

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

FINAL | ALL lectures

وَإِنْ تَتَوَلَّوْا يَسْتَبَدِلْ قَوْمًا غَيْرَكُمْ ثُمَّ لَا يَكُونُوا أَمْثَلَكُمْ

اللهم استعملنا ولا تستبدلنا
سبحان الله وبحمده سبحان الله العظيم

Past Papers

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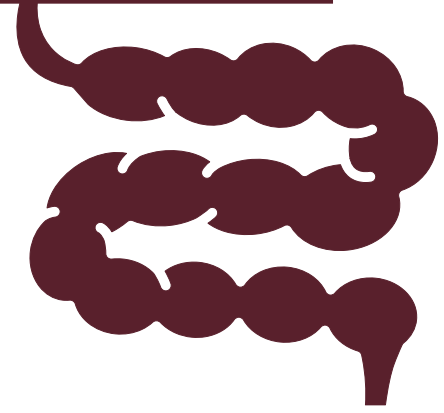
بَابُ
 مَعْرِفَةِ
 قُرْبِ اللَّهِ



Past Papers

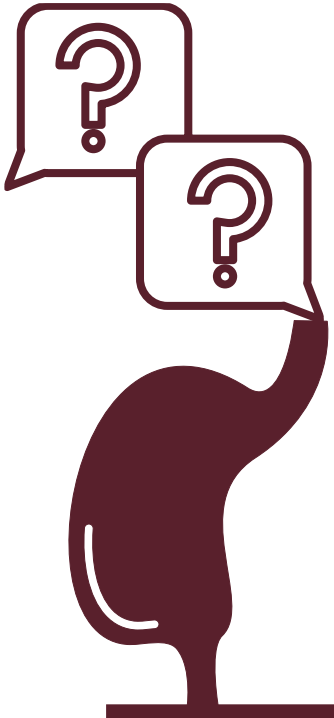
(رَبِّ إِنِّي لِمَا أَنْزَلْتَ إِلَيَّ مِنْ خَيْرٍ فَقِيرٌ)





Lec 1

(رَبِّ إِنِّي لِمَا أَنْزَلْتَ إِلَيَّ مِنْ خَيْرٍ فَقِيرٌ)



Q1: 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

Q2: The preganglionic parasympathetic innervation for the hindgut will be provided by:

- A. Sacral spinal nerves.
- B. Lumbar splanchnic nerves.
- C. Greater splanchnic nerves
- D. Lesser splanchnic nerves.
- E. Vagus nerve.

Ans: A

Q3: Which of the following is wrong about the colon histology?

Answer: Presence of Peyer's patches

Ans:

Q4: During development, the midgut artery appears markedly narrowed at its origin. Which one of the following organ is derived from midgut and may receive inadequate blood supply?

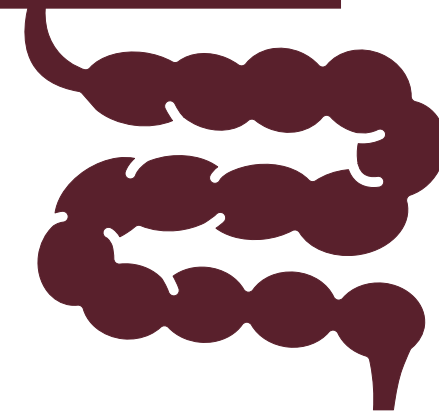
- A) Rectum.
- B) Gallbladder.
- C) Descending colon.
- D) Ascending colon.
- E) Stomach.

Ans:D

Q5: Mucosa of the large intestine are characterized by all the following EXCEPT:

- a. Lymphatic nodules are frequently seen in lamina propria.
- b. Mucosa is thicker than that of the small intestine it contains crypts of Lieberkühn but no villi.
- c. Muscularis mucosa is well developed.
- d. The cells of the crypts of Lieberkühn in lamina propria are the same as those of the small intestine.
- e. Lining epithelium is simple columnar absorbing cells with numerous goblet cells.

Ans:D



lec2

(رَبِّ إِنِّي لِمَا أَنْزَلْتَ إِلَيَّ مِنْ خَيْرٍ فَقِيرٌ)



Q1: A male police officer came to the ER after experiencing a blunt trauma while working, further investigations proved that the site of trauma extended from the left deep inguinal ring as far as the left pubic tubercle, which of the following structures could be damaged by the trauma?

