

# GENESIS

(Post Graduation Medical orientation Centre)

**Exam : Abdomen-I\_FCPS\_2020**

Class/Chapter :

Question 16 to End is Based on Single Answers

**Total Mark : 60**  
**Pass Mark : 42**

**Time : 1800 Min**  
**Date : 2020-09-14**

## 1. Portal vein

- a). a) Formed behind the uncinate process
- b). b) Lies in right free margin of lesser sac
- c). c) Is formed by the union of inferior mesenteric vein and splenic vein
- d). d) Closely related to bile duct
- e). e) There are huge valves in portal vein

**FTFTF**

## 4. Meckel's diverticulum -

- a). a) Remnant of distal part of vitello intestinal duct
- b). b) Is attached to the antimesenteric border of ileum
- c). c) Ectopic cells may present
- d). d) Is Usually symptomatic
- e). e) May mimic acute appendicitis when inflamed

**FTTFT**

## 6. The Caecum-

- a). a) Is completely invested in peritoneum
- b). b) Possesses a longitudinal muscle coat but no taeniae coli
- c). c) Has a worm like structure inferiorly
- d). d) Is supplied by ileocolic artery
- e). e) Lies adjacent to right femoral nerve.

**TFFTT**

## 8. Cisterna chyli-

- a). a) Drains directly into the left jugular vein
- b). b) Lies between the right crus of the diaphragm and the aorta
- c). c) Receives the right and left lumbar lymph trunks
- d). d) Receives lymph (chyle) from the abdominal alimentary tract
- e). e) Receive all the lymph from anterior abdominal wall

**FTTTF**

## 10. The superior mesenteric artery:

- a). a) Arises behind the body of the pancreas
- b). b) supplies no bowel proximal to the duodenojejunal flexure
- c). c) supplies the bowel as far as the left side of the transverse colon
- d). d) ends by dividing into ileocolic and right colic vessels
- e). e) lies posterior to the uncinate process

**TFTTF**

## 13. The abdominal esophagus:

- a). a) enters the abdomen between the right and left crus of the diaphragm
- b). b) is entirely enveloped by peritoneum
- c). c) is closely related to both the anterior and posterior gastric nerves
- d). d) is closely related to the right lobe of the liver
- e). e) is supplied by branch of celiac trunk

**FFTFT**

## 2. The stomach

- a). a) Is covered by peritoneum
- b). b) has physiological sphincter on lower end
- c). c) Fundus is supplied by vasa brevia branch of splenic artery
- d). d) Sympathetic supply is derived mainly from celiac ganglion
- e). e) Endocrine cell maintains the integrity to gastric mucosa

**TFTTF**

## 3. Ileum is differed from the jejunum that it has-

- a). a) Thicker wall
- b). b) Longer vasa recta
- c). c) Shorter plica circularis
- d). d) More mesenteric fat
- e). e) Contains no Peyer's patches

**FTTTF**

## 5. The vermiform appendix -

- a). a) arise from posteromedial wall of ileum
- b). b) Usually lies retrocaecally
- c). c) Has a mesentery
- d). d) Is supplied by an end artery
- e). e) symptoms arises when inflammation involves the visceral peritoneum

**FTTTF**

## 7. Regarding rectum -

- a). a) Begins in front of the 1st sacral vertebra
- b). b) Has no mesentery
- c). c) Has a venous drainage into the superior mesenteric vein
- d). d) Middle one third of rectum covered by peritoneum only in front
- e). e) Developed from endoderm.

**FTTTF**

## 9. The anal canal:

- a). a) Is adjacent to the ischioanal fossa
- b). b) Is lined by both columnar and squamous epithelium
- c). c) Entirely develops from ectoderm
- d). d) Internal anal sphincter covers lower two third
- e). e) Sites of portosystemic anastomosis

**TFTTF**

## 11. The Pelvic colon

- a). a) variable in position
- b). b) Lies in close proximity to both ureters
- c). c) lies adjacent to the bladder in both sexes
- d). d) Supplied by branch of inferior mesenteric artery
- e). e) Recto-sigmoid junction is the common sites of TB

**TFTTF**

## 12. Inferior vena cava-

- a). a) Is formed in front of the body of L4 vertebra
- b). b) It passes right side of abdominal aorta
- c). c) It pierces the diaphragm opposite the disc between T9 and T10
- d). d) Length is about 30 cm
- e). e) The trunk of vena cava is devoid of valves

**FTTTF**

## 14. The coeliac plexus:

- a). a) Is formed of two interconnecting coeliac ganglia
- b). b) Receives branches from both vagal trunks
- c). c) Gives branches which end in the suprarenal medulla
- d). d) Supplies branches to the alimentary tract and urogenital tract
- e). e) Conveys visceral pain fibres

