ANATOMY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MEDICAL AND NURSING STUDENTS
ANATOMY PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR MEDICAL AND NURSING STUDENTS

TIN MOE NWE THAN THAN WIN SAIFUL BAHRI TALIP NORHIDA RAMLI SOE LWIN

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak Kota Samarahan
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
Universiti Malaysia Sarawak
Kuching, Sarawak.
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.

Tin Moe Nwe
Than Than Win
Saiful Bahri b Talip
Norhida bt Ramli
Soe Lwin
1. Tetralogy 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