

THORAX**M.C.Q's**

1. **The following statements concerning the trachea are true EXCEPT:**
 - a- It lies anterior to the esophagus in the superior mediastinum.
 - b- In deep inspiration the carina may descend as far as the level of the sixth thoracic vertebra.
 - c- The left principal bronchus is wider than the right principal bronchus.
 - d- The arch of the aorta lies on its anterior and left sides in the superior mediastinum.
 - e- The sensory innervation of the mucous membrane lining the trachea is derived from branches of the vagi, and recurrent laryngeal nerves.
2. **The following statements concerning the root of the right lung are true EXCEPT:**
 - a- The right phrenic nerve passes anterior to the lung root.
 - b- The azygos vein arches over superior margin of the lung root.
 - c- The right pulmonary artery lies posterior to the principal bronchus.
 - d- The right vagus nerve passes posterior to the lung root.
 - e- The vessels and nerves forming the lung root are enclosed by a cuff of plura.
3. **The following statements concerning the right lung are true EXCEPT:**
 - a- It possesses a horizontal and an oblique fissure.
 - b- Its covering of visceral pleura is sensitive to pain and temperature.
 - c- The lymph from the substance of the lung reaches the hilum by the superficial and deep lymphatic plexuses.
 - d- The pulmonary ligament permits the vessels and nerves of the lung root to move during the movements of respiration.
 - e- The bronchial veins drain into the azygos and superior hemiazygos vein.

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4. All of following are branches of descending thoracic aorta EXCEPT:
- a- Posterior intercostal artery.
 - b- Subcostal artery.
 - c- Left subclavian artery.
 - d- Left bronchial artery.
 - e- Esophageal branches.
5. Which of the following characteristic are helpful in differentiating between cervical and lumbar vertebra:
- a- Foramina transversarium.
 - b- Articular facet in the body.
 - c- Triangular vertebral canal.
 - d- Heavy vertebral body.
6. Which of these parts of vertebral column will show concavity backwards in secondary curves:
- a- Cervical.
 - b- Thoracic.
 - c- Sacral.
 - d- Coccyx.
7. All of the following structure crosses posterior to diaphragm from thorax to abdomen except:
- a- Thoracic duct.
 - b- Azygous vein.
 - c- Aorta.
 - d- Greater splanchnic nerve.
8. Regarding the blood supply to the chest wall; mark the most correct account:
- a- The posterior intercostal arteries supply the 11 intercostal spaces.
 - b- The internal thoracic artery arises from the subclavian artery and supplies the anterior part of upper six intercostal spaces.
 - c- The neurovascular bundle passes around the chest wall in the subcostal groove deep to the internal intercostal muscle.
 - d- Arises from descending aorta only.
 - e- Arises from internal thoracic artery only.

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9. The lesser splanchnic nerve is formed by which of the following sympathetic nerves?
- a- T 5-T 7
 - b- T 8-T 9
 - c- T 9-T 10
 - d- T 12
 - e- T1-T5
10. Concerning the heart; mark the correct statement:
- a- The aortic valve is secured to the walls of the ventricles by the chordae tendinae and papillary muscles.
 - b- The tricuspid valve prevents blood returning to the ventricles from the aorta.
 - c- The coronary arteries arise from the left and right aortic sinuses.
 - d- The pulmonary valve prevents oxygenated blood from returning to the right ventricle.
 - e- The coronary sinus and the inferior and superior venae cavae all return deoxygenated blood to the right atrium.
11. Concerning the heart; mark the correct statement:
- a- It has an inherent beat.
 - b- Cutting the vagus nerve would slow down the heart beat.
 - c- The sino-atrial node lies in the left atrium.
 - d- Purkinje fibres are modified cardiac muscle cells that rapidly conduct electrical impulses to the apex of the heart.
 - e- Between two and eight veins drain into the left atrium.
12. The thorax contains the following structures EXCEPT:
- a- The lungs
 - b- Cisterna chyli
 - c- The heart
 - d- Azygos vein
 - e- Oesophagus

13. Concerning the thorax all are false EXCEPT:

- a- The parietal pleura is intimately attached to the lungs
- b- The pericardium is a two layered structure
- c- The heart lies in the superior mediastinum
- d- There are eight true ribs
- e- All ribs are attached to the sternum anteriorly

14. Concerning breathing all true except:

- a- Breathing is controlled by the autonomic nervous system.
- b- The phrenic nerve is a cranial nerve.
- c- The diaphragm is active during quiet inspiration.
- d- The intercostal muscles are innervated by thoracic spinal nerves.
- e- The muscles of the abdomen are used during forced expiration.

15. The Internal Mammary artery arises from:

- a- Costocervical trunk.
- b- Vertebral artery.
- c- Transverse Cervical artery.
- d- Brachiocephalic artery.
- e- Subclavian artery.

16. Thorax; all are true except:

- a- Arch of aorta lies completely in superior media stinum.
- b- The left recurrent laryngeal nerve curve around aortic arch medial to ligamentum arteriosum.
- c- The deep cardiac plexus lies near the bifurcation of the trachea.
- d- The thoracic duct crosses behind the oesophagus opposite T4.
- e- The thoracic duct passes behind the oesophagus through oesophgeal opening.

