



TIN MOE NWE
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**ANATOMY
PRACTICE
QUESTION FOR**
MEDICAL AND NURSING
STUDENTS



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Universiti Malaysia Sarawak
Kota Samarahan

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FOREWORD

The Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak is committed to produce competent and compassionate graduates through excellent education and research of international standard to meet the health-care needs of society. Hence, there is a need to ensure that these graduates are well equipped with a good knowledge of basic medical sciences so that they will be able to understand how the human body and its structures developed and function. Generally, most students will begin their learning journey by asking questions. On that premise, the authors have formulated very simple and practical questions on anatomy to enhance their understanding of the subject.

I would also like to congratulate the authors for publishing the first edition of this book entitled “Anatomy Practice Questions for Medical and Nursing Students”. I hope students will find this book useful not only for preparing for examinations but also for their practices as doctors or nurses after graduating.

Professor Dr. Ahmad Hata Rasit

Dean, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences
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Kuching, Sarawak.



PREFACE

Anatomy is an essential pillar of medical sciences, and therefore, students studying medicine, nursing or related health sciences are expected to acquire sufficient knowledge in the disciplines undertaken.

A book of questions is useful to students in many ways. It can be used to assess one's knowledge. It is also useful as a revision tool. The answers which are provided for each of the questions serve as a quick guide to choices made.

Realising the needs for students to master Anatomy, we have come out with an idea to publish an exercise book on this subject. Students will be able to learn Anatomy by answering questions arranged according to the body systems in this book. We hoped that students will be able to learn and memorize the subject efficiently using this exercise book.

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Than Than Win

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CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

- 1. etralogy of Fallot has following features, EXCEPT:**
 - A. over-riding aorta.
 - B. pulmonary stenosis.
 - C. ventricular septal defect.
 - D. patent ductus arteriosus .
 - E. right ventricular hypertrophy.

- 2. The apex of the heart is located at the**
 - A. end of the sternal angle.
 - B. left 4th intercostal space, mid clavicular line.
 - C. left 5th intercostal space, mid clavicular line.
 - D. right 4th intercostal space, mid clavicular line.
 - E. level of the xiphoid process of the sternum.

- 3. Which of the following comprises the largest part of the sternocostal surface of the heart?**
 - A. Left atrium
 - B. Right atrium
 - C. Left ventricle
 - D. Right ventricle
 - E. Base of the heart

- 4. The descending thoracic aorta**
 - A. has the thoracic duct on its left side.
 - B. has the azygos vein on its left side.
 - C. gives off anterior intercostal branches.
 - D. is related anteriorly to the pulmonary trunk.
 - E. ends at the level of the 12th thoracic vertebra.

- 5. Which of the following is CORRECT regarding foetal circulation?**
 - A. The ductus venosus carries deoxygenated blood.
 - B. Oxygenated blood bypasses the liver via the ductus arteriosus.
 - C. Closure of umbilical artery forms the median umbilical ligament.
 - D. The ductus arteriosus is derived from the left 5th aortic arch artery.
 - E. Blood from the right atrium flows through the foramen ovale into the left atrium.

- 6. Which of the following is the anomaly of the defect in the position of the heart?**
- A. Dextrocardia
 - B. Atrial septal defect
 - C. Tetralogy of Fallot
 - D. Patent foramen ovale
 - E. Transposition of great vessels
- 7. Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding the venous drainage of the heart?**
- A. Great cardiac vein drains into right atrium.
 - B. Venae cordis minimae drain into all chambers.
 - C. The coronary sinus drains into superior vena cava.
 - D. The coronary sinus receives anterior cardiac veins.
 - E. The middle cardiac vein accompanies the circumflex artery.
- 8. Which of the following structures is present in the left atrium?**
- A. Fossa ovalis
 - B. Papillary muscle
 - C. Crista terminalis
 - D. Musculi pectinati
 - E. Trabeculae carneae
- 9. Which of the following is the BEST place to listen for the sounds of the mitral valve?**
- A. Over the medial end of the second left intercostal space
 - B. Over the medial end of the second right intercostal space
 - C. In the left fifth intercostal space at the mid clavicular line
 - D. In the left fourth intercostal space at the mid clavicular line
 - E. Over the right half of the lower end of the body of the sternum
- 10. The left coronary artery mainly supplies the**
- A. right atrium.
 - B. sinoatrial node.
 - C. apex of the heart.
 - D. interatrial septum.
 - E. atrioventricular node.

