

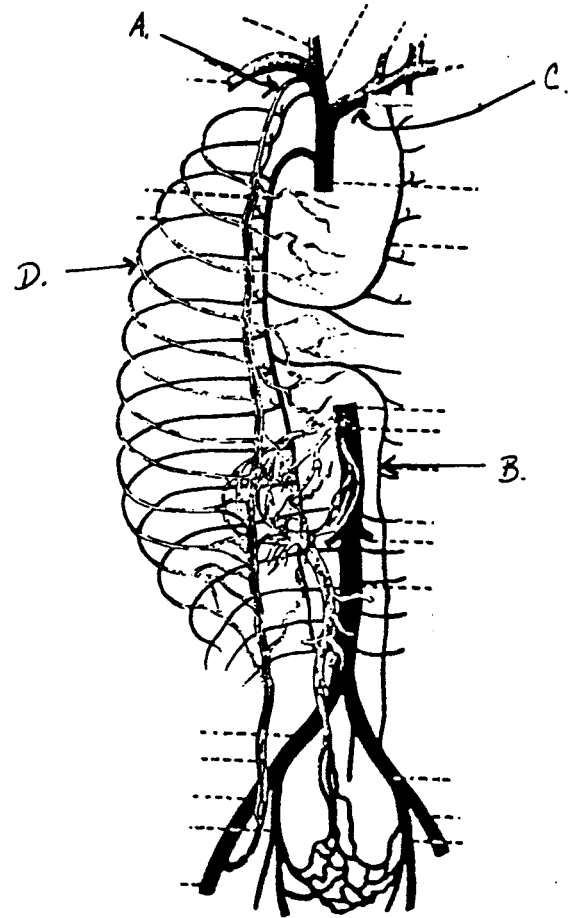
GROSS ANATOMY EXAMINATION I

August 31, 1994

Part I. Answer in the space provided. (12 pts)

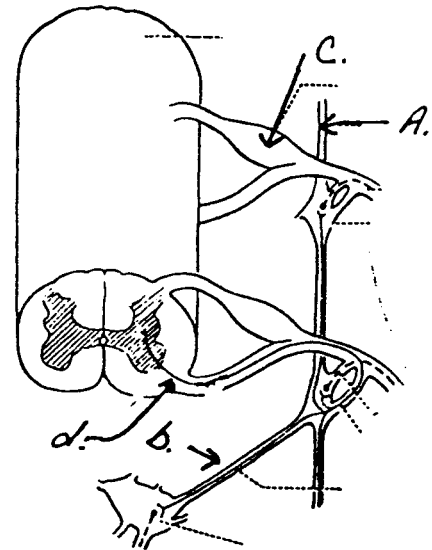
1. Identify the structures. (2 pts)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____



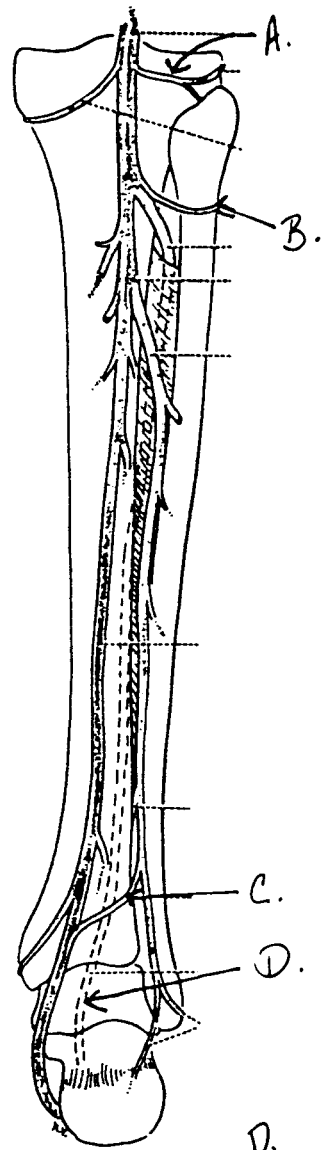
2. Identify the structures. (2 pts)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____



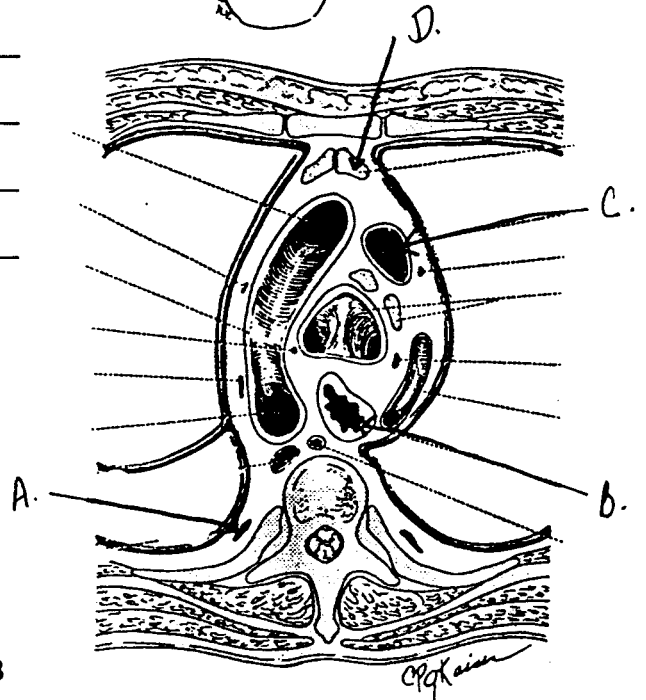
5. Identify the structures. (2 pts)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____



6