17. Regarding the root of the lung all true except:

- a- It lie opposite the bodies of the T5, 6, 7 vertebrae
- b- It includes bronchial arteries
- c- That of right lung lies behind the inferior vena cava
- d- That of left lung lies anterior to the descending aorta
- e- Cardiac impression lie anterior and below it

18. Concerning the diaphragm all true EXCEPT:

- a- Develops from the septum transversum and cervical myotomes.
- b- Receives a nerve supply from both the phrenic and intercostal nerves.
- c- An opening in the central tendon transmits the inferior vena cava.
- d- The inferior vena cava passes through the diaphragm at the level of the T12 vertebra.
- e- The aorta passes through the diaphragm behind the median arcuate ligament.

19. Concerning the oesophagus all true EXCEPT:

- a- Is 40 cm in length.
- b- In the thorax passes behind the left main bronchus.
- c- It passes through the oesophageal opening of the diaphragm at the level of T10.
- d- Is lined by transitional epithelium in the lower one-third.
- e- Drains all of its blood into the azygos and hemiazygos veins.

20. Regarding the movements of respiration, all the followings statements are true, EXCEPT:

- a- Contraction of the diaphragm increases the vertical diameter of thorax.
- b- Elevation of 3-6 ribs is accompanied by rotation of their necks around their longitudinal axes.
- c- The amount of elevation and forward thrust of the anterior extremities of 3-6 ribs is limited.
- d- During inspiration, the last rib is fixed by the quadratus lumborum muscle.
- e- Normal expiration is a passive process.

21. Regarding the intercostal arteries, all the following statements are true, EXCEPT:

- a- The anterior intercostal arteries give branches to the medial half of the breast.
- b- The upper two posterior intercostal arteries are branches of the costocervical trunk.
- c- The posterior intercostal arteries give branches to the spinal cord.
- d- In the costal groove, the intercostal artery runs above the accompanying vein.
- e- Each anterior intercostals space contains two anterior intercostals arteries.

22. Regarding the thoracic skeleton, the following statements are correct EXCEPT:

- a- The jugular notch of the manubrium lies at the level of the disc between T1 and T2.
- b- The sternal angle lies at the level of the disc between T4 and T5.
- c- The anterior longitudinal ligament prevents hyperextension of the vertebral column.
- d- The typical rib articulates with the numerically corresponding vertebra and the vertebra above.
- e- The xiphisternal junction lies opposite the body of T9.

23. Regarding the thoracic skeleton, the following statements are correct, EXCEPT:

- a- The tubercle of the first rib coincides with its angle.
- b- The scalenus medius muscle is inserted in the scalene tubercle of the first rib.
- c- The typical thoracic vertebra articulates with the numerically corresponding rib and the rib below.
- d- The posterior part of the annulus fibrosus is thinner than its anterior and lateral parts.
- e- The planes of the thoracic inlet and outlet make angles of 35- 45° with the horizontal plane.

24. Regarding the intercostal nerves, the following statements are correct, EXCEPT:

- a- The first intercostal has no anterior cutaneous branch.
- b- The lateral cutaneous branch of the second intercostal nerve is called the intercostobrachial nerve.
- c- The lower five intercostal nerves supply the muscles of the anterior abdominal wall.
- d- In the costal groove, the intercostals nerve lies above the accompanying vessels.
- e- The typical intercostals nerves are the 3rd to 6th nerves

25. Regarding the internal mammary artery, the following statements are correct, EXCEPT:

- a- It is a branch of the first part of the subclavian artery.
- b- During its course, the artery is crossed by the intercostals nerves.
- c- The internal mammary vein ascends on the lateral side of the artery.
- d- It shares in the arterial supply of the breast.
- e- It ends at the level of the 6th intercostals space.

26. Regarding the vessels of the thoracic wall, the following statements are correct, EXCEPT:

- a- The 1st and 2nd posterior intercostal arteries are branches of the costocervical trunk.
- b- The 1st posterior intercostals veins drain into the brachiocephalic veins.
- c- The inferior hemiazygos vein arises usually from the right renal vein.
- d- The lymph vessels of the thoracic wall drain into the intercostal lymph nodes.
- e- The hemiazygos veins cross behind the descending thoracic aorta.

27. Regarding the external intercostal muscle, the following statements are true, EXCEPT:

- a- It is a muscle of inspiration.
- b- Its fibers are directed downward and forward.
- c- It continues backwards as the posterior intercostal membrane.
- d- It extends from the rib tubercle to the costochondral junction.
- e- It is supplied by the corresponding intercostal nerve.

28. Regarding the intercostal nerve, mark ONE correct statement:

- a- It runs between the internal and innermost intercostal muscles.
- b- It gives motor branches to the pleura.
- c- The fifth intercostal nerve has a thoraco-abdominal course.
- d- It passes in the costal groove between the intercostal artery and vein.
- e- The subcostal nerve runs in the anterior abdominal wall.

