

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

﴿ وَإِنْ تَتَوَلَّوْا يَسْتَبَدِلْ قَوْمًا غَيْرَكُمْ ثُمَّ لَا يَكُونُوا أَمْثَلَكُمْ ﴾

اللهم استعملنا ولا تستبدلنا
سبحان الله وبحمده سبحان الله العظيم

MID | Lecture 4-6

Past Papers

Written by: Ahmad Rami
 Mazen nashash
 Yazan Aldebei

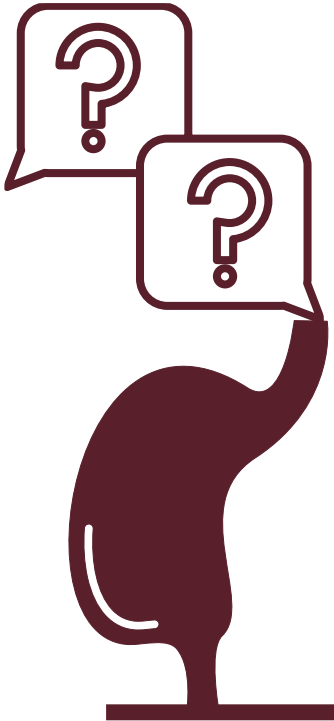


بائع
 مكي
 قريش



Past Papers

(رَبِّ إِنِّي لِمَا أَنْزَلْتَ إِلَيَّ مِنْ خَيْرٍ فَقِيرٌ)



Q1: Which part of the duodenum is related to the epiploic foramen?

- A. First part
- B. Second part
- C. Third part
- D. Fourth part
- E. None

Ans: A

Q2: All are intraperitoneal structures EXCEPT:

- A. Jejunum
- B. Ileum
- C. Transverse colon
- D. Second part of the duodenum
- E. Stomach

Ans: D

Q3: Wrong statement about mesentery of small intestine:

- A. Contains jejunal and ileal branches of SMA and SMV
- B. Suspends the small intestine from the posterior abdominal wall
- C. Root of mesentery directed from L1 to right sacroiliac joint
- D. Broad and fan-shaped
- E. Contains branches from inferior mesenteric artery

Ans: E

Q4: Wrong about ligament of Treitz:

- A. Attaches to the left crus of diaphragm
- B. Holds the DJ junction in place
- C. Ends at the ileocecal junction
- D. Located at L2
- E. Related to duodenojejunal flexure

Ans: C

Q5: Which structure is NOT posterior to the 1st part of the duodenum?

- A. Gastroduodenal artery
- B. Common bile duct
- C. Portal vein
- D. Hepatic artery
- E. Neck of pancreas

Ans: E

Q6: Which of the following is NOT a posterior relation of the 3rd part of the duodenum?

- A. Inferior vena cava
- B. Right psoas muscle
- C. Right ureter
- D. Aorta
- E. Superior mesenteric vessels

Ans: E

Q7: Which structure marks the beginning of the root of mesentery?

- A. Cecum
- B. Ascending colon
- C. Duodenojejunal flexure
- D. Transverse colon
- E. Right iliac fossa

Ans: C

Q8: Blood supply to lower duodenum is mainly from:

- A. Left gastric artery
- B. Superior pancreaticoduodenal artery
- C. Inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery
- D. Right gastric artery
- E. Splenic artery

Ans: C

Q9: What distinguishes jejunum from ileum?

- A. Smaller diameter
- B. Short vasa recta
- C. Simple arcades and prominent plicae
- D. Prominent Peyer's patches
- E. Higher fat content

Ans: C

Q10: Plicae circularis are best described as:

- A. Temporary folds of mucosa
- B. Muscular folds in stomach
- C. Longitudinal folds in colon
- D. Permanent folds of mucosa and submucosa
- E. Folds of peritoneum

Ans: D

Q11: Lymph from the jejunum and ileum ultimately drains into:

- A. Inferior mesenteric nodes
- B. Internal iliac nodes
- C. Superior mesenteric nodes
- D. Thoracic duct directly
- E. Para-aortic nodes

Ans: C

Q12: Which structure prevents reflux from cecum into ileum?