**TTTTT**

**16. Which one of the following arteries is a direct branch of the aorta?**

- a). a) Fifth lumbar artery
- b). b) Inferior suprarenal artery
- c). c) Hepatic artery
- d). d) Right deep circumflex iliac artery
- e). e) Lateral sacral artery

**AAAAA**

**18. When splenic artery is clamped near the celiac axis then blood supply is least likely to be affected the following structures -**

- a). a) Duodenum
- b). b) Greater omentum
- c). c) Body of pancreas
- d). d) Tail of pancreas
- e). e) Stomach

**AAAAA**

**20. Following are the tributaries of portal vein except-**

- a). a) Right gastric vein
- b). b) Left gastric vein
- c). c) Cystic vein
- d). d) Para umbilical vein
- e). e) Hepatic veins

**EEEEEE**

**22. A 46 years old male presented in SOPD with malignant growth involving his anus. Which of the following groups of lymph nodes is likely to be enlarged in this patient?**

- a). a) Internal iliac
- b). b) Lateral aortic
- c). c) Pararectal
- d). d) Preaortic
- e). e) Superficial inguinal

**EEEEEE**

**24. A tumour is found just in front of Inferior Vena cava, which of the following structures would most likely be compressed by this tumour-**

- a). a) Right sympathetic trunk
- b). b) Left lumbar artery
- c). c) Third part of the duodenum
- d). d) Left renal artery
- e). e) Cisterna chyli

**CCCCC**

**27. Most important support of rectum is-**

- a). a) Internal anal sphincter
- b). b) External anal sphincter
- c). c) Perineal body
- d). d) Puborectal sling

**15. The duodenum:**

- a). a) Is almost completely covered by peritoneum
- b). b) Lies behind the portal vein
- c). c) Lies anterior to the hilus of the right kidney
- d). d) Is crossed anteriorly by the superior mesenteric
- e). e) Is about 25 cm long

**FTTTT**

**17. Which one is the most important identifying characteristics of large gut-**

- a). a) Serosa
- b). b) Circular fold
- c). c) Continuous longitudinal muscle layer
- d). d) Epiploic appendages
- e). e) Valvulae conniventes

**DDDDD**

**19. A 38 years old man was admitted with symptoms of bowel obstruction. Further examination revealed that the obstruction was caused by the nutcracker like compression of the bowel between superior mesenteric artery and the aorta. The compressed bowel is most likely-**

- a). a) Duodenum
- b). b) Jejunum
- c). c) Ileum
- d). d) Ascending colon
- e). e) Descending colon

**AAAAA**

**21. A patient with a history of duodenal ulcer presents in with symptoms of acute haemorrhagic shock. Emergency endoscopy revealed that the duodenal ulcer has perforated the posterior wall of the first part of the duodenum. The haemorrhage is most likely to be from which of the following arteries?**

- a). a) Splenic
- b). b) Superior mesenteric
- c). c) Gastroduodenal
- d). d) Left gastric
- e). e) Left hepatic

**CCCCC**

**23. A 35 years lady with peptic ulcer disease of the stomach experience severe abdominal pain. Which of the following nervous structures is most likely involved?**

- a). a) Greater Splanchnic nerve
- b). b) Ventral roots of the spinal nerve
- c). c) Lower intercostal nerve
- d). d) Vagus nerve
- e). e) Gray ramus communicans

**AAAAA**

**25. Most common site of Ischemia of colon -**

- a). a) Ascending colon
- b). b) Hepatic flexure
- c). c) transverse colon
- d). d) Splenic flexure
- e). e) Sigmoid colon

**DDDDD**

**26. The duodenojejunal flexure is held in place by which of the following structures?**

- a). a) Greater omentum
- b). b) Suspensory ligament
- c). c) Hepatoduodenal ligament
- d). d) Lesser omentum
- e). e) Lienorenal ligament

**BBBBB**

**28. Which of the following statements regarding gonadal venous drainage is correct?**

- a). a) The right ovarian vein drains into the right renal vein
- b). b) The left testicular vein drains into the inferior vena cava
- c). c) The left ovarian vein drains into the left renal vein
- d). d) The right testicular vein drains into the right renal vein

e). e) Fascia of waldeyer

**DDDDD**

**29. Following an emergency appendisectomy the patient complained of having paresthesia (numbness) of the skin at the pubic region. The most likely nerve that has been injured during the operation is:**

- a). a) Genitofemoral
- b). b) Iliohypogastric
- c). c) Subcostal
- d). d) Spinal nerve T10
- e). e) Spinal nerve T3

**BBBBB**

e). e) The right and left ovarian or testicular veins drain into the same vessel

**CCCCC**

**30. How will you identify the pyloric end of stomach during a gastric bypass operation?**

- a). a) Incisura angularis
- b). b) Cardiac notch
- c). c) Fixed part of duodenum
- d). d) Prepyloric vein of myo
- e). e) Pyloric constriction

**DDDDD**