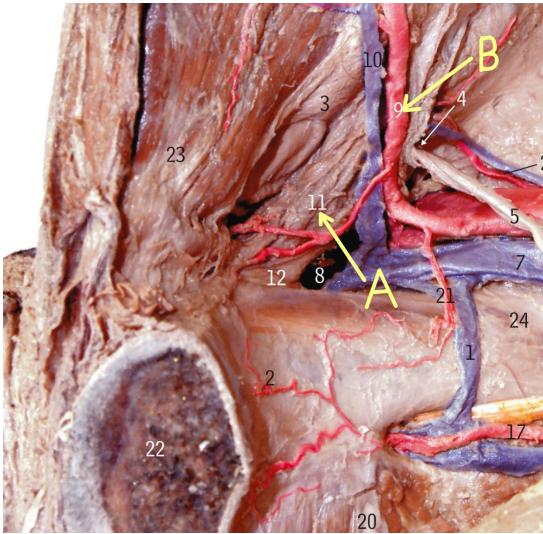


AC SPOT 80

3050118 Gastrointestinal System I

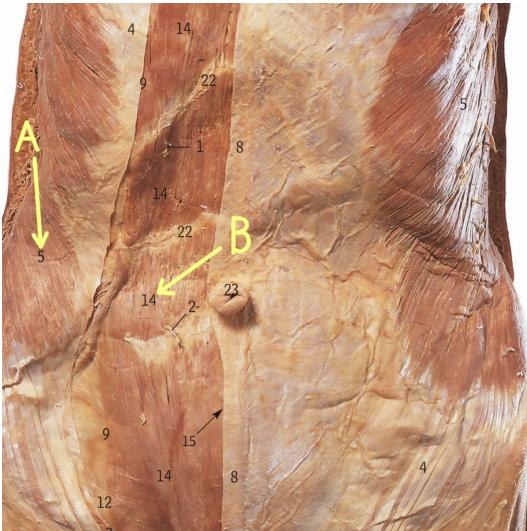
Station 1



1. Identify structure A (11)
 - A. Superior epigastric artery
 - B. Inguinal ligament
 - C. Inferior epigastric artery
 - D. Lacunar ligament

2. Identify structure B (9)
 - A. Superior epigastric artery
 - B. Inguinal ligament
 - C. Inferior epigastric artery
 - D. Lacunar ligament

Station 2



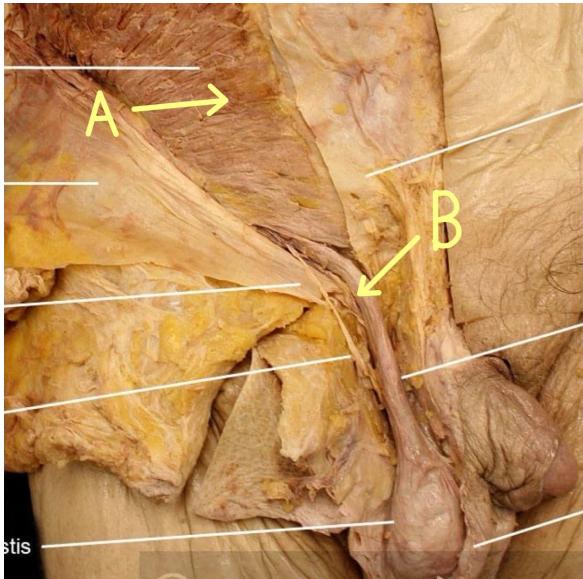
3. Identify structure A (5)

- A. External Oblique muscle
- B. Internal Oblique muscle
- C. Rectus Abdominis muscle
- D. Transversus Abdominis muscle

4. Identify structure B (14)

- A. External Oblique muscle
- B. Internal Oblique muscle
- C. Rectus Abdominis muscle
- D. Transversus Abdominis muscle

Station 3



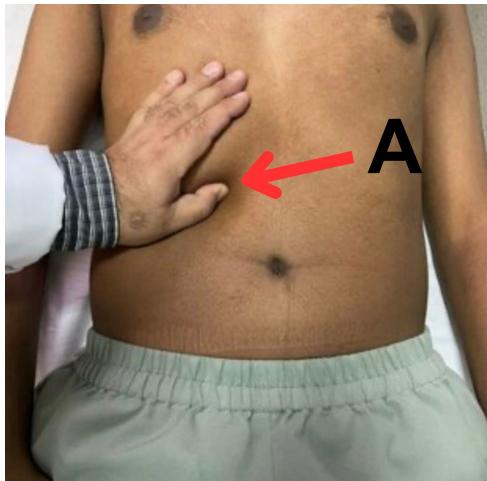
5. Identify structure A

- A.External Oblique muscle
- B.Internal Oblique muscle
- C.Rectus Abdominis muscle
- D.Transversus Abdominis muscle

6. Identify structure B

- A. Small intestine
- B. Round ligament of ovary
- C. Inguinal ligament
- D. Spermatic cord

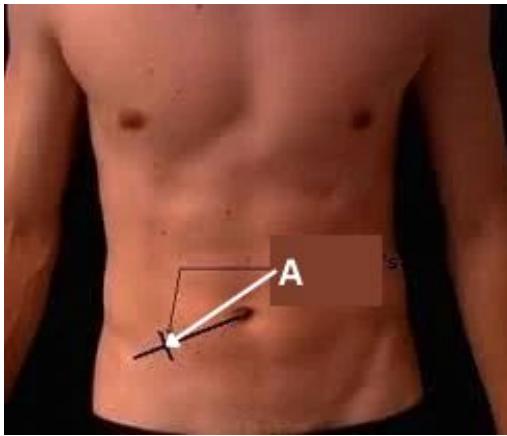
Station 4



7. Identify landmark A
 - A. Murphy's point
 - B. McBurney's point
 - C. McDouglas's point
 - D. Murmur's point

8. Which structure lies underneath landmark A
 - A. pancreas
 - B. Vermiform appendix
 - C. Urinary bladder
 - D. Gallbladder

Station 5



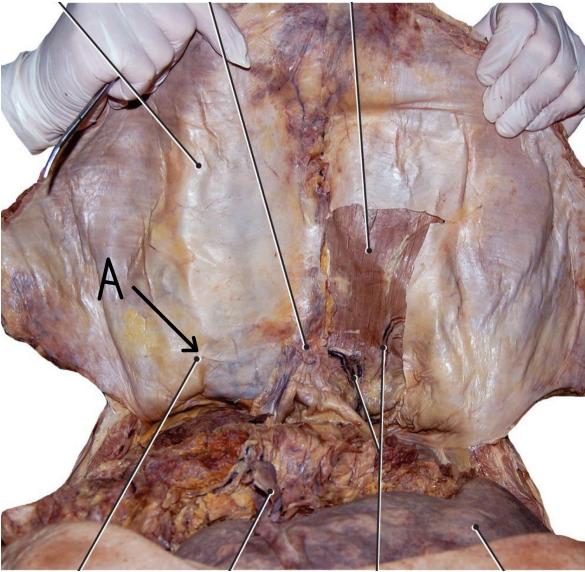
9. Identify landmark A

- A. Murphy's point
- B. McBurney's point
- C. McDouglas's point
- D. Murmur's point

10. Which structure lies underneath landmark A

- A. pancreas
- B. Vermiform appendix
- C. Urinary bladder
- D. Gallbladder

Station 6



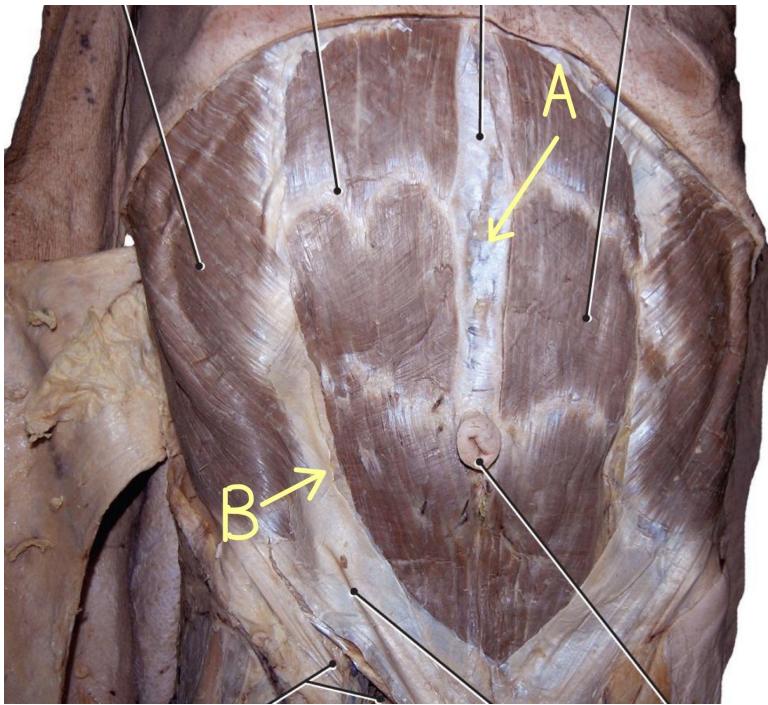
11. Identify structure A

- A. Median umbilical fold
- B. Medial umbilical fold
- C. Lateral umbilical fold
- D. Spermatic cord

12. Which structure lies underneath structure A

- A. Inferior mesenteric artery
- B. Superior mesenteric artery
- C. Obliterated umbilical artery
- D. Vas deferens

Station 7



13. Identify structure A
- A. Arcuate line
 - B. Linea semilunaris
 - C. Tendinous intersection
 - D. Linea alba

14. Identify structure B
- A. Tendinous intersection
 - B. Linea semilunaris
 - C. Linea semicircularis
 - D. Linea alba

Station 8



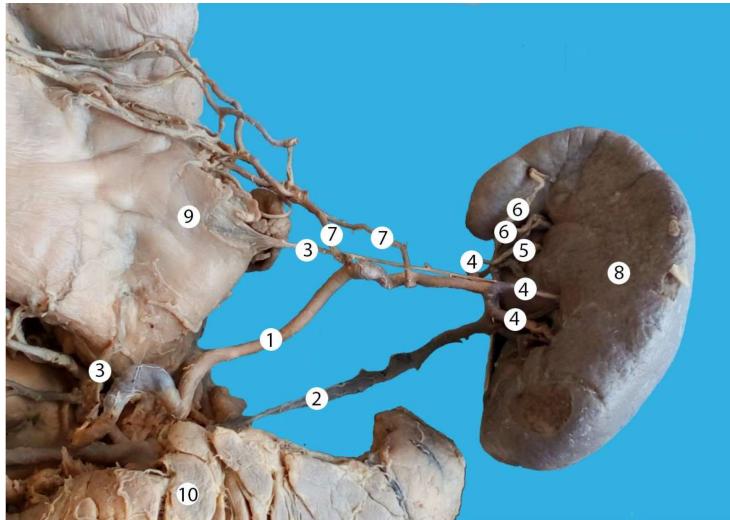
15. Identify structure 30.