- A. Ileocecal valve
- B. Plicae circularis
- C. Peyer's patch
- D. Meckel's diverticulum
- E. Ligament of Treitz

Ans: A

Q13: The ligament of Treitz is attached to:

- A. Left renal vein
- B. Right crus of diaphragm
- C. Left crus of diaphragm
- D. Celiac trunk
- E. Superior mesenteric artery

Ans: B

Q14: Which is true about Meckel's diverticulum?

- A. Remnant of the allantois
- B. Located in jejunum
- C. Contains gastric or pancreatic tissue
- D. Found in cecum
- E. Causes immediate bleeding

Ans: C

Q15: Blood supply to ileum is via:

- A. Middle colic artery
- B. Right colic artery
- C. Ileocolic and SMA branches
- D. Left gastric artery
- E. Splenic artery

Ans: C

Q16: 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

Ans: C

Q17: All of the following organs are retroperitoneal, except:

- A. 3rd part of the duodenum
- B. Descending colon
- C. Pancreas
- D. Appendix
- E. Ascending colon

Ans: D

Q18: An injury to the ilioinguinal nerve might be associated with:

- A. Direct inguinal hernia
- B. Indirect inguinal hernia
- C. Lumbar hernia
- D. Internal hernia
- E. Incisional hernia

Ans: A

Q19: During surgery for the inguinal hernia in a 24-year-old male, which statement is wrong?

- A. Division of ilioinguinal nerve causes direct hernia
- B. Division of genital branch of genitofemoral nerve causes loss of cremasteric reflex
- C. Artery to vas deferens is part of the spermatic cord
- D. Deep ring is reinforced by conjoint tendon
- E. External oblique aponeurosis must be divided for access

Ans: D

Q20: Direct inguinal hernia, all are correct EXCEPT:

- A. Sac lies medial to inferior epigastric artery
- B. Common in elderly
- C. Usually bilateral
- D. Sac never reaches scrotum
- E. In superficial ring test, impulse is felt on tip of finger

Ans: E

Q21: Which of the following statements is false?

- A. Direct hernias usually reach scrotum
- B. Indirect hernia neck is lateral to inferior epigastric artery
- C. To reduce direct hernia, press backward
- D. Direct hernia neck is wider than indirect
- E. Direct hernia is common in elderly

Ans: A

Q22: All following statements about direct inguinal hernia are correct EXCEPT:

- A. Caused by iliohypogastric nerve injury
- B. Usually bilateral
- C. Lies medial to inferior epigastric vessels
- D. Sac never passes through superficial ring
- E. Common in old age

Ans:D

Q23: All of the following statements are true except:

- A. The jejunum has longer vasa recta than the ileum
- B. The ileum has more numerous arcades than the jejunum
- C. All parts of the small intestines are intraperitoneal
- D. The jejunum has larger plicae circularis than the ileum
- E. A+B

Ans: C

Q24: Which of the following anatomical relations regarding the second part of the duodenum is correct?

- A. Fundus of gallbladder → posterior to the second part of duodenum
- B. Ascending colon → anterior to the second part of duodenum
- C. Common hepatic duct → medial to the second part of duodenum
- D. Right spleen → lateral to the second part of duodenum
- E. None of these relations is correct

Ans: C

Q25: Wrong about direct inguinal hernia:

- A. Bulges from superficial inguinal ring
- B. Medial to inferior epigastric artery
- C. Common in elderly
- D. Sac never reaches scrotum
- E. Often bilateral

Ans: A

Q26: Which of the following is wrong about indirect hernias?

