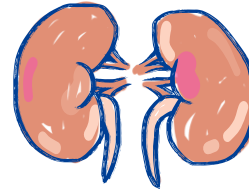
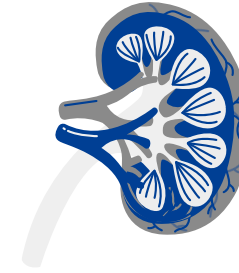


بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



# Past paper Anatomy MID

## ALL Material



﴿قُلْ بِفَضْلِ اللَّهِ وَبِرَحْمَتِهِ فَبِذَلِكَ فَلْيَفْرَحُوا هُوَ خَيْرٌ مِّمَّا يَجْمَعُونَ﴾

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## **NOTE:**

**be sure that the team has  
put in their best effort,  
feel free to reach us if you  
notice any mistakes.**

# Lecture 1

**Q1:** Which of the following muscles originate from the ischial spines ONLY?

- A. Coccygeus
- B. Puborectalis
- C. Sphincter vaginae
- D. Iliococcygeus
- E. Levator prostate

**Q2:** During labor, the anteroposterior diameter of the baby's head passes in the anteroposterior diameter of the pelvic \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. Cavity
- B. Outlet
- C. Obstetric conjugate
- D. Brim
- E. Inlet

**Q3:** Clinically, to assess the pelvis of a pregnant woman before labor, we measure the distance between?

- A. The two arcuate lines.
- B. Sacral promontory and lower border of symphysis pubis and subtract 1.5 cm.
- C. Sacro-iliac joint on one side and the iliopubic eminence on opposite.
- D. Sacral promontory and upper border of symphysis pubis.
- E. Ischial spine and pubic arch.

**Q4:** Which of the following is correct regarding the female pelvis?

- A. Deeper cavity
- B. Longer sacrum
- C. Wide pubic angle
- D. Smaller outlet

**Q5:** The pubococcygeus muscle is inserted into which of the following structure?

- A. Ischial tuberosity
- B. Sacrum
- C. Anococcygeal body
- D. Greater trochanter of the femur

**Q6:** True about female pelvis?

**Answer:** Females' true pelvis is shorter than males' and its inlet and outlet are wider.

**Q7:** Which of the following statements is incorrect?

**Answer:** Anteroposterior diameter is larger than the transverse in a platypelloid pelvis.

**Q8:** Which one of the following is true regarding the white line?

**Answer:** It is the origin of puborectalis muscle that inserted in anococcygeal body.

**Q9:** The widest diameter in the pelvic inlet lies between?

**Answer:** Between the 2 arcuate lines

# Lecture 2

**Q1:** All the following are true regarding the lymph nodes Except?

- A. Sacral lymph nodes are directly involved in draining lymph from the ovaries.
- B. Iliac lymph nodes are involved in draining lymph from the pelvic organs.
- C. Sacral lymph nodes are located along the sacrum.
- D. Iliac lymph nodes are part of the lymphatic drainage system of the lower abdomen.

**Q2:** Which of the following arteries originates from Anterior Parietal division of internal iliac artery?

- A. Iliolumbar
- B. Two lateral sacral
- C. Superior gluteal
- D. Internal pudendal

**Q3:** Regarding the inferior hypogastric plexus, choose the wrong statement.

- A. It receives parasympathetic contribution from superior hypogastric plexus
- B. It receives contribution from pelvic splanchnic nerves
- C. It lies medial to internal iliac vessels
- D. It receives contribution from sacral sympathetic chain
- E. It lies lateral to rectum

**Q4:** The muscle which is located posterior to the right ureter is supplied by which artery?

- A. Iliolumbar
- B. Internal pudendal
- C. Obturator
- D. Lateral sacral
- E. Superior gluteal

**Q5:** Regarding pelvic nerves, choose the **WRONG** statement.

- A. The sensation from base of the urinary bladder in females is carried by pelvic splanchnic nerve.
- B. Pudendal nerve is a branch of sacral plexuses
- C. The pudendal nerve block is used to anesthetizes the patient during Episiotomy.
- D. The pregnant women could complain of aching pain extending down one of the lower limbs due to compression of anococcygeal nerve

**Q6:** In females, which of the following arteries originates from posterior division of internal iliac artery?

- A. Inferior gluteal
- B. Superior vesical
- C. Superior gluteal
- D. Middle rectal
- E. Uterine

**Q7: Mismatch?**

**Answer:** Anterior internal iliac division is in the greater pelvis

# **Lecture 3**

**Q1:** Which of the following branches of the renal artery passes in the renal column?

- A. Segmental
- B. Interlobar
- C. Interlobular
- D. lobar
- E. Arcuate

**Q2:** Omar, a 38 years old man is complaining of severe renal colic radiating to his flanks. X ray revealed renal stone. After surgical removal of the stone, the doctor advice his family that Omar can eat and drink after his full recovery. Why can Omar eat and drink after this operation?