- A. Inferior epigastric artery
- B. Genital branch of genitofemoral nerve
- C. Testicular artery
- D. B+C
- E. All of the above

Ans: E

Q2: examinations showed that the patient retained, partially, the function of psoas major and quadratus lumborum, while he experienced total loss of function for the iliacus muscle, between which two vertebrae the injury is most probably located?

- A. T8-T9
- B. L4-L5
- C. L1-L2
- D. T11-T12
- E. S1-S2

Ans: C

Q3: Inferior mesenteric vessels, all the following are correct EXCEPT:

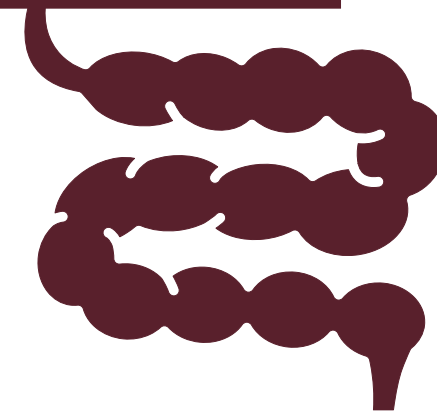
- A) The gonadal vessels cross anterior to the branches of the artery.
- B) The branches of the artery lie anterior to the left ureter.
- C) The vein drains to the splenic vein.
- D) The artery lies lateral to the inferior mesenteric vein.
- E) The artery arises from the aorta immediately behind the 3rd part of duodenum.

Ans: D

Q4: All of the following are paired branches of the abdominal aorta except:

- A) Middle suprarenal
- B) Superior mesenteric
- C) Testicular
- D) Renal
- E) Inferior phrenic

Ans: B



lec3

(رَبِّ إِنِّي لِمَا أَنْزَلْتَ إِلَيَّ مِنْ خَيْرٍ فَقِيرٌ)



Q1: Choose the wrong statement in the following:

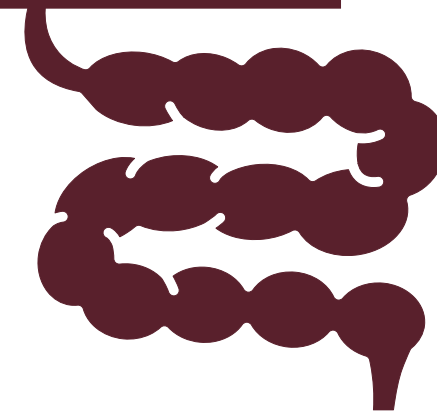
- A. The posterior surface of the pancreas is covered by the peritoneum of the lesser sac.
- B. The inferior surface of the pancreas is covered by peritoneum of the greater omentum.
- C. The anterior surface is covered by peritoneum of post. wall of lesser sac.
- D. The formation of the portal vein occurs behind the neck of pancreas.

Ans:A

Q2: As complication of appendicitis the most common site of abscess collection is one of the following:

- a. Left iliac fossa.
- b. Morrison's pouch.
- c. Lesser sac.
- d. Perineum.
- e. Left sub phrenic space.

Ans: B



lec4

(رَبِّ إِنِّي لِمَا أَنْزَلْتَ إِلَيَّ مِنْ خَيْرٍ فَقِيرٌ)



Q1: Liver: all the following statements are correct EXCEPT

- a. Caudate lobe drains into left hepatic duct.
- b. Clamping of the structures in the free edge of the lesser omentum may prevent liver bleeding.
- c. It may reach up to the fifth intercostal space.
- d. It is larger relatively in newborn infants than adults.
- e. Caudate process forms the anterior boundary of the epiploic foramen.

Ans:E

Q2: The bile duct (common bile duct) all the following statements are correct EXCEPT:

- a. It runs anterior to the head of pancreas.
- b. It opens into the second part of duodenum independent of the pancreatic duct.
- c. It is 3-4 inches long.
- d. Descends through the free edge of the lesser omentum.
- e. It runs posterior to the first part of duodenum.

