Abdomen MCQ’s
Block 2

1.* Near the apex (the left extremity) of the wedge-shaped liver, the anterior and posterior layers of the left part of the coronary ligament meet to form the following peritoneal formation:

A. The lesser omentum
B. The round ligament
C. The left triangular ligament
D. The bare area of the liver
E. The greater omentum

2. The portal triad includes the following structures:

A. The ligamentum venosum
B. The hepatic artery (proper)
C. The lesser omentum
D. The bile duct
E. The hepatic portal vein

3. The impressions on (areas of) the visceral surface of the liver include:

A. Splenic area
B. Renal and suprarenal areas
C. Colic area
D. Gastric area
E. Duodenal area

4. The caudate process of the liver connecting the caudate lobe and the right lobe, extends to the right between the following structures:

A. Ligamentum venosum
B. Inferior vena cava
C. Gallbladder
D. Round ligament
E. Porta hepatis

5.* The main portal fissure is demarcated on the visceral surface of the liver by the following feature:

A. Bare area
B. Right sagittal fissure
C. Porta hepatis
D. Falciform ligament
E. Left sagittal fissure

6.* According to the surgical classification of the segments of the liver, the caudate lobe counts as segment number:

A. V
B. IV
C. VIII
D. I
E. II
7. The interlobular portal triads of the liver include:

A. Initial branches of the biliary ducts

B. Initial branches of the hepatic portal vein

C. Terminal branches of the hepatic artery (proper)

D. Terminal branches of the hepatic portal vein

E. Terminal branches of the biliary ducts

8. The course of the bile duct includes:

A. Descends posterior to the hilum of the right kidney

B. Lies in a groove on the posterior surface of the head of the pancreas

C. Descends posterior to the superior part of the duodenum

D. Unites with the minor duodenal papilla, forming the hepatopancreatic ampulla

E. Unites with the major duodenal papilla, forming the hepatopancreatic ampulla

9. The arterial supply of the bile duct is from the following arteries:

A. Superior mesenteric

B. Colic

C. Cystic

D. Posterior superior pancreaticoduodenal

E. Right hepatic

10. The lymphatic vessels from the bile duct pass to the following lymph nodes:

A. Cystic

B. Inferior mesenteric

C. Superior mesenteric

D. Hepatic

E. Lymph node of the omental foramen

11. The gallbladder has the following parts:

A. Duct

B. Body

C. Head

D. Fundus

E. Neck

12.* The spiral fold is a feature of the mucosa of the following structure:

A. Major duodenal papilla

B. Neck of pancreas

C. Hepatopancreatic ampulla

D. Neck of gallbladder

E. Cystic duct
13. The cystohepatic triangle (of Calot) is bordered by the following structures:

A. Common hepatic duct  
B. Visceral surface of the liver  
C. Right hepatic artery  
D. Cystic artery  
E. Cystic duct

14. The hepatic portal vein is formed at the level of the following structures:

A. Close to the transpyloric plane  
B. Anterior to the inferior vena cava  
C. Posterior to the neck of the gallbladder  
D. Posterior to the neck of the pancreas  
E. Close to the level of the L1 vertebra

15. Portal-systemic anastomoses are formed in the following regions:

A. Submucosa of the anal canal  
B. Peri-umbilical region  
C. Submucosa of the stomach  
D. Anterior aspect of secondarily retroperitoneal viscera  
E. Submucosa of the esophagus

16. The fat which surrounds the kidneys and their vessels, as it extends into their renal sinuses, is named:

A. Perinephric fat  
B. Perirenal fat capsule  
C. Pararenal fat body  
D. Pararenal fascia

17.* The kidneys lie on each side of the vertebral column at the level of the following vertebrae:

A. T10-T12  
B. T10-L1  
C. T11-L1  
D. L3-L5  
E. T12-L3

18. Each_____ calyx is indented by a renal papilla, which is the apex of the renal _____.

A. Pyramid  
B. Sinus  
C. Minor  
D. Major  
E. Pelvis
19. The surface marking of the ureter is a line joining a point 5 cm lateral to the _______ and the _______.