- A. Splenic artery
- B. Common hepatic artery
- C. Left gastric artery
- D. Gastroduodenal artery

16. Which organ is not supplied by this artery?

- A. Stomach
- B. Pancreas
- C. Liver
- D. Duodenum

Station 9



17. Identify structure 1.

- A. Splenic artery
- B. Common hepatic artery
- C. Left gastric artery
- D. Gastroduodenal artery

18. Which organ is not supplied by this artery?

- A. Stomach
- B. Pancreas
- C. Spleen
- D. Duodenum

Station 10



19. Identify structure 3.
- A. Fundus of the stomach
 - B. Body of the stomach
 - C. Pylorus of the stomach
 - D. Cardia of the stomach

20. What is the function of this structure?
- A. A storage of food after meal
 - B. Secretion of intrinsic factor for vitamin B12 absorption
 - C. Primary site for enzymatic digestion of carbohydrates
 - D. Mechanical digestion through strong peristaltic contractions

Station 11



21. Identify structure 22.

- A. Pyloric sphincter
- B. Duodenum
- C. Angularis incisura
- D. Pyloric orifice

22. Which artery supplies this structure?

- A. Right gastro-omental artery
- B. Right gastric artery
- C. Supraduodenal artery
- D. Left gastric artery

Station 12



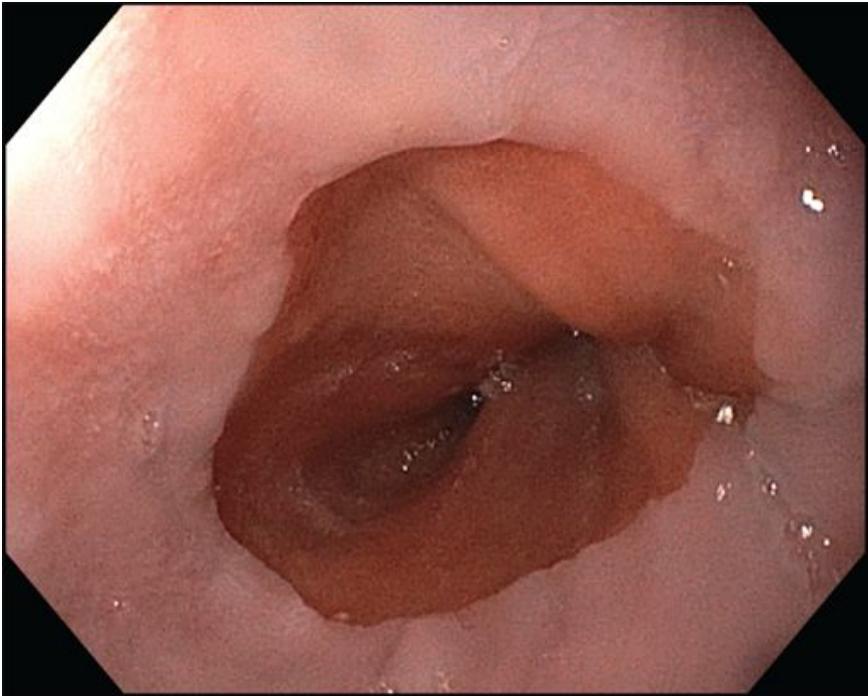
23. What is this?

- A. Major duodenal papilla
- B. Minor duodenal papilla
- C. Haustra
- D. Gastric rugae

24. What is its function?

- A. Provides a shared opening for the common bile duct and main pancreatic duct to deliver alkaline secretions into the descending duodenum.
- B. Serves as the primary conduit for the accessory pancreatic duct (Santorini) to release enzymes during pancreatic insufficiency.
- C. Facilitates vitamin B12 absorption through intrinsic factor binding at this specific mucosal site.
- D. Secretes bicarbonate-rich fluid to neutralize acidic chyme entering from the stomach.

Station 13



B

Source: Longo D, Fauci A, Kasper D, Hauser S, Jameson JL, Loscalzo J, Holland S, Langford C: Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, 22nd Edition
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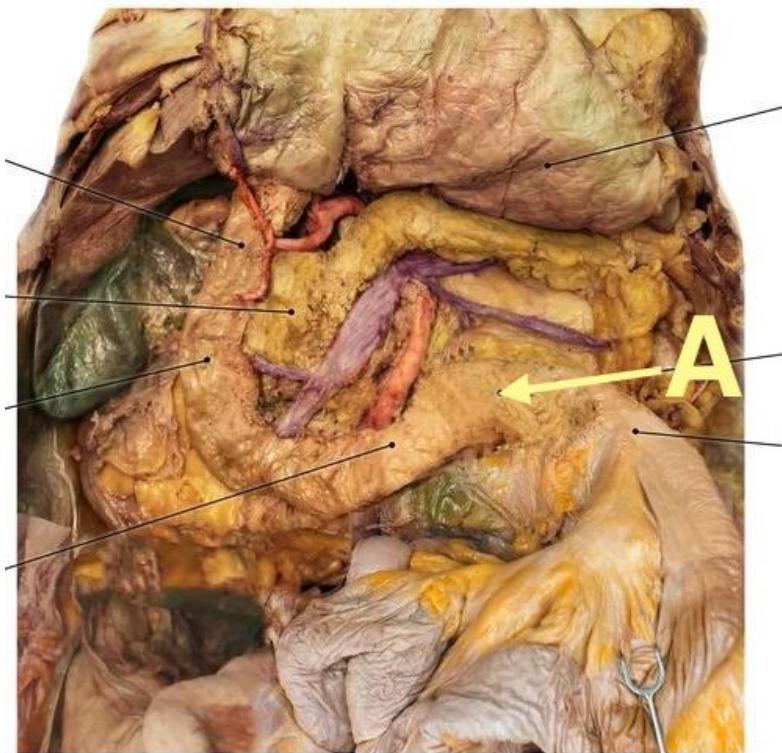
25. What is this?

- A. Esophagogastric junction
- B. Gastroduodenal junction
- C. Duodenojejunal junction
- D. Ileocecal junction

26. What is its function?

- A. Prevent reflux of chyme from the stomach back into the esophagus.
- B. Prevent reflux of chyme from the duodenum back into the stomach.
- C. Prevent reflux of chyme from the jejunum back into the duodenum.
- D. Prevent reflux of fecal contents from the colon into the ileum.

Station 14



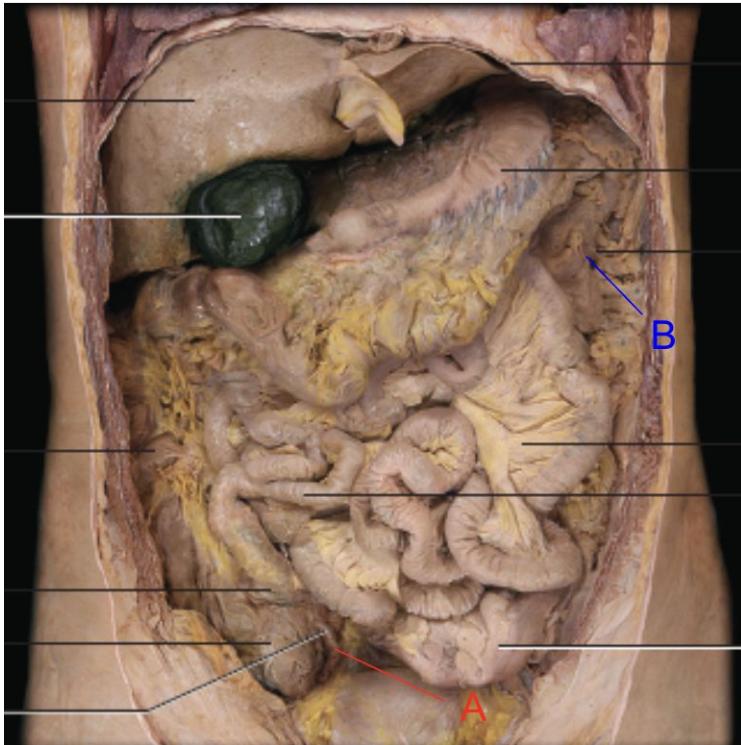
27. Identify structure A.

- A. 1st part of duodenum
- B. 2nd part of duodenum
- C. 3rd part of duodenum
- D. 4th part of duodenum

28. Which nerve innervates this structure?

- A. Vagus nerve via the celiac plexus
- B. Greater splanchnic nerve
- C. Pelvic splanchnic nerve
- D. Lesser splanchnic nerve

Station 15



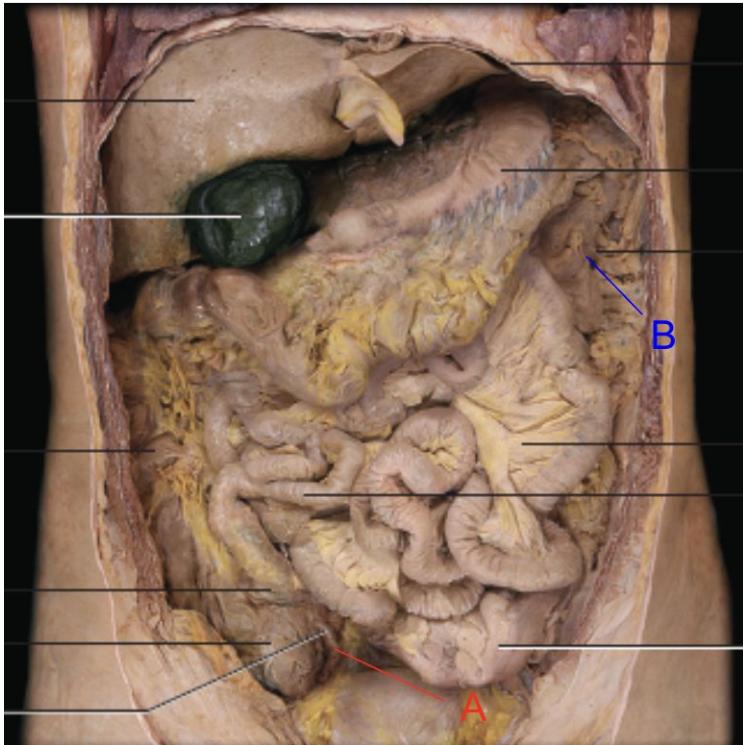
29. Which artery supplies structure A

- a. Inferior mesenteric artery
- b. Middle colic artery
- c. Appendicular artery
- d. Right gastric artery

30. Which artery supplies structure B

- a. Superior mesenteric artery
- b. Inferior mesenteric artery
- c. Middle colic artery
- d. Right colic artery

