Pelvis Perineum MCQs

Block 1.1

1. The pelvic diaphragm includes the following muscles:
   A. The coccygeus
   B. The levator ani
   C. The external urethral sphincter
   D. The internal urethral sphincter
   E. The obturator internus

2. The peritoneum of the recto-uterine pouch (cul-de-sac of Douglas) passes over the following structures:
   A. Fundus of uterus
   B. Posterior vaginal wall
   C. Anterior wall of the rectal ampulla
   D. Fundus of urinary bladder
   E. Anterior wall of anal canal

3. The parietal pelvic fascia lines the inner aspect of the following muscles:
   A. The obturator internus
   B. The piriformis
   C. The coccygeus
   D. The levator ani
   E. The obturator externus

4. The branches of the anterior division of the internal iliac artery supply the following structures:
   A. Urinary bladder
   B. Rectum
   C. Reproductive organs
   D. The thigh
   E. The liver

5.* The iliolumbar vein usually drains into the following vein:
   A. Common iliac
   B. Internal iliac
   C. Obturator
   D. Portal
   E. Gonadal

6. The four primary groups of lymph nodes receiving lymph drainage from pelvic organs include:
   A. External iliac lymph nodes
   B. Internal iliac lymph nodes
   C. Sacral lymph nodes
   D. Common iliac
   E. Celiac

7.* The ganglion impar (coccygeal ganglion) is formed by convergence of the following paired structure:
   A. Sacral sympathetic trunks
   B. Obturator nerves
   C. Sacral parasympathetic trunks
   D. Pudendal nerves
   E. Coccygeal nerves

8. The major portions of the urinary bladder include:
9. The parts of the male urethra include:
A. Intramural part
B. Prostatic urethra
C. Intermediate part
D. Spongy urethra
E. Cavernous urethra

10. The ejaculatory ducts arise by the union of the ducts of the following structures:
A. Seminal glands
B. Ductus deferentes
C. Epididymes
D. Ureters
E. Urethra

11. The parts of the uterine tubes include:
A. Infundibulum
B. Ampulla
C. Isthmus
D. Uterine part
E. Cervix

12. The lymph node groups involved in lymphatic drainage of structures of pelvis and perineum include:
A. Lumbar
B. Inferior mesenteric
C. Common iliac
D. Superficial inguinal
E. Celiac

13. The male urogenital triangle includes:
A. External genitalia
B. Perineal muscles
C. Internal genitalia
D. Levator ani muscle
E. External anal sphincter

14. The pelvic cavity is continuous with the abdominal cavity at the level of:
A. The pelvic inlet
B. The obturator membrane
C. The obturator fascia
D. The pelvic diaphragm
E. The diaphragm

15. The attachments of the coccygeus muscle include:
A. Ischial spine
B. Inferior end of sacrum and coccyx
C. Walls of prostate or vagina
D. Tendinous arch of obturator fascia
E. Ischial spine

16. The proximal attachment of the levator ani muscle includes:
A. Body of pubis
B. Tendinous arch of obturator fascia
C. Ischial spine
D. Ischial tuberosity
E. Perineal body

17. The distal attachment of the levator ani muscle includes:
A. Perineal body
B. Coccyx
C. Anococcygeal ligament
D. Walls of prostate and vagina
E. Ischial spine

18. The levator ani includes the following muscles:
A. Puborectalis
B. Pubococcygeus
C. Iliococcygeus
D. Piriformis
E. Coccygeus

19. The tendinous arch of pelvic fascia has the following parts:
A. The puboprostatic ligament
B. The pubovesical ligament
C. The sacrogenital ligament
D. The broad ligament
E. The mesometrium

20. The paracolpium connects the following structures:
A. The visceral fascia of the vagina
B. The tendinous arch of the pelvic fascia
C. The peritoneum of the vagina
D. The inguinal canal
E. The pubic symphysis

21. The anococcygeal body is a ligament connecting the following structures:
A. Anus
B. Coccyx
C. Tendinous arch of levator ani
D. Urogenital hiatus
E. Obturator fascia

22.* The pararectal fossae are the lateral extensions of the following peritoneal pouch:
A. Recto-uterine
B. Hepatorenal
C. Omental bursa
D. Subphrenic
E. Vesico-uterine

23. The following elements are inclosed within the broad ligaments:
A. Uterine tubes
B. Ovaries
C. Ligaments of the ovaries
D. Round ligaments of the uterus
E. Bulbs of vestibule
24. In the male, the ureteric fold is formed as the peritoneum passes up and over the following structures:

A. Ureter
B. Ductus deferens
C. Seminal vesicle
D. Internal iliac vessels
E. Ejaculatory duct

25. The male reproductive organs in contact with the peritoneum are:

A. Seminal glands
B. Ampulla of ductus deferens
C. Testis
D. Prostate
E. Bulb of penis

26. The loose areolar (fatty) tissue in the subperitoneal endopelvic fascia can be explored through blunt dissection, therefore representing potential spaces, as follows:

A. Retropubic space
B. Prevesical space
C. Retrorectal space
D. Presacral space
E. Retroperitoneal space

27. The hypogastric sheath gives passage to the following elements:

A. Vessels to pelvic viscera
B. Nerves to pelvic viscera
C. Ureters
D. Ductus deferens
E. Uterine tubes

28. The hypogastric sheath divides into the following laminae (layers):

A. Lateral ligament of the bladder
B. Lateral rectal ligament
C. Rectovesical septum
D. Cardinal ligament
E. Broad ligament

29. The rectosacral (lateral sacral) ligaments divide the pelvirectal space into the following spaces:

A. Rectouterine
B. Rectovesical
C. Retrectal
D. Pararectal
E. Paracolpium

30. The pubic branch of the obturator artery ascends on the pelvic surface of the pubis to anastomose with the following:

A. The pubic branch of the obturator artery from the other side
B. The pubic branch of the inferior epigastric artery, a branch of the external iliac artery
C. The pubic branch of the inferior epigastric artery, a branch of the internal iliac artery
D. The pubic branch of the inferior epigastric artery, a branch of the common iliac artery
E. The pubic branch of the umbilical artery

31.* The inferior vesical artery occurs only in males, being replaced in females by the following artery:
A. Vaginal
B. Uterine
C. Ovarian
D. Middle rectal
E. Internal pudendal

32.* The uterine artery is the homolog of the following artery in male:
A. Artery of the ductus deferens
B. Inferior vesical artery
C. Internal pudendal artery
D. Lateral sacral artery
E. Dorsal artery of penis

33. The following arteries have their origin in the posterior division of the internal iliac:
A. Gonadal arteries
B. Inferior gluteal
C. Superior gluteal
D. Iliolumbar
E. Lateral sacral

34. On reaching the side of the cervix, the uterine artery divides into the following branches:
A. Vaginal
B. Ascending
C. Inferior vesical
D. Tubal
E. Ovarian

35. In males, the ureter lies _________ to the ductus deferens and enters the urinary bladder just _______ to the seminal gland.
A. Posterolateral
B. Superior
C. Anteromedial
D. Inferior
E. Medial

36. In females, the ureter is crossed _______ by the uterine artery and then _______ to the fornix of the vagina before entering the urinary bladder.
A. Superiorly
B. Lateral
C. Inferiorly
D. Posterior
E. Anterior

37. The pelvic parts of the ureter is supplied by the following arteries:
A. Common iliac
B. Internal iliac
C. Ovarian
D. Uterine
E. Middle rectal

38. The urinary bladder, according to its content and the state of neighbouring viscera, varies in the following respects:
A. Size
B. Shape
C. Position
D. Relationships

E. Innervation

39. The potential retropubic space (of Retzius) separates the following structures:
   A. Pubic bones
   B. Urinary bladder
   C. Uterus
   D. Rectum
   E. Urethra

40. The following parts of the urinary bladder meet at the neck of the bladder:
   A. Fundus
   B. Inferolateral surfaces
   C. Apex
   D. Body
   E. External urethral orifice

41. In males, the fundus of the urinary bladder is separated from the rectum by the following structures:
   A. Rectovesical septum
   B. Seminal glands
   C. Ampullae of ductus deferentes
   D. Superior anterior wall of vagina
   E. Pubic symphysis

42. The three urinary systems developed from mesodermal tissue include:
   A. Pronephros
   B. Mesonephros
   C. Metanephros
   D. Cloacal folds
   E. Urogenital sinus

43. The mesonephros is characterized by the following:
   A. The excretory units
   B. The mesonephric or Wolffian duct
   C. The metanephros
   D. The ureteric bud
   E. Forms in the cervical region, is vestigial

44. The ureteric bud gives rise to the following structures:
   A. Ureter
   B. Renal pelvis
   C. Calyces
   D. Excretory units (nephrons)
   E. The urinary bladder

45. During the 4th to 7th weeks of development, the cloaca is subdivided into the following structures:
   A. Urogenital sinus
   B. Anal canal
   C. Mesonephros
   D. Pronephros
   E. Hind gut

46. The urogenital sinus differentiates into the following structures:
   A. Urinary bladder
   B. Prostatic urethra
C. Membranous urethra
D. Upper portion of vagina
E. Genital tubercle

47. Testosterone produced in the testes stimulates development of the mesonephric ducts to form the following structures:
A. Epididymis
B. Vas deferens
C. Ejaculatory duct
D. Efferent ducts
E. Genital tubercles

48. During the indifferent stage of development, the genital system includes the following ducts:
A. Mesonephric ducts
B. Paramesonephric ducts
C. Efferent ducts
D. Vas deferens
E. Uterine tube

49. Estrogens regulate development of the paramesonephric ducts which form the following:
A. Uterine tube
B. Uterus
C. Cervix
D. Upper portion of vagina
E. Clitoris

50. The indifferent stage of the external genitalia features the following structures:
A. Genital tubercle
B. Genital swellings
C. Cloacal folds
D. Scrotal swellings
E. Clitoris

51.* In females, the genital tubercle forms the following structure:
A. Clitoris
B. Labia majora
C. Labia minora
D. Cervix
E. Uterine tubes

