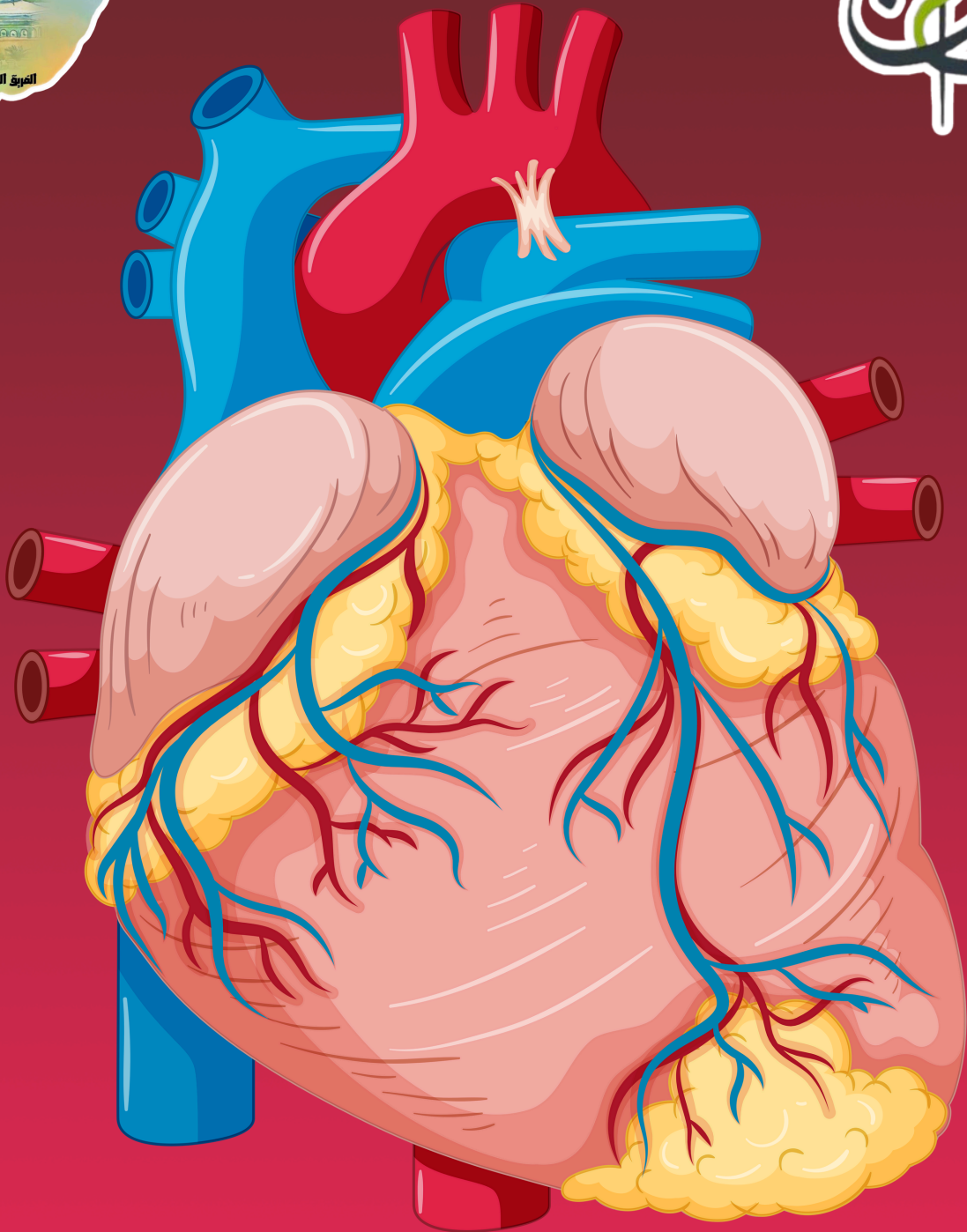


# EMBRYOLOGY - TEST BANK

# CVS



الجينات



## **Past Papers**

**Which of the following forms the renal part of IVC?**

- A) Subcardinal vein
- B) Supracardinal vein
- C) Sacrocardinal vein
- D) The anastomosis in subcardinal

Ans: A

**The congenital anomaly that allows the blood to pass from pulmonary vein to the aorta?**

- A) Coarctation of the aorta
- B) Coarctation of the pulmonary
- C) Patent ductus arteriosus
- D) Patent ductus venosus