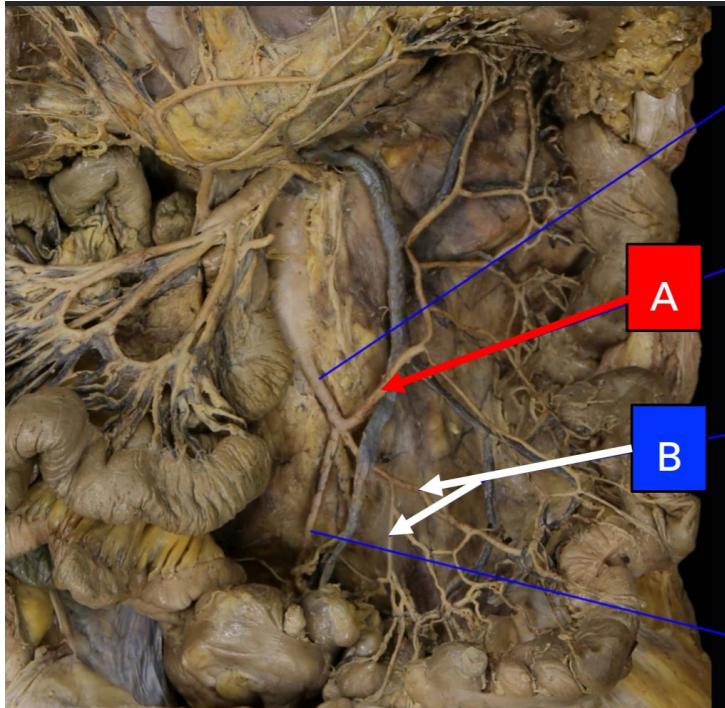
Station 16



31. Identify structure A
- A. Mesoappendix
 - B. Vermiform appendix
 - C. Appendicular artery
 - D. Omental appendix

32. Which part of the gut this structure comes from?
- A. Foregut
 - B. Midgut
 - C. Hindgut
 - D. Vitelline Duct

Station 17



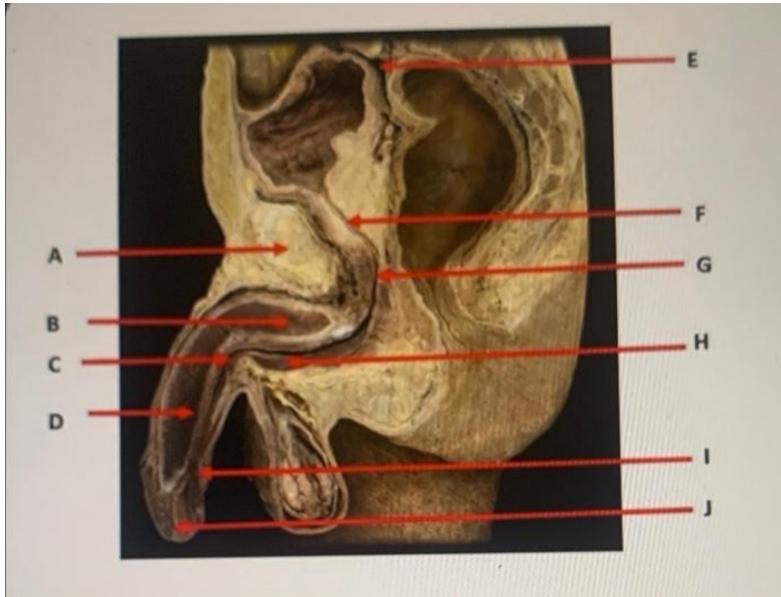
33. Arteries B stem from which artery

- a. Superior mesenteric artery
- b. Inferior mesenteric artery
- c. Internal iliac artery
- d. Common iliac artery

34. What is the peritoneal classification of the structure supplied by arteries B?

- A. Intraperitoneum
- B. Retroperitoneum
- C. Intraperitoneum and Retroperitoneum
- D. Extraperitoneum

Station 18



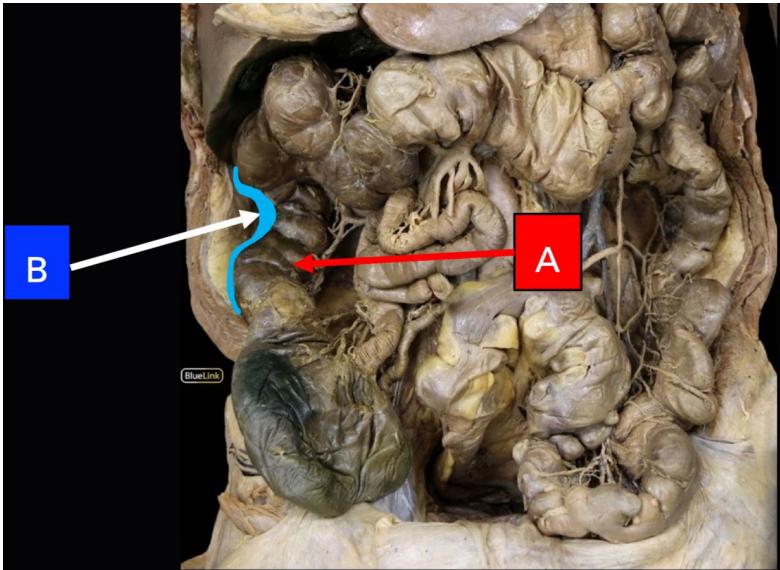
35. Identify structure E

- a. Pararectal fossa
- b. Rectouterine pouch
- c. Rectovesical pouch
- d. Vesicouterine pouch

36. Which structures are associated with structure E

- a. Rectum and Urinary bladder
- b. Rectum and Uterus
- c. Rectum and Ureter
- d. Urinary bladder and Uterus

Station 19



37. Identify structure B

- a. Right infracolic space
- b. Left infracolic space
- c. Right paracolic gutter
- d. Left paracolic gutter

38. Which structures is associated with structure B

- a. Ascending colon
- b. Transverse colon
- c. Descending colon
- d. Sigmoid colon

Station 20



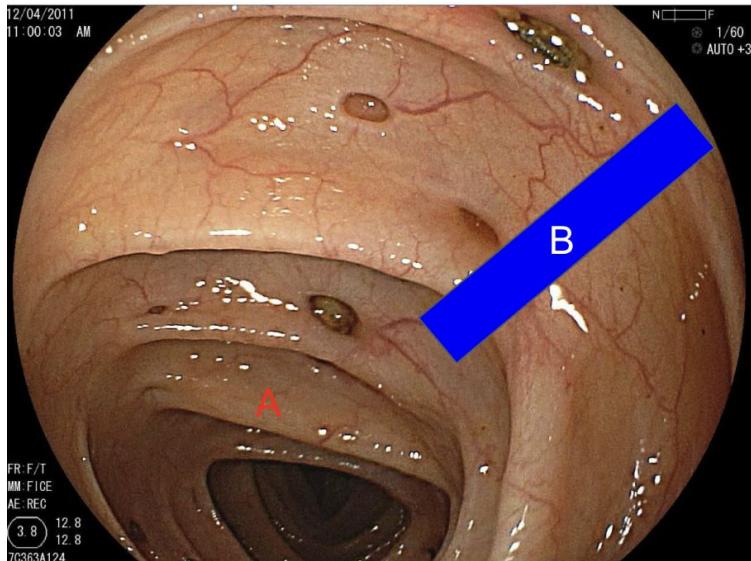
39. Identify this structure

- A. Esophagus
- B. Stomach
- C. Small bowel
- D. Colon

40. What is the function of this structure

- a. Neutralizes gastric acid and receives bile and pancreatic enzymes
- b. Absorbs most nutrients including carbohydrates and proteins
- c. Absorbs vitamin B12 and bile salts
- d. Reabsorbs water and electrolytes, and forms feces

Station 21



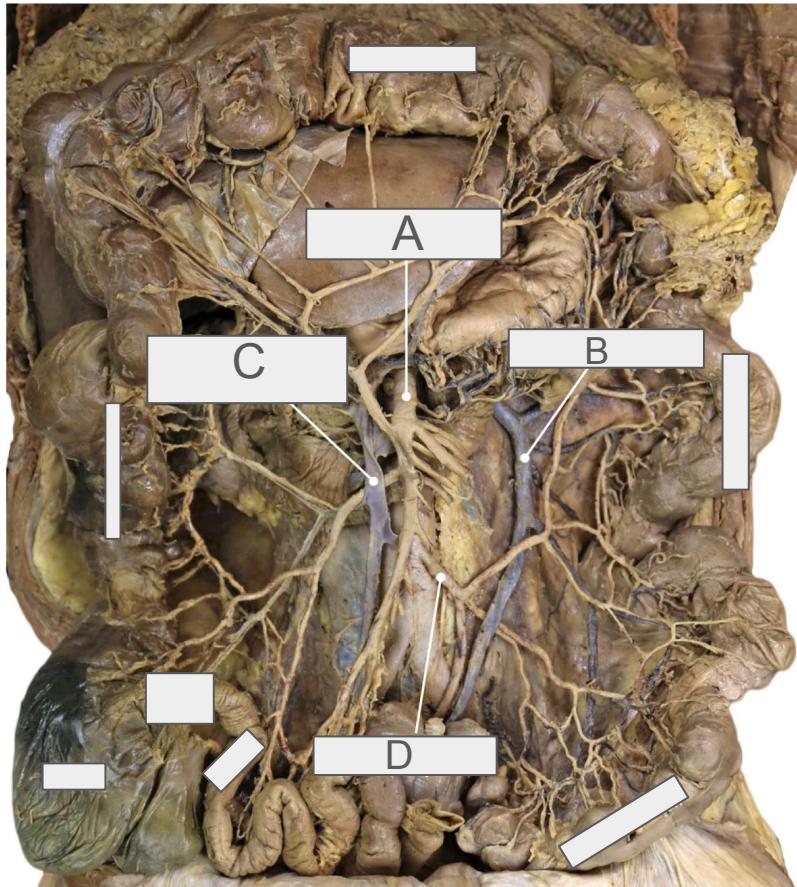
41. Identify structure A

- A. Plicae circulares
- B. Plicae semicircularis
- C. Plicae lunaris
- D. Plicae semilunaris