Ans: a

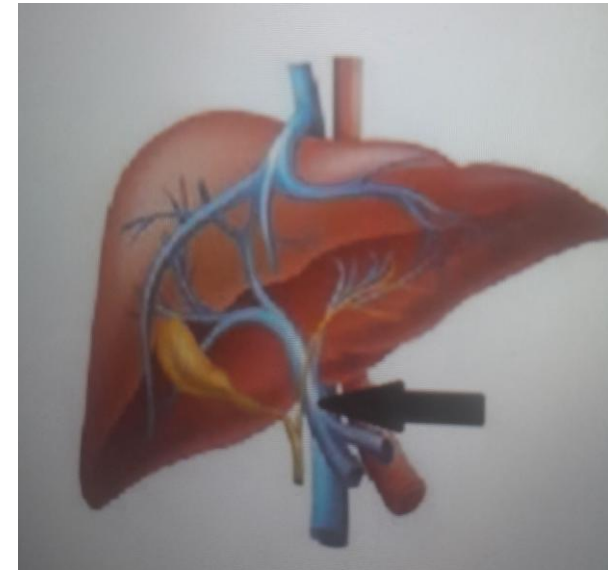
Q3: The pancreas: all the following statements are correct EXCEPT:

- a. The splenic artery runs on its upper (superior) border.
- B. The splenic vein runs on its posterior surface.
- C. Left psoas muscle lies posterior to it.
- D. The uncinate process lies between the aorta and the superior mesenteric vessels.
- E. The transverse mesocolon is attached to its inferior border

Ans: E

Q4: All of the following organs drain into the pointed structure EXCEPT:

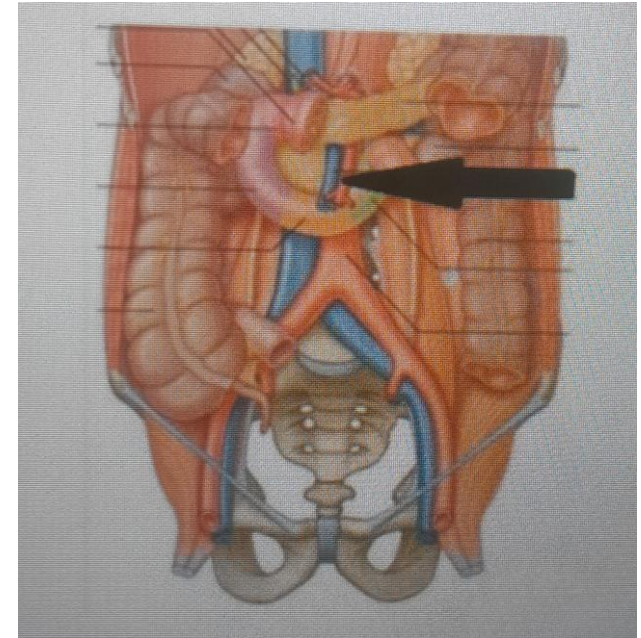
- A) Stomach.
- B) Gallbladder.
- C) Duodenum.
- D) Pancreas.
- E) Liver.



Ans: E

Q5: The pointed structure supplies all of the following organs
EXCEPT:

- A) Appendix.
- B) Duodenum.
- C) Pancreas.
- D) Ilium.
- E) Spleen.