- A. Can reach the scrotum
- B. Occurs through the inguinal canal
- C. Caused by the inguinal nerve
- D. Occurs in the young
- E. Pulse is felt at the tip of the finger in superficial inguinal ring test

Ans: C

Q27: All of the following form the roof and posterior wall of the inguinal canal EXCEPT:

- A. Lacunar ligament
- B. Conjoint tendon
- C. Fascia transversalis
- D. Internal oblique
- E. Transversus abdominis

Ans: A

Q28: You examine a man who has a hernia in the deep ring. The correct diagnosis is:

- A. It is a direct hernia
- B. It is located medially superior to the pubic tubercle
- C. Ilioinguinal nerve is affected
- D. It involves the rectus sheath
- E. It is a femoral hernia

Ans: B

Q29: All the following statements concerning indirect inguinal hernia are correct EXCEPT:

- A. Injury to the ilioinguinal nerve may cause the hernia
- B. It is usually unilateral in adults
- C. The hernial sac passes through the superficial inguinal ring
- D. Common in young age
- E. It lies lateral to inferior epigastric vessels

Ans: A

Q30: A 32-year-old man undergoes a vasectomy, which of the following statements most applies to the scrotum?

- A. It is innervated by ilioinguinal and genitofemoral nerves
- B. Its dartos tunic is continuous with the perineal membrane
- C. The venous blood drains primarily into the renal vein on the left
- D. Its lymphatic drainage is primarily into lumbar (aortic) nodes
- E. It receives blood primarily from the testicular artery

Ans: A

Q31: Wrong about posterior relation of duodenum:

- A. 3rd part → The right ureter
- B. 4th part → origin of mesentery & superior mesenteric artery
- C. 2nd part → Gallbladder
- D. 1st part → IVC
- E. 3rd part → Portal vein

Ans: B

Q32: All the following are supplied by the celiac trunk EXCEPT:

- A. Stomach
- B. Third part of duodenum
- C. Pancreas
- D. Liver
- E. Spleen

Ans: B

Q33: A patient who had gallstones in the hepatopancreatic ampulla which led to pancreatic rupture which caused peritonitis, which of the following spaces do the pancreatic contents enter first?

- A. Right paracolic gutter
- B. Lesser sac
- C. Greater sac
- D. Subphrenic space
- E. Pelvic cavity

Ans: B

Q34: Duodenum–jejunum junction is located at the level of which lumbar vertebra?

- A. L1
- B. L2
- C. L3
- D. L4
- E. None of the above

Ans: B

Q35: All of the following are posterior relations to the third part of duodenum EXCEPT:

- A. The right psoas muscle
- B. The right ureter
- C. Superior mesenteric vessels
- D. The inferior vena cava
- E. The aorta

Ans: C

Q36: You examine a man who has a hernia in the deep inguinal ring.
Which of the following is most correct?

- A. It is a direct hernia
- B. It is located medially superior to the pubic tubercle
- C. Ilioinguinal nerve is affected
- D. It is a femoral hernia
- E. It is an indirect inguinal hernia

Ans: E

Q37: What nerves are affected with pyloroplasty?

- A) Vagus nerve and its branches
- B) Anterior and posterior nerves of Latarjet
- C) Greater splanchnic nerve
- D) Iliohypogastric and ilioinguinal nerves
- E) Femoral nerve and obturator nerve

Ans:B

Q38: A patient has undergone splenectomy, during which the splenic artery was ligated. Which of the following arteries is not affected by this ligation?

- A. Inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery
- B. Short gastric artery
- C. Left gastroepiploic artery
- D. Pancreatic branches
- E. Splenic branches to the stomach

Ans: A

Q39: Which of the following is posterior to the first part of duodenum?

- A. Right gastroepiploic artery
- B. Kidney
- C. Gall Bladder
- D. Liver
- E. Aorta

Ans: E

Q40: Patient has laceration of his superior mesenteric artery immediately distal to the origin of middle colic artery. Which one of the following organs may become ischemic?