42. Which structure lines under B

- a. Taenia coli
- b. Omental appendices
- c. Plicae circulares
- d. Mesocolon

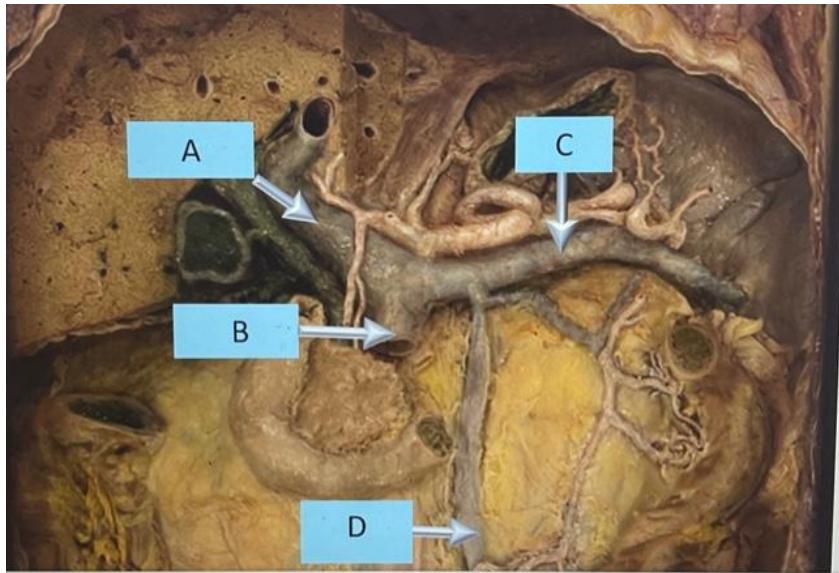
Station 22



43. Identify superior mesenteric artery

44. Identify superior mesenteric vein

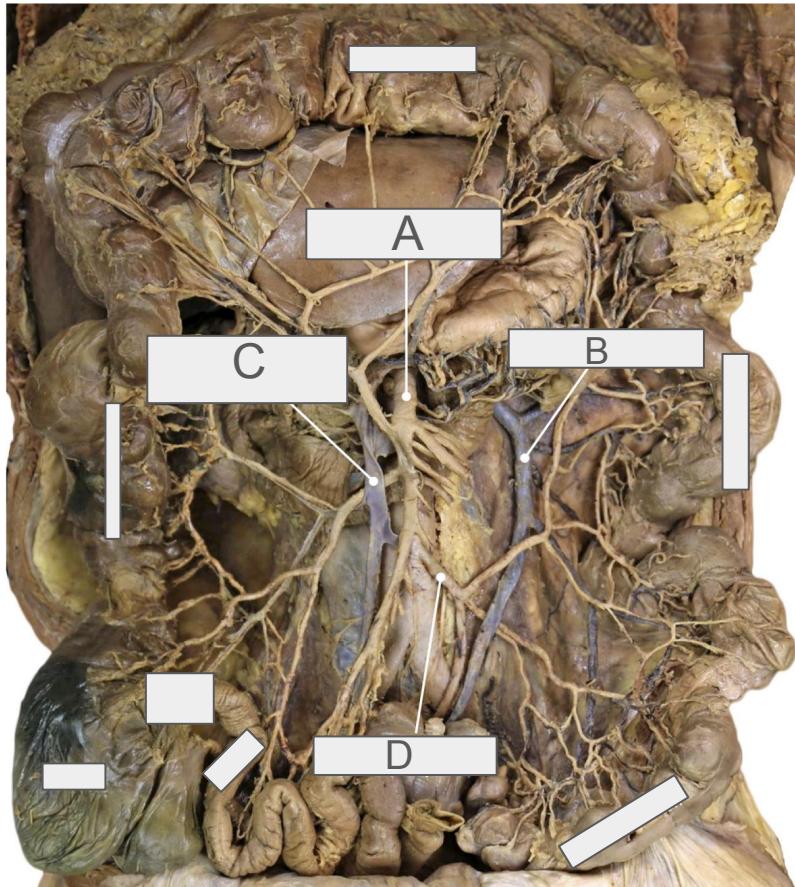
Station 23



45. Identify inferior mesenteric vein

46. Identify splenic vein

Station 24



47. Identify structure B

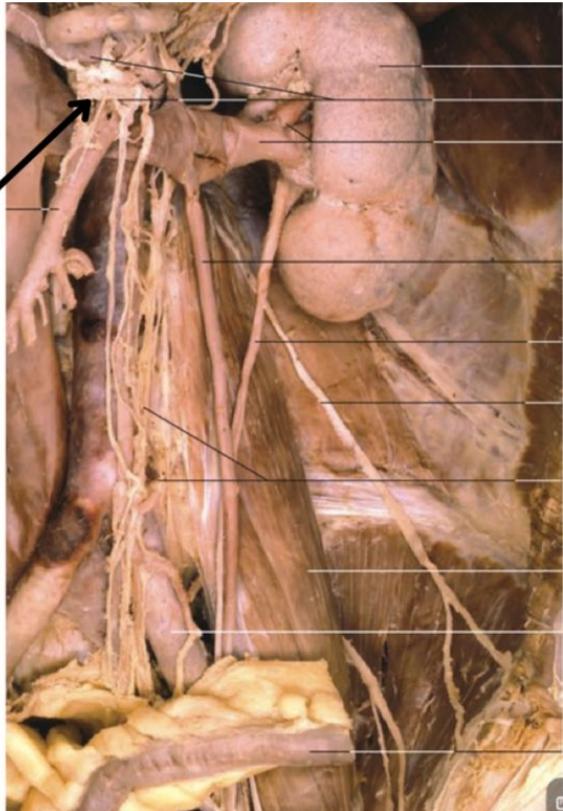
- 1.Superior mesenteric artery
- 2.Inferior mesenteric artery
- 3.Superior mesenteric vein
- 4.Inferior mesenteric vein

48. Identify structure D

- 1.Superior mesenteric artery
- 2.Inferior mesenteric artery
- 3.Superior mesenteric vein
- 4.Inferior mesenteric vein

Station 25

A



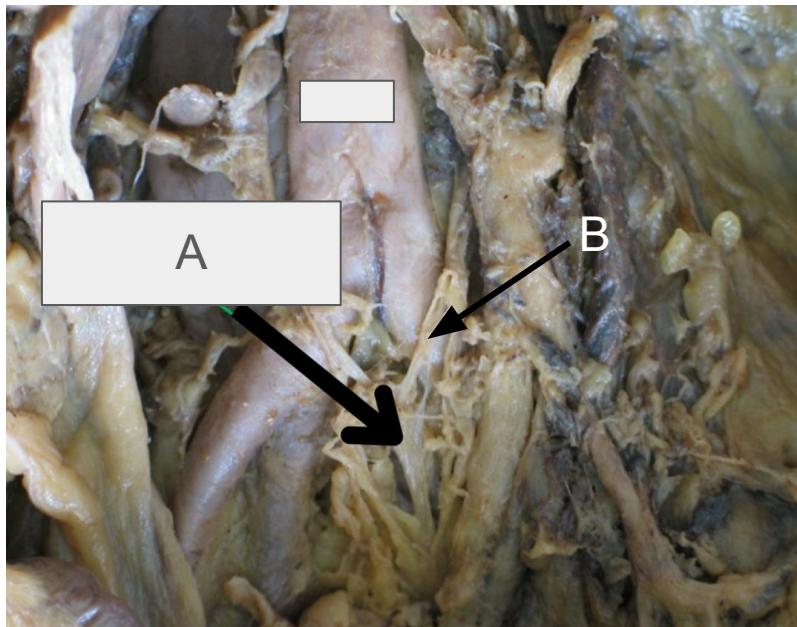
49. Identify structure A

- 1.Celiac plexus
- 2.Tumor
- 3.Sympathetic nerve
- 4.Intermesenteric plexus

50. Which structure does it get sympathetic nerves from?

- 1.Greater lumbar splanchnic nerve
- 2.Lesser lumbar splanchnic nerve
- 3.Least lumbar splanchnic nerve
- 4.Vagus nerve

Station 26



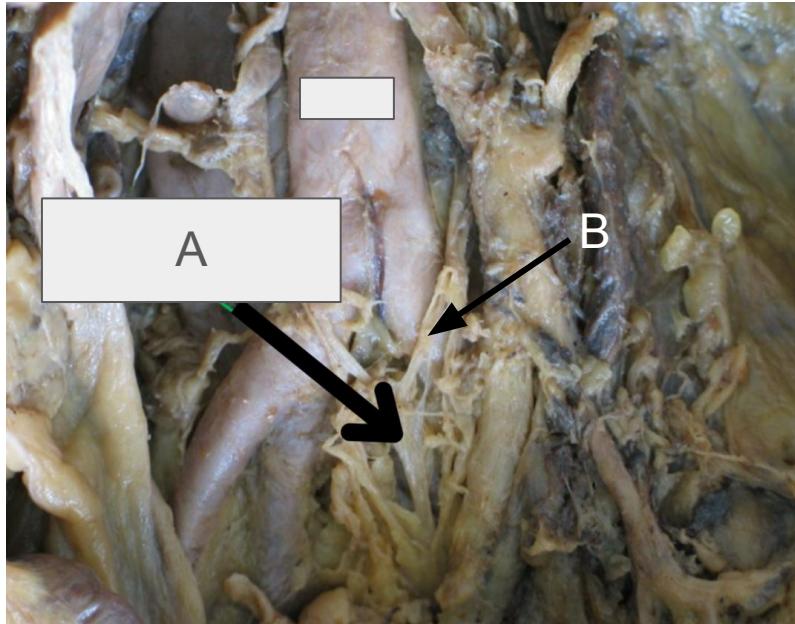
51. Identify structure A

- 1.Celiac plexus
- 2.Intermesenteric plexus
- 3.Superior hypogastric plexus
- 4.Inferior hypogastric plexus

52. Structure A receives sympathetic fibers from which nerve

- 1.Greater splanchnic nerve
- 2.Lesser splanchnic nerve
- 3.Upper lumbar splanchnic nerve
- 4.Lower lumbar splanchnic nerve