- A. The kidney is not a gastrointestinal organ.
- B. Small intestine is supplied by superior mesenteric artery, while the kidney by renal artery.
- C. The intestinal blood is drained by portal vein, while renal vein is drained by systematic circulation.
- D. The intestinal pain transmitted to T10, while renal pain to T12 segments of spinal cord.
- E. The kidney is a retroperitoneal structure.

**Q3:** Which of the following is not a posterior relation of the right kidney?

- A. Rib 12 with diaphragm in between
- B. Parietal pleura with diaphragm in between
- C. Subcostal nerve without diaphragm
- D. 2 nerves with the same root value
- E. Two arcuate ligaments

**Q4:** Wrong about the kidney:

ANSWER: Peritoneum reflects from inferior surface of liver to cover the kidney from its upper pole to its lower pole.

**Q5:** A case for a man with hematuria, no WBCs in urine, no symptoms of systemic involvement, what is the best diagnosis ?

ANSWER: Nutcracker syndrome

**Q6:** After surgery, patient loses feeling in area around the ribs, most likely due to damage of which structure?

ANSWER: Subcostal nerve

# Lecture 4

**Q1:** Regarding the ureter, which of the following is INCORRECT;

A) It is crossed by genitofemoral nerve.

B) Its pelvic part is supplied by branches from vesical, middle rectal and uterine arteries

C) The Inferior mesenteric vein is medial to the left ureter

D) Sensory fibers from the ureter enter the spinal cord through last two thoracic and upper two lumbar segments .

E) One of its narrowest points located medial to ischial spine.

**Q2:** referred pain along distribution of the genitofemoral nerve:

ANSWER : Ureter

**Q3:** The pelvic part of the ureter begins at the end of common iliac artery

A) True

B) False

**Q4:** Which of the following lies posterior to the right ureter

- A) Genitofemoral nerve
- B) Mesentry
- C) Right coloc artery
- D) Third part of the duodenum

**Q5:** Regarding the ureter, which of the following is INCORRECT;

A) It is crossed by genitofemoral nerve.

B) Its pelvic part is supplied by branches from vesical, middle rectal and uterine arteries|

C) The Inferior mesenteric vein is medial to the left ureter

D) Sensory fibers from the ureter enter the spinal cord through last two thoracic and upper two lumbar segments .

E) One of its narrowest points located medial to ischial spine.

**Q6:** Pain is referred along distribution of the ..... nerve

- A) Ilioinguinal
- B) Iliohypogastric
- C) Genitofemoral
- D) Subcostal

**Q7:** . The ureters have several natural constrictions where kidney stones are most likely to get stuck. Which of the following constrictions Crossing the pelvic brim:

- A) Ureteropelvic junction
- B) Sacroiliac joint
- C) Near the tip of the transverse process of L2
- D) Medial to the ischial spine.

# Lecture 5

**Q1:** Intraperitoneal fluid collection of urine and blood is caused by:

- A) superior wall of the bladder injury
- B) pelvic fractures
- C) anterior wall of bladder injury
- D) Prostatic tumor

**Q2:** The sphincter vesicae is supplied by:

- A) Prostatic plexus
- B) inf. Hypogastric plexus
- C) coelic plexus
- D) renal plexus

### Q3: Choose the WRONG Statement:

- A) The posterior ligaments of the urinary bladder contain vesical veins.
- B) The lymphatics from spongy part of male urethra are drained by deep and superficial inguinal lymph nodes.
- C) The urethral sphincter that prevents reflux of semen into the urinary bladder during ejaculation is supplied by autonomic fibers from the inferior hypogastric plexus
- D) During insertion a male urinary catheter you feel resistance while it passes through membranous urethra as it is the narrowest part of the urethra.
- E) The female urethra is more distensible than male urethra

**Q4:** 153. A 16-year-old boy presents to the emergency department with rupture of the penile urethra. Extravasated urine from this injury can spread into which of the following structures:

- A) Scrotum
- B) Ischiorectal fossa
- C) Pelvic cavity
- D) Testis
- E) Thigh

**Q5:** 154. A 21-year-old man is involved in a highspeed motor vehicle accident. As a result, he has extensive damage to his sphincter urethra. Which of the following best describes the injured sphincter urethra?