- 29. Regarding the external intercostal muscle, the following statements are correct, EXCEPT:**
- a- Its fibers are directed downward and forward.
 - b- It takes origin from the inferior border of the rib above.
 - c- It is inserted into the superior border of the rib below.
 - d- It extends posteriorly to the angle of the rib.
 - e- In front it is replaced by the anterior intercostal membrane.
- 30. Regarding the mechanism of respiration, mark ONE correct statement:**
- a- Each rib may be regarded as a lever with a fulcrum at the sternocostal joint.
 - b- When the shafts of the ribs are elevated, they rise in a forward direction.
 - c- The amount of forward thrust of the anterior extremities of 3-6 ribs is much greater than that of 7-10 ribs.
 - d- The first rib is relatively fixed during inspiration.
 - e- The elevating force of intercostal muscles is expended to push the middle parts of 3-6 ribs outwards.
- 31. Regarding the ribs, the following statements are true EXCEPT:**
- a- The 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th costal cartilages share in the formation of the costal margin.
 - b- The lateral ends of the 11th and 12th ribs are free through the muscles of the posterior abdominal wall.
 - c- The true ribs are the ribs whose cartilages directly articulate with the sternum.
 - d- The sympathetic chain passes in front of the neck of the first rib.
 - e- The head of the 5th rib articulates with the bodies of the 5th and 6th vertebrae.
- 32. Regarding the thoracic vertebrae, the following statements are true, EXCEPT:**
- a- The 6th thoracic vertebra articulates with the 6th and 7th ribs.
 - b- The 10th thoracic vertebra articulates with the 10th rib only.
 - c- The bodies of the adjacent thoracic vertebrae are joined by 1ry cartilaginous joints.
 - d- The anterior part of the annulus fibrosus is thicker than its posterior part
 - e- The neural arch consists of two pedicles and two laminae.

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- 33. Regarding the neurovascular bundle in the intercostal space, mark ONE correct statement:**
- a- All anterior intercostal arteries are branches from the internal thoracic artery.
 - b- All intercostal nerves are the anterior rami of thoracic spinal nerves.
 - c- All posterior intercostal arteries are branches from descending thoracic aorta.
 - d- All anterior intercostal veins drain into azygos vein.
 - e- All posterior intercostal veins on the right side drain into hemiazygos vein.
- 34. The following are the contents of superior mediastinum, EXCEPT:**
- a- Left brachiocephalic vein.
 - b- Inferior vena cava.
 - c- Arch of aorta.
 - d- Esophagus.
 - e- Thoracic duct.
- 35. Which of the following structures lies in the anterior mediastinum?**
- a- Sternopericardial ligaments.
 - b- Pericardial sac.
 - c- Trachea.
 - d- Heart.
 - e- Esophagus.
- 36. The following are contents of the posterior mediastinum, except:**
- a- Descending aorta.
 - b- Esophagus.
 - c- Thoracic duct.
 - d- Azygos vein.
 - e- Internal thoracic artery.

37. At the level of the sternal angle the following features are present, EXCEPT:

- a- The second rib articulates with sternum.
- b- The trachea bifurcates.
- c- The termination of the arch of the aorta.
- d- The beginning of the superior vena cava.
- e- The beginning of the arch of aorta.

38. Regarding the superior mediastinum, all the followings are correct, EXCEPT:

- a- It is bounded from behind by the upper four thoracic vertebrae.
- b- It contains the trachea.
- c- It contains the thoracic duct.
- d- It contains the inferior hemiazygos vein
- e- It contains arch of aorta.

+39. Regarding the heart, mark ONE correct statement:

- a- Its apex lies in the 4th left intercostal space 3 1/2 inches from the midline.
- b- The mitral valve lies behind 3rd left costal cartilage.
- c- The left coronary artery supplies the sinoatrial node in 60% of the subjects.
- d- The sinoatrial node is located near the entrance of the superior vena cava into the right atrium.
- e- Trabeculae carneae are muscular ridges in the interior of the right atrium.

+40. The anterior interventricular artery is accompanied by:

- a- Anterior cardiac vein.
- b- Great cardiac vein.
- c- Coronary sinus.
- d- Middle cardiac vein.
- e- Small cardiac vein.

+41. Regarding the heart, mark ONE correct statement:

- a- The apex lies opposite the left 5th intercostal space 5 cm from midline.
- b- The AV bundle passes through the left trigone of the fibrous skeleton of the heart.
- c- Right coronary dominance occurs in 55% of people.
- d- The sound of closure of the mitral valve is heard above the anatomical site of the valve.
- e- The opening of the coronary sinus into the right atrium lies between the openings of the inferior vena cava and the tricuspid opening.

✕ 53. Regarding the heart valves, the following statements are true, EXCEPT:

- a- The pulmonary valve is heard best at 2nd left sternocostal junction.
- b- The aortic valve is heard best at 2nd right sternocostal junction.
- c- The mitral valve is heard best at the apex of the heart.
- d- The mitral valve lies at the level of the left 4th sternocostal junction.
- e- Tricuspid valve is heard at the middle of the sternum in the level of the fourth intercostal space.

✕ 54. Regarding the arterial supply of the heart, the following statements are true, EXCEPT:

- a- The right coronary artery arises from the anterior aortic sinus.
- b- The right coronary artery gives the anterior interventricular artery.
- c- The left marginal artery is a branch of the circumflex artery.
- d- The right marginal artery runs along the inferior border of the heart.
- e- The coronary arteries are considered as end-arteries.

✕ 55. Regarding the coronary arteries, the following statements are correct, EXCEPT:

- a- They are branches of the ascending aorta.
- b- They are considered as end arteries.
- c- Coronary filling occurs during diastole.
- d- The left coronary artery is the usual source of blood supply to the sinoatrial node.
- e- The right marginal artery gives branches to the anterior and posterior walls of the right ventricle.