Station 27



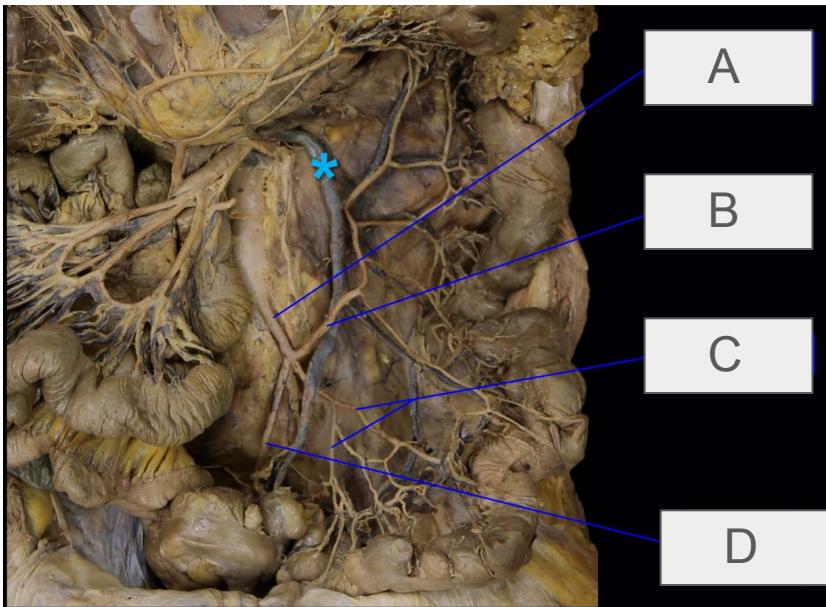
53. Identify structure B

1. Greater splanchnic nerve
2. Upper lumbar splanchnic nerve
3. Lower lumbar splanchnic nerve
4. Hypogastric nerve

54. Structure A gives fibers to which nerve

1. Lesser splanchnic nerve
2. Upper lumbar splanchnic nerve
3. Lower lumbar splanchnic nerve
4. Hypogastric nerve

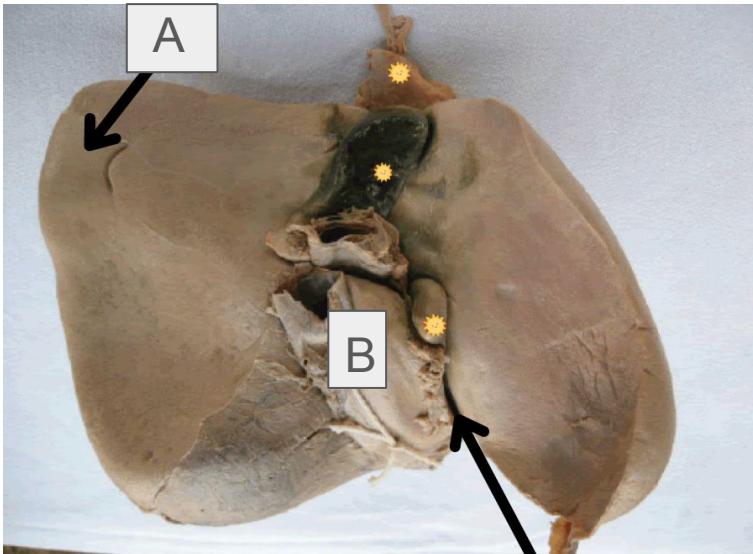
Station 28



55. Identify sigmoidal artery

56. Identify superior rectal artery

Station 29



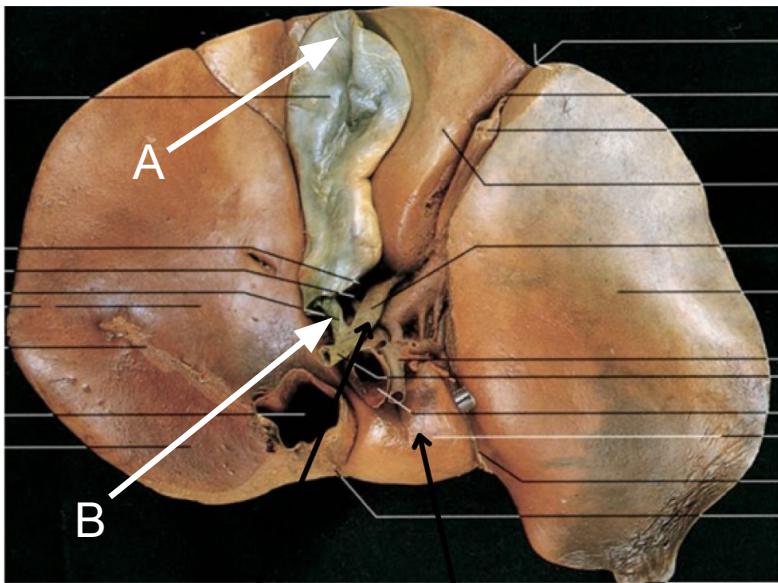
57. Identify segment A

- a.III
- b.V
- c.VI
- d.VII

58. Identify segment B

- a.I
- b.IV
- c.II
- d.VIII

Station 30



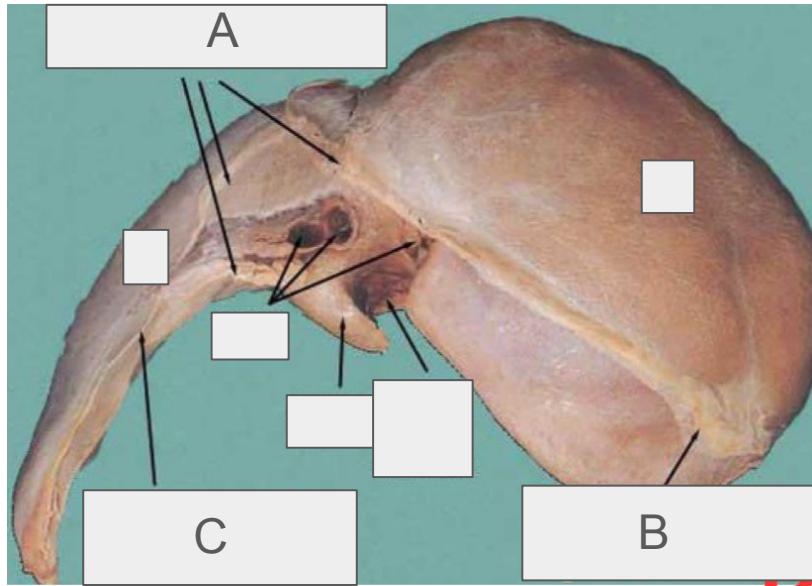
59. Identify structure A

- a.Fundus of gallbladder
- b.Body of gallbladder
- c.Neck of gallbladder
- d.Infundibulum of gallbladder

60. Identify structure B

- a.Hartmann's pouch
- b.Common hepatic duct
- c.Common bile duct
- d.Cystic duct

Station 31



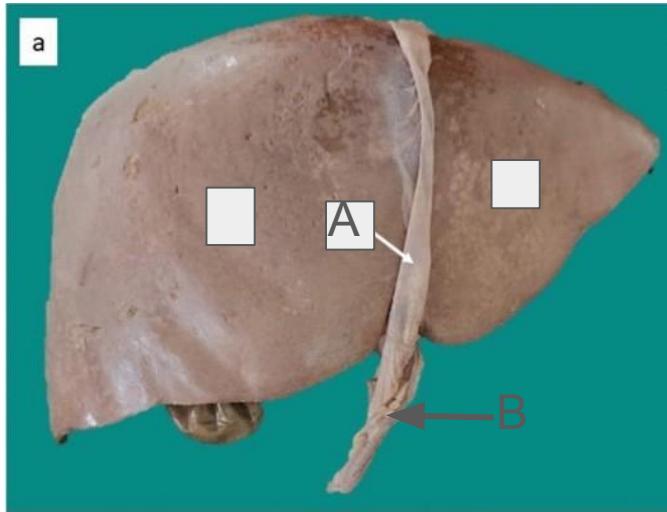
61. Identify structure A

- a. Left triangular ligament
- b. Coronary ligament
- c. Right triangular ligament
- d. Ligamentum venosum

62. Identify structure C

- a. Left triangular ligament
- b. Coronary ligament
- c. Right triangular ligament
- d. Ligamentum venosum

Station 32



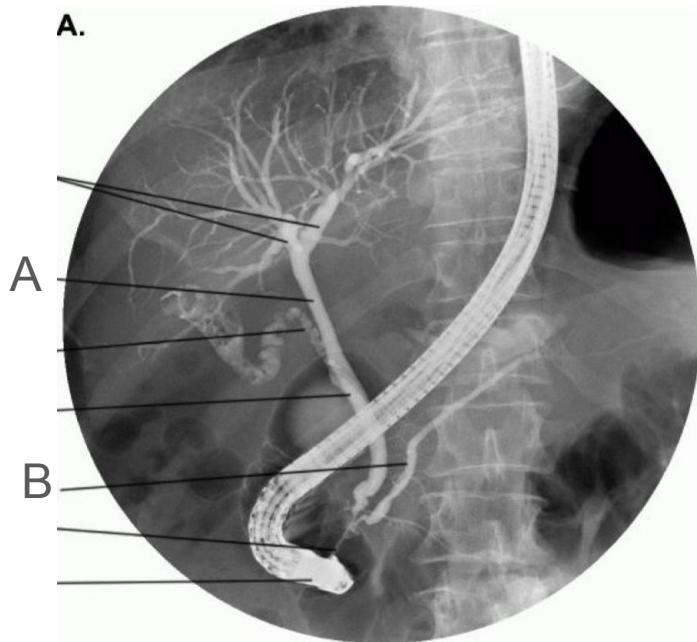
63. Which structure does A originate from?