Ans: E

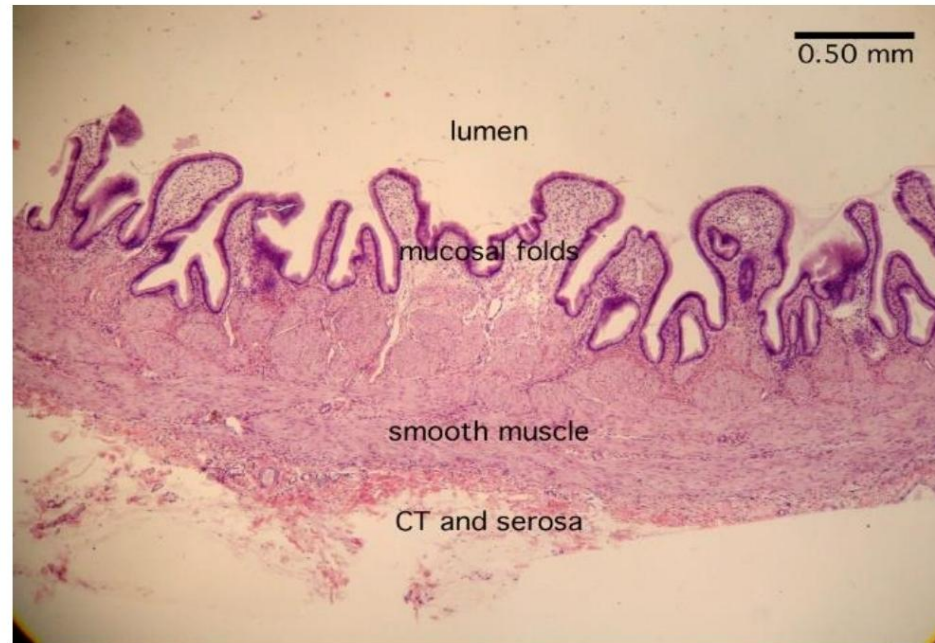
Q6: The portal vein, all the following statements are correct EXCEPT:

- A. It ends in porta hepatis of the liver.
- B. It passes behind the third part of duodenum.
- C. It receives the venous blood of duodenum.
- D. It lies on the free edge of lesser omentum.
- E. It is formed behind the neck of the pancreas.

Ans:B

Q7: Identify this section:

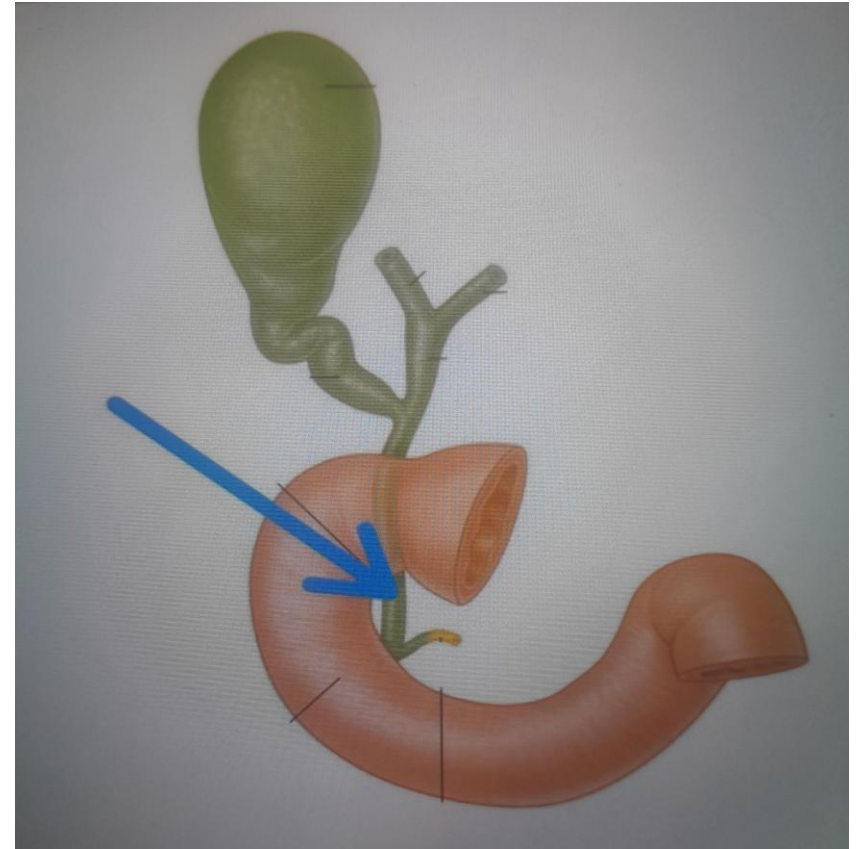
- A) Esophagus.
- B) Duodenum.
- C) Colon.
- D) Appendix
- E) Gallbladder.



