

1. Which veins are the only veins that carry oxygenated blood?

- A) Systemic veins
- B) Pulmonary veins
- C) Pulmonary arteries
- D) Portal veins

Answer: B

2. Pulmonary arteries carry:

- A) Oxygenated blood
- B) Deoxygenated blood
- C) Mixed blood
- D) Lymph

Answer: B

3. The sternal angle is located at the level of:

- A) 1st costal cartilage
- B) 2nd costal cartilage
- C) 3rd costal cartilage
- D) 4th costal cartilage

Answer: B

4. The function of the sternal angle is:

- A) Protecting the heart
- B) Counting the ribs
- C) Allowing respiration
- D) Articulating with clavicle

Answer: B

5. The subcostal groove contains:

- A) NAV
- B) VAN
- C) AVN
- D) NVA

Answer: B

6. Anterior intercostal arteries to spaces 7–9 arise from:

- A) Internal thoracic artery
- B) Aorta
- C) Musculophrenic artery

D) Superior intercostal artery

Answer: C

7. Posterior intercostal arteries to spaces 3–11 arise from:

A) Musculophrenic artery

B) Azygos vein

C) Descending thoracic aorta

D) Internal thoracic artery

Answer: C

8. The internal thoracic artery terminates at:

A) 2nd intercostal space

B) 4th intercostal space

C) 6th intercostal space

D) 10th intercostal space

Answer: C

9. The left brachiocephalic vein is longer because it:

A) Drains more blood

B) Passes anterior to branches of aortic arch

C) Passes behind trachea

D) Lies posterior to esophagus

Answer: B

10. Superior vena cava is formed behind:

A) 1st left costal cartilage

B) 1st right costal cartilage

C) 2nd right costal cartilage

D) 3rd right costal cartilage

Answer: B

11. The SVC drains blood from:

A) Lower body only

B) Heart only

C) Upper half of body

D) Entire body

Answer: C

12. The ligamentum arteriosum connects:

- A) Aorta to SVC
- B) Pulmonary trunk to aortic arch
- C) Left atrium to left ventricle
- D) Right atrium to right ventricle

Answer: B

13. The left recurrent laryngeal nerve hooks around:

- A) Right subclavian artery
- B) Pulmonary artery
- C) Arch of aorta
- D) Internal thoracic artery

Answer: C

14. Which nerve passes anterior to the root of the lung?

- A) Vagus
- B) Recurrent laryngeal
- C) Phrenic
- D) Sympathetic trunk

Answer: C

15. Which nerve passes behind the root of the lung?

- A) Phrenic nerve
- B) Vagus nerve
- C) Intercostal nerve
- D) Spinal accessory nerve

Answer: B

16. The anterior mediastinum contains:

- A) Heart
- B) Esophagus
- C) Sternopericardial ligaments
- D) Descending aorta

Answer: C

17. Superior mediastinum boundary inferiorly is:

- A) Sternal angle level
- B) Diaphragm
- C) Thoracic inlet
- D) 6th rib

Answer: A

18. The azygos vein terminates into:

- A) IVC
- B) SVC
- C) Right atrium
- D) Left brachiocephalic vein

Answer: B

19. The azygos vein arches over:

- A) Left bronchus
- B) Right bronchus
- C) Trachea
- D) Aortic arch

Answer: B

20. Superior hemiazygos drains into azygos at level:

- A) T4
- B) T5
- C) T7
- D) T8

Answer: C

21. Inferior hemiazygos drains into azygos at:

- A) T12
- B) T8
- C) T6
- D) T3

Answer: B

22. The descending thoracic aorta begins at:

- A) T2
- B) T4
- C) T6
- D) T12

Answer: B

23. The descending thoracic aorta ends at:

- A) T4

- B) T7
- C) T10
- D) T12

Answer: D

24. The thoracic duct drains into:

- A) Right venous angle
- B) Left venous angle
- C) Azygos vein
- D) Hemiazygos vein

Answer: B

25. Which structure is compressed in SVC syndrome?

- A) Aorta
- B) SVC
- C) Trachea
- D) Esophagus

Answer: B

26. Pemberton sign suggests:

- A) Aortic aneurysm
- B) Thyroiditis
- C) SVC obstruction
- D) Pneumothorax

Answer: C

27. Jugular venous pulse is:

- A) Palpable
- B) Not palpable
- C) Increases with inspiration
- D) Not affected by pressure

Answer: B

28. Increased JVP occurs in:

- A) Hypovolemia
- B) Heart failure
- C) Hyperthyroidism
- D) Asthma

Answer: B

29. Precapillary sphincters regulate blood flow in:

- A) Arteries
- B) Veins
- C) Capillary beds
- D) Lymphatics

Answer: C

30. Veins with large diameter contain:

- A) No valves
- B) One-way valves
- C) Sphincters
- D) Elastic lamina

Answer: B