A. T10 spinous process  
B. L5 spinous process  
C. Posterior superior iliac spine  
D. Iliac tubercle  
E. L1 spinous process

20. The ureters normally demonstrate relative constrictions in the following places:

A. During their passage through the renal sinus  
B. During their passage through the wall of the urinary bladder  
C. Where the ureters cross the brim of the pelvic inlet  
D. At the junction of the ureters and the renal pelves  
E. During their passage through the renal hilum

21. The right suprarenal gland comes in relation with the following structures:

A. Inferior vena cava  
B. Pancreas  
C. Right crus of diaphragm  
D. Right kidney  
E. Spleen

22. The left suprarenal gland comes in relation with the following structures:

A. Inferior vena cava  
B. Left kidney  
C. Spleen  
D. Pancreas  
E. Stomach

23. The area between the medial borders of the suprarenal glands features the following structures:

A. Superior mesenteric artery  
B. Left ureter  
C. Left crus of diaphragm  
D. Celiac ganglion  
E. Inferior vena cava

24. The blood supply of the kidney includes the following segmental arteries:

A. Superior (apical)  
B. Postero-inferior  
C. Inferior  
D. Posterior  
E. Antero-superior
25.* The superior suprarenal arteries arise from the following arteries:

A. Splenic
B. Renal
C. Superior mesenteric
D. Abdominal aorta
E. Inferior phrenic

26.* The middle suprarenal arteries arise from the following arteries:

A. Abdominal aorta
B. Superior mesenteric
C. Renal
D. Inferior phrenic
E. Splenic

27.* The inferior suprarenal arteries arise from the following arteries:

A. Splenic
B. Inferior phrenic
C. Renal
D. Superior mesenteric
E. Abdominal aorta

28.* The right suprarenal vein drains into the following vein:

A. Superior mesenteric vein
B. Superior vena cava
C. Inferior vena cava
D. Right renal vein
E. Hepatic portal vein

29.* The left suprarenal vein drains into the following vein:

A. Left renal vein
B. Inferior vena cava
C. Splenic vein
D. Inferior mesenteric vein
E. Superior vena cava

30.* The fibers of the abdominopelvic splanchnic nerves arise from the spinal cord segments:

A. C1-C5
B. T3-T10
C. T10-S2
D. T5-L2
E. L1-S4
31. The lower thoracic splanchnic nerves include:
   A. The least splanchnic nerve
   B. The lesser splanchnic nerve
   C. The celiac plexus
   D. The middle splanchnic nerve
   E. The greater splanchnic nerve

32. The cell bodies of postsynaptic sympathetic neurons constitute the following major prevertebral ganglia:
   A. Inferior mesenteric
   B. Superior mesenteric
   C. Aorticorenal
   D. Intrinsic (enteric) ganglia
   E. Celiac

33. The parasympathetic part of the autonomic innervation of the abdominal viscera consists of the following:
   A. Pelvic splanchnic nerves
   B. Intrinsic (enteric) ganglia
   C. Abdominal autonomic plexuses
   D. Anterior and posterior vagal trunks
   E. Prevertebral ganglia

34. The parasympathetic part of the autonomic innervation of the abdominal viscera consists of the following:
   A. Abdominal autonomic plexuses
   B. Pelvic splanchnic nerves
   C. Prevertebral ganglia
   D. Anterior and posterior vagal trunks
   E. Intrinsic (enteric) ganglia

35. The parasympathetic part of the autonomic innervation of the abdominal viscera consists of the following:
   A. Abdominal autonomic plexuses
   B. Prevertebral ganglia
   C. Intrinsic (enteric) ganglia
   D. Pelvic splanchnic nerves
   E. Anterior and posterior vagal trunks

