epicondyle of the humerus?

A. Profunda brachii

B. Ascending branch of profunda brachii

C. Radial collateral artery

D. Middle collateral artery

E. Superior ulnar collateral

45. Which of the following is a branch of ulnar artery?

A. Branch to deep palmar arch

B. Princeps pollicis artery

C. Radialis indicis artery

D. Deep palmar arch

E. Inferior ulnar collateral

1	A	11	D	21	B	31	B	41	B
2	C	12	D	22	C	32	C	42	D
3	D	13	C	23	D	33	B	43	D
4	E	14	C	24	A	34	D	44	E
5	C	15	C	25	D	35	C	45	A
6	D	16	A	26	A	36	A		
7	C	17	D	27	C	37	B		
8	D	18	E	28	A	38	D		
9	D	19	C	29	C	39	D		
10	E	20	B	30	E	40	B		