

DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY
GMERS MEDICAL COLLEGE GOTRI, VADODARA
ABDOMEN : ANSWER IN ONE SENTENCE

- 1) What is the vertebral level of xiphoid process – 9th thoracic vertebra
- 2) How costal margins are formed – 7th, 8th, 9th & 10th costal cartilages
- 3) What is the subcostal plane – Transverse level of subcostal plane passing through the lowest part costal margin.
- 4) What is the vertebral level of subcostal plane – Third thoracic vertebra
- 5) What is subcostal angle(infrasternal angle) - It is formed between right & left costal margins.
- 6) What is the vertebral level of anterior superior iliac spine - Sacral promontory
- 7) What is the extent of inguinal ligament - From anterior superior iliac spine to pubic tubercle .
- 8) What is linea semilunaris - curved vertical groove extending from costal margin at the tip of 9th costal cartilage to reaches the pubic tubercle.
- 9) The skin around the umbilicus is supplied by which segment of spinal cord – T-10
- 10) Dilated veins radiating from umbilicus in case of portal hypertension – Caput medusae
- 11) Remnant of the vitellointestinal duct forms a tumour at the umbilicus – Raspberry red tumour
- 12) Persistence of patent vitellointestinal duct at the umbilicus- Fecal fistula.
- 13) Persistence of urachus at the umbilicus- Urinary fistula.
- 14) Failure of development of the infraumbilical part of anterior abdominal wall- Ectopia vesicae
- 15) Superficial fatty layer of anterior abdominal wall- Fascia of the Camper.
- 16) Some loop of intestine may persist in the region of umbilicus – Exomphalous.
- 17) Deep membranous layer of anterior abdominal wall- Fascia of scarpa
- 18) Three transverse fibrous bands which divide the rectus abdominis muscle into small parts .- Tendinous intersections
- 19) It is formed by fusion of lowest aponeurotic fibers of the internal oblique & transverse abdominis muscle - Conjoint tendon
- 20) Nerve supply of cremaster muscle- Genital branch of the genitofemoral nerve.
- 21) Oval opening in the fascia transversalis about ½ inch above the inguinal ligament - Deep inguinal ring.
- 22) An oblique passage in the lower part of anterior abdominal wall – Inguinal canal.
- 23) It extends from deep inguinal ring to the superficial inguinal ring – Inguinal canal.
- 24) A triangular gap in the external oblique aponeurosis - Superficial inguinal ring.
- 25) Internal spermatic fascia is derived from – Fascia transversalis.
- 26) Abnormal protusion of abdominal contents in to the inguinal canal –Inguinal hernia.
- 27) A direct hernia passes through which triangle - Hesselbach triangle.
- 28) Lymphatics from the glans penis drain into- Deep inguinal node
- 29) A condition in which fluid accumulates in the cavity of the tunica vaginalis testis - Hydrocele.
- 30) Testis may be absent on both sides - Anorchism.
- 31) Testis may be absent on one side- Monorchism.
- 32) A condition in which an individual shows some features of male & some of female - Hermaphroditism (Intersex).
- 33) It represents the cranial end of mesonephric duct - Appendix of epididymis.
- 34) It is the plane passes midway between suprasternal notch & the pubic symphysis – Transpyloric plane.

