1. Which of the following is NOT transected by the transpyloric plane?
   a. Fundus of the stomach
   b. Duodenojejunal flexure
   c. Origin of the superior mesenteric artery
   d. Fundus of the gallbladder

   *See page 224

2. At which level would you find Camper’s fascia?
   a. T7
   b. T8
   c. T9
   d. T11

   *See page 224

3. The deep inguinal ring is an opening in which of the following?
   a. Transversalis fascia
   b. Aponeurosis of the external abdominal oblique
   c. Parietal peritoneum
   d. Rectus Sheath

   *See page 228

4. Which of the following results from excess fluid in the tunica vaginalis?
   a. Hydrocele of the cord
   b. Hydrocele of the testis
   c. Cryptorchidism
   d. Indirect inguinal hernia

   *See page 228
5. What is the efferent limb of the cremasteric reflex?
   a. Cremasteric branch of pudendal nerve
   b. Ilioinguinal nerve
   c. Femoral branch of genitofemoral nerve
   d. Genital branch of genitofemoral nerve

   *See page 229

6. Which of the following is NOT a content of the rectus sheath?
   a. Pyramidalis muscle
   b. T8 intercostal nerve
   c. Superior epigastric vessels
   d. Iliohypogastric nerve

   *See page 230

7. Which of the following is the fetal remnant of the urachal cord?
   a. Median umbilical fold
   b. Medial umbilical fold
   c. Round ligament of the liver
   d. Ligamentum vinosum

   *See page 230

8. Caput madusae is a clinical presentation seen with portal hypertension. Which veins form this portocaval anastomosis?
   a. Paraumbilical veins (portal); superficial and inferior epigastric veins (caval)
   b. Paraumbilical veins (caval); superficial and inferior epigastric veins (portal)
   c. Umbilical veins (portal); superior and inferior epigastric veins (caval)
   d. Umbilical veins (portal); superior and inferior epigastric veins (caval)

   *See page 232
9. Which of the following is NOT true of inguinal hernias?
   a. Direct are medial to the inferior epigastric vessels
   b. Direct occur in Hesselbach’s Triangle
   c. Indirect are more common in middle aged men
   d. Indirect are more common

*See page 234

10. What of the following is considered retroperitoneal?
   a. Kidneys
   b. Urinary bladder
   c. Stomach
   d. Spleen

*See page 237

11. Which of the following is NOT a part of the portal triad?
   a. Portal vein
   b. Cystic duct
   c. Hepatic artery
   d. Common bile duct

*See page 239

12. What gives parasympathetic innervation to the hindgut structures?
   a. Lesser Splanchnic nerve (T10-T11)
   b. Lesser Splanchnic nerve (T12)
   c. Pelvic Splanchnic nerves (S2-S4)
   d. Pelvic Splanchnic nerves (S1-S3)

*See page 243
13. Which of the following is NOT a direct branch of the abdominal aorta?
   a. Common iliac artery
   b. Middle suprarenal artery
   c. Celiac trunk
   d. Splenic artery

*See page 244

14. A patient presents with dysphagia and retrosternal pain. A barium swallow reveals a bird beak sign is observed on the scan. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   a. Achalasia
   b. Barrett’s esophagus
   c. Crohn’s disease
   d. Zenker’s diverticulum

*See page 250

15. Which of the following is NOT true of the esophagus?
   a. Upper part is supplied by the inferior thyroid artery
   b. Runs with Vagus nerves
   c. Lined with non-keratinizing stratified squamous epithelium
   d. Portocaval anastomosis between upper and middle parts

*See page 252

16. Where are the permanent rugae located in the stomach?
   a. Cardia
   b. Pylorus
   c. Lesser curvature
   d. Greater curvature

*See page 255
17. A patient presents with pernicious anemia due to low levels of Vitamin B12. Which cells are possibly malfunctioning?
   a. Goblet cells
   b. Chief cells
   c. D cells
   d. Parietal cells

*See page 257

18. What artery supplies the left lesser curvature of the stomach?
   a. L gastric artery
   b. R gastric artery
   c. L gastro-omental artery
   d. R gastroepiploic artery

*See page 259

19. Where are Brunner’s glands found?
   a. Duodenum
   b. Jejunum
   c. Ileum
   d. All of the above

*See page 266

20. Which of the following is NOT true of the Kerckring folds?
   a. Found in the small intestine
   b. Formed by the folding of the mucosa and submucosa
   c. Increase surface area by about 1/3
   d. Contain Paneth cells

*See page 266
21. Where does the major duodenal papilla open into?
   a. Pyloric region of the stomach
   b. First part of the duodenum
   c. Second part of the duodenum
   d. Fundus of the gallbladder

*See page 269

22. Which structure joins the Common Bile Duct to form the Ampulla of Vater?
   a. Hepaticopancreatic duct
   b. Common Hepatic duct
   c. Main pancreatic duct
   d. Accessory pancreatic duct