Ans: E

Q8: The length of the pointed structure is:

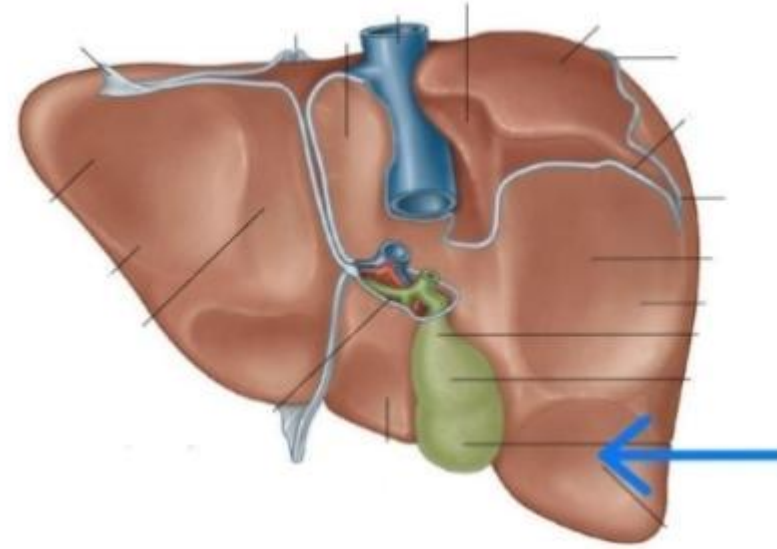
- A) 6—7 cm
- B) 8—10 cm
- C) 2—3 cm
- D) 4—5.5 cm
- E) 11—12 cm



Ans: B

Q9: Identify the pointed impression:

- A) Right colic flexure.
- B) Duodenum.
- C) Stomach.
- D) Renal.
- E) Esophagus.



Ans: A

Q10: The transverse mesocolon characterized by all of the followings
EXCEPT:

- A) Contains parasympathetic fibers from vagus and sacral spinal nerves
- .B) Contains lymph nodes drains into preaortic lymph nodes.
- C) Attached to the inferior border of pancreas.
- D) Envelope the transverse colon
- .E) Contains branches from superior and inferior mesenteric arteries.

Ans: C

Q11: Which of the following statements about the pancreas is WRONG?

- A) It lies retroperitoneally on the posterior abdominal wall.
- B) The head of the pancreas is related to the duodenum.
- C) The portal vein is formed behind the neck of the pancreas.
- D) The pancreas drains into both the portal and systemic venous systems.
- E) The main pancreatic duct opens into the second part of the duodenum.

Ans: D

Q12: Choose the wrong statement in the following:

- A) The posterior surface of the pancreas is covered by the peritoneum of the lesser sac.
- B) The inferior surface of the pancreas is covered by peritoneum of the greater omentum.
- C) The anterior surface is covered by peritoneum of post. Wall of lesser sac.
- D) The formation of the portal vein occurs behind the neck of pancreas

Ans:A

Q13: 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 will not get affected
- D) It interrupts the blood flow to the stomach

Ans:c

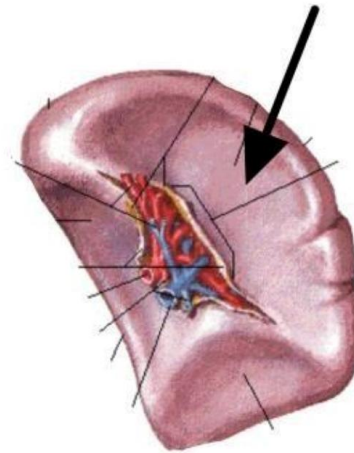
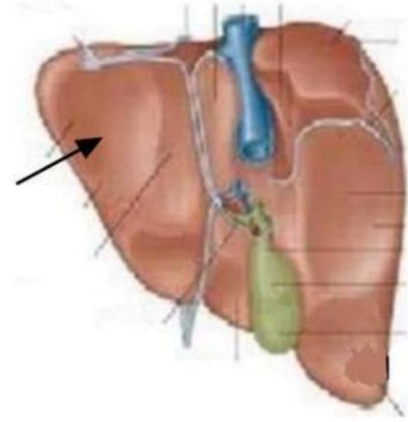
Q14: All of the following statements about the liver are correct except

- A) The liver has two main lobes: the right and the left lobes
- B) Quadrate lobe drains into right hepatic bile duct
- C) The liver has five surfaces
- D) The liver receives blood supply from both the hepatic artery and the portal vein