- A) Smooth muscle
- B) Innervated by the perineal nerve
- C) Lying between the perineal membrane and Colles fascia
- D) Enclosed in the pelvic fascia
- E) Part of the pelvic diaphragm

**Q6:** A 59-year-old man is diagnosed with prostate cancer following a digital rectal examination. For the resection of prostate cancer, it is important to know that the| prostatic ducts open into or on which of the following structures:

- A) Membranous part of the urethra
- B) Seminal colliculus
- C) Spongy urethra
- D) Prostatic sinus
- E) Prostatic utricle

**Q7:** An elderly man with prostatitis is seen at an internal medicine clinic. The seminal colliculus of his prostate gland is infected, and its fine openings are closed. Which of the following structures is/are most likely to be disturbed:

- A) Ducts of the prostate gland
- B) Prostatic utricle
- C) Ducts of the bulbourethral glands
- D) Ejaculatory ducts
- E) Duct of the seminal vesicles

**Q8:** A child with ruptured penile urethra, urine extravasation won't reach:

ANSWER : The thigh

**Q9:** Which ligament of the bladder contains veins that drain to internal iliac vein?

ANSWER : Posterior ligament

**Q10:** In males, the ejaculatory duct opens into which part of the urethra:

- A) Urethral crest
- B) Prostatic sinus
- C) Seminal Colliculus
- D) Prostate gland

**Q11:** Which of the following is surrounded by the external urethral sphincter:

- A) Prostatic urethra
- B) Membranous urethra
- C) Spongy (penile) urethra
- D) Internal urethral orifice

**6-7**

**Q1:** Which of the following structures doesn't pass within the spermatic cord:

- 1. pampiniform venous plexus**
- 2. ilioinguinal nerve**
- 3. vestige of process vaginalis**
- 4. testicular artery**
- 5. vas deferens**

**Q2:Regarding the Prostate, all are correct except ONE:**

- 1.the prostatic venous plexus is drained by the internal iliac vein**
- 2.apex rests on perineal membrane**
- 3.the inferolateral surfaces are facing LA muscle**
- 4.it is related anteriorly to the fascia of denonviliers**
- 5.the medial lobe is related to the trigon of urinary blader**

**Q3:** Adam is 3 months old, his parent notice a swelling in his scrotum. The doctor diagnosed it as a hydrocele. During fluid aspiration the needle will pass through the following structures EXCEPT:

- 1. internal spermatic fascia**
- 2. skin and dartos muscle**
- 3. visceral layer of tunica vaginalis**
- 4. external spermatic fascia**
- 5. cremasteric muscle and fascia**

**Q4:** A 17-year-old boy suffers a traumatic groin injury during a soccer match. The urologist notices tenderness and swelling of the boy's left testicle that may be produced by thrombosis in which of the following veins:

- 1. Lt internal pudendal vein**
- 2. Lt renal vein**
- 3. IVC**
- 4. Lt inferior epigastric vein**
- 5. Lt external pudendal vein**

**Q5:Wrong about spermatic cord:**

**Ans : can contain the sac of direct inguinal hernia**

**Q6:**The dorsal nerve of the penis is a branch of the:

- 1.Femoral nerve
- 2.Sciatic nerve
- 3.Pudendal nerve
- 4.Obturator nerve

**Q7:**Where does the pre-ejaculatory duct open?

**Ans:** on the spongy urethra

**Q8: More likely to result in varicocele?**

**Ans: Lt renal vein**

## Q9: Choose the WRONG statement:

1. The Cremasteric artery is a branch from inferior epigastric artery
2. Sinus of epididymis extends between lateral side of testis and the epididymis.
3. The Middle spermatic nerves arise from the superior hypogastric plexus.
4. The feeling of kick in the stomach accompanying injury of the testis is a referred pain Through inferior spermatic nerve.
5. The left renal vein is compressed between aorta and superior mesenteric artery

**Q10: The external oblique muscle is replaced in the scrotum by:**

- 1. cremasteric muscle and fascia**
- 2. external spermatic fascia**
- 3. internal spermatic fascia**
- 4. tunica vaginalis**

# **Q11: The tunica vaginalis is absent at ..... of the testis**

- 1. anterior border**
- 2. posterior border**
- 3. upper pole**
- 4. lateral surface**

**Q12:**The deep layer of superficial fascia of testis is called Scarpa's fascia

Ans: false

**Q13:**The lymphatic drainage of testis is :

**Ans:** Into lateral aortic lymph nodes.

**Q14:**In males, the ejaculatory duct opens into which part of the urethra:

- 1.Urethral crest
- 2.Prostatic sinus
- 3.Seminal Colliculus
- 4.Prostate gland

**Q15:** An elderly man with a benign enlargement of his prostate experiences difficulty in urination, urinary frequency, and urgency. Which of the following lobes of the prostate gland is commonly involved in benign hypertrophy that obstructs the prostatic urethra:

- 1. anterior lobe**
- 2. median lobe**
- 3. Rt lateral lobe**
- 4. Lt lateral lobe**
- 5. posterior lobe**

**Q16:** A 39-year-old man is unable to expel the last drops of urine from the urethra at the end of micturition because of paralysis of the external urethral sphincter and bulbospongiosus muscles. This condition may occur as a result of injury to which of the following nervous structures :

- 1. pelvic plexus**
- 2. prostatic plexus**
- 3. pudendal nerve**
- 4. pelvic splanchnic nerve**
- 5. sacral splanchnic nerve**

**Q17:**A 72-year-old man comes to his physician for an annual checkup. Which of the following structures is most readily palpated during rectal examination:

- 1.prostate gland**
- 2.epididymis**
- 3.ejaculatory duct**
- 4.ureter**
- 5.testis**

**Q18:** A first-year resident in the urology department reviews pelvic anatomy before seeing patients. Which of the following statements is correct?

