

GENESIS

(Post Graduation Medical Orientation Centre)
Friday Mega Batch 3

Total Number- 100
Pass Mark- 70

Subject: Thorax
Question 31-50 is based on Single answers

Time: 40 Min
Date: 14/02/20

1. Structures related to mediastinal surface of Rt lung

- a) Arch of aorta
- b) Major part of right ventricle
- c) Inferior venacava
- d) Thoracic duct
- e) Pulmonary trunk

FFTF [Datta 9th /V-1/P-38/F-2.12]

2. Terminal bronchiole

- a) Contains goblet cell
- b) Contains clara cell
- c) Contains plates of cartilage
- d) Is lined by simple ciliated columnar epithelium
- e) Contains alveoli

FTFFF

3. Interatrial septum develops from

- a) Septum primum
- b) Septum secundum
- c) Endocardial cushion
- d) Bulbus cordis
- e) Pulmonary vein

TTFFF

4. Following are the congenital cyanotic heart disease

- a) Tetralogy of Fallot
- b) Ventricular septal defect
- c) Congenital Pulmonary stenosis
- d) Rupture sinus valsalva
- e) Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection

T F T F T [Ref: AH Mollah 47th /P-121]

5. Regarding blood supply of Heart

- a) Right coronary artery arise from posterior aortic sinus
- b) Right coronary artery is larger than left
- c) SA node supply by Rt. Coronary artery
- d) AV node supply by Lt. coronary artery
- e) Small cardiac vein drain into coronary sinus

FFTTT [Ref:BD /7th /V-1/P-278,281]

6. The female breast

- a) Lies in the deep fascia
- b) Develops from endoderm
- c) Get blood supply by branches from internal thoracic artery
- d) Extends from sides of the sternum up to posterior axillary line
- e) Drains its lymphatics mainly into mediastinal group of lymph node

FFTF [Ref: AK datta/4th /P-32/V-3]

7. In the thorax, oesophagus is constricted where it is crossed by the

- a) Arch of the aorta
- b) Descending thoracic aorta
- c) Right principal bronchus
- d) Oesophageal opening of the diaphragm
- e) Thoracic duct

TTFTF [Ref: AK datta/9th /P-110]

8. Content of posterior mediastinum

- a) Azygos vein
- b) Splanchnic nerve
- c) Phrenic nerve
- d) Thoracic duct
- e) Trachea

TTFTF [Datta anatomy 9th -49]

9. Contents of superior mediastinum

- a) Ascending aorta
- b) Trachea
- c) Pulmonary trunk
- d) Oesophagus
- e) Thymus

FTFTT [Ref: BD /7th /V-1/P-260]

10. At the level of T4/5 vertebral interspaces, a CT scan shows the

- a) Upper aspect of the arch of aorta
- b) Bifurcation of trachea
- c) Left brachiocephalic vein
- d) Azygos vein
- e) Commencement of the pulmonary artery

FTFTT [Ref: Vishram Singh/3rd /V-1/P-199]

11. Cervical rib

- a) Extends laterally and may end in a blind pouch
- b) It causes the ischemic neuropathy
- c) Tip of the rib is completely free
- d) Compresses the lower trunk of brachial plexus
- e) Adson's test positive

TTTTT [Ref: Datta /9th /V-1/P-20]

12. The first part of subclavian artery

- a) Gives off three branches
- b) Lies behind the anterior scalene muscle
- c) Makes a groove in the dome of pleura
- d) Is encircled by the ansa cervicalis
- e) On the both sides lies posterior to the skin, superficial fascia and platysma

TTTFT [Ref: Gray:456,BD-148]

13. Structure passing through the oesophageal opening of the diaphragm

- a) Left gastric artery
- b) Azygos Veins
- c) Lymphatics from liver
- d) Thoracic duct
- e) Cisterna chyli

TFTFF [Ref: Datta /9th /V-1/P-172]

14. Congenital diaphragmatic hernia

- a) Posterolateral hernia through the foramen of bochdalek -more common on the left.
- b) A hernia through a deficiency of the whole central tendon
- c) A hernia through the foramen of morgagni anteriorly between xiphoid and costal origins
- d) A hernia through a congenitally large oesophageal hiatus
- e) Sliding variety of oesophageal hiatal hernia

TTTTT [Ref: Datta /9th /V-1/P-171,172]

15. The thoracic duct

- a) It arises in the thorax
- b) Ascends anterior to the vertebral column
- c) Drains into the left brachiocephalic vein
- d) Drains mainly thoracic structures
- e) Is joined by the right lymph duct

F anises in the abdomen T T F (it drains all the body below diaphragm and left half of the body above diaphragm) F [Ref: Datta /9th /V-1/P-103]

16. In CABG, vessels are taken

- a) Long saphenous vein
- b) Short saphenous vein
- c) Internal mammary artery
- d) Internal thoracic artery
- e) Posterior tibial artery