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- 35) It is the fold of peritoneum which extend from the lesser curvature of the stomach & the first 2 cm of the duodenum to the liver - Lesser omentum.
- 36) The greater & lesser sac communicate through this foramen - Epiploic foramen.
- 37) A fold of peritoneum which suspends the coils of jejunum & ileum from the posterior abdominal wall - Mesentry
- 38) Collection of free fluid in the peritoneal cavity - Ascites
- 39) Inflammation of the peritoneum - Peritonitis.
- 40) The presence of air in the peritoneal cavity- Pneumoperitoneum.
- 41) The examination of the peritoneal cavity under direct vision using an instrument called laproscope - Laproscopy
- 42) Opening up the abdominal cavity by a surgeon - Laparotomy
- 43) It act as reservoir of food - Stomach.
- 44) It is a fibromuscular band which suspend & support the duodeno-jejunal flexure - Suspensory ligament of duodenum (ligament of Treitz)
- 45) In skigrams taken after giving a barium meal , the first part of the duodenum is seen as a triangular shadow- Duodenal cap.
- 46) Small bags of peritoneum filled with fat – Appendices epiploicae
- 47) Inflammation of appendix - Appendicitis
- 48) The operation for removal of the appendix – Appendicectomy
- 49) It is the site of maximum tenderness in appendicitis – McBurney' s point
- 50) It is the artery of the foregut - Coeliac trunk.
- 51) It is the artery of the mid gut- Superior mesenteric artery
- 52) It is the artery of the hindgut- Inferior mesenteric artery
- 53) It is the largest branch of coeliac trunk having tortuous course- Splenic artery
- 54) Inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery is the branch of - Superior mesenteric artery
- 55) The mucous membrane of the cystic duct forms a series of 5 to 12 crescentic folds arranged spirally- Spiral valve of Heister
- 56) Inflammation of Gall bladder- Cholecystitis
- 57) Stones formed in gall bladder- Cholelithiasis
- 58) The operation of removal of gall bladder- Cholecystectomy
- 59) Enlargement of spleen- Splenomegaly
- 60) Surgical removal of spleen- Splenectomy
- 61) Disease occurring due to deficiency of insulin- Diabetes mellitus
- 62) Inflammation of Liver- Hepatitis
- 63) Non-fusion of secretory and excreting part of kidney- Congenital polycystic kidney
- 64) Fusion of lower pole of kidney- Horse shoe kidney
- 65) The angle between lower border of 12th rib and outer border of erector spinae muscle- Renal angle
- 66) It is muscular reservoir of urine- Urinary bladder
- 67) What is the shape of empty Urinary bladder- Tetrahedral
- 68) It represents obliterated embryonic urachus- Median umbilical ligament
- 69) The triangular area between Two vas deferens is separated from rectum by- Rectovesical fascia of Denonvilliers

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- 70) A slight elevation on the trigone immediately posterior to the urethral orifice- Uvula vesicae
- 71) Length of male urethra- 18 to 20 cm
- 72) A anomaly in which the urethra opens on the dorsum of the penis- Epispadias
- 73) A anomaly in which the urethra opens on the under surface of the penis or in perineum- Hypospadias.
- 74) It bounds the ovarian fossa anteriorly- Obliterated umbilical artery
- 75) Fertilisation is usually takes place in which part of uterine tube- Ampulla/lateral part of uterine tube
- 76) Inflammation of uterine tube- Salpingitis
- 77) Inability to have a child- Sterility
- 78) A radiological technique by which the cavity of uterus and the lumen of the uterine tubes can be visualised after injecting a radio opaque oily dye in the uterus- Hysterosalpingography
- 79) Sometimes the fertilized ovum instead of reaching uterus adheres to the wall of uterine tube and starts developing there- Tubal pregnancy
- 80) Angle between long axis of uterus with long axis of vagina- Angle of Anteversion
- 81) Angle of Anteversion is about- 90 degree
- 82) Angle of Anteflexion is about- 120 degree
- 83) Fertilised ovum is usually implanted in which part of uterus- Posterior wall of fundus of uterus
- 84) It is a fibromuscular node to which nine muscles are attached- Perineal body
- 85) In some cases the uterus comes to lie in straight line with vagina- Retroverted uterus
- 86) Sometimes the uterus passes downwards into the vagina invaginating it- Prolapse of uterus
- 87) In some cases normal child birth (through the vagina) is not possible and child is delivered by opening the abdomen and the uterus- Caesarean section
- 88) The operation for removal of the uterus- Hysterectomy
- 89) Opening of the uterus- Hysterotomy
- 90) Fixing of an abnormally mobile uterus- Hysteropexy
- 91) It represents the mesonephric duct in female- Duct of Gartner
- 92) In the virgin, the lower end of the vagina is partially closed by a thin annular fold of mucous membrane- Hymen
- 93) A rounded elevations around the vaginal orifice- Carunculae hymenale
- 94) It transmits spermatozoa from epididymis to the ejaculatory duct- Vas deferens
- 95) What is the length of vas deferens- 18 inch
- 96) Cutting and ligating of the vas deferens for purpose of family planning- Vasectomy
- 97) Which lobe of prostate is a common site for adenoma- Median lobe
- 98) Removal of prostate- Prostatectomy
- 99) Inflammation of prostate- Prostatitis.
- 100) The interior of the rectum & anal canal can be examined under direct vision- Proctoscopy