- 11. Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding right atrium?**
- A. The wall is rough posteriorly.
 - B. The wall of the auricle is smooth.
 - C. The opening of the coronary sinus has valve.
 - D. The opening of the superior vena cava has valve.
 - E. The fossa ovalis can be seen below the opening of the coronary sinus.
- 12. The embryonic part of the interatrial septum includes all of the followings, EXCEPT:**
- A. bulbar cordis.
 - B. sinus venosus.
 - C. septum primum.
 - D. septum secundum.
 - E. endocardial cushions.
- 13. The main structural difference between arteries and veins is that the veins have**
- A. larger lumen.
 - B. one way valves.
 - C. more vasa vasorum.
 - D. thicker tunica media.
 - E. thinner tunica intima.
- 14. The azygos vein drains venous blood to the**
- A. hemiazygos vein.
 - B. superior vena cava.
 - C. superior intercostal vein.
 - D. posterior intercostal vein.
 - E. accessory hemiazygos vein.
- 15. Which of the following structures forms the right border of the cardiovascular silhouette?**
- A. Left ventricle
 - B. Arch of aorta
 - C. Pulmonary trunk
 - D. Ascending aorta
 - E. Superior vena cava

Answers

1. D
2. C
3. D
4. E
5. E
6. A
7. B
8. D
9. C
10. C
11. C
12. A
13. B
14. B
15. E

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

- 1. During foetal life, blood flows from the left pulmonary artery to the aorta through the**
 - A. foramen ovale.
 - B. mitral opening.
 - C. ductus venosus.
 - D. ductus arteriosus.
 - E. tricuspid opening.

- 2. Which of the following bronchopulmonary segments is the MOST common site for carcinoma of the right lung?**
 - A. Apical
 - B. Medial
 - C. Lateral
 - D. Anterior
 - E. Posterior

- 3. Which of the following structures is MOST likely to be compressed by a tumor in posterior mediastinum?**
 - A. Trachea
 - B. Arch of aorta
 - C. Phrenic nerve
 - D. Descending aorta
 - E. Arch of the azygos vein

- 4. The nasal cavity**
 - A. has vomer on its lateral wall.
 - B. floored by the inferior concha.
 - C. is limited laterally by the nasal septum.
 - D. is roofed by the cribriform plate of ethmoid bone.
 - E. is lined by olfactory mucosa at the superior two-third.

- 5. The maxillary air sinus**
 - A. is related to the upper incisor teeth.
 - B. opens into the inferior meatus of the nose.
 - C. drains into the middle meatus of the nose.
 - D. has good drainage in the upright position.
 - E. has apex which is directed upwards and medially.

- 6. Which of the following is a feature of the right lung?**
- A. Lingula
 - B. Two lobes
 - C. Two fissures
 - D. Cardiac notch
 - E. Eparterial bronchus
- 7. Impression on the medial surface of the left lung includes**
- A. trachea.
 - B. azygos vein.
 - C. arch of aorta
 - D. inferior vena cava.
 - E. superior vena cava.
- 8. Which of the following structures is present at the sternal angle?**
- A. Ligamentum venosum
 - B. Beginning of the arch of aorta
 - C. Bifurcation of pulmonary vein
 - D. Beginning of the ascending aorta
 - E. Lower border of Thoracic Vertebra 3
- 9. The thoracic duct drains lymph from the following regions, EXCEPT:**
- A. left upper limb.
 - B. left lower limb.
 - C. right lower limb.
 - D. left side of the head.
 - E. right side of the head.
- 10. Which of the following is included in the conducting portion of lungs?**
- A. Alveoli
 - B. Alveolar sacs
 - C. Alveolar ducts
 - D. Terminal bronchioles
 - E. Respiratory bronchioles

11. The left primary bronchus

- A. is shorter than the right.
- B. has eparterial bronchus.
- C. is more vertical than the left.
- D. divides into three secondary bronchi.
- E. receives less foreign bodies than the right.

12. Which of the following is TRUE regarding the histological feature of a terminal bronchiole?

- A. Its wall is incomplete.
- B. It has seromucous gland.
- C. It has cartilage plates in its wall.
- D. It is lined by respiratory epithelium.
- E. It has prominent smooth muscle layer in its wall.

13. Type 1 Pneumocyte

- A. secretes surfactant.
- B. is cuboidal in shape
- C. is capable of regeneration.
- D. is joined by tight junction.
- E. accounts for 60% of the epithelial cells.