TFTTF

17. Left coronary artery

- a) Supplied AV node
- b) Supplied SA node in 40% cases
- c) Originate from left anterior aortic sinus
- d) Lies between Lt atria & pulmonary trunk
- e) Smaller than Rt coronary artery

TTFTF

18. Mammary bed is formed by the following structure

- a) Pectoralis major
- b) Pectoralis minor
- c) Serratus anterior
- d) External oblique aponeurosis
- e) External intercostal muscle

TFTTF

19. Developmental sources of diaphragm

- a) Septum transversum
- b) Dorsal mesentery of oesophagus
- c) Endoderm
- d) C6 myotome
- e) Projection of the body wall

TTFFT

20. The azygos vein

- a) Originates in the abdomen
- b) Leaves the abdomen by oesophageal opening
- c) Drains into the right atrium directly
- d) Receives both right bronchial & right posterior intercostal tributaries
- e) Receives small pulmonary tributaries

TFFTT

21. Phrenic nerve passes through

- a) left dome of diaphragm
- b) Right dome of diaphragm
- c) Aortic opening
- d) Vanacral opening
- e) Root value C_{3,4,5}

TFFTT

22. Regarding diaphragm

- a) Developed from septum transversum & cervical myotome
- b) Aortic opening is at the level of T8 vertebra
- c) Inferior vena passes through the opening at the level of T12 vertebra.
- d) It is supplied by both phrenic and intercostals nerves
- e) Left phrenic nerve passes through a opening in the central tendon

TFTTF

23. Regarding development of heart

- a) Anterior rough part of Right atrium - right horn of sinus venosus
- b) Smooth part of left ventricle- primitive ventricle
- c) Arch of aorta- related to 4th arch artery
- d) Extrapericardial part of superior venacava- right common cardinal vein
- e) Aortic stenosis is not a part of TOF

TFFTF [BD/ 7th/V-1/ P-283]

24. Regarding Trachea

- a) Starts from body of the C6 vertebrae
- b) Developed from Foregut
- c) It is completed fibrous tissue
- d) Recurrent laryngeal nerve lies between trachea and oesophagus
- e) Tracheostomy is done at cricoid cartilage and 1st tracheal ring

TTFTF

25. In the normal adult lungs

- a) The oblique fissure separates the right middle lobe from the right lower lobe
- b) The left main bronchus is more vertical than the right
- c) The left upper lobe lies anterior to the left lower lobe
- d) The oblique fissure extends from the thoracic vertebral level T3
- e) Pneumocyte I is more in number than Pneumocyte II

TFTTF

26. The right atrium

- a) Is related to the central tendon the diaphragm
- b) Contains septo marginal trabeculae
- c) Can serve as approach for mitral valve surgery
- d) AV node presents in crista terminalis
- e) Is related to right mediastinal plura

FFTFT

27. The right ventricle

- a) Forms 1/3 rd of the interior surface of the heart
- b) Is normally in cross section
- c) Outflow known as infundibulum
- d) Usually contain three conical papillary muscles
- e) Forms 2/3 rd of sternocostal surface of the heart

TFTTT

NEW

28. Sterno costal surface of heart is formed by

- a) Right ventricle
- b) Right atrium
- c) Left atrium
- d) Left ventricle
- e) Right auricle

TTFTT [Ref: BD :266-270,7TH]

29. The criteria chyli

- a) Lies in front of L₁ & L₂
- b) Drains directly in subclavian vein
- c) Receive lymph from right lymph trunk
- d) Receive lymph from the alimentary tract
- e) Receive lymph from the anterior abdominal wall

TFFTF [Ref: BD :303,7TH]

30. Following are the congenital diaphragmatic hernia

- a) Retrosternal hernia
- b) Posterolateral hernia
- c) Posterior hernia
- d) Central hernia
- e) Sliding variety of esophageal hiatal hernia

TTTTF

Each question below contains five suggested answers- choose the one best response to each question (31-50)

31. Where is the 'safe triangle' for chest drain insertion located?

- a) 4th intercostal space, mid axillary line
- b) 5th intercostal space, mid axillary line
- c) 4th intercostal space, mid scapular line
- d) 5th intercostal space, mid scapular line
- e) 4th intercostal space, mid clavicular line

B [Ref: B&L 27th /P-920]

32. In coarctation of aorta which isn't correct

- a) The post-ductal type presents in infancy
- b) A lateral chest x-ray may show dilated descending thoracic aorta
- c) The isthmus of the aorta is the usual site
- d) Bicuspid aortic valve is a recognized association
- e) Berry aneurysms are a recognized complication

A [Ref: Vishram 3rd /V-1 /P-288]