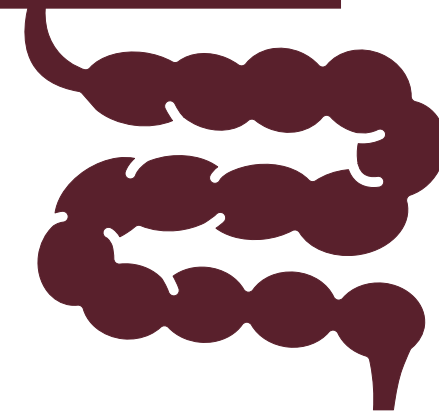
Ans: B

Q15+16: Which of the following correctly identifies the two impressions?

- A) Gastric and Gastric
- B) Gastric and Pyloric
- C) Duodenal and Colic
- D) Colic and Renal
- E) Pyloric and Duodenal



Ans: A



lec5

(رَبِّ إِنِّي لِمَا أَنْزَلْتَ إِلَيَّ مِنْ خَيْرٍ فَقِيرٌ)



Q1: The preganglionic parasympathetic innervation for the hindgut will be provided by:

- A. Sacral spinal nerves.
- B. Lumbar splanchnic nerves.
- C. Greater splanchnic nerves .
- D. Lesser splanchnic nerves.
- E. Vagus nerve.

Ans:A

Q2: A patient came to the emergency room with a stab wound slightly to the right of the umbilicus, which of the following structures won't be damaged?

- A. Inferior epigastric artery
- B. Superior epigastric artery
- C. Rectus abdominis muscle
- D. Iliohypogastric nerve
- E. All of the above

Ans: D

Q3: A female patient with history of IBD came to the hospital complaining of abdominal tenderness, chills, and fever. After further examination the doctor diagnosed her with peritonitis as a result of perforation of the descending colon, the doctor wanted to check if any abscesses have formed elsewhere in the abdomen.

Which of these sites represent a potential site for abscess formation?

- A. Rectovesicular pouch
- B. Morrison's pouch
- C. Lesser sac
- D. Rectouterine pouch
- E. Left subphrenic space

Ans: D

Q4: 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

Ans: C

Q5: Which of the following matches is incorrect regarding the sympathetic innervation of the GI tract?

- A. The stomach -> Greater splanchnic nerve
- B. The jejunum -> Lesser splanchnic nerve
- C. Ascending colon -> Least splanchnic nerve
- D. Rectum -> lumbar splanchnic nerves
- E. All the matches are correct

Ans: C

Q6: 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

Ans: C

Q7: Wrong about the ischiorectal fossa:

- A. Crossed by the middle rectal nerve.
- B. Contains the pudendal canal on its lateral wall.
- C. The medial wall is formed the sloping levator ani muscle.
- D. The lateral wall is formed by the lower part of the obturator internus muscle.

Ans: A

Q8: Regarding the lower half of the anal canal, all of the following are correct, except:

- A. External hemorrhoids.
- B. Venous drainage to the systemic vein .
- C. Lymphatic drainage to the superficial inguinal lymph nodes.
- D. Visceral sensation.
- E. Origin from the ectoderm.

Ans: D

Q9: All of the following are correct regarding the sigmoid mesocolon, except:

- A. V shaped attachment.
- B. Its medial limb contains the superior rectal artery.
- C. Ends in front of the third sacral vertebrae.
- D. Contains branches from the superior & inferior mesenteric arteries.

Ans: D

Q10: By per-rectal examination, which of the following can't be palpated:

- A. Prostate gland.
- B. Vas deferens.
- C. Stone in the left ureter.
- D. Seminal vesicle.

Ans: C

Q11: Internal hernia occurs in all the following except:

- A. Retrocecal.
- B. Epiploic foramen.
- C. Intersigmoid.
- D. Rectovesical pouch.

Ans: D

Q12: When doing a per rectal exam which of the following can't be palpitated?