- a. Ductus venosus
- b. Umbilical artery
- c. Umbilical vein
- d. Peritoneum

64. Which structure does B originate from?

- a. Ductus venosus
- b. Umbilical artery
- c. Umbilical vein
- d. Peritoneum

Station 33



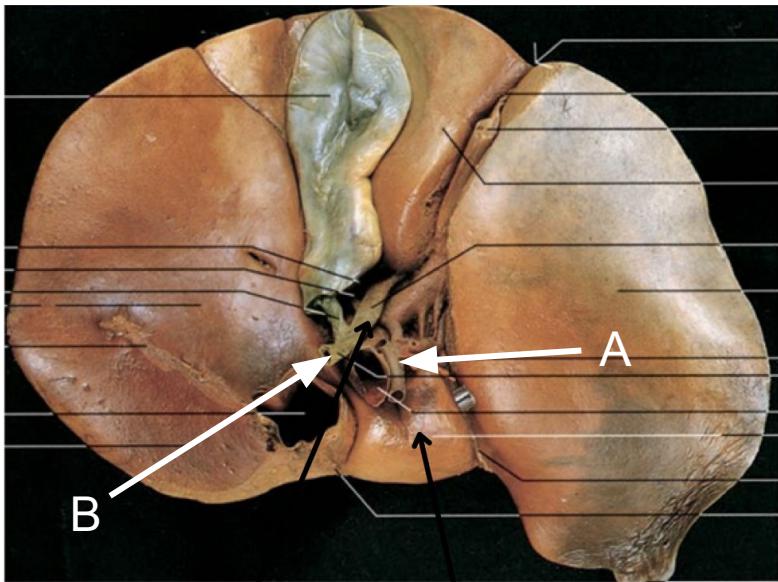
65. Identify structure A

1. Common hepatic duct
2. Cystic duct
3. Pancreatic duct
4. Common bile duct

66. Identify structure B

1. Common hepatic duct
2. Cystic duct
3. Pancreatic duct
4. Common bile duct

Station 34



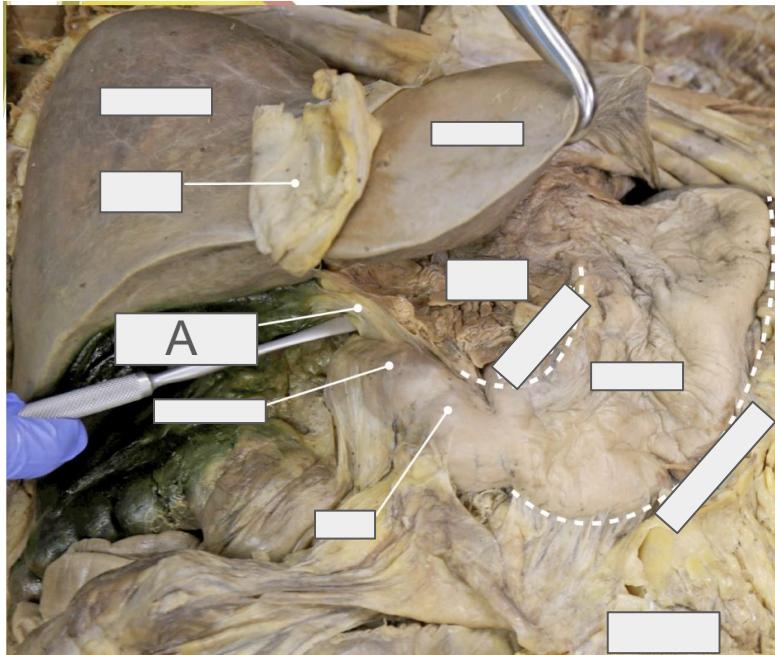
67. Identify structure A

1. Portal vein
2. Hepatic artery
3. Hepatic vein
4. Common hepatic artery

68. Identify structure B

1. Common hepatic duct
2. Cystic duct
3. Pancreatic duct
4. Common bile duct

Station 35



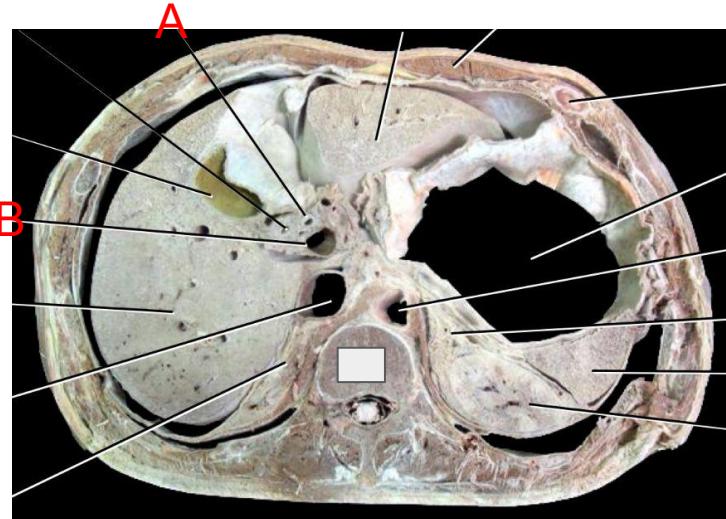
69. Identify structure A

- a. Hepatogastric ligament
- b. Hepatoduodenal ligament
- c. Ligamentum venosum
- d. Ligamentum teres hepatis

70. Structure A doesn't cover which structure

- 1. Hepatic vein
- 2. Hepatic artery
- 3. Bile duct
- 4. Portal vein

Station 36



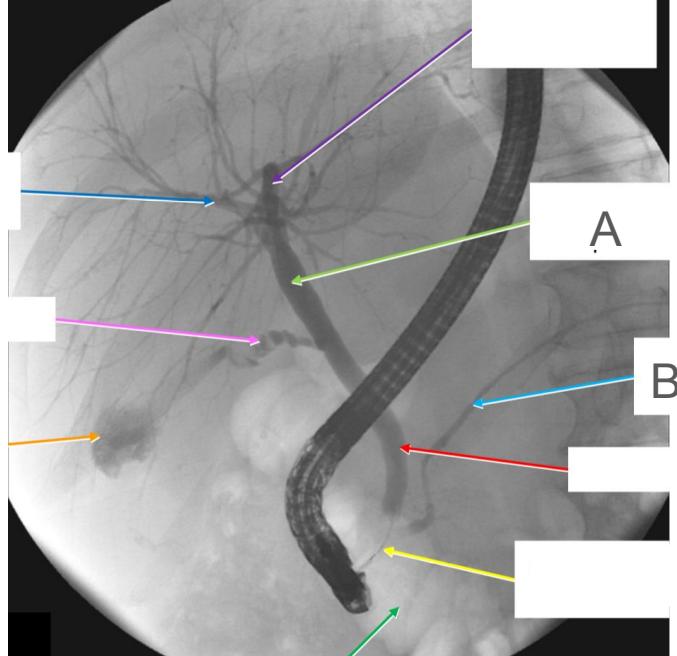
71. Identify structure A

- 1.Gallbladder
- 2.hepatic artery
- 3.bile duct
- 4.portal vein
- 5.inferior vena cava

72. Identify structure B

- 1.Gallbladder
- 2.hepatic artery
- 3.bile duct
- 4.portal vein
- 5.inferior vena cava

Station 37



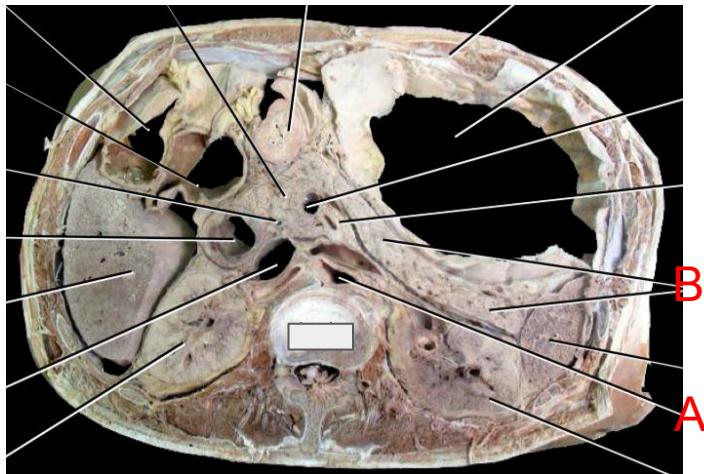
73. Identify structure A

- 1.Cystic duct
- 2.Common hepatic duct
- 3.Common bile duct
- 4.Main pancreatic duct
- 5.Right hepatic duct

74. Identify structure B

- 1.Cystic duct
- 2.Common hepatic duct
- 3.Common bile duct
- 4.Main pancreatic duct
- 5.Right hepatic duct

Station 38



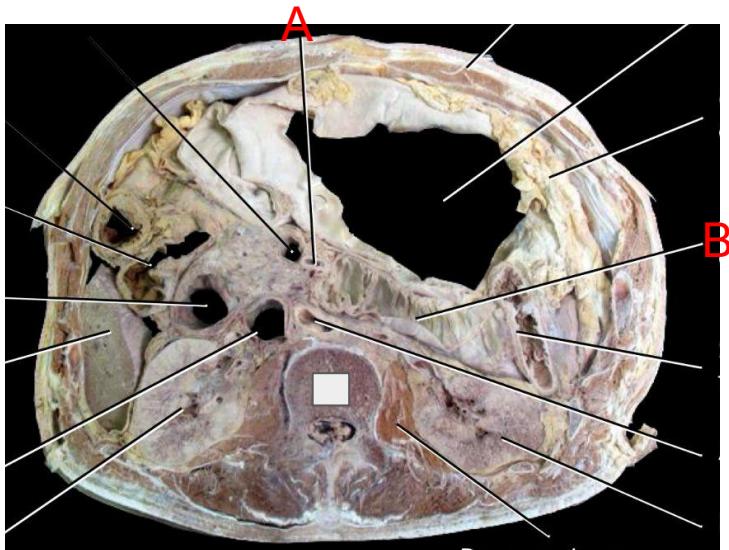
75. Identify structure A

- 1.Right lobe of liver
- 2.Pancreas
- 3.Right kidney
- 4.Left kidney
- 5.Spleen

76. Identify structure B

- 1.Right lobe of liver
- 2.Pancreas
- 3.Right kidney
- 4.Left kidney
- 5.Spleen

Station 39



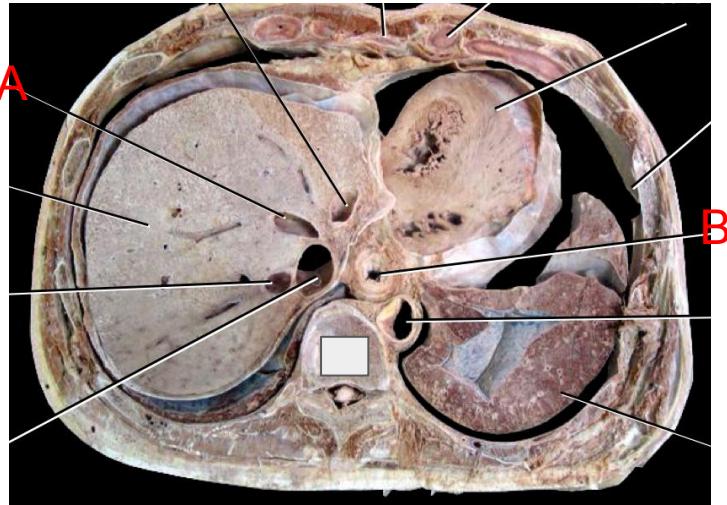
77. Identify structure A

- 1.Celiac trunk
- 2.Splenic artery
- 3.Hepatic artery
- 4.Inferior mesenteric artery
- 5.Superior mesenteric artery

78. Identify structure B

- 1.Jejunum
- 2.Pancreas
- 3.Transverse colon
- 4.2nd part of duodenum
- 5.3rd part of duodenum

Station 40



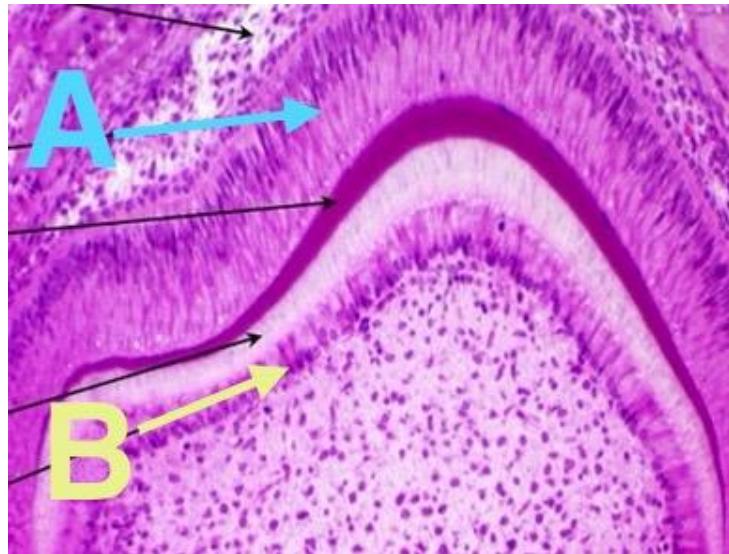
79. Identify structure A

- 1.Right hepatic vein
- 2.Middle hepatic vein
- 3.Bile duct
- 4.Hepatic artery
- 5.Groove of ligamentum venosum

80. Identify structure B

- 1.Inferior vena cava
- 2.Abdominal aorta
- 3.Esophagus
- 4.Duodenum
- 5.Portal vein

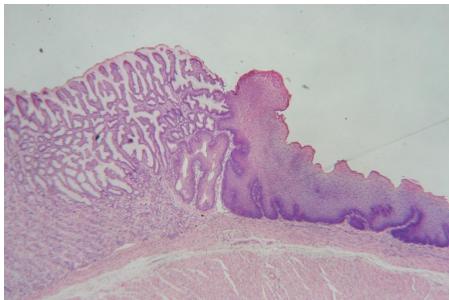
Station 41



81. Identify structure A
- A. Ameloblast
 - B. Odontoblast
 - C. Dentin
 - D. Enamel
82. What cell does structure B differentiate from?
- A. Enamel
 - B. Dentin
 - C. Dental papilla
 - D. Stellate reticulum

Station 42

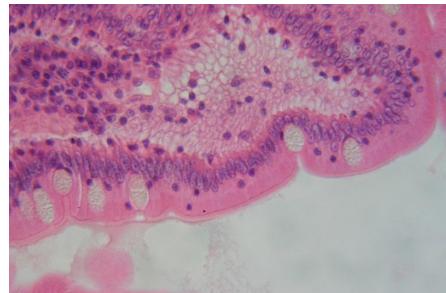
A.