1. The dorsal artery of the penis supplies the glans penis.
2. The seminal vesicles store spermatozoa.
3. The duct of the bulbourethral gland opens into the membranous urethra.
4. The duct of the greater vestibular gland opens into the vagina
5. The anterior lobe of the prostate gland is prone to carcinomatous transformation

**Q19:** A male patient has bilateral occlusion of ejaculatory ducts, his ejaculation will contain ..... only:

1. Prostatic secretion and alkaline secretion rich in fructose
2. Sperms and prostatic secretion
3. Prostatic secretion
4. Sperms
5. Alkaline secretion rich in fructose

**Q20:** A 58-year-old man is diagnosed as having a slowly growing tumor in the deep perineal space. Which of the following structures would most likely be injured?

1. Bulbourethral glands
2. Crus of penis
3. Bulb of vestibule
4. Spongy urethra
5. Great vestibular gland

**Q21:** Which veins are responsible for the spread of cancer prostate to lumbar vertebrae?

**Ans: Batson venous plexus**

**Q22:**What supplies the vas deferens?

**Ans:** by a branch from inferior vesical artery

**Q23:**The seminal vesicles are supplied by:

- 1.Superior rectal artery
- 2.Inferior rectal artery
- 3.Middle rectal artery
- 4.Superior vesical artery

**Q24:**The anterior surface of prostate is related

to:

1. Levator ani
2. Piriformis
3. Coccygeus
4. Puboprostatic ligament

Q25: The nerve supply of Vas deferens is mainly sympathetic

- Ans: true

Q26: The deep dorsal vein of the penis is drained into

- Ans: prostatic venous plexus

Q27: A 37-year-old man is suffering from carcinoma of the skin of the penis. Cancer cells are likely to

- Ans: To superficial inguinal LN

Q28: Ahmad is 4 months old, his parent notice a swelling in his scrotum. The doctor diagnosed it as a hydrocele. During fluid aspiration the needle will pass through the following structures EXCEPT:\*\*\*

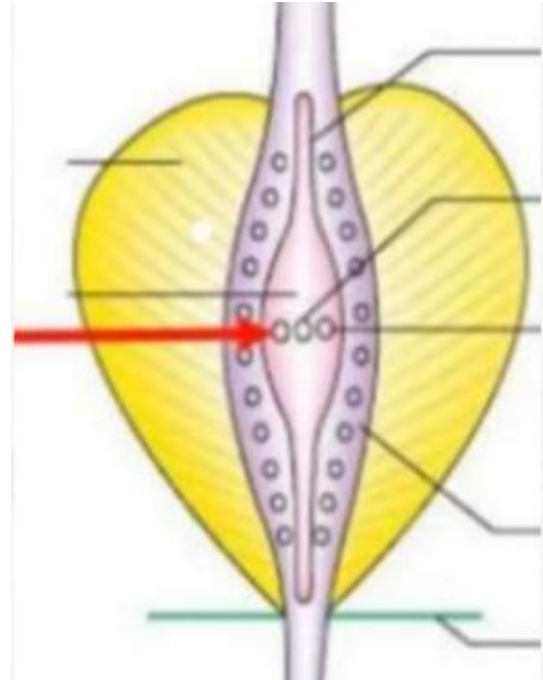
1. Internal spermatic fascia.
2. Skin and Dartos muscle.
3. Visceral layer of Tunica vaginalis.
4. Internal spermatic fascia.