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- 101) The condition in which the whole thickness of the rectal wall protrudes through the anus – Procidentia
- 102) What is length of anal canal- 3.8 cm
- 103) Which hernia is common in female- Femoral hernia
- 104) It is scar formed by the remnants of the root of umbilical cord- Umblicus
- 105) It is the persistence of physiological hernia of the mid gut loop outside the abdominal cavity- Exomphalos
- 106) It is formed by obliterated umbilical arteries- Lateral umbilical ligament
- 107) It is the remnant of left umbilical vein- Ligamentum teres of liver
- 108) Is there any deep fascia in anterior abdominal wall- No
- 109) It is a subcutaneous vein connecting the great saphenous vein with axillary vein- Thora-co-epigastric vein
- 110) It helps to suspend testis & can elevate it- Cremaster muscle
- 111) It tenses linea alba- Pyramidalis
- 112) Ligament of poupart- Inguinal ligament
- 113) Incomplete descent of testis- Cryptorchidism (undescended testis)
- 114) It is the site of primary lumbar hernia- Lumbar triangle of petit
- 115) It is a raphe formed by interlacing fibres of aponeurosis of three muscle forming rectuc sheath- Linea alba
- 116) There is a weakness of linea alba, so the fingers can be insulated between the two recti- Diverication of recti
- 117) Part of abdominopelvic fascia lining inner surface of transverses abdominis muscle- Fascia transversalis
- 118) The blood supply to hernial contents become impaired thus leading to the death of the tissue- Strangulated hernia
- 119) The Meckel's diverticulum present in the hernia sac- Littre's hernia
- 120) It is the membranous layer of superficial fascia of the penis- Buck's fascia
- 121) It is the extension of the cavity of tunica vaginalis between testis & epididymis from its laterl side on posterior border- Sinus of epididymis
- 122) It is the remnant of upper end of mullerian duct- Appendix of testis
- 123) It is fibromuscular band attaching the testis to the bottom of scrotum- Gubernaculum testis
- 124) It is prolongation of peritoneal cavity projecting into scrotum- Processus vaginalis
- 125) It is the dilatation of pampiniform plexus of veins- Varicocele
- 126) The testis descend but is found in an unusual position- Ectopic testis
- 127) Free tubules in spermatic cord above head of epididymis- Paradidymis(organ of Giraldes)

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- 128) It is a large serous membrane(sac) lining the abdominal cavity- Peritoneum
- 129) Peritoneal folds suspending the stomach- Omentum(omenta)
- 130) Peritoneal folds suspending parts of small intestine- Mesentery
- 131) It is a potential space lying between the parietal & visceral peritoneum- Peritoneal cavity
- 132) Policeman of abdomen- Greater omentum
- 133) It is sickle shaped fold of peritoneum which connects the anterosuperior surface of liver to anterior Abdominal wall and under surface of diaphragm- Falciform ligament
- 134) Internal hernia can occur in to lesser sac through- Epiploic foramen
- 135) At what level epiploic foramen lies- T-12 vertebra
- 136) Which structure forms superior boundary of epiploic foramen- Caudate process
- 137) It is the most dependent part of the peritoneal cavity of abdomen proper- Morrison's pouch (Rt. Sub hepatic space)
- 138) Collection of free fluid in peritoneal cavity- Ascitis
- 139) It is tapping of ascetic fluid- Paracentesis abdominis
- 140) It is a horizontal plane passing through lower border of tenth costal cartilage- Sub costal plane
- 141) It is a horizontal plane passing through tip of ninth costal cartilage- Transpyloric plane
- 142) It is a transverse plane passing through tubercles of iliac crest & body of L5 vertebrae near upper border- Transtubercular plane
- 143) At what level superior mesenteric artery begins- L-1 vertebrae
- 144) It is arterial arcade situated along concavity of colon- Marginal artery
- 145) It is formed by union of superior mesenteric vein & splenic vein- Portal vein
- 146) What is the level of cardiac orifice of stomach- T-11 vertebrae
- 147) What is the level of pylorus of stomach- L-1 vertebrae
- 148) In which part of the stomach radiogram show gas- Fundus
- 149) These are mucosal folds along the lesser curvature which are arranged longitudinally to form a canal- Gastric canal
- 150) Thickening of stomach due to proliferation of fibrous tissue especially in sub mucosa- Leather bottle stomach
- 151) It is a deep transverse tissue, 5 cm long, on the inferior surface of right lobe of liver- Porta hepatis
- 152) It is the remnant of ductus venosus of foetal life- Ligamentum venosum
- 153) Sometimes the lower border of right lobe of liver, a little to the right of gall bladder projects down as a tongue like process- Riedel's lobe of liver
- 154) It is the dilated posteromedial wall of the neck of gall bladder- Hartmann's pouch
- 155) The gall stones may become impacted in that pouch & cause obstruction- Hartmann's pouch
- 156) 5 to 10 crescentic folds of mucous membrane in the cystic duct which are arranged spirally to form valve like structure- Spiral valve of Heister
- 157) The mucous membrane contains indentations of mucosa that sink into the mucous coat- Crypts of Luschka