- A) seminal vesicle
- B) prostate
- C) A stone in lower ureter

Ans: C

Q13: All factors are related to the Anal canal below pectinate line except:

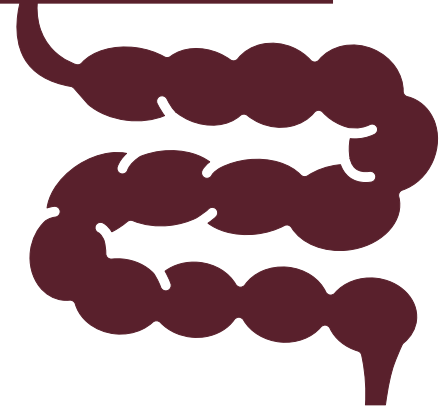
- A) It's a drains into inferior vena cava
- B) Lymphatic drainage into superficial inguinal lymph nodes
- C) Epithelium longitudinal anal column
- D) Sensitive to touch, stretch and temperature
- E) considered as external hemorrhoids

Ans:C

Q14: What is the Preganglionic sympathetic fiber that synapses into superior mesenteric ganglia?

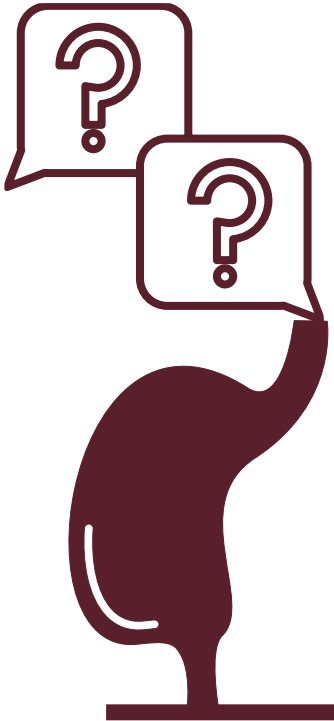
- A) Lesser splanchnic nerves
- B) Greater splanchnic nerves
- C) Lowest splanchnic nerves
- D) S2,3,4 spinal nerves
- E) Lumbar splanchnic nerves

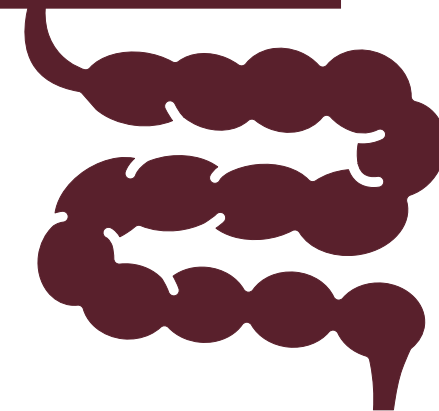
Ans:A



Test Bank

(رَبِّ إِنِّي لِمَا أَنْزَلْتَ إِلَيَّ مِنْ خَيْرٍ فَقِيرٌ)





lec1

(رَبِّ إِنِّي لِمَا أَنْزَلْتَ إِلَيَّ مِنْ خَيْرٍ فَقِيرٌ)



Q1: Which of the following positions of the appendix is most common?

- A) Pelvic
- B) Subcecal
- C) Preileal
- D) Postileal
- E) Retrocecal

Ans: E

Q2: Which of the following arteries is responsible for supplying the appendix?

- A) Ileocolic artery
- B) Anterior cecal artery
- C) Posterior cecal artery
- D) Appendicular artery
- E) Right colic artery

Ans: D

Q3: Which of the following statements about the cecum is correct?

- A) It is partially covered by peritoneum
- B) It is located below the inguinal ligament
- C) It lies in the left iliac fossa
- D) It has three openings: appendix, Jejunum, and ascending colon
- E) It is considered intraperitoneal

Ans: E

Q4: The McBurney's point is located at:

- A) The midpoint between ASIS and pubic tubercle
- B) One-third from ASIS to umbilicus
- C) One-third from umbilicus to ASIS
- D) Exactly at the umbilicus
- E) Midline above the inguinal ligament

Ans: B

Q5: Regarding appendicular artery, all are correct EXCEPT:

- A) It is a branch of the posterior cecal artery
- B) It lies within the mesoappendix
- C) It has rich collateral supply
- D) It is vulnerable to thrombosis
- E) Its blockage may cause gangrene

Ans: C

Q6: Which of the following is most likely to be found posterior to the cecum?