Ans: 3

# Labs

**Q1: The pointed structure is the opening of the?**

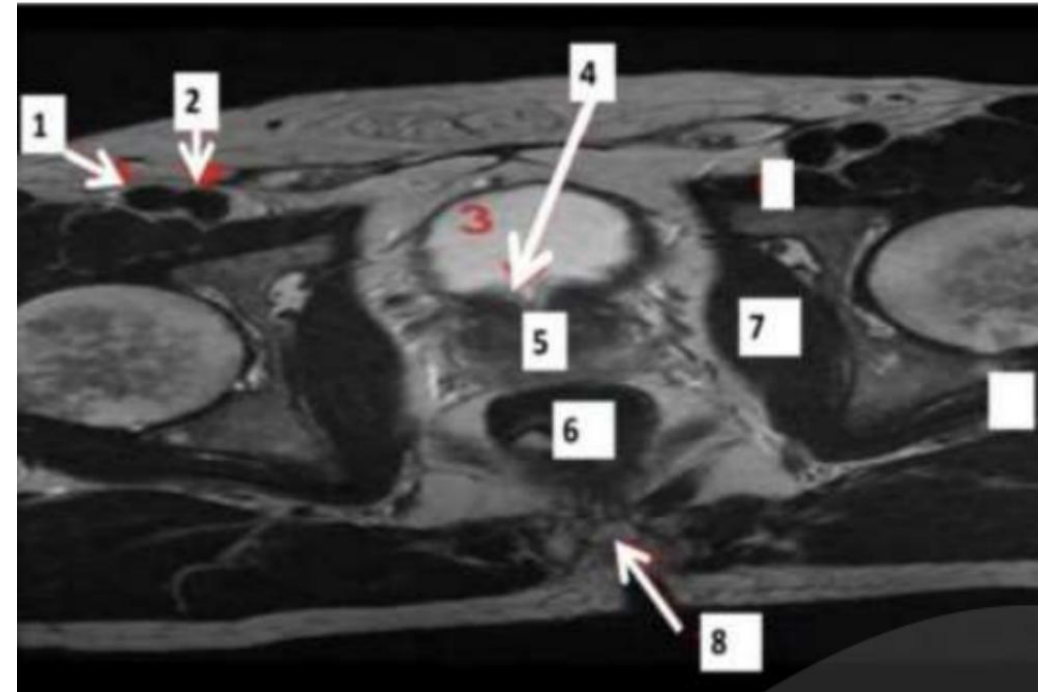
- A. Prostatic utricle**
- B. Ejaculatory duct**
- C. Bulbourethral gland**
- D. vas deference**



Answer: B

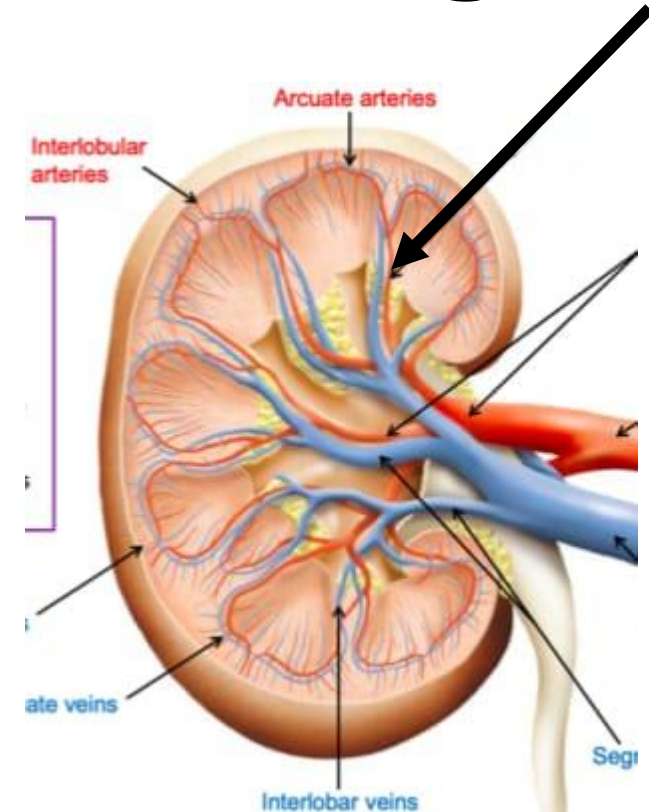
## Q2: What is the structure labeled with number 5 called?

- A. Urinary bladder
- B. Seminal vesicle
- C. anal canal
- D. levator ani muscle
- E. prostate



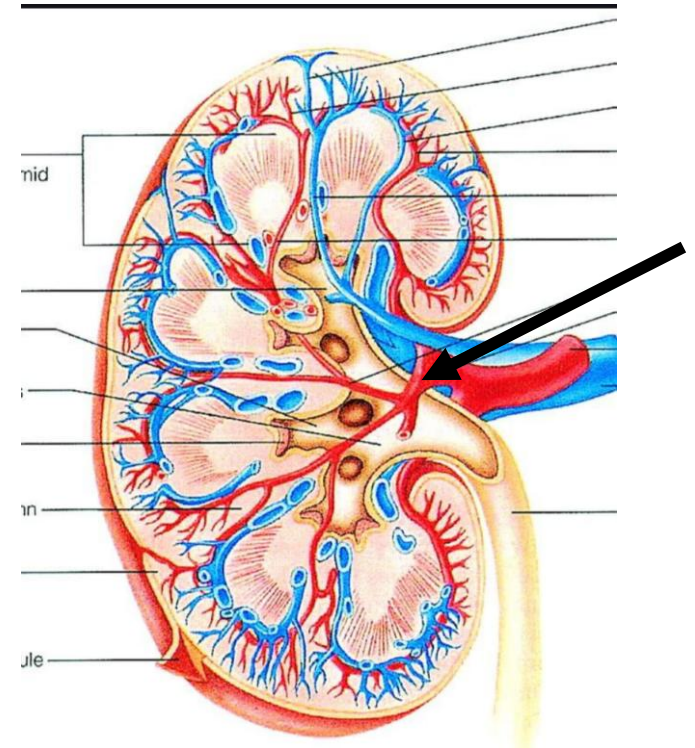
# Q3: The pointed artery passes through.