56. Regarding arch of aorta, the following statements are correct, EXCEPT:

- a- It ends at the lower border of T4.
- b- The left superior intercostal vein crosses superficial to the arch.
- c- It is connected to the left pulmonary artery by the ligamentum arteriosum.
- d- The thoracic duct ascends deep to the arch.
- e- It begins opposite the second left sternocostal junction.

X 57. Regarding descending thoracic aorta, the following statements are correct, EXCEPT:

- a- Its lower part is related to the quadrate lobe of the liver.
- b- It gives posterior intercostal arteries to the lower nine intercostal spaces.
- c- It is about eight inches long in the adult male.
- d- It descends on the left sides of the bodies of 5-7 thoracic vertebrae.
- e- It gives esophageal branches.

X 58. Regarding the thoracic duct, the following statements are correct, EXCEPT:

- a- In the root of the neck, it curves medially behind the left common carotid artery and the left internal jugular vein.
- b- It contains a large number of valves.
- c- In the root of the neck, it crosses the left subclavian artery.
- d- It carries lymph from the pelvic cavity.
- e- It ends in the left brachiocephalic vein.

X 59. Regarding the ascending aorta, the following statements are correct, EXCEPT:

- a- It begins at the level of the third intercostals space behind the left border of the sternum.
- b- The right coronary artery arises from its anterior aortic sinus.
- c- It lies within the pericardial cavity.
- d- It lies in the superior mediastinum.
- e- It lies in front of the transverse sinus of the pericardium.

60. Regarding the arch of the aorta, the following statements are correct, EXCEPT:

- a- It lies in the superior mediastinum.
- b- It is crossed by the left vagus nerve.
- c- The left bradiocephalic vein passes just above the arch of the aorta.
- d- The right recurrent laryngeal nerve ascends behind it.
- e- It is two inches long.

- † 61. Regarding the descending thoracic aorta, the following statements are correct, EXCEPT:
- a- It begins at the level of the sternal angle.
 - b- It ends at the lower border of the tenth thoracic vertebra.
 - c- It is related posteriorly to the hemiazygos veins.
 - d- It gives esophageal branches.
 - e- During its passage through the diaphragm, it is accompanied by the thoracic duct.
62. Regarding the azygos vein, the following statements are correct, EXCEPT:
- a- It is an important link between the superior and inferior vena cava.
 - b- It ascends in the posterior mediastinum.
 - c- It arches above the root of the left lung.
 - d- It receives the esophageal and pericardial veins.
 - e- Its arch crosses the right vagus nerve.
63. Regarding the azygos vein, the following statements are correct, EXCEPT:
- a- It crosses on the left side of the trachea.
 - b- It may be formed by the union of the right subcostal and the right ascending lumbar veins.
 - c- Its arch crosses the right vagus nerve.
 - d- It may be the continuation of the right subcostal vein.
 - e- Its arch lies in the superior mediastinum.
64. Which of the following statements regarding the phrenic nerves is true?
- a- In the superior mediastinum, the left phrenic nerve is crossed by the left vagus.
 - b- They pass posterior to roots of lungs.
 - c- They share in the formation the esophageal plexus of nerves.
 - d- They contain only somatic motor nerve fibers.
 - e- The right phrenic nervesupplies sensory fibers to the peritoneum covering the liver.

- ✕ 65. Regarding the thoracic part of the sympathetic trunk, the following statements are correct, EXCEPT:
- a- It leaves the thorax by passing behind the medial arcuate ligament of diaphragm.
 - b- The lower five ganglia give postganglionic branches to the esophageal plexus.
 - c- The greater splanchnic nerves share in the formation of the celiac plexus.
 - d- It enters the thorax by passing in front of the neck of the first rib.
 - e- The second, third and fourth ganglia give postganglionic branches to the pulmonary plexus.
66. Regarding the vagus nerves in the thorax, the following statements are correct, EXCEPT:
- a- The right vagus descends in the superior mediastinum between the right common carotid and right subclavian arteries.
 - b- The right vagus is crossed by the arch of azygos.
 - c- The left vagus crosses the aortic arch.
 - d- In the superior mediastinum, the left vagus is crossed by the left phrenic nerve.
 - e- In the superior mediastinum, the right vagus lies on the right side of the trachea.
67. Regarding the vagus nerves, mark ONE correct statement:
- a- The right vagus nerve passes in front of the root of the lung.
 - b- The left vagus nerve passes behind the root of the lung.
 - c- The right vagus nerve passes on the anterior surface of the esophagus.
 - d- The left vagus nerve passes on the posterior surface of the esophagus.
 - e- The left vagus descends to the left side of the brachiocephalic artery.
68. Regarding the phrenic nerves, the following statements are correct, EXCEPT:
- a- They supply the abdominal surface of the diaphragm.
 - b- The left phrenic nerve passes through the vena caval opening of the diaphragm.
 - c- Irritation of the right phrenic nerve causes referred pain in the right shoulder
 - d- The right phrenic nerve descends on the right side of the superior vena cava.
 - e- The left phrenic nerve crosses the left vagus nerve.

69. Regarding the trachea, mark ONE correct statement:

- a- It begins at the level of the lower border of C6.
- b- Its thoracic part lies in the posterior mediastinum.
- c- It divides at the level of the 6th thoracic vertebra.
- d- An inhaled foreign body passes usually to the left bronchus.
- e- Its right side is crossed by the arch of azygos vein.

