

Ollscoil na hÉireann, Gaillimh	
<i>National University of Ireland, Galway</i>	
Semester 1 Examinations, 2005/2006	
Exam Code(s)	3BO9
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Module(s)	Regional Anatomy
Paper No.	
Repeat Paper	
External Examiner(s)	Dr. M.A. Warren
Internal Examiner(s)	Prof. P. Dockery Mr. A. Black Dr. B. Wilkins Dr. M. Salgaonkar
Instructions:	
Duration	Two hours
No. of Pages	4
Department(s)	Anatomy
Course Co-ordinator(s)	Mr. A. Black
Requirements:	
MCQ	
Handout	✓
Statistical Tables	
Graph Paper	
Log Graph Paper	
Other Material	

Answer **all** questions.

Each question consists of a statement which is EITHER true or false

SECTION A

1. TERMINOLOGY

- A. The area of skin which receives sensory nerve supply from a given segmental spinal nerve is termed a myotome.
- B. In the anatomical position, the thumb lies medially.
- C. The midsagittal plane passes through the femur.
- D. The midsagittal plane passes through the sternum.
- E. The transverse plane is another name for the horizontal plane: they both mean the same thing.

2. GENERAL ANATOMY

- A. In the upper limb, the elbow joint is proximal to the wrist joint.
- B. The upper cervical vertebrae are located caudal to the lower cervical vertebrae.
- C. The natal cleft is the deep crease that separates buttock from posterior thigh.
- D. Anatomically modern humans originated in Africa.
- E. In forensic anthropology, a detailed study of the pelvic skeleton can help to determine the approximate age of an individual at the time of death.

3. MUSCLES

- A. All striated muscles are attached at both ends to bone.
- B. In sphincters, the muscle fibres run circumferentially.
- C. The deltoid is an example of a fusiform muscle.
- D. A particular muscle may be a prime mover for one movement and an antagonist for another.
- E. Sesamoid bones protect tendons against friction damage.

4. BONES

- A. The scapula (shoulder blade) is an example of a flat bone.
- B. The orientation of trabeculae in bones is influenced by stresses applied to the bones.
- C. The arm is the part of the upper limb which lies between the shoulder joint and the elbow joint.
- D. The palmar surface of the hand corresponds to the plantar surface of the foot.
- E. Supination performed with the subject standing in the anatomical position results in the palm of the hand facing medially.

5. MOVEMENT & THORAX

- A. Bending of the vertebral column laterally in the coronal plane is termed lateral flexion.
- B. Muscles which bend the elbow are called flexors.
- C. The coronal suture is an example of a fibrous joint.
- D. The visceral pleura is attached to the wall of the thoracic cavity.
- E. Each lung contains ten bronchopulmonary segments.

6. CARDIOVASCULAR

- A. The surface projection of the right border of the heart lies over the right border of the sternum.
- B. The apex of the heart normally lies in the second left intercostal space.
- C. The superior vena cava drains into the right atrium of the heart.
- D. The atrioventricular valves of the heart are attached to the wall of the ventricle through fibrous strands called chordae tendineae.
- E. The mitral valve prevents blood flowing from the right ventricle into the right atrium.

7. REPRODUCTIVE

- A. The penile urethra is located within the corpus cavernosum.
- B. The coverings of the spermatic cord are continuous with the aponeuroses and fasciae of the anterior abdominal wall.
- C. The ductus (vas) deferens opens into the penile urethra.
- D. The corpora cavernosa in the penis are composed of elastic cartilage.
- E. The clitoris is traversed by the urethra.

8. GENITO-URINARY

- A. The mesovarium is an extension of the posterior layer of the broad ligament which encloses the ovary.
- B. The ovarian artery lies in the suspensory ligament of the ovary.
- C. The kidney is a retroperitoneal organ.
- D. The right kidney lies anterior to the quadratus lumborum muscle.
- E. The ureter pierces the wall of the urinary bladder obliquely.

9. GASTROINTESTINAL

- A. The part of the small intestine which is directly continuous with the stomach is called the jejunum.
- B. The small intestine possesses taeniae coli.
- C. The duodenum is retroperitoneal over all of its length.
- D. The (vermiform) appendix normally possesses a mesentery.
- E. The transverse colon possesses appendices epiploicae.

10. ABDOMEN

- A. The larger of the two omentae is called the superior omentum.
 - B. The majority of the duodenum lies retroperitoneally.
 - C. The appendix has its own mesentery.
 - D. The ascending colon has a complete serosal covering.
 - E. The anal sphincters are made entirely of smooth muscle.
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SECTION B

ANSWER TWO ESSAY QUESTIONS ONLY

- 1. Write an outline of the gross anatomy of the female reproductive tract.
- 2. Write an essay on the mesothelial layers of the body (pleural, pericardial & peritoneal layers).
- 3. Write an essay on the small intestine.
- 4. Write an essay outlining the ways in which the (gross anatomical) organization of the body provides protection for vital structures.

END OF PAPER