- A. Renal lobule
- B. renal pelvis
- C. minor calyces
- D. renal column
- E. renal pyramid



**Q4: The pointed structure is \_\_\_\_\_ vessels**

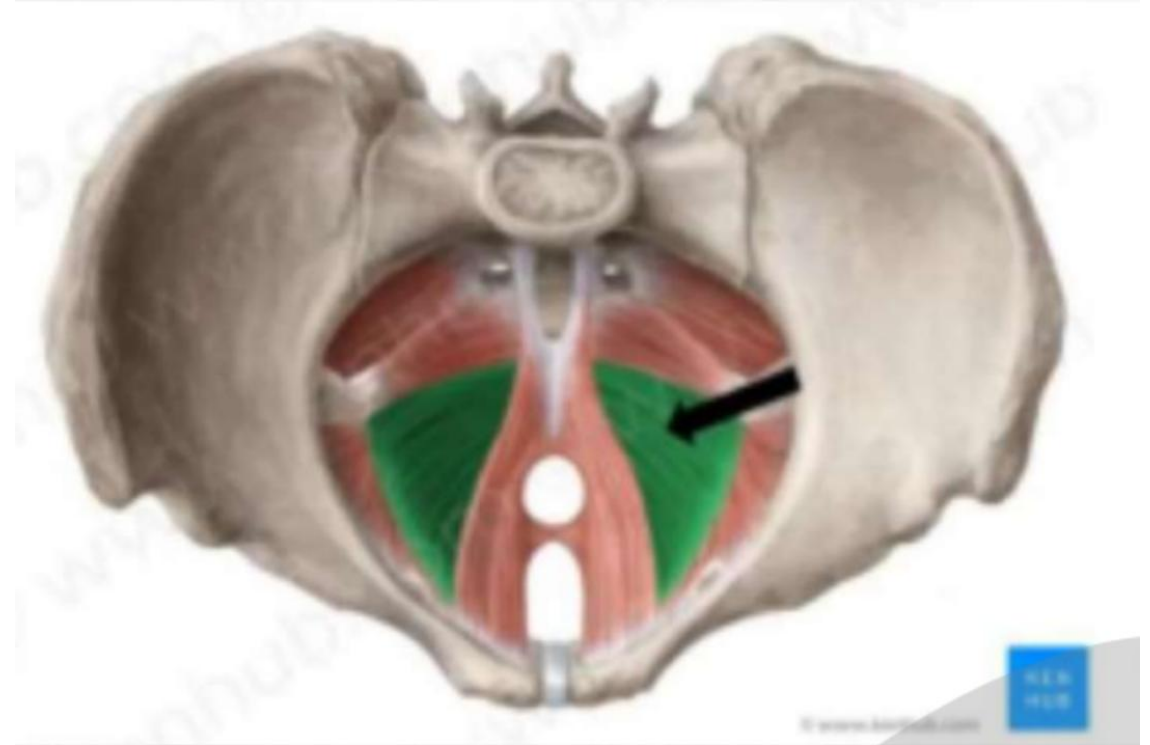
- A. Segmental**
- B. Lobar**
- C. Interlobar**
- D. Arcuate**
- E. Interlobular**



**Answer: A**

# Q5: The pointed structure is ..... muscle

- A. Coccygeus
- B. Puborectalis
- C. Iliococcygeus
- D. pubococcygeus proper



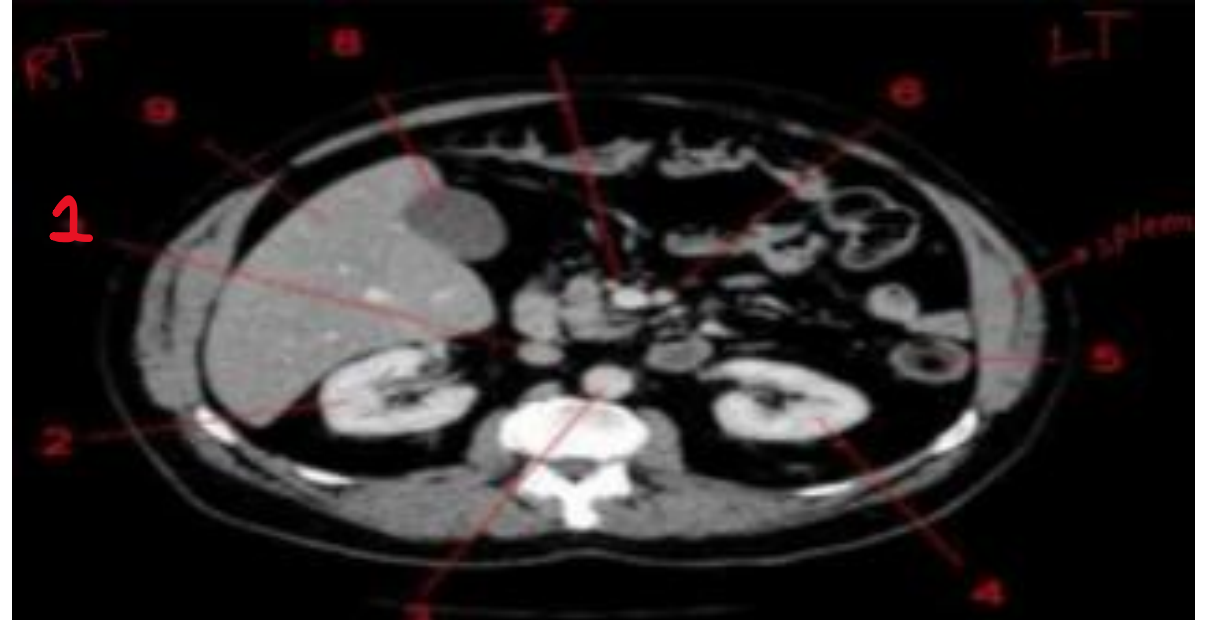
# Q6: The marked yellow area is related to:

- A. Lumbosacral trunk
- B. Obturator nerve
- C. Sympathetic chain
- D. piriformis muscle
- E. iliolumbar artery



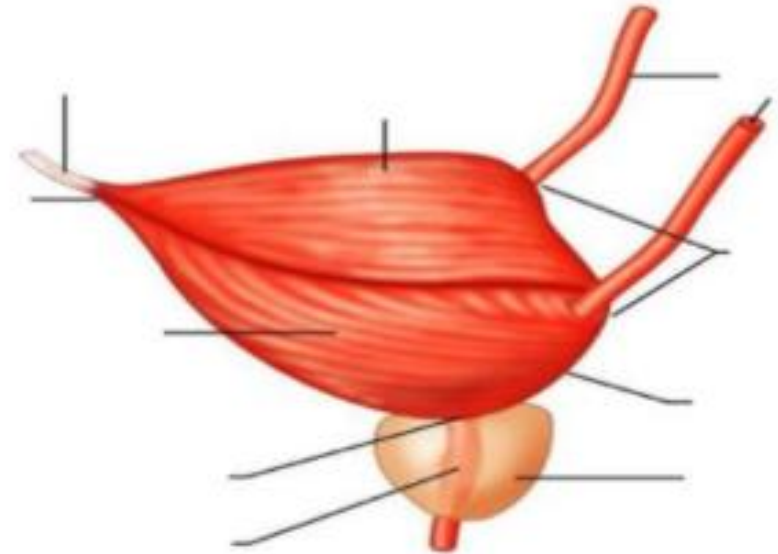
# Q7: Structure number 1 is related to:

- A. Right obturator nerve
- B. Left obturator artery
- C. Ureter
- D. IVC



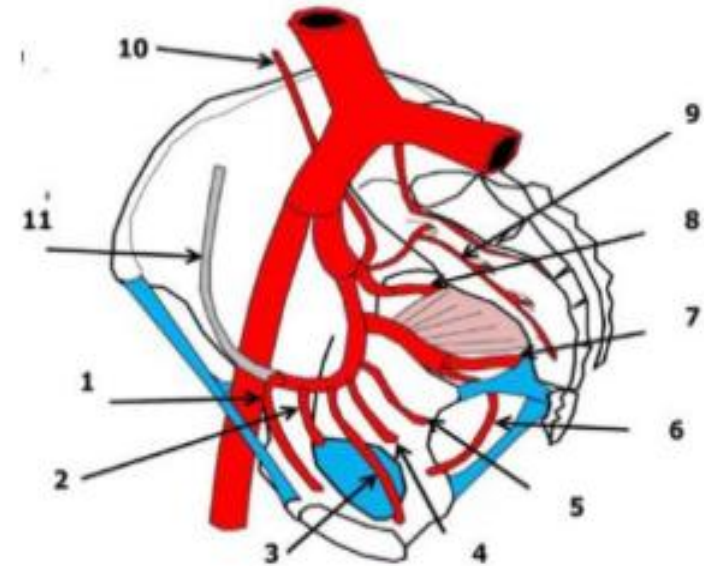
**Q8: Which of the following is related to superior surface:**

