

GENESIS

(Post Graduation Medical orientation Centre)

Exam : Abdomen-II _Fcps_2020

Class/Chapter :

Question 16 to End is Based on Single Answers

Total Mark : 60
Pass Mark : 42

Time : 1800 Min
Date : 2020-09-20

1. The levator ani muscle

- a). a) Gains attachment from the fascia covering obturator internus
- b). b) Is supplied by both sympathetic and parasympathetic nerves
- c). c) Is reinforced by both the anal and urethral sphincters
- d). d) Gains attachment to both perineal and anococcygeal body
- e). e) Exclusively forms the pelvic floor

TFFTF

3. The spleen

- a). a) Develops on the left side of ventral mesogastrium
- b). b) Endodermal in origin
- c). c) May contain ectopic pancreatic tissue at the hilum
- d). d) Intraperitoneal structures
- e). e) May associated with left renal artery

FTTTT

5. About suprarenal gland-

- a). a) Cortex & Medulla develops from different germ layers
- b). b) Medulla contains chromaffin cells
- c). c) Left Adrenal vein drains into inferior vena cava
- d). d) Right adrenal vein is related to inferior vena cava
- e). e) Lies outside the fascia of Gerota

TTFTF

7. Ischio-rectal fossa-

- a). a) Bounded medially by obturator internus muscle covered by obturator fascia
- b). b) Bounded laterally by levatorani muscle covered by anal fascia
- c). c) Lunate fascia lines the deepest part
- d). d) Pudendal canal situated in medial wall containing internal pudendal vessels
- e). e) An abscess in this space may spread opposite fossa

FFFTT

10. Rupture of bulbous part of urethra causes extravasation of urine in-

- a). a) In thigh deep to fascia Lata
- b). b) Superficial inguinal space
- c). c) Ischiorectal fossa
- d). d) In penis
- e). e) In scrotum deep to dartos muscle

FTFTT

13. Rectus Sheath-

- a). a) is formed by rectus abdominis muscle
- b). b) incomplete posterior wall
- c). c) contains nerve supplying the pyramidalis muscle
- d). d) lies in between linea alba and linea semilunaris

2. Regarding anterior abdominal wall-

- a). a) Outer epidermis is vascular and rich in nerve
- b). b) Umbilicus lies at the level of L3 & L4 vertebrae.
- c). c) Superficial fatty layer known as fascia of Scarpa
- d). d) Fascia of camper replaced by involuntary dartos muscle
- e). e) Lymph above the umbilicus drain to superficial inguinal lymphnode

FTFTF

4. Regarding hepatorenal pouch-

- a). a) Inferior surface of the right lobe of liver lies inferiorly
- b). b) Gall bladder lies posteriorly
- c). c) The right suprarenal gland lies posteriorly
- d). d) The inferior layer of the Coronary ligament lies superiorly
- e). e) Inferiorly it opens into the general peritoneal cavity

TFTTT

6. Regarding inguinal canal-

- a). a) Wall is formed by the muscular layers of the abdominal wall
- b). b) Roof is formed by arching free edge of the aponeurosis of transverses abdominis muscle
- c). c) Floor is formed by lacunar ligament
- d). d) Contraction of the internal oblique strengthen the canal
- e). e) Persistent procesusvaginalis causes direct inguinal hernia

FTTTT

8. The epiploic foramen

- a). a) Lies above the 2nd part of duodenum
- b). b) Lies in front of abdominal aorta
- c). c) Lies behind the hepatic vein
- d). d) Lies below the caudate lobe of vein
- e). e) Synonymies to foramen cape-D-Villa

FFTFF

9. The Ureter -

- a). a) Thin muscular tube
- b). b) Supplied by gonadal arteries
- c). c) Lies anterior to psoas major
- d). d) Pelvi-ureteric region is the potential site for impaction of ureteric stone
- e). e) Submucous coat is relatively thin

FTTTT

11. Gall bladder-

- a). a) Lies along the right edge of quadrate lobe of liver
- b). b) completely covered by peritoneum
- c). c) may secrete bile
- d). d) closely related to duodenum
- e). e) supplied by an end artery

TFTTT

12. Testis-

- a). a) Is covered in the scrotum by one layer of fascia
- b). b) Is supplied by the branch of renal artery
- c). c) Is supplied by sympathetic nerves originating in the 10th thoracic segment
- d). d) Is drained by lymph vessels passing to the para-aortic lymphnode
- e). e) Descends into the scrotum just before birth

FFTTT

14. Primary retroperitoneal organs are-

- a). a) Stomach
- b). b) Appendix
- c). c) Duodenum except proximal one inch
- d). d) Pancreas

e). e) weakness causes epigastric hernia
FTTTF

15. Perineal body-

- a). a) triangular fascial sheet
- b). b) Lies half inches in front of anal margin
- c). c) main support of rectum
- d). d) makes integrity of Pelvic floor
- e). e) damage causes uterine prolapse

FTTTT

17. A 29-year-old woman is admitted to a hospital because the birth of her child is several days overdue. Tearing of the pelvic diaphragm during childbirth leads to paralysis of which of the following muscles?