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- 158) Anomaly when the hepatic artery takes tortuous course & the cystic artery is short- Caterpillar turn or Moynihan's hump
- 159) What is the length of Duodenum- 10 inches
- 160) In barium meal X-ray, the first part of duodenum is seen as a triangular homogenous shadow- Duodenal cap
- 161) In barium meal X-ray widening of duodenal loop indicates- Carcinoma of pancreas
- 162) These are circular folds of mucous membrane which begin in second part of duodenum & extends upto proximal half of ileum- Valves of Kerkring
- 163) These are ribbon like bands formed by longitudinal muscle coat present only in large intestine till terminal part of sigmoid colon- Taeniae coli
- 164) It is the horizontal fold of peritoneum attaching left colic flexure to the 11th rib- Phrenico-colic ligament
- 165) It is an indistinct semilunar fold of mucous membrane guarding the appendicular orifice- Valve of Gerlach
- 166) It is the point of maximum tenderness in acute appendicitis- Mcburney's point
- 167) It is situated 2 feet proximal to the ileocaecal valve, attached to antimesenteric border of ileum- Meckel's diverticulum
- 168) It opens at minor duodenal papilla in 2nd part of duodenum, 6-8 cm distal to pylorus - Accessory pancreatic duct (of Santorini)
- 169) Developmental anomaly of pancreas in which two segments of pancreas completely surround 2nd part of duodenum- Annular pancreas
- 170) The anterior layer of renal fascia- Fascia of Toldt
- 171) The posterior layer of renal fascia- Fascia of Zuckerkandl
- 172) It is a congenital defect in which the high position of diaphragm occurs due to replacement of left half of diaphragm by fibrous membrane- Eventration of diaphragm
- 173) It is a space between xiphoid & costal origin of diaphragm- Foramen of Morgagni or Space of Larry
- 174) It is a common site of congenital diaphragmatic defect in periphery of diaphragm in the region of 10th & 11th ribs attachment- Foramen of Bockdalek
- 175) It is a 5-7 cm long lymphatic sac situated in front of L 1,2 vertebrae to the right of abdominal aorta- cisterna chyli
- 176) The area between posterior commissure to anus- Gynaecological perineum
- 177) It forms base of trigone which are the continuations of the longitudinal muscle coat of two ureters- Interureteric ridge
- 178) It is a slight elevation just posterior to urethral orifice- Uvula vesicae
- 179) Congenital defect in which lower part of anterior abdominal wall of urinary bladder does not develop- Ectopia vesicae
- 180) The fibrous allantois which extends from apex of urinary bladder to umbilicus- Urachus
- 181) These are glandular invaginations of transitional epithelium on each side of internal urethral orifice near urinary bladder neck in female- Home's tubules
- 182) Which part of male urethra is ruptured during instrumentation- Membranous part
- 183) What is the commonest cause of urethral stricture- Gonococcal infection

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- 184) It is potential retropubic space separating pubic symphysis and anterior surface of prostate- Cave of Retzius
- 185) It is a part of broad ligament between mesovarium and uterine tube- Mesosalpinx
- 186) Female sterilisation, in which 2 to 3 cms long segment of uterine tube is excised and cut ends are ligated- Tubectomy
- 187) The mucous membrane of cervical canal is thrown into fold and oblique furrows which pass away from anterior and posterior vertical ridge- Arbor vitae uteri
- 188) Round ligament of uterus in inguinal canal, in fetal life is accompanied by a process of peritoneum, which if persists after birth- Canal of Nuck
- 189) Lower dilated part of rectum- Rectal ampulla
- 190) It is felt as groove on digital examination, at level of interval between subcutaneous part of external anal sphincter and lower border of internal anal sphincter- Hilton's line
- 191) It is a muscular ring at anorectal junction formed by fusion of puborectalis, deep external and internal sphincter muscle- Anorectal ring
- 192) Failure of anal membrane to break at pectinate line at the end of 8 weeks of intra uterine life- Imperforate anus
- 193) Rupture of anal valves- Anal fissure
- 194) It is an abnormal epithelised tract connecting the anal canal with the exterior- Fistula in ano
- 195) It is formed by failure of fusion of laminae of S-5 vertebra posteriorly- Sacral hiatus
- 196) Fusion of L-5 vertebra or its transverse process on one or both side with sacrum- Sacralisation of lumbar vertebra
- 197) Failure of posterior fusion of two halves of neural arch with each other resulting in a bony gap- Spina bifida
- 198) Incision made at the time of delivery in the perineum to facilitate the birth of baby particularly in primiparous women- Episiotomy
- 199) Usual site of internal haemorrhoids when patient is examined in the lithotomy position- 3, 7 and 11' O clock positions
- 200) Commonest cause of cirrhosis of liver- Chronic alcoholism