- A. Rectum**
- B. Sigmoid colon**
- C. Peritoneum**
- D. Vagina**

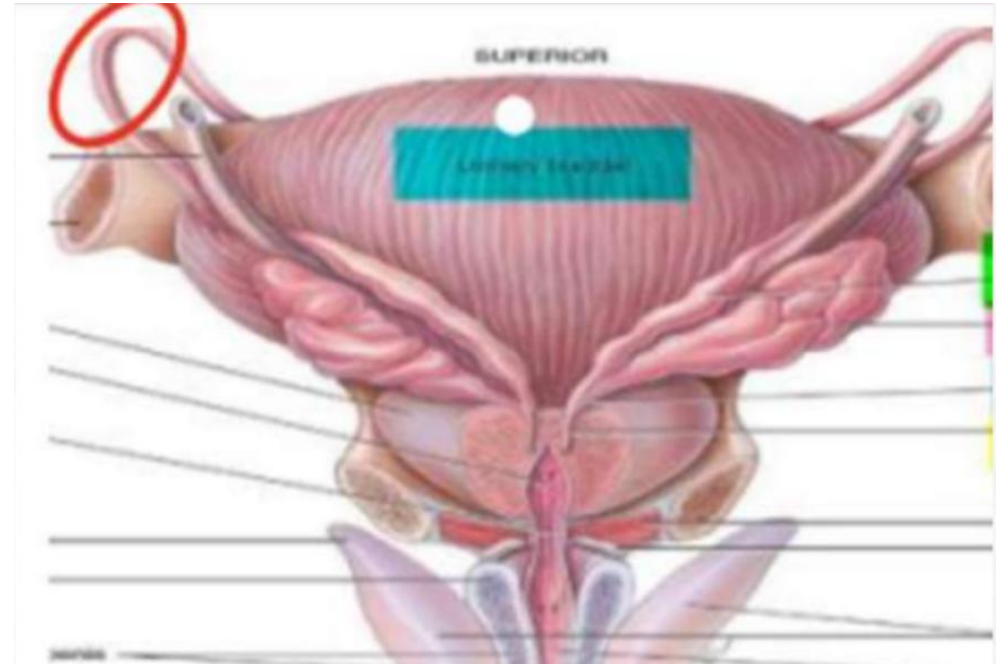


# Q9: Which of the following related to Inferior vesical Artery:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

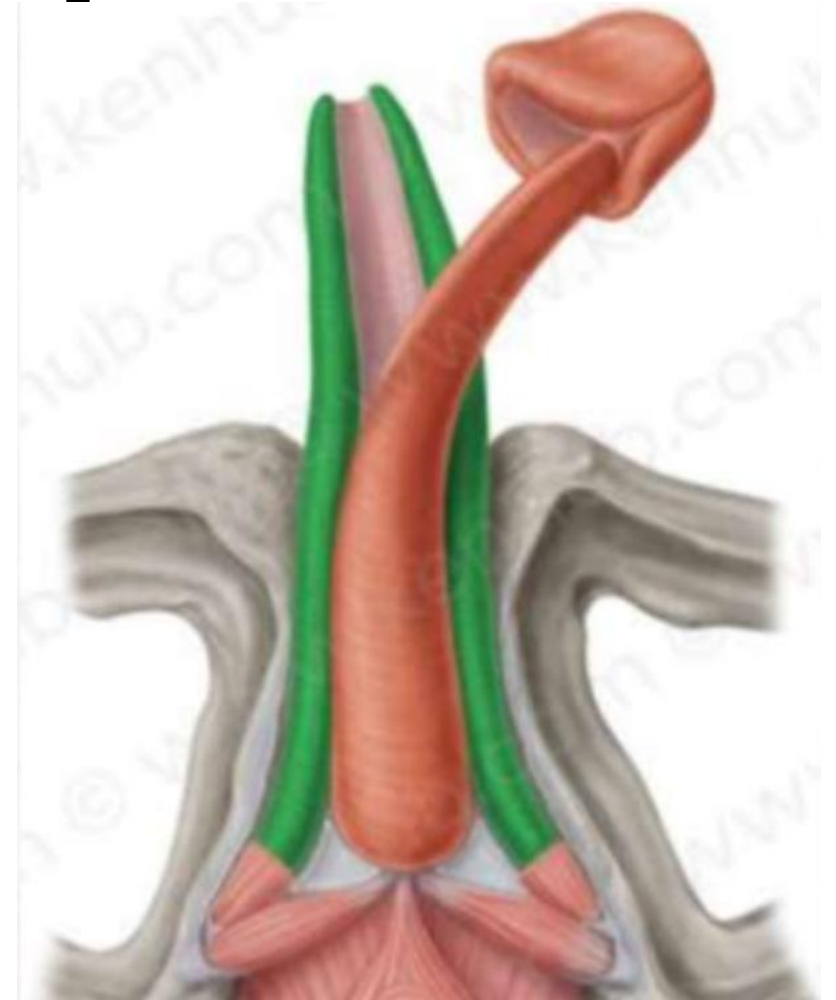


**Q10: The pointed structure crosses which structure?**



Answer: inferior epigastric artery

**Q11: Picture pointing at the corpus cavernosa of the penis, blood supply is?**



**Answer: deep artery of the penis**

# Scan the QR code or click it for FEEDBACK



Corrections from previous versions:

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