70. Regarding the trachea in thorax, the following statements are correct, EXCEPT:

- a- Its wall is supported by 16-20 C-shaped cartilaginous rings.
- b- It ends at the level of the third thoracic vertebra.
- c- It is related posteriorly to the esophagus.
- d- It is crossed by the arch of the aorta.
- e- The left subclavian artery lies on its left side.

71. Regarding the esophagus, the following statements are correct, EXCEPT:

- a- It is separated from the base of the heart by the oblique sinus of the pericardium.
- b- It begins at the level of the lower border of C6.
- c- It is crossed by the left bronchus.
- d- Along its whole course, the thoracic duct lies on its left side.
- e- It ends at the level of T11.

72. Regarding the bronchi, the following statements are true, EXCEPT:

- a- The bronchial vessels lie behind the bronchi.
- b- Inhaled foreign bodies tend to enter the right bronchus.
- c- The right bronchus passes in front of the superior vena cava.
- d- Right bronchus divides into an upper lobe bronchus before entering the hilum of its lung.
- e- The pulmonary arteries lie in front of the bronchi.

73. Regarding the lungs, the following statements are correct EXCEPT:

- a- The bronchial arteries supply nutrition to the lung tissue.
- b- The superior lobar branch of the pulmonary artery usually arises before the hilum in the right lung.
- c- The epi arterial bronchus of the right lung supplies both the upper and middle lobes.
- d- The upper lobe of the right lung has three bronchopulmonary segments.
- e- The apex of each lung projects into the root of neck above the medial 1/3 of the clavicle.

74. Regarding the lungs, the following statements are correct EXCEPT:

- a- The right lung is shorter and broader than the left.
- b- The left lung possesses two lobes.
- c- The right lung has a cardiac notch.
- d- The left lung is related to the descending thoracic aorta.
- e- The right lung is related to the arch of the azygos vein.

75. Regarding pleurae, the following statements are true, EXCEPT:

- a- Visceral pleura is not sensitive to pain.
- b- Parietal pleura is supplied by intercostal and phrenic nerves.
- c- Pleural cavity is the space between visceral and parietal pleurae.
- d- Pulmonary ligament allows for distension of pulmonary veins.
- e- Inferior border of pleura reaches the 8th rib in midaxillary line.

76. Following statements regarding lungs are true, EXCEPT:

- a- The ascending aorta makes an impression on the mediastinal surface of the left lung.
- b- The trachea bifurcates at the level of the sternal angle into two bronchi.
- c- Each lung receives non-oxygenated blood through a pulmonary artery.
- d- The horizontal fissure of the right lung lies at the level of the 4th costal cartilage.
- e- The intersegmental parts of the pulmonary veins run in the septa between the bronchopulmonary segments.

- 77. Which of the following are the bronchopulmonary segments of the lingula of the left lung?**
- a- Anterior and posterior.
 - b- Medial and lateral.
 - c- Superior and inferior.
 - d- Anterior basal and posterior basal.
 - e- None of the above.
- 78. Regarding the right lung, all the following statements are true, EXCEPT:**
- a- It is larger than the left lung.
 - b- Its horizontal fissure runs at the level of the 6th costal cartilage.
 - c- Its upper lobe has three bronchopulmonary segments.
 - d- Its anterior border is vertical down to the 6th costal cartilage.
 - e- It is related to the right atrium.
- 79. Regarding the suprapleural membrane, all the following statements are true, EXCEPT:**
- a- It is a thick membrane that covers the cervical pleura.
 - b- It is attached to the inner border of the first rib and first costal cartilage.
 - c- It is attached posteriorly to the transverse process of the 7th cervical vertebrae.
 - d- It protects the cervical pleura and the apex of the lung.
 - e- It prevents the upward push of the apex of the lung during inspiration.
- 80. Regarding the pleura, all the following statements are true, EXCEPT:**
- a- The costodiaphragmatic recess is occupied by the inferior border of the lung during full inspiration.
 - b- The visceral pleura extend into the fissures of the lungs.
 - c- The lymphatics draining the visceral pleura pass to the bronchopulmonary lymph nodes.
 - d- The visceral pleura is innervated by the phrenic and the lower five intercostal nerves.
 - e- The costal pleura is separated from the ribs and costal cartilages by endothoracic fascia.

81. Following statements regarding right lung are true, EXCEPT:

- a- The right lung has horizontal and oblique fissures.
- b- The right phrenic nerve passes anterior to its root.
- c- The right vagus nerve passes anterior to its root.
- d- The azygos vein arches above its root.
- e- The right pulmonary artery usually gives its superior lobar branch before entering the hilum.

82. Regarding the blood supply of the lungs, mark ONE correct statement:

- a- Bronchial arteries supply oxygenated blood to the lungs tissues.
- b- Pulmonary veins carry deoxygenated blood to them.
- c- Pulmonary arteries carry oxygenated blood for the lung.
- d- Alveoli are surrounded by a network of capillaries from bronchial arteries.
- e- Pulmonary veins drain into the right atrium.

X 83. Concerning the oblique sinus of the serous pericardium, indicate the accepted statement:

- a- Situated in front of left atrium.
- b- Behind left atrium and is bounded by the 4 pulmonary veins.
- c- Behind left atrium and bounded by the pulmonary veins and both of superior and inferior vena cava.
- d- It lodges the great cardiac vein.
- e- It transmits the posterior interventricular artery.