B.



C.



D.

83. Identify picture C

- A. Esophagogastric junction
- B. Gastroduodenal junction
- C. Ileocecal junction
- D. Recto-anal junction

84. Identify picture A

- A. Esophagogastric junction
- B. Gastroduodenal junction
- C. Ileocecal junction
- D. Recto-anal junction

Station 43



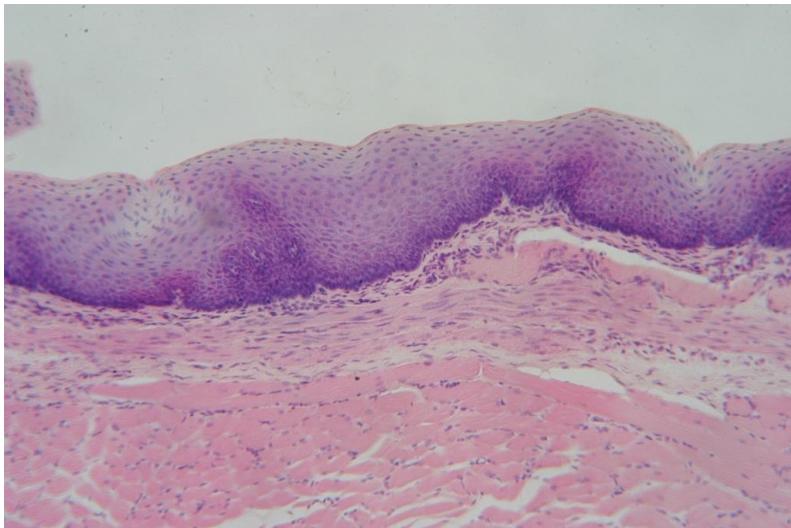
85. Identify this picture

- A. Ileum
- B. Jejunum
- C. Vermiform appendix
- D. Rectum

86. Which of the following is true regarding this picture?

- A. Contains taeniae coli in its muscularis externa for peristaltic segmentation.
- B. Exhibits villi projecting into the lumen to enhance nutrient absorption.
- C. Features abundant lymphoid follicles extending from the lamina propria into the submucosa.
- D. Houses Brunner's glands in the submucosa for alkaline mucus secretion.

Station 44



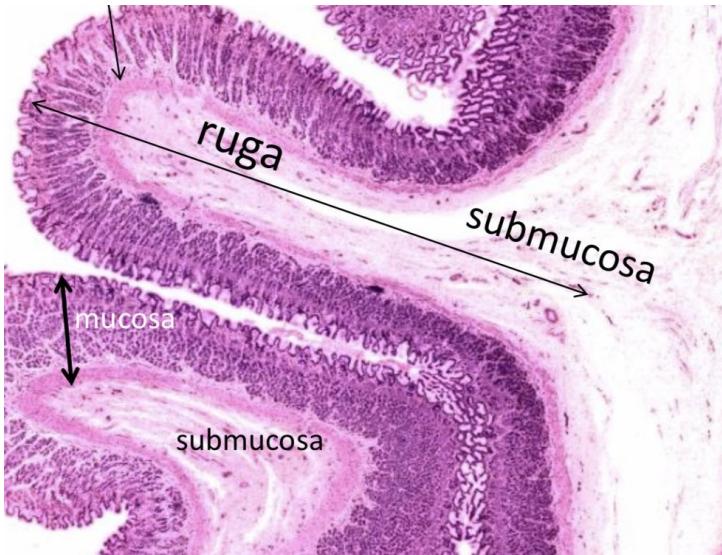
87. Identify this picture

- A. Lip
- B. Esophagus
- C. Tongue
- D. Pharynx

88. Which of the following is true regarding this picture?

- A. The mucosal epithelium is nonkeratinized stratified squamous epithelium that protects against mechanical abrasion.
- B. The submucosa contains cardiac glands that secrete acid-neutralizing mucus.
- C. The muscularis externa is composed entirely of smooth muscle throughout the entire length of the esophagus.
- D. The esophagus is covered externally by a serosa layer continuous with the peritoneum.

Station 45



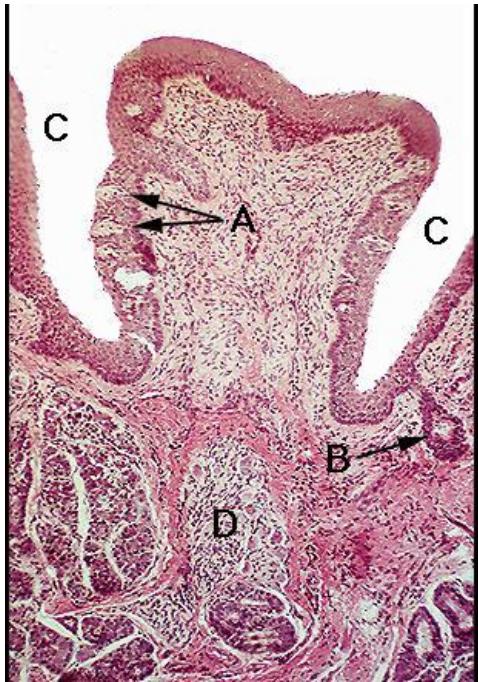
89. Identify this picture

- A. Cardia
- B. Pylorus
- C. Fundus-body
- D. Cardia-pylorus

90. Which of the following is true regarding this picture?

- A. The mucosa contains gastric pits that open into tubular glands rich in parietal and chief cells.
- B. The mucosal glands predominantly consist of mucous neck cells that secrete alkaline mucus to protect the epithelium.
- C. The muscularis externa consists of only two layers: inner circular and outer longitudinal muscle.
- D. The submucosa contains Peyer's patches that play a role in immune surveillance.

Station 46



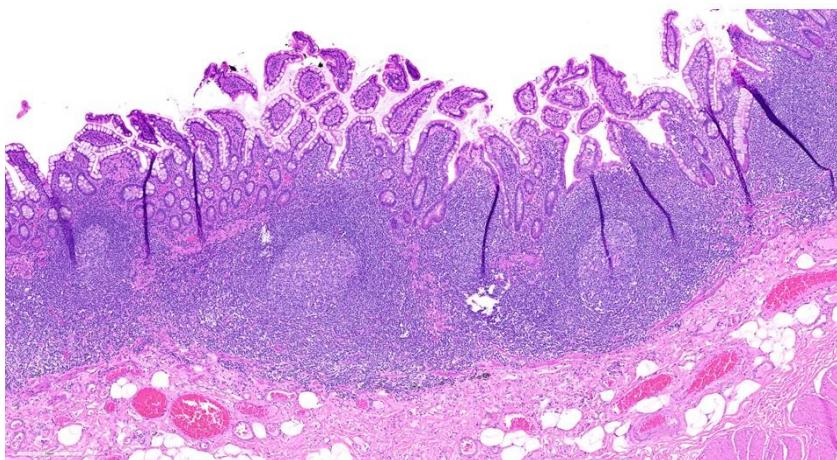
91. Identify this picture

- A. Foliate papillae
- B. Fungiform papillae
- C. Circumvallate papillae
- D. Filiform papillae

92. Which of the following is true?

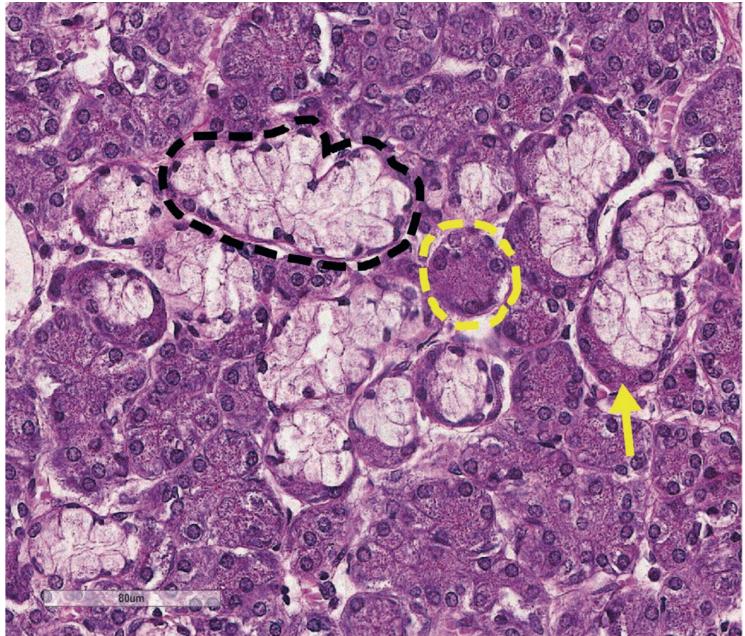
- A. Filiform papillae are the most numerous, keratinized, and lack taste buds, providing mechanical sensation.
- B. Fungiform papillae are large, leaf-shaped structures located on the posterior tongue and contain no taste buds.
- C. Circumvallate papillae are small, conical projections scattered across the anterior two-thirds of the tongue and lack taste buds.
- D. Foliate papillae are abundant on the dorsal surface and primarily responsible for the tongue's rough texture.