36. The level of the domes of the diaphragm varies according to the following:
   A. Size of abdominal viscera
   B. Posture
   C. Degree of distension of abdominal viscera
   D. Race
   E. The phase of respiration
37. Based on the peripheral attachments, the parts of the diaphragm are:

A. The costal part
B. The lumbar part
C. The sternal part
D. The scapular part
E. The clavicular part

38. The crura of the diaphragm are musculotendinous bands that arise (originate) from the following structures:

A. Intervertebral discs
B. Abdominal aorta
C. Inferior vena cava
D. Anterior longitudinal ligament
E. Bodies of the superior three lumbar vertebrae

39. The inferior surface of the diaphragm is supplied by the following blood vessels:

A. Inferior phrenic arteries from the abdominal aorta
B. Left inferior phrenic veins draining into the left renal vein and splenic vein
C. Right inferior phrenic vein draining into the hepatic portal vein
D. Left inferior phrenic veins draining into the inferior vena cava and left suprarenal vein
E. Right inferior phrenic vein draining into the inferior vena cava

40. The large apertures of the diaphragm include:

A. Piriform aperture
B. Caval opening
C. Semilunar hiatus
D. Esophageal hiatus
E. Aortic hiatus

41. The elements passing through the caval opening of the diaphragm include:

A. Branches of the right phrenic nerve
B. Lymphatic vessels from the liver
C. Thoracic duct
D. Anterior vagal trunk
E. Inferior vena cava

42. The elements passing through the esophageal hiatus of the diaphragm include:

A. Esophageal branches of the left gastric vessels
B. Branches of the right phrenic nerve
C. Anterior vagal trunk
D. Posterior vagal trunk
E. Esophagus
43. The elements passing through the aortic hiatus of the diaphragm include:

A. Branches of the right phrenic nerve
B. Thoracic duct
C. Anterior vagal trunk
D. Lymphatic vessels from the liver
E. Descending aorta

44. The sternocostal triangle (foramen) of the diaphragm transmits the following elements:

A. Anterior vagal trunk
B. Superior epigastric vessels
C. Esophageal branches of the left gastric vessels
D. Thoracic duct
E. Lymphatic vessels from the liver

45. The superior attachments of the psoas major muscle include:

A. The iliac fossa
B. The lesser trochanter of the femur
C. The bodies of T12-L5 vertebrae
D. The intervening intervertebral discs at the level of the T12-L5 vertebrae
E. The transverse processes of lumbar vertebrae

46.* The inferior attachment of the iliopsoas muscle is at the level of:

A. The lower six costal cartilages
B. The transverse processes of lumbar vertebrae
C. The lesser trochanter of the femur
D. The greater trochanter of the femur
E. The iliac fossa

47. The superior attachments of the iliacus muscle include:

A. Anterior sacro-iliac ligaments
B. Superior two thirds of iliac fossa
C. Bodies of T12-L5 vertebrae
D. Transverse processes of lumbar vertebrae
E. Ala of sacrum

48. The superior attachments of the quadratus lumborum muscle include:

A. Bodies of T12-L5 vertebrae
B. Ala of sacrum
C. Superior two thirds of iliac fossa
D. Tips of lumbar transverse processes
E. Medial half of inferior border of 12th ribs
49. The inferior attachments of the quadratus lumborum muscle include:

A. Iliolumbar ligament
B. Internal lip of iliac crest
C. Ischial tuberosity
D. Transverse processes of lumbar vertebrae
E. Lesser trochanter of femur

50. The abdominal aorta begins at the level of the ___ vertebra, and ends at the level of the ____ vertebra.

A. L2
B. T12
C. S2
D. L4
E. T10

51. The unpaired visceral branches of the aorta include:

A. Gonadal artery
B. Renal artery
C. Superior mesenteric artery
D. Inferior mesenteric artery
E. Celiac trunk

52. The paired visceral branches of the aorta include:

A. Renal arteries
B. Gonadal arteries
C. Testicular or ovarian arteries
D. Lumbar
E. Middle suprarenal arteries

53. The paired parietal branches of the aorta include:

A. Lumbar arteries
B. Testicular or ovarian arteries
C. Renal arteries
D. Subcostal arteries
E. Inferior phrenic arteries