52.* In females, the genital tubercle forms the following structure:
A. Clitoris
B. Labia majora
C. Labia minora
D. Cervix
E. Uterine tubes

53.* In females, the urethral folds form the following structure:
A. Clitoris
B. Labia majora
C. Labia minora
D. Cervix
E. Uterine tubes

54.* In females, the urethral folds form the following structure:
A. Clitoris
B. Labia majora
C. Labia minora
D. Cervix
E. Uterine tubes

55.* In females, the genital swellings form the following structure:

A. Clitoris
B. Labia majora
C. Labia minora
D. Cervix
E. Uterine tubes

56. The following structures are at the angles of the trigone of the urinary bladder:

A. Ureteric orifices
B. Internal urethral orifice
C. Internal urethral sphincter
D. Uvula of the urinary bladder
E. Apex of the bladder

57. The urinary bladder bed is formed by the following structures:

A. Pubic bones
B. Fascia covering the levator ani muscle
C. Fascia covering the superior obturator internus muscle
D. Superior anterior wall of vagina
E. Trigone of the bladder

58. The arterial supply of the urinary bladder features the following vessels:

A. Superior vesical arteries
B. Inferior vesical arteries
C. Vaginal arteries
D. Obturator arteries
E. Superior gluteal

59. For descriptive purposes, the male urethra is divided into the following parts:

A. Intramural
B. Prostatic
C. Intermediate
D. Spongy
E. Cavernous

60. The location of the female external urethral orifice includes:

A. Vestibule of vagina
B. Anterior to the vaginal orifice
C. Posterior to the anal orifice
D. Inferior to the internal urethral orifice
E. Anterior to the pubic symphysis

61.* The teniae coli of the sigmoid colon spread to form a continuous layer of smooth muscle at the level of:

A. Rectosigmoid junction
B. Duodenojejunal junction
C. Sigmoid mesocolon
D. Internal anal sphincter
E. External anal sphincter

62. The essential elements of maintaining fecal continence include:

A. The angle of the anorectal flexure of the anal canal
B. The ability of the rectal ampulla to relax
C. The angle of the sacral flexure of the rectum
D. The lateral flexures of the rectum
E. The rectosigmoid junction

63. The arteries of the rectum and their origins include:

A. The inferior rectal arteries, arising from the internal pudendal arteries
B. The superior rectal artery, continuation of the inferior mesenteric artery
C. The middle rectal arteries, arising from the anterior divisions of the internal iliac artery
D. The anterior rectal arteries, arising from the external pudendal arteries
E. The middle rectal arteries, arising from the superior divisions of the obturator artery

64. The parts of the rectal venous plexus include:

A. The internal rectal venous plexus deep to the mucosa of the anorectal junction
B. The external rectal venous plexus external to the muscular wall
C. The external rectal venous plexus deep to the peritoneum
D. The internal rectal venous plexus just deep to the skin
E. The external rectal venous plexus just deep to the mucosa of the anorectal junction

65. The male internal genital organs include:

A. Testes
B. Epididymides
C. Ductus deferentes
D. Seminal glands
E. Scrotum

66. The male internal genital organs include the following:

A. Bulbo-urethral glands
B. Prostate
C. Ejaculatory ducts
D. Scrotum
E. Penis

67. The course of the ductus deferens include:

A. Begins in the tail of epididymes
B. Ascends posterior to testis
C. Ascends medial to epididymis
D. Penetrates the anterior abdominal wall via the inguinal canal
E. Ends by joining the cystic duct to form the ejaculatory duct

68. The ampulla of the ductus deferens has the following relations:

A. Posterior to the urinary bladder
B. Medial to the ureter
C. Medial to the seminal gland
D. Lateral to the testis on the same side
E. Medial to the prostate
69. The relations of the seminal glands include:
A. Superior to the prostate
B. Posterior to the fundus of urinary bladder
C. Anterior to the rectum
D. Covered superiorly by peritoneum
E. Anterior to the ureters

70. The arteries to the seminal glands derive from the following vessels:
A. Inferior vesical artery
B. Middle rectal artery
C. Superior rectal artery
D. Inferior mesenteric artery
E. Superior vesical artery

71. The ejaculatory ducts arise by the union of the following structures:
A. Ducts of seminal glands
B. Ductus deferentes
C. Urethra
D. Ureters
E. Prostate

72. The main parts of the prostate include:
A. Base
B. Apex
C. Anterior surface
D. Posterior surface
E. Neck

73. The semen is a mixture of secretions produced by the following structures:
A. Testes
B. Seminal glands
C. Prostate
D. Bulbo-urethral glands
E. Scrotum

74. The prostatic arteries are derived from the following vessels:
A. Inferior vesical arteries
B. Internal pudendal arteries
C. Middle rectal arteries
D. Uterine arteries
E. Testicular arteries

75. The relations of the bulbo-urethral glands include:
A. Posterolateral to the intermediate part of urethra
B. Embedded within the external urethral sphincter
C. Posterolateral to the membranous part of urethra
D. Embedded within the internal urethral sphincter
E. Inferior to pelvic diaphragm