



قناة Medicine Way

افضل قناة للكتب الطبية في الوطن العربي



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I. Thoracic Wall and Joints

*** Choose only one correct answer:**

1. The sternal angle is considered as a landmark for locating:
 - a. First rib.
 - b. Second rib.
 - c. Fourth rib.
 - d. Fifth rib.
2. Which of the following costal cartilages doesn't articulate directly with the sternum?
 - a. Second.
 - b. Fourth.
 - c. Fifth.
 - d. Seventh.
 - e. Eighth.
3. The jugular notch lies opposite the disc between:
 - a. 1st and 2nd thoracic vertebra.
 - b. 2nd and 3rd thoracic vertebra.
 - c. 6th and 7th thoracic vertebra.
 - d. 3rd and 4th thoracic vertebra.
 - e. 7th cervical and 1st thoracic vertebra.
4. Regarding the thoracic inlet, all are true **EXCEPT**:
 - a. The manubrium sterni forms the anterior border.
 - b. On each side, the lower trunk of the brachial plexus and subclavian artery emerge from the inlet and run on the upper border of the 1st rib.
 - c. The body of the seventh cervical vertebra forms the posterior border.
 - d. The oesophagus and trachea pass through the inlet.
5. Concerning the first rib, the following is true:
 - a. Articulates with 1st and 2nd thoracic vertebrae.
 - b. Has scalene tubercle for attachment of scalenus medius.
 - c. Suprapleural membrane is attached to its inner border.
 - d. Has costal groove.
 - e. Its neck is related to the sympathetic trunk posteriorly.
6. Regarding the first rib, all the following structures are related to it **EXCEPT**:
 - a. Superior intercostal artery.
 - b. Sympathetic chain.
 - c. Ventral ramus of T. 1
 - d. Subclavian artery.
 - e. Upper trunk of the brachial plexus.

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Thorax

7. Concerning the first rib, all are true **EXCEPT:**
- Its lower surface is smooth.
 - The scalene tubercle on its inner border gives insertion to scalenus anterior muscle.
 - It is connected to the clavicle by subclavius muscle.
 - It articulates with the seventh cervical and first thoracic vertebrae.
 - The sympathetic trunk crosses its neck.
8. Concerning the typical rib, all are true **EXCEPT:**
- Its lower border contains costal groove.
 - Its anterior end shows primary cartilagenous joint.
 - Its head articulates with the corresponding vertebra by plane synovial joint.
 - Its costal groove is well defined in its posterior part.
 - Its neck is attached to costo-transverse ligament.
9. Which of the following is true as regard ribs?
- The tenth rib has single articular facet on the head
 - The 11th rib has a tubercle.
 - The stellate ganglion is related to the superior surface of the first rib.
 - The articular part of the tubercle of the first rib articulates with the transverse process of the vertebra above.
10. The tubercle of the 7th rib articulates with which structure ?
- Body of vertebra T6
 - Body of vertebra T7
 - Body of vertebra T8
 - Transverse process of vertebra T6
 - Transverse process of vertebra T7
11. Concerning the external intercostal muscle, all are true **EXCEPT:**
- It elevates the ribs.
 - It extends anteriorly to the margin of the sternum where it is represented by the anterior intercostal membrane.
 - It begins posteriorly at the tubercle of the ribs.
 - Its fibers are directed obliquely downwards and backwards.
 - It is continuous with the anterior intercostal membrane.
12. Which of the following muscles arises from the back of the body of sternum?
- External intercostal.
 - Internal intercostal.
 - Levator costarum.
 - Sternocostalis.
 - Subcostal.
13. Concerning the typical intercostal nerve, all are true **EXCEPT:**
- It lies below intercostal vessels in the costal groove.
 - It gives a collateral branch.
 - It is the anterior primary ramus of the corresponding thoracic spinal nerves.
 - It contains postganglionic sympathetic fibers.
 - It contains sensory fibers which supply the visceral pleura.

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Multiple Choice Questions**Chapter 1**