14. Which of the following arteries supplies the visceral pleura?

- A. Bronchial artery
- B. Superior phrenic artery
- C. Musculophreonic artery
- D. Internal thoracic artery
- E. Posterior intercostals artery

15. The manubium of sternum articulates with the all of the following bones, EXCEPT:

- A. clavicle.
- B. first costal cartilage.
- C. second costal cartilage.
- D. third costal cartilage.
- E. body of the sternum.

Answers

1. D
2. A
3. D
4. D
5. C
6. E
7. C
8. B
9. E
10. D
11. E
12. E
13. D
14. A
15. D

URINARY SYSTEM

- 1. The renal arteries arise at the level of the intervertebral disc between the**
 - A. 1st and 2nd lumbar vertebrae.
 - B. 2nd and 3rd lumbar vertebrae.
 - C. 3rd and 4th lumbar vertebrae.
 - D. 4th and 5th lumbar vertebrae.
 - E. 5th and 6th lumbar vertebrae.

- 2. Which structure below is present at the apex of the renal pyramid?**
 - A. Renal sinus
 - B. Renal column
 - C. Renal hilum
 - D. Renal papilla
 - E. Renal pelvis

- 3. Weakness of which one of the structures below can results in prolapse of the bladder?**
 - A. Broad ligament
 - B. Round ligament
 - C. Cardinal ligament
 - D. Pubocervical fascia
 - E. Uterosacral ligament

- 4. Which muscle is related to the posterior surface of the kidney?**
 - A. Internal oblique muscle
 - B. External oblique muscle
 - C. Rectus abdominis muscle
 - D. Quadratus lumborum muscle
 - E. Transversus abdominis muscle

- 5. The membranous part of urethra is surrounded by the**
 - A. coccygeus muscle.
 - B. pelvic diaphragm.
 - C. urogenital diaphragm.
 - D. bulbospongiosus muscle.
 - E. bulbocavernosus muscle.

6. The urinary bladder

- A. is supplied by vagus nerve.
- B. consists of detrusor muscle in its wall.
- C. is enveloped by dense connective tissue.
- D. is located at the greater pelvis in an empty state.
- E. is related posteriorly with the posterior wall of vagina.

7. Podocytes are present in the renal

- A. sinus.
- B. pelvis.
- C. tubule.
- D. papilla.
- E. corpuscle.

8. The urinary bladder is lined by

- A. cuboidal epithelium.
- B. columnar epithelium.
- C. squamous epithelium.
- D. transitional epithelium.
- E. stratified columnar epithelium.

9. Which of the following structures is related to the anterior surface of the right kidney?

- A. Liver
- B. Tail of pancreas
- C. Inferior vena cava
- D. Ascending colon
- E. 1st part of the duodenum

10. Which one of the followings is a derivative of the ureteric bud?

- A. Epididymis
- B. Minor calyces
- C. Prostatic urethra
- D. Seminal vesicle
- E. Ejaculatory duct

- 11. Which one of the following statements is TRUE about horseshoe kidney?**
- A. Its upper poles are fused.
 - B. It usually lies in the pelvis.
 - C. It occurs in an autosomal dominant form.
 - D. It is caught by the inferior mesenteric artery.
 - E. Ureters pass posterior to its isthmus.
- 12. Which one of the following bones is MOST likely to cause damage to the right kidney when fractured?**
- A. Iliac crest
 - B. Twelfth rib
 - C. Eleventh rib
 - D. Third Lumbar vertebra
 - E. Twelve thoracic vertebra
- 13. Which one of the followings is TRUE about the urinary bladder?**
- A. It has no peritoneal covering.
 - B. It has the cave of Retzius behind it.
 - C. It lies in pelvic minor when it is empty.
 - D. It is supplied by a branch of the renal artery.
 - E. It receives parasympathetic nerve supply from vagus.
- 14. Which one of the followings is CORRECT about the ureter?**
- A. It is completely surrounded by peritoneum.
 - B. It is supplied by the superior mesenteric artery.
 - C. Uterine artery crosses behind it in female.
 - D. Its first constriction is at the pelvi-ureteric junction.
 - E. It passes anterior to ovarian vessels.
- 15. The male urethra serves as the passage of secretion for the followings, EXCEPT:**
- A. kidney.
 - B. seminal vesicle.
 - C. prostatic gland.
 - D. bulbourethral gland.
 - E. greater vestibular gland.

Answers

1. A
2. D
3. D
4. D
5. C
6. B
7. E
8. E
9. A
10. B
11. D
12. B
13. C
14. D
15. E