54. The anterior relations of the abdominal aorta include:

A. The splenic vein
B. The left renal vein
C. The celiac plexus
D. The body of pancreas
E. The ascending part of the duodenum
55. The following elements are located posterior to the abdominal aorta:

A. Celiac plexus  
B. Left renal vein  
C. Bodies of T12-L4 vertebrae  
D. Left lumbar veins  
E. Left suprarenal vein

56. On the right, the abdominal aorta is related to the following structures:

A. Thoracic duct  
B. Azygos vein  
C. Cisterna chyli  
D. Descending part of duodenum  
E. Right crus of diaphragm

57. On the left, the abdominal aorta is related to the following structures:

A. Left crus of diaphragm  
B. Left celiac ganglion  
C. Left renal vein  
D. Inferior vena cava  
E. Descending part of duodenum

58. The inferior vena cava begins at the following levels:

A. The union of the common iliac veins  
B. Inferior to aortic bifurcation  
C. Superior to aortic bifurcation  
D. Anterior to L5 vertebra  
E. Posterior to the proximal part of the right common iliac artery

59. The inferior vena cava begins anterior to the ___ vertebra, and enters the thorax at the ___ vertebral level.

A. L5  
B. T8  
C. T10  
D. L2  
E. T12

60. The inferior end of the thoracic duct lies in relation to the following elements:

A. Anterior to the bodies of the L1 and L2 vertebrae  
B. Inferior to the bifurcation of aorta  
C. Anterior to the body of L4 and L5 vertebrae  
D. Between the right crus of diaphragm and aorta  
E. Posterior to the neck of pancreas
61. The thoracic duct often begins as a plexiform convergence of the following lymphatic trunks:

A. Descending thoracic lymphatic trunks
B. The right thoracic duct
C. Intestinal lymphatic trunks
D. Right and left lumbar lymphatic trunks
E. Ascending thoracic lymphatic trunks

62. The endoderm generates the following structures of the digestive system:

A. The connective tissue
B. The peritoneal components
C. The muscular components
D. The epithelium
E. The parenchyma

63. The mesoderm generates the following structures of the digestive system:

A. The connective tissue
B. The parenchyma
C. The peritoneal components
D. The muscular components
E. The epithelium

64. The gut system is divided into the following parts:

A. The pharyngeal gut
B. The midgut
C. The laryngeal gut
D. The hindgut
E. The foregut

65. The foregut gives rise to the following structures:

A. Stomach
B. Duodenum distal to the entrance of the bile duct
C. Duodenum proximal to the entrance of the bile duct
D. Esophagus
E. Distal third of transverse colon

66. The midgut gives rise to the following structures:

A. Duodenum distal to the entrance of the bile duct
B. Cecum and appendix
C. Jejunum and ileum
D. Descending colon
E. Ascending colon
67. The hindgut gives rise to the following structures:

A. Sigmoid colon
B. Pancreas
C. The distal third of transverse colon
D. Rectum and upper anal canal
E. Descending colon

68. The following structures develop as outgrowths of the endodermal epithelium of the upper part of the duodenum:

A. Biliary apparatus
B. Pancreas
C. Stomach
D. Jejunum and ileum
E. Liver

69. The primary intestinal loop protrudes into the umbilical cord during week ___ of intrauterine development, and returns into the abdominal cavity during week ___.

A. 6
B. 7
C. 9
D. 8
E. 10

70.* The hematopoietic cells present in the liver, the Kupffer cells and connective tissue cells originate in the following structure:

A. Endoderm
B. Pharyngeal foregut
C. Mesoderm
D. Ectoderm
E. Primary intestinal loop

71. The pancreas develops from the following structures:

A. Ventral bud
B. Annular pancreas
C. Vitelline duct
D. Dorsal bud
E. Endodermal epithelium of upper part of duodenum