- A. Ascending colon.
- B. Duodenum.
- C. Descending colon.
- D. Transverse colon.
- E. Pancreas.

Ans: A

Q41: Which of these relations regarding the second part of duodenum is correct?

- A. Fundus of gallbladder → posterior to the second part of duodenum
- B. Ascending colon → anterior to the second part of duodenum
- C. Common hepatic duct → medial to the second part of duodenum
- D. Right spleen → lateral to the second part of duodenum
- E. None of these relations is correct

Ans: C

Q42: Urine extravasation due to penile urethra rupture may spread into which structure?

- A. Deep perineal pouch
- B. Pelvic cavity
- C. Ischiorectal fossa
- D. Thigh
- E. Scrotum

Ans: E

Q43: Matching Structures – EXCEPT Which of the following matches is incorrect?

- A. External oblique → superficial inguinal ring
- B. Internal oblique → cremasteric fascia
- C. Transversus abdominis → pectineal ligament
- D. Rectus abdominis → tendinous intersections
- E. All the matches are correct

Ans: C

Q44: Aponeurosis of External Oblique – EXCEPT The aponeurosis of the external oblique contributes to all the following EXCEPT:

- A. Conjoint tendon
- B. .Superficial inguinal ring
- C. Inguinal ligament
- D. . Peritoneal ligament
- E. . Lacunar ligament

Ans:D

Q45: Inguinal Canal Reinforcement The pointed structure is reinforced by which one of the following:

- A. Conjoint tendon
- B. Internal oblique aponeurosis
- C. Transversalis fascia
- D. Inguinal ligament
- E. External oblique aponeurosis

Ans: A

Q46: Which of the following is wrong about indirect hernias?

- A. Can reach the scrotum
- B. Occurs through the inguinal canal
- C. Caused by the inguinal nerve
- D. Occurs in the young
- E. Pulse is felt at the tip of the finger in a superficial inguinal ring test

Ans: c

Q47: One of the following statements is incorrect about the part of rectus sheath below the anterior superior iliac spines:

- A. The posterior part is made of transversus abdominis muscle and fascia transversalis
- B. Below the anterior superior iliac spines, the rectus sheath is incomplete posteriorly
- C. The rectus abdominis muscle is in direct contact with the transversalis fascia below the anterior superior iliac spines

Ans: a

Q48: Urine Spread – Where NOT In case of ruptured urethra, where does urine NOT spread?

- A. Scrotum
- B. Penis
- C. Anterior abdominal wall
- D. Coccyx region
- E. All of the above can be involved

Ans: D

Q49: Anterior to Rectus Sheath at Umbilicus At the level of the umbilicus, what is anterior to rectus sheath?

- A. External oblique aponeurosis
- B. . Internal oblique aponeurosis
- C. Transversus abdominis aponeurosis
- D. . A + B
- E. . All of the above

Ans: E

Q50: Umbilicus Stab Wound – What Not Damaged? In stab wound to the right of umbilicus, which structure is unlikely to be injured?

- A. External oblique aponeurosis
- B. . Transversus abdominis
- C. . Rectus abdominis
- D. . Iliohypogastric nerve
- E. Internal oblique muscle

Ans: D

Q51: All of the following form the roof and posterior wall of the inguinal canal EXCEPT:

- A. Lacunar ligament
- B. Conjoint tendon
- C. Fascia transversalis
- D. . Internal oblique
- E. Transversus abdominis

Ans: A

For any feedback, scan the code or click on it.



Corrections from previous versions:

Versions	Slide # and Place of Error	Before Correction	After Correction
V0 → V1			
V1 → V2			

رسالة من الفريق العلمي:

﴿وَمَا كَانَ اللَّهُ مُعَذِّبَهُمْ
وَهُمْ يَسْتَغْفِرُونَ﴾

لا أظن أن الله يعذب رجلاً استغفر

فقل : لماذا ؟

قال : كيف يلهمه

الإستغفار ويريد به أذى 