X 84. About the transverse sinus of the serous pericardium mark one correct statement:

- a- Situated between ascending aorta and SVC.
- b- Present between anterior wall of left atrium and both of ascending aorta and pulmonary trunk.
- c- Transmits the right coronary artery.
- d- Contains the coronary sinus.
- e- The circumflex artery passes to the left through it.

85. Concerning the line of reflection of the left parietal pleura, all are correct except:

- a- Anterior border (costomediastinal recess) a line extend from the left sternoclavicular junction to the middle line at the sternal angle then vertically in the middle line till the 4th costal cartilage where it follow the cardiac notch.
- b- Cardiac notch is drawn between the 4th and 8th costal cartilages for 2½ inches.
- c- The inferior border (costodiaphragmatic recess) by a line from xiphisternal angle to 8th rib at midclavicular line, 10th rib at midaxillary line and 12th rib at sacrospinalis muscle.
- d- Posterior border; line between 12th thoracic spine and cervical pleura.
- e- Cervical pleura lies behind the middle third of the clavicle.

86. Concerning the pleural cavity; mark the incorrect statement:

- a- Is the space between parietal and visceral pleuras.
- b- It is a potential space.
- c- Filled with a film of serous fluid.
- d- Allow free and smooth surfaces of the pleura thus free movement.
- e- Contains network of lymph capillaries.

87. Anterior mediastinum space, mark the unacceptable statement:

- a- Thymus gland.
- b- Internal thoracic vessels.
- c- Sternocostalis muscles.
- d- Intercostals nerves (anterior cutaneous).
- e- Pericardiosternal ligament.

88. Regarding the lungs, the following statements are correct, EXCEPT:

- a- Their tissues are supplied with arterial blood by the bronchial arteries.
- b- Their lymphatic drain to the tracheo-bronchial group of the lymph nodes.
- c- Their parietal pleurae are supplied by the anterior and posterior pulmonary plexuses.
- d- The upper lobe of the right lung has three broncho-pulmonary segments.
- e- Their apices project into root of neck above the medial 1/3 of the clavicle.

89. Regarding the internal thoracic artery; mark the incorrect statement:

- a- Arises from the first part subclavian artery.
- b- Gives anterior intercostal branches.
- c- Gives branches to parietal pericardium.
- d- Gives branches to lung and pleura.
- e- Gives branches to mammary gland in female.

90. Regarding the trachea, mark ONE CORRECT statement:

- a- Its thoracic part lies in the posterior mediastinum.
- b- It divides at the level of 5th thoracic vertebra.
- c- It is crossed on its right side by the arch of azygos vein.
- d- Inhaled foreign bodies pass more often to its left bronchus.
- e- Its entire source of arterial blood supply is superior thyroid arteries.

91. Structures passing between arch of aorta and pulmonary trunk, mark correct answer:

- a- Ligamentum arteriosum.
- b- Superficial cardiac plexus.
- c- Left recurrent laryngeal nerve.
- d- All the above.
- e- None of the above.

92. The following are the contents of superior mediastinum, EXCEPT:

- a- Left brachiocephalic vein.
- b- Inferior vena cava.
- c- Arch of aorta.
- d- Esophagus.
- e- Thoracic duct.

93. Regarding arch of aorta, mark ONE correct answer:

- a- It extends above the suprasternal notch.
- b- Brachiocephalic trunk is its first branch.
- c- It is connected to the pulmonary trunk by ligamentum venosum.
- d- Left vagus crosses it behind the left subclavian artery.
- e- It is in contact with mediastinal pleura of the right lung.

- ✕ 94. Concerning the atrioventricular bundle, indicate the unsuitable comment:
- a- Consists of SAN, AVN and AV bundle.
 - b- Receives arterial supply from the circumflex artery.
 - c- The bundle occupies the posterior third interventricular septum.
 - d- Splits into right and left branch supplying the corresponding ventricle.
 - e- The right branch gives the moderator band.
- ✕ 95. The apex of the heart is normally located at the:
- a- Left 5th intercostal space at anterior axillary line.
 - b- Left 5th intercostal space 11 cm from midline.
 - c- Left 5th intercostal space 9cm from midline.
 - d- Left 4th intercostal space 9 cm from midline.
 - e- Left 5th intercostal space at mid-axillary line.
96. Which of the following structures lies in the anterior mediastinum?
- a- Sternopericardial ligaments.
 - b- Pericardial sac.
 - c- Trachea.
 - d- Heart.
 - e- Oesophagus.
97. The following are the contents of the posterior mediastinum, EXCEPT:
- a- Descending aorta.
 - b- Oesophagus.
 - c- Thoracic duct.
 - d- Azygos vein.
 - e- Internal thoracic artery.
98. Opposite the tracheal bifurcation, lies; indicate the correct answer:
- a- The superficial cardiac plexus.
 - b- Deep cardiac plexus.
 - c- Mediastinal lymph node.
 - d- a and b only.
 - e- b and c only.

99. Following statements regarding lungs are true, EXCEPT:

- a- Right lung has three lobes and two fissures.
- b- The left lung has a cardiac notch.
- c- Each lung receives non-oxygenated blood through a pulmonary artery.
- d- Bronchial arteries supply the lungs with oxygenated blood.
- e- You hear the sounds mostly from upper lobe of left lung while performing auscultation at the back of the chest.

X 100. Concerning the thoracic duct; mark the wrong statement:

- a- 45 cm in length.
- b- Emerges from the cisterna chyli in abdomen.
- c- Enter the thorax via the oesophageal opening.
- d- Contains many valves.
- e- Ends in the venous system, angle between internal jugular and left subclavian veins.