Station 47



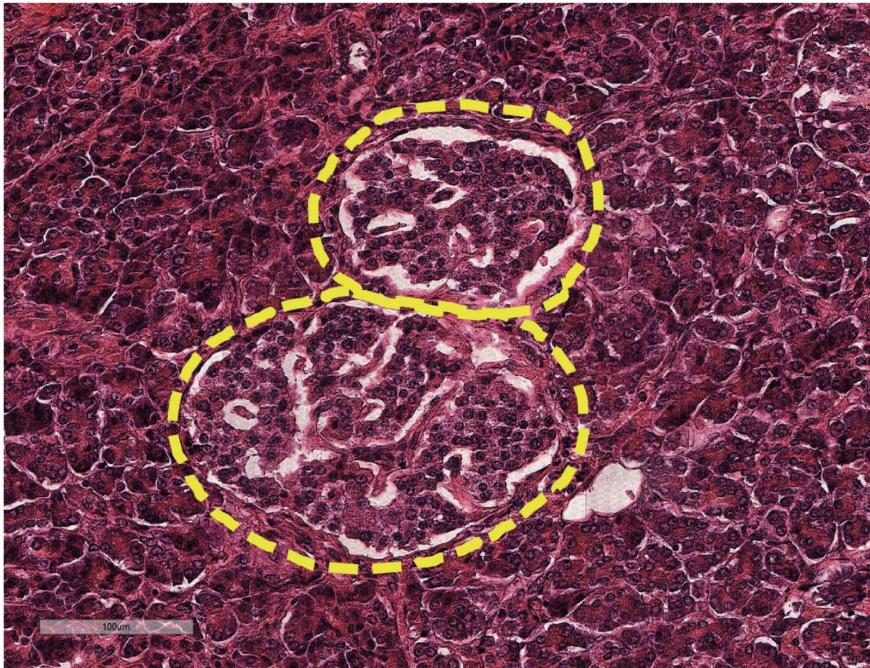
93. Which organ is this slide taken?
- A. Ileum
 - B. Rectum
 - C. Duodenum
 - D. Anus
94. What is this structure?
- A. Peyer's patch
 - B. Brunner's gland
 - C. Von Ebner's gland
 - D. Gastric gland

Station 48



95. What is the name of this salivary gland?
- A. Submandibular gland
 - B. Sublingual gland
 - C. Parotid gland
 - D. Parathyroid gland
96. Which of the following is the cell being pointed to?
- A. Serous cell
 - B. Mucous cell
 - C. Acinar cell
 - D. Ductal cell

Station 49



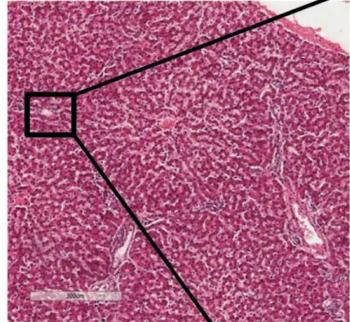
97. Identify this picture.

- A. Pancreas
- B. Liver
- C. Testis
- D. Parathyroid gland

98. Identify the structure being outlined.

- A. Islets of Langerhans
- B. Serous acini
- C. Acinar cell
- D. Hepatocyte

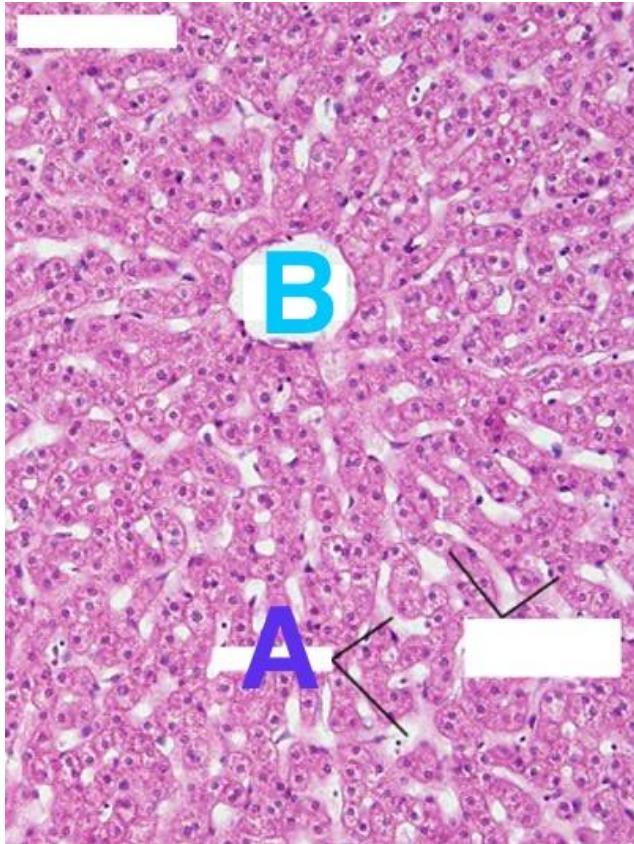
Station 50



99. Identify structure Y.
- A. Bile duct
 - B. Portal vein
 - C. Hepatic artery
 - D. Lymphatic vessel

100. Identify this picture.
- A. Portal area
 - B. Portal triad
 - C. Portal trigone
 - D. Portal space

Station 51



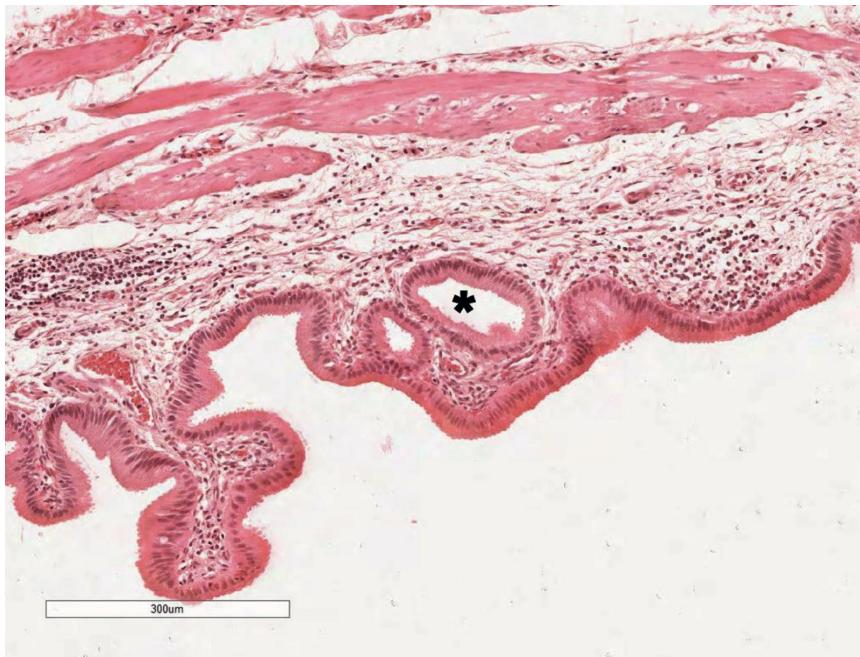
101. Identify structure B.

- A. Central vein
- B. Portal vein
- C. Hepatic artery
- D. Hepatic lobule

102. Identify structure A.

- A. Perisinusoidal space
- B. Central vein
- C. Sinusoidal space
- D. Space of Disse

Station 52



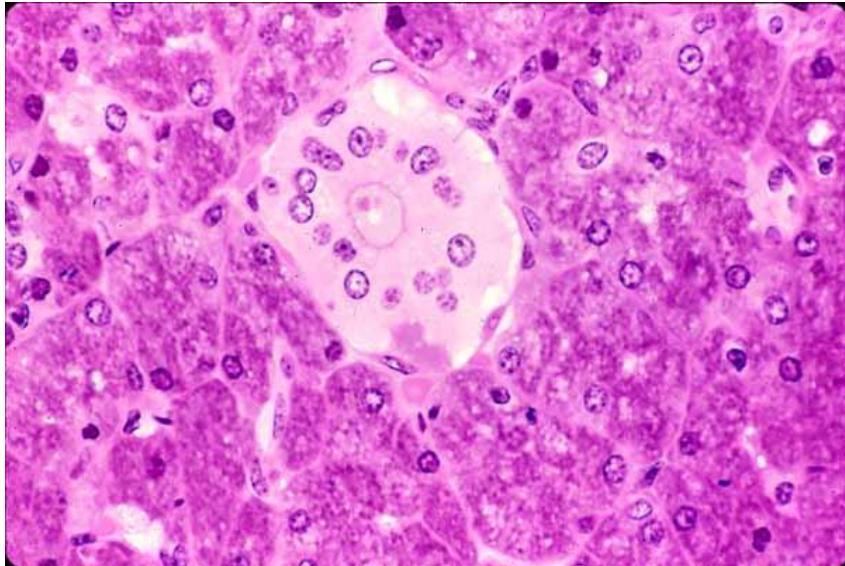
103. Identify this picture.

- A. Duodenum
- B. Jejunum
- C. Ileum
- D. Gallbladder

104. Which of the following can be found in this picture.

- A. Villi
- B. Goblet cell
- C. Lamina propria
- D. Muscularis mucosae

Station 53



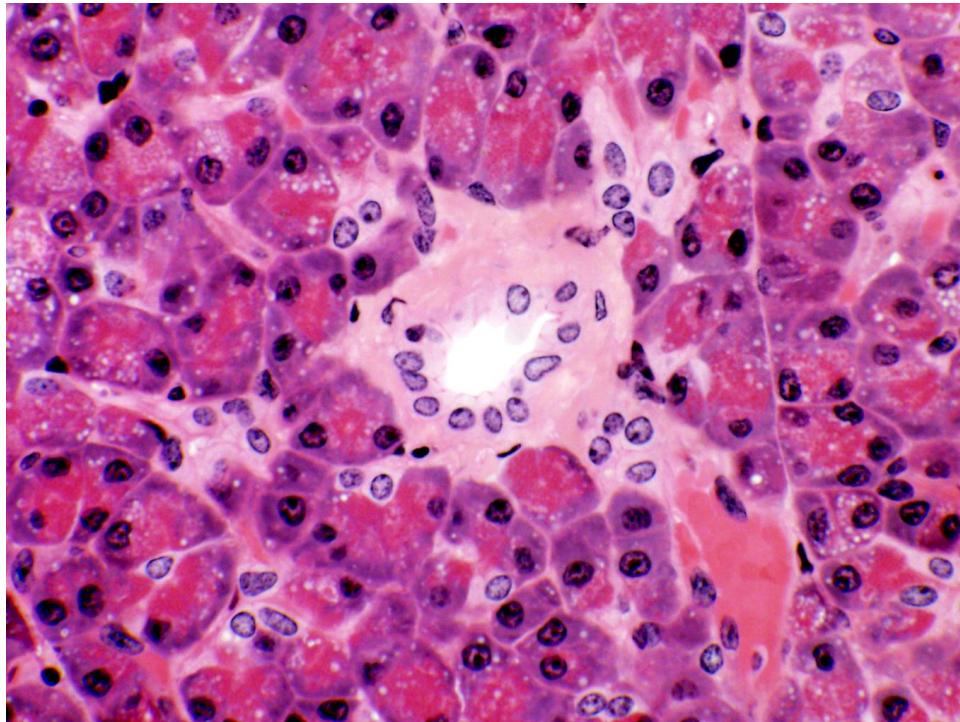
105. What is this structure called?

- A. striated duct
- B. Intercalated duct
- C. Interlobular duct
- D. Interlobar duct

106. In which system is this structure typically found?

- A. Liver
- B. Pancreas
- C. Lymphatic vessel
- D. Salivary gland

Station 54



107. Identify this picture.

- A. Liver
- B. Exocrine Pancreas
- C. Nephron
- D. Salivary gland

108. What can be found in this picture?

- A. Serous acinar cell
- B. Pancreatic acinar cell
- C. Lymphatic vessel
- D. Striated duct