33. Which one of the structure passing through the Venacaval opening?

- a) Abdominal aorta
- b) Thoracic duct
- c) Branches from right phrenic nerve
- d) Oesophagus
- e) Anterior and posterior vagal trunk

C

34. Right to left shunt occurs in

- a) Atrial septal defect
- b) Fallot's tetralogy
- c) Patent ductus arteriosus
- d) Eisenmenger's syndrome
- e) Pulmonary stenosis

B

35. During Radical Mastectomy which Muscles are cut?

- a) Rhomboid Major
- b) Pectoralis Major
- c) Intercostal muscle
- d) Latissimus Dorsi
- e) Teres Major

B

36. Which of the following structures does not become subdivided by a septum during fetal heart development?

- a) Truncus arteriosus
- b) Primitive atrium
- c) Sinus venosus
- d) Bulbus cordis
- e) Primitive ventricle

C

37. A 42-year-old man is to undergo oesophagectomy. While mobilising the oesophagus in the neck, for anastomosis with the stomach tube on the left side, the operating surgeon must be careful about avoiding injury to which of the following vital structures?

- a) Innominate artery
- b) Innominate vein
- c) Internal carotid artery
- d) Sympathetic chain
- e) Thoracic duct

E

38. A 35 year old man falls and sustains a fracture to the middle third of his clavicle. Which vessel is at greatest risk of injury?

- a) Subclavian vein
- b) Subclavian artery
- c) External carotid artery
- d) Internal carotid artery
- e) Vertebral artery

A

39. In superior venacaval obstruction which vein is responsible for transmitting the blood from the upper half of the body

- a) Right brachiocephalic vein
- b) Left brachiocephalic vein
- c) Azygos vein
- d) Hemiazygos vein
- e) Subclavian vein

C [Ref: Datta /9th /V-1/P-99]

40. Following axillary dissection a patient is unable to climb by pulling the trunk upwards and forwards. Which one of the following nerves is inadvertently injured during the operation?

- a) Axillary nerve
- b) Intercosto- brachial nerve
- c) Long thoracic nerve
- d) Thoraco-dorsal nerve
- e) Upper subscapular nerve

C [Gray's anatomy P/141]

NEW

41. Which spinal nerve is affected in thoracic inlet syndrome

- a) Seven cervicle
- b) Eight cervicle
- c) First cervicle
- d) First thoracic
- e) Second thoracic

D (Ref: BD 7th Page-200)

42. Oesophageal varices are seen in which part of oesophages

- a) Upper end
- b) Middle region
- c) Lower end
- d) Whole of oesophagus
- e) Most upper part

C [Ref: BD 7th Page-300]

43. After pathy's mastectomy a patient has come to you with loss of her sensation in the medial side of arm. The injured nerve is

- a) Musculo cutaneous nerve
- b) Median nerve
- c) Thoraco dorsal nerve
- d) Ulnar nerve
- e) Intercosto brachial nerve

E [Ref: Bely & Love Page-47]

44. All of the following structure course through the inlet of thorax in the median plane except

- a) Trachea
- b) Oesophagus
- c) Thymus
- d) Brachiocephalic artery
- e) Left recurrent laryngeal nerve

E [Ref: BD 7th Page-201]

45. Which one is not a content of superior mediastinum

- a) Arch of aorta
- b) Lower half of superior venacava
- c) Trachea
- d) Oesophagus
- e) Brachio cephalic artery

B [Ref: BD 7th Page-261]

46. In CABG which vessel is not taken

- a) Long saphenous vein
- b) Internal mammary artery
- c) Internal thoracic artery
- d) Radial artery
- e) Femoral artery

E [Ref: B & L]

47. Which is correct regarding thymus

- a) Developed from fourth pharyngeal pouch
- b) Is devoid of nerve fibres
- c) Is characterized by Hassel's corpuscle
- d) Derived its artery supply from ascending aorta
- e) Is the only component of anterior mediastinum

C [Ref: BD]

48. Which is correct regarding oesophagus

- a) Start at the level of C₈ vertebrae
- b) Passes through posterior mediastinum
- c) Enter into abdomen at the level of T₁₂ Vertebrae
- d) Is covered by seosa throughout its whole length
- e) Has striated muscle in its lower part

B [Ref: BD,298]

49. A patient have tumor confined to posterior mediastinum. This could compress which of the following structure

- a) Trachea
- b) Descending thoracic aorta
- c) Arch of aorta
- d) Arch of azygos vein
- e) Phrenic nerve

B [Ref: BD 7th,261]

50. You are asked to insert a chest drain anteriorly in the second intercostals space .To enter the right space you must correctly identify the second costal cartilage .The second costal cartilage can be located by palpating the

- a) Costal margin
- b) Sternal angle
- c) Sternal notch
- d) Sternoclavicular joint
- e) Xiphoid process

B [Ref: B & L Page-290]