101. Regarding respiration and the changes in the thorax, all the followings are true, EXCEPT:

- a- Vertical diameter of thorax increases when the diaphragm contracts.
- b- Anteroposterior diameter is increased when the intercostal muscles contract.
- c- Expiration is a passive phenomenon.
- d- Root of the lung does not move in inspiration.
- e- In deep inspiration, there is a maximum increase in the capacity of thoracic cavity.

X 102. Regarding the left coronary artery, all the followings are true, EXCEPT:

- a- It arises from the left posterior aortic sinus.
- b- It passes forward between the aorta and the pulmonary trunk.
- c- It ends by anastomosing with the right coronary artery.
- d- It gives off the anterior interventricular artery.
- e- It winds around the left margin of the heart.

103. Which of the following statements regarding phrenic nerve is true?

- a- It passes posterior to scalenus anterior.
- b- It passes posterior to root of lung.
- c- It forms the esophageal plexus of nerves.
- d- It contains only somatic motor nerve fibers.
- e- It supplies pericardium and diaphragm.

104. The heart is situated in:

- a- Superior mediastinum.
- b- Anterior mediastinum.
- c- Middle mediastinum.
- d- Posterior mediastinum.
- e- None of the above.

†105. The deep cardiac plexus, indicate the correct statement:

- a- Lies at the bifurcation of the trachea.
- b- Consists of sympathetic fibers only.
- c- Freely connected with the superficial cardiac plexus.
- d- Consists of branches from vagus nerve only.
- e- Contains filaments from left phrenic nerve.

†106. The following are a parts of the conductive system of the heart, EXCEPT:

- a- Purkinje fibers.
- b- Sinoatrial node.
- c- Chorda tendinae.
- d- Atrioventricular bundle.
- e- Atrioventricular node.

107. Regarding the right lung, the following statements are true, EXCEPT:

- a- It is slightly larger than the left.
- b- It shows two fissures.
- c- It has ten bronchopulmonary segments.
- d- It is usually supplied by one bronchial artery.
- e- It shows a tongue like part called lingula.

108. At the level of the sternal angle the following features are present,

EXCEPT:

- a- Second rib articulates with sternum.
- b- Trachea bifurcates.
- c- Aortic arch begins.
- d- Superior vena cava begins.
- e- Superior mediastinum ends.

X 109. The right ventricle contains all the following structures, EXCEPT:

- a- Papillary muscles.
- b- Chorda tendinae.
- c- Pectinate muscles.
- d- Trabeculae carnae.
- e- Moderator band (septomarginal trabeculae).

110. Concerning the intercostal and subcostal arteries, which of the following is true?

- a- They lie highest in the costal groove.
- b- First two posterior intercostal arteries are indirect branches of costocervical trunk.
- c- Posterior intercostal arteries are indirect branches of thyrocervical trunk.
- d- All anterior intercostal arteries are direct branches from internal thoracic and musculophrenic artery.
- e- Subcostal artery is a direct branch from abdominal aorta.

X 111. The largest portion of the sternocostal surface of the heart is formed by the:

- a- Left atrium.
- b- Right atrium.
- c- Right ventricle.
- d- Left ventricle.
- e- Base of heart.

✦ 112. Regarding the pericardium of the heart, following statements are correct, EXCEPT:

- a- The fibrous pericardium is attached to the central tendon of the diaphragm.
- b- The fibrous pericardium is attached to the sternum inferiorly.
- c- The parietal pericardium is supplied by the phrenic nerve.
- d- The fibrous pericardium lines the serous pericardium.
- e- The serous pericardium has autonomic nerve supply.

✦ 113. The pulmonary valve sound is best heard at:

- a- Third left costal cartilage.
- b- Second left intercostal space.
- c- Second right intercostal space.
- d- The apex of the heart.
- e- The right half of the lower end of the sternum.

✦ 114. Regarding the anatomy of the heart, following statements are correct, EXCEPT:

- a- The sternocostal (anterior) surface of the heart is formed mainly by the right ventricle.
- b- The heart rests on its inferior surface.
- c- The Left ventricle lies anterior to the right ventricle.
- d- The Left ventricular wall is usually three times thicker than of the right.
- e- The Left atrium of the heart receives pulmonary veins.

115. The autonomic plexus of the oesophagus, indicate the correct statement:

- a- Situated anterior and posterior to the oesophagus.
- b- Receive branches from both vagi.
- c- Receive sympathetic fibers from greater splanchnic nerve.
- d- All the above.
- e- None of the above.

116. Regarding descending thoracic aorta, the following statements are correct, EXCEPT:

- a- It descends in the middle mediastinum.
- b- It gives posterior intercostal arteries to the lower nine intercostal spaces.
- c- It begins at the level of the intervertebral disc between the 4th and 5th thoracic vertebrae.
- d- It enters the aortic opening of the diaphragm at the level of 12th thoracic vertebra.
- e- It gives esophageal branches.

117. Regarding the external intercostal muscle, the following statements are true, EXCEPT:

- a- It is most superficially placed muscle of the intercostal space.
- b- Its fibers are directed downward and forward.
- c- It is continued backwards as posterior intercostal membrane.
- d- It extends from the rib tubercle to the costochondral junction.
- e- It is supplied by the corresponding intercostal nerve.

118. Regarding the lungs, all the following statements are true, EXCEPT:

- a- Its apex projects into the neck.
- b- Its costal surface is convex.
- c- Its mediastinal surface is concave.
- d- Its anterior border is thick and rounded.
- e- Its posterior border lies beside the vertebral column.

119. Regarding the right lung, all the following statements are true, EXCEPT:

- a- It is larger than the left one.
- b- Its horizontal fissure runs at the 6th costal cartilage.
- c- Its upper lobe has three bronchopulmonary segments.
- d- Its anterior border is vertical down to the 6th costal cartilage.
- e- It is related to the right atrium.

120. Regarding the suprapleural membrane, all the following statements are true, EXCEPT:

- a- It is a dense fascial layer that closes the thoracic inlet.
- b- It is attached to the inner border of the first rib.
- c- Its apex is attached to the transverse process of the 7th cervical vertebra.
- d- It protects the cervical pleura.
- e- It moves upwards to increase the vertical diameter of the thorax.

MODEL ANSWERS

1. C	22. A	43. C	64. E	85. B	106. C
2. C	23. B	44. C	65. B	86. E	107. E
3. B	24. D	45. D	66. A	87. D	108. D
4. C	25. C	46. D	67. B	88. C	109. C
5. A	26. C	47. B	68. B	89. D	110. B
6. A	27. C	48. B	69. A	90. C	111. C
7. D	28. A	49. C	70. B	91. D	112. D
8. C	29. D	50. D	71. D	92. B	113. B
9. C	30. E	51. B	72. C	93. B	114. C
10. E	31. E	52. C	73. C	94. B	115. D
11. A	32. C	53. D	74. C	95. C	116. A
12. B	33. B	54. B	75. E	96. A	117. C
13. B	34. B	55. D	76. A	97. E	118. D
14. B	35. A	56. E	77. C	98. E	119. B
15. E	36. E	57. A	78. B	99. E	120. E
16. E	37. D	58. D	79. C	100. C	
17. C	38. D	59. D	80. D	101. D	
18. D	39. D	60. D	81. C	102. B	
19. A	40. B	61. B	82. A	103. E	
20. C	41. E	62. C	83. B	104. C	
21. D	42. C	63. A	84. B	105. A	

X 103-Regarding the innervation of the pharynx, mark one correct:

- a- The stylopharyngeus muscle is supplied by the mandibular nerve
- b- The constrictor muscles are supplied by the spinal part of the accessory nerve
- c- The palatopharyngeus is supplied by the glossopharyngeal nerve
- d- The oral part of the pharynx receives its sensory supply from the glossopharyngeal nerve

X 104-Regarding the pharynx, mark one correct statement:

- a- Its lower narrow end becomes continuous with the esophagus opposite the 5 cervical vertebra
- b- Its fibromuscular wall is deficient anteriorly at its different parts
- c- The constrictor muscles of the pharynx are supplied by the glossopharyngeal nerve
- d- The oropharyngeal isthmus is bounded by the palatopharyngeal arches

X 105-Regarding palatine tonsils, mark one correct statement:

- a- It is medial to middle constrictor
- b- It lies between stylopharyngeus and palatopharyngeus
- c- Its blood supply is mainly through lingual artery
- d- It drains to jugulo-digastric lymph nodes

X 106-One of the following arteries passes through the third gap in the lateral wall of the pharynx:

- a- Ascending pharyngeal artery
- b- Ascending palatine artery
- c- Superior laryngeal artery
- d- Inferior laryngeal artery

107-Regarding nasal cavity, mark one correct statement:

- a- Nasal septum is always situated in the midline
- b- Postero-superior part of its septum is the common site of bleeding (epistaxis)
- c- Inferior meatus receives the opening of the nasolacrimal duct
- d- Lymphatics from its vestibule drain into submental lymph nodes

108-One of the following paranasal sinuses opens into the sphenoidal recess:

- a- Frontal sinus.
- b- Maxillary sinus.
- c- Anterior ethmoidal sinus.
- ☒ d- Sphenoid sinus.

109-One of the following paranasal sinuses opens into the bulla ethmoidalis in the middle meatus of nose:

- a- Frontal sinus.
- ☒ b- Middle ethmoidal sinus.
- c- Anterior ethmoidal sinus.
- d- Posterior ethmoidal sinus.

110-The roof of the maxillary sinus related to one of the following nerves:

- a- Anterior superior alveolar nerve.
- b- Middle superior alveolar nerve.
- c- Posterior superior alveolar nerve.
- ☒ d- Infraorbital nerve.

111-Abduction of the vocal cords is produced by:

- a- Cricothyroid
- ☒ b- Posterior cricoarytenoid muscle
- c- Lateral cricoarytenoid muscle
- d- Aryepiglottic muscle

112-The mucous membrane of larynx below the vocal cords is supplied by:

- ☒ a- Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- b- Superior laryngeal nerve
- c- External laryngeal nerve
- d- Internal laryngeal nerve

113-Regarding the larynx, one of the following statements is true:

- a- The mucous membrane above the vocal cords is supplied by recurrent laryngeal nerve.
- ☒ b- Bilateral partial injury of the recurrent laryngeal nerves leads to stridor.
- c- All its intrinsic muscles are supplied by the superior laryngeal nerve except cricothyroid
- d- The cricothyroid muscle is supplied by the internal laryngeal nerve