*See page 269

23. Which of the following is NOT true of the small intestine?
   a. The ileum is 3/5 of the length
   b. The ileum has more arcades
   c. The jejunum has shorter vasa recta
   d. The jejunum has fewer Peyer’s patches

*See page 272

24. A two-year old presents with severe abdominal pain and an outpouching 2 feet from the ileocecal valve. What is the diagnosis?
   a. Meckel’s diverticulum
   b. Zenker’s diverticulum
   c. Crohn’s Disease
   d. Hypertrophic pyloric stenosis

*See page 273
25. Appendicitis is accompanied by severe pain in the right lower quadrant (RLQ) of the abdomen. Where else can this pain radiate?
   a. Right upper quadrant
   b. Epigastric region
   c. Periumbilical region
   d. Lumbar region

*See page 276

26. Which of the following best describes the location of McBurney’s Point?
   a. Junction of lateral 1/3 and middle 1/3 between umbilicus and R ant. superior iliac spine
   b. Junction of lateral 1/3 and middle 1/3 between umbilicus and L ant. superior iliac spine
   c. Junction of lateral 1/3 and middle 1/3 between umbilicus and R post. superior iliac spine
   d. Junction of lateral 1/3 and middle 1/3 between umbilicus and L post. superior iliac spine

*See page 276

27. The Marginal artery of Drummond connects the _____ to the _____.
   a. Middle colic artery, superior mesenteric artery
   b. Right colic artery, superior mesenteric artery
   c. Middle colic artery, inferior mesenteric artery
   d. Right colic artery, inferior mesenteric artery

*See page 276

28. Which of the following is NOT true of the rectum?
   a. Puborectalis muscle aids in fecal continence
   b. Houston’s valves are formed by the mucosa and submucosa
   c. Haustra are present here
   d. Teniae are absent here

*See page 278
29. Anorectal varices are a clinical presentation seen with portal hypertension. Which veins form this portocaval anastomosis?
   a. Superior rectal vein (portal); middle and inferior rectal veins (caval)
   b. Superior rectal vein (caval); middle and inferior rectal veins (portal)
   c. Superior rectal vein (portal); middle rectal vein (caval)
   d. Middle rectal vein (portal); inferior rectal veins (caval)

   *See page 279

30. Which of the following is NOT true of external hemorrhoids?
   a. Painful due to innervation by the inferior rectal branch of the pectinate nerve
   b. Found below the pectinate line
   c. Cause rectal bleeding
   d. Blood clots in the external rectal venous plexus

   *See page 280

31. Which of the following is NOT associated with Hirschprung's Disease?
   a. Abdominal distention
   b. Deficiency of ganglion cells in the Plexus of Auerbach
   c. Deficiency of ganglion cells in Meissner’s Plexus
   d. Congenital mega-esophagus

   *See page 284

32. Cholecystokinin (CCK) is a hormone that stimulates the gallbladder to contract and the pancreas to secrete digestive enzymes. Where are the cells that produce CCK found?
   a. Gallbladder
   b. Pancreas
   c. Duodenum
   d. Liver

   *See page 286
33. Which of the following is NOT true of the endocrine secretions of the pancreas?
   a. Alpha cells produce glucagon
   b. Beta cells produce insulin
   c. Delta cells produce secretin
   d. All of the above are true

*See page 287

34. Which of the following supplies blood to the head and neck of the pancreas?
   a. Superior pancreaticoduodenal artery
   b. Gastro-duodenal artery
   c. Caudal pancreatic artery
   d. Splenic artery

*See page 289

35. Which of the following is NOT true of the fine structure of the liver?
   a. Sinusoids drain into the central veins
   b. Ito cells are found in the Space of Disse
   c. Glisson’s triads are contained in the lobules
   d. Smooth ER are abundant in hepatocytes

*See page 293

36. Where is the immune response in the spleen initiated?
   a. White pulp
   b. Red pulp
   c. Marginal zones
   d. Reticular tissue

*See page 298
37. Which of the following is NOT a part of the juxtaglomerular complex (JGC) in nephrons?
   a. Macula densa cells
   b. Juxtaglomerular cells
   c. Extraglomerular mesangium
   d. Glomerulus

*See page 306

38. Which of the following does NOT drain directly into the inferior vena cava?
   a. Right renal vein
   b. Left renal vein
   c. Right gonadal vein
   d. Left gonadal vein

*See page 308

39. What is the origin of the superior suprarenal artery?
   a. Inferior phrenic artery
   b. Internal thoracic artery
   c. Abdominal aorta
   d. Superior mesenteric artery

*See page 310

40. Which part of the adrenal glands is responsible for cortisol production?
   a. Zona glomerulosa
   b. Zona fasciculata
   c. Zona reticularis
   d. None of the above

*See page 311

*Page numbers follow the 3rd edition of Functionally Oriented Regional Anatomy by Mohtashem Samsam
Disclaimer: This document is not inclusive of exam material. All answers should be checked with a secondary source.
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