Ans: C

**The origin of ductus arteriosus is:**

- A) Right dorsal 6th arch
- B) Left dorsal 6th arch
- C) Right ventral 6th arch
- D) Left ventral 6th arch

Ans: B

**Choose the wrong match:**

- A) Ductus venosus - ligamentun venosus
- B) Ductus arteriosus - ligamentum arteriosum
- C) Umbilical artries - medial umbilical ligament
- D) Right umbilical vein - ligamentum teres

Ans : D

**Which of the following is not related to the development of the RIGHT VITELLINE VEIN ?**

- A) The superior mesenteric vein
- B) The hepatic sinusoids
- C) The hepatocardiac portion of the inferior vena cava
- D) ligamentum venosum

Ans: D

**Someone has very weak femoral impulses and chest ray shows that ribs have been notched. What is the cause?**

- A) SVC obstruction
- B) Aortic coarctation
- C) pulmonary coarctation
- D) Heart disease
- E) Patent ductus arteriosus

Ans: B

**The embryonic origin of left subclavian artery is:**

- A) 7th intersegmental artery
- B) Caudal to the 7th inter-segmental artery and common dorsal aorta
- C) 1<sup>st</sup> part of aortic arch
- D) Left horn of aortic arch

Ans: A

**Which of the following is the origin for the IVC hepatic segment:**

- A) Right subcardinal vein
- B) Left vitelline vein
- C) Right vitelline vein
- D) Supracardinal vein

Anc: C

**A mom complained that her baby's skin appears bluish in his lower limb but it's normal above, in examination, there was no femoral pulse. In x-ray we found erosion in the lower borders of his ribs, the diagnosis:**

- A) Coarctation of the aorta
- B) Coarctation of the pulmonary
- C) Patent ductus arteriosus
- D) Patent ductus venosus

Ans: A

**The left recurrent laryngeal nerve recurs around the?**

- A) left primary bronchus
- B) left subclavian artery
- C) left subclavian vein
- D) ductus arteriosus
- E) left common carotid artery

Ans: D

**The hepatic sinusoids that can be observed histologically in an adult liver are derived from :**

- A) supracardinal veins
- B) anterior cardinal veins
- C) posterior cardinal veins
- D) subcardinal veins
- E) vitelline veins

Ans: E

**A 9-year-old boy presents with complaints of numbness and tingling in both feet. Examination reveals no pulse in the femoral artery, increased blood pressure in the arteries of the upper extremity, and enlarged intercostal veins. Which of the following abnormalities would be suspected ?**

- A) Double aortic arch
- B) B) Tetralogy of Fallot
- C) C) Postductal coarctation of the aorta
- D) D) Right aortic arch
- E) E) Abnormal origin of the right subclavian artery

Ans: C

**The coronary sinus is derived from which of the following?**

- A) Truncus arteriosus
- B) Bulbus cordis
- C) Primitive ventricle
- D) Sinus venosus

Ans: D

**The superior mesenteric vein is derived from which of the following?**

- A) Vitelline veins
- B) Umbilical veins
- C) Anterior cardinal vein

Ans: A

**The renal veins are derived from which of the following?**

- A) Vitelline veins
- B) Umbilical veins
- C) Anterior cardinal vein
- D) subcardinal veins

Ans: D

**The superior mesenteric artery is derived from which of the following?**

- A) Posterolateral arteries
- B) Ventral splanchnic arteries
- C) Lateral splanchnic arteries
- D) Somatic arteries

Ans: B

**The gonadal arteries are derived from which of the following?**

- A) Posterolateral arteries
- B) Ventral splanchnic arteries
- C) Lateral splanchnic arteries
- D) Somatic arteries

Ans: C

**The proximal part of the internal carotid artery is derived from which of the following?**

- A) Aortic arch 1
- B) Aortic arch 2
- C) Aortic arch 3
- D) Aortic arch 4
- E) Aortic arch 6

Ans: C

**A middle portion of the arch of the aorta is derived from which of the following?**

- A) Aortic arch 1
- B) Aortic arch 2
- C) Aortic arch 3
- D) Aortic arch 4
- E) Aortic arch 6

Ans: D

**A 3-day-old boy delivered at 32 weeks of gestation is experiencing respiratory distress syndrome. The physician detects a heart murmur characteristic of a patent ductus arteriosus, a diagnosis that is confirmed with an echocardiogram. Which embryonic structure is involved in this diagnosis?**

- A) Left third aortic arch
- B) Right third aortic arch
- C) Left sixth aortic arch
- D) Umbilical arteries
- E) Vitelline arteries

Ans: C



## Test Bank

**What structure develops from the right horn of the aortic sac?**

- a) Left subclavian artery
- b) Brachiocephalic artery
- c) Pulmonary artery
- d) Arch of the aorta

Ans: B

**What is the fate of the left vitelline vein?**

- a) Forms the terminal part of the inferior vena cava
- b) Disappears completely
- c) Becomes the left renal vein
- d) Forms the hepatic portal vein

Ans: B

**What happens to the left umbilical vein after birth?**

- a) Becomes the ligamentum arteriosum
- b) Becomes the ligamentum teres of the liver
- c) Forms the inferior vena cava
- d) Disappears completely

Ans: B

**What is the primary function of the ductus venosus in fetal circulation?**

- a) Shunt blood from the right atrium to the left atrium
- b) Connect the pulmonary trunk to the aorta
- c) Bypass the liver to connect the umbilical vein to the inferior vena cava
- d) Supply oxygenated blood to the head and neck

Ans: C

**Which artery originates from the left 4th aortic arch?**

- a) Pulmonary artery
- b) Right subclavian artery
- c) Middle part of the arch of the aorta
- d) Maxillary artery

Ans: C

**Which structure forms the common carotid arteries?**

- a) 1st aortic arch
- b) 2nd aortic arch
- c) 3rd aortic arch
- d) 4th aortic arch

Ans: C

**What does the right sacrocardinal vein form?**

- a) Inferior vena cava
- b) Superior vena cava
- c) Azygos vein
- d) Left renal vein

**Ans: A**

**What is the fate of the ductus arteriosus after birth?**

- a) Ligamentum venosum
- b) Ligamentum arteriosum
- c) Ligamentum teres
- d) Medial umbilical ligament

**Ans: B**

**Which segment of the inferior vena cava is formed by the right vitelline vein?**

- a) Sacrocardinal segment
- b) Renal segment
- c) Hepatic segment
- d) Subcardinal segment

Ans: C

**What is a characteristic feature of coarctation of the aorta?**

- a) Cyanosis in upper limbs
- b) Rib notching
- c) Enlarged brachiocephalic artery
- d) Persistent left superior vena cava

Ans: B

**Which vessel forms the ligamentum teres of the liver after birth?**

- a) Right umbilical vein
- b) Left umbilical vein
- c) Ductus arteriosus
- d) Ductus venosus

Ans: B

**What forms the proximal part of the arch of the aorta?**

- a) Left 6th aortic arch
- b) Left dorsal aorta
- c) Left horn of aortic sac
- d) Right 4th aortic arch

Ans: C

**Which veins contribute to the azygos system?**

- a) Anterior cardinal veins
- b) Posterior cardinal veins
- c) Supracardinal veins
- d) Subcardinal veins

Ans: C

**Which fetal structure allows oxygenated blood to bypass the liver?**

- a) Foramen ovale
- b) Ductus arteriosus
- c) Ductus venosus
- d) Umbilical arteries

Ans: C

**What does the 7th intersegmental artery form on the left side?**

- a) Right subclavian artery
- b) Left pulmonary artery
- c) Left subclavian artery
- d) Vertebral artery

Ans: C

**Which segment of the dorsal aorta contributes to the descending aorta?**

- a) Caudal to the 7th intersegmental artery
- b) Cranial to the 3rd aortic arch
- c) Between the 4th aortic arch and 7th intersegmental artery
- d) Disappears completely

Ans: A

**What is the primary role of the transverse anastomosis between the anterior cardinal veins?**

- a) Forms the left brachiocephalic vein
- b) Creates the superior vena cava
- c) Links the pulmonary and systemic circulation
- d) Forms the ductus venosus

Ans: A

جاء الطوفان ليمرر كل صاحب حق  
من طوة واقعه، ثم ليختر كل موجهته

أنت في شتات مستمر ما دُمت هاجرًا للقرآن،  
اعلم أنه ما ضاقت بك الدنيا إلا واتسعت بآية تقرأها في كتاب الله،  
فالقرآن نعيم مُعجّل، وأنس يُذهب كل بؤس، وسرور يُزيل كل حزن همّ  
بك، وانسراح يكشف كل ضيق أصابك.

**CREDITS TO:  
FARAH THAHER**

**كل التوفيق لكم.**