- a). a) Piriformis
- b). b) Sphincter urethrae
- c). c) Obturator internus
- d). d) Levatorani
- e). e) Sphincter ani externus

DDDDD

20. Commonest sites of accessory pancreatic tissue-

- a). a) lienorenal ligament
- b). b) Spleen
- c). c) Duodenum
- d). d) Liver
- e). e) Meckle's diverticulum

DDDDD

22. Most dependent part of body during lying condition in case of male-

- a). a) Hepatorenal pouch
- b). b) Rectovesicle pouch
- c). c) Pouch of Douglas
- d). d) Lesser sac
- e). e) Greater sac

AAAAA

25. You are assisting in an open right adrenalectomy for a large adrenal adenoma. The consultant is distracted and you helpfully pull the adrenal into the wound to improve the view. Unfortunately, this is followed by brisk bleeding. The vessel responsible for this is most likely to be:

- a). a) Portal vein
- b). b) Phrenic vein
- c). c) Right renal vein
- d). d) Superior mesenteric vein
- e). e) Inferior vena cava

EEEEE

27. Following structures derived from dorsal mesentery except-

- a). a) The mesentery
- b). b) Lesser omentum
- c). c) Greater omentum
- d). d) Falciform ligament
- e). e) Coronary ligament

AAAAA

e). e) Kidney
FFFFT

16. The right kidney is completely covered by all the followings except-

- a). a) Capsule
- b). b) Perirenal fat
- c). c) Pararenal fat
- d). d) Fascia of Gerota
- e). e) Peritoneum

EEEEE

18. Most commonly ruptured organ in abdomen-

- a). a) Liver
- b). b) Pancreas
- c). c) Spleen
- d). d) Gall Bladder
- e). e) Stomach

CCCCC

19. Most of the nutrition of the liver is provided by

- a). a) Hepatic artery
- b). b) Portal vein
- c). c) Hepatic vein
- d). d) Central vein
- e). e) Sinusoid of liver

BBBBB

21. Narrowest part of the ureter –

- a). a) Pelviureteric junction
- b). b) When crosses the pelvic brim
- c). c) When crosses the bifurcation of common iliac artery
- d). d) Juxtaposition of vas deferens
- e). e) Intramural part

EEEEE

23. Widest and most dilatable part of male urethra

- a). a) Prostatic part
- b). b) Membranous part
- c). c) Bulbar part
- d). d) Spongy part
- e). e) Penile part

AAAAA

24. Your consultant decides to perform an open inguinal hernia repair under local anesthesia. Which of the following dermatomal levels will require blockade?

- a). a) T10
- b). b) T12
- c). c) T11
- d). d) S1
- e). e) S2

BBBBB

26. Two teenagers are playing with an air gun when one accidentally shoots his friend in the abdomen. He is brought to the emergency department. On examination there is a bullet entry point immediately to the right of the rectus sheath at the level of the 1st lumbar vertebra. Which of the following structures is most likely to be injured by the bullet?

- a). a) Head of pancreas
- b). b) Right ureter
- c). c) Right adrenal gland
- d). d) Fundus of the gallbladder
- e). e) Gastric antrum

DDDDD

28. Perforation of the peptic ulcer, content appear first in the –

- a). a) Supracolic compartment
- b). b) Infracolic compartment
- c). c) Pelvic cavity
- d). d) Right paracolic gutter
- e). e) Left paracolic gutter

AAAAA

29. Which segment of liver is supplied by both hepatic arteries.

- a). a) Segment I
- b). b) Segment II
- c). c) Segment IV A
- d). d) Segment V
- e). e) Segment III

AAAAA

30. A 55-year-old previously fit and healthy man underwent emergency appendectomy for a perforated appendix. Six months later, he presented in the surgical outpatient clinic with a direct inguinal hernia on the right side. The specialist registrar examining him correlated the development of the hernia to iatrogenic nerve injury that happened during appendectomy and weakened the falxinguinalis. Which nerve had been injured?

- a). a) Femoral branch of the genitofemoral
- b). b) Genital branch of the genitofemoral
- c). c) Ilioinguinal
- d). d) Subcostal
- e). e) Ventral primary ramus of T10

CCCCC