14. Regarding the typical intercostal nerves, all are true **EXCEPT:**
- They provide motor supply to the peripheral parts of the diaphragm.
 - They provide motor supply to the intercostal muscles.
 - They provide sensory supply to the costal parietal pleura.
 - They provide sympathetic fibers to the vascular smooth muscle wall.
 - The seventh to eleventh provide sensory supply to the parietal peritoneum.
15. Concerning the typical intercostal nerves, all are true **EXCEPT:**
- It is defined as the dorsal ramus of the corresponding spinal nerve.
 - It supplies the intercostal muscles.
 - It gives a collateral branch that passes on the upper border of the rib below.
 - It passes in the costal groove with the intercostal nerves and vessels.
 - In the costal groove it lies as the lowermost structure.
16. The intercostobrachial nerve is the lateral cutaneous branch of:
- 2nd intercostal nerve.
 - 3rd intercostal nerve.
 - 4th intercostal nerve.
 - 5th intercostal nerve.
 - 6th intercostal nerve.
17. The internal thoracic artery terminates at:
- Sixth intercostal space.
 - Six costal cartilage.
 - Seventh intercostal space.
 - Seventh intercostal cartilage.
18. The internal thoracic artery gives the following branches **EXCEPT:**
- Anterior intercostal artery.
 - Superior epigastric artery.
 - Perforating branches.
 - Pericardio-phrenic artery.
 - Superior intercostal artery.
19. Concerning the posterior intercostal arteries, all are true **EXCEPT:**
- They are one on each intercostal space.
 - They anastomose with the anterior intercostal arteries.
 - They run above the intercostal nerves.
 - All are branches of the descending thoracic aorta.
 - They run below the intercostal veins.
20. The neurovascular plane of the thoracic wall lies between:
- Skin and superficial fascia.
 - Superficial fascia and external intercostal muscle.
 - Internal and innermost intercostal muscles.
 - External and internal intercostal muscles.
 - Innermost intercostal muscle and endotheracic fascia.

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Chapter 1

21. The following statements concerning an intercostal space are correct **EXCEPT**:
- The posterior intercostal arteries of the lower nine spaces are branches of the thoracic aorta.
 - The intercostal nerves and blood vessels run between the internal and the innermost intercostal muscles.
 - The anterior intercostal arteries of the lower intercostal spaces are branches of the musculophrenic artery.
 - The sensory fibers in the lower five intercostal nerves supply the skin of the lateral thoracic and anterior abdominal walls.
 - Throughout an intercostal space, the intercostal nerves and blood vessels lie close to the upper border of the lower rib.
22. During inspiration, the vertical diameter of the thoracic cavity increases as a result of contraction of:
- Internal intercostal muscles.
 - External intercostal muscles.
 - Transversus thoracis muscle.
 - Diaphragm muscle.
 - Subcostal muscle.
23. The following statements are true **EXCEPT**:
- Sternal angle lies opposite to the lower border of T. 3.
 - Sternebrae of the body of the sternum fuse together by the age of 25 years.
 - Laminae of the vertebrae are connected by the ligamentum flavum.
 - The tips of the spines of the vertebrae are connected by the supraspinous ligament.
 - The superior small facet of the head of the 4th rib articulates with the T. 3.
24. The following events occur during inspiration **EXCEPT**:
- The vertical dimension of the thoracic cavity increases.
 - The diaphragm descends.
 - The external intercostal muscles contract.
 - The abdominal muscles contract and push the abdominal viscera cranially.
 - The ribs are raised.
25. The following statements concerning the positions of the thoracic structures at different phases of respiration are correct **EXCEPT**:
- On full expiration the right dome of the diaphragm may extend up as far as or beyond the upper border of the fifth rib.
 - The lower margin of the right lung in the mid-clavicular line could cross the sixth rib in the mid-respiratory position.
 - The trachea bifurcates opposite the manubrio-sternal angle in the mid-respiratory position.
 - On full inspiration, the lower margin of the left lung could extend down the mid-clavicular line to the eighth costal cartilage.
 - The apex of the heart can usually be felt in the sixth left intercostal space in the mid-respiratory position.

4. Answers

Answers of the MCQ

I. Thoracic Wall and Joints

1. b (the second rib articulates at the angle between manubrium and body of sternum)
2. e (the eighth rib articulates with the costal cartilage of seventh rib)
3. b (the jugular notch lies at the level of 2nd and 3rd thoracic vertebrae)
4. c (The body of the seventh cervical vertebra forms the posterior border)
5. c
6. e (the superior surface of the 1st rib is related to **lower trunk** of brachial plexus)
7. d (the first rib articulates with the 1st **thoracic** vertebra)
8. d (the costal groove is **not well defined** in its posterior part)
9. a
10. e (the tubercle of each rib articulates with the **corresponding number** of vertebrae)
11. d (fibers of external intercostal muscle are directed obliquely downwards and **forwards**)
12. d
13. e (contains sensory fibers which supply the **parietal** pleura)
14. a (provide sensory innervation to **peripheral part** of diaphragm)
15. a (**ventral** ramus)
16. a
17. a
18. e (superior intercostal artery is a branch from costocervical trunk from **subclavian** artery)
19. d (they arise from **costocervical trunk** and **abdominal aorta**)
20. c
21. e (run close to the **lower** border of each rib)
22. d
23. a
24. d (the abdominal muscles **relax** during inspiration)
25. e (5th intercostal space)

II. Pleura

1. d (one inch)
2. d (phrenic and intercostal nerves)
3. e (the surface anatomy of the visceral pleura is the **same** as the lung)
4. e (parietal and visceral pleura are continuous)
5. d
6. d (the costal part is supplied by intercostal nerves **only**)
7. b
8. d