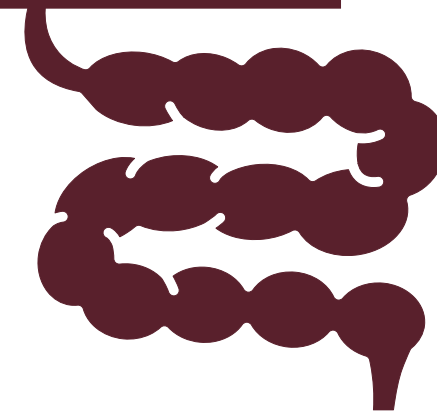
- A) Greater omentum
- B) Coils of small intestine
- C) Inguinal ligament
- D) Psoas and iliacus muscles
- E) Internal oblique muscle

Ans: D

Q7: The referred pain of early appendicitis is located at:

- A) Right lower quadrant
- B) Umbilical region
- C) Suprapubic region
- D) Right upper quadrant
- E) Left lower quadrant

Ans: B



lec3

(رَبِّ إِنِّي لِمَا أَنْزَلْتَ إِلَيَّ مِنْ خَيْرٍ فَقِيرٌ)



Q1: The peritoneal cavity contains which of the following?

- A) Intestines and fat
- B) Abdominal organs
- C) Only serous fluid
- D) Visceral and parietal layers
- E) Suspended ligaments and vessels

Ans: C

Q2: In males, the only pelvic peritoneal pouch is:

- A) Vesicouterine pouch
- B) Rectouterine pouch
- C) Rectovesical pouch
- D) Morrison's pouch
- E) Supravesical pouch

Ans: C

Q3: Which of the following organs is retroperitoneal?

- A) Stomach
- B) Transverse colon
- C) Jejunum
- D) Pancreas
- E) Spleen

Ans: D

Q4: Which of the following statements about the greater omentum is correct?

- A) It attaches to the lesser curvature of the stomach
- B) It lies behind the pancreas
- C) It connects liver to transverse colon
- D) It can migrate to inflamed areas to isolate infection
- E) It contains the portal triad

Ans: D

Q5: A patient diagnosed with acute appendicitis is kept in a right lateral position with hip flexion. What is the clinical significance of this positioning?

- A) It promotes bile drainage into the duodenum
- B) It decreases venous return to the portal vein
- C) It facilitates pus accumulation in the hepatorenal recess
- D) It improves blood flow to the right kidney
- E) It encourages fluid drainage into the pelvic cavity

Ans: C

Q6: Which structure lies immediately posterior to the hepatoduodenal ligament, forming the posterior wall of the epiploic foramen?

- A) Caudate lobe
- B) First part of duodenum
- C) Inferior vena cava
- D) Right kidney
- E) Common hepatic artery

Ans: C

Q7: The mesentery of the small intestine contains all of the following EXCEPT:

- A) Jejunal and ileal vessels
- B) Autonomic plexuses
- C) Lymph nodes
- D) Pancreatic ducts
- E) Fat

Ans: D

Q8: The hepatorenal recess (Morrison's pouch) is located between:

- A) Liver and diaphragm
- B) Right kidney and spleen
- C) Right lobe of the liver and right kidney
- D) Transverse colon and pancreas
- E) Sigmoid and descending colon

Ans: C

Q9: The epiploic foramen is bounded anteriorly by:

- A) Inferior vena cava
- B) Lesser curvature of the stomach
- C) First part of the duodenum
- D) Hepatoduodenal ligament
- E) Caudate process of the liver

Ans: D

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	28-46 Lectures 2 and 5	No test bank questions ----	Test bank questions were added Past Qs were added
V1 → V2			

رسالة من الفريق العلمي:

﴿وما تدري نفس بأي أرض تموت﴾
قد تكون في طريقك لشيء عابر... فتصبح في طريقك للخلود.
فنجان قهوة، امتحان، زيارة، سجدة... كلها أماكن عادية حتى يقرر الله أنها الأخيرة.
فأحسن النية، وأصلح القلب، فالموت لا يخبرك أنه قريب.

الحمد لله رب العالمين, الواحد الاحد العلي الكبير المتعال, الحمد لله اوله واخره, الحمد لله حتى يبلغ الحمد منتهاه,
الحمد لله عدد ما خلق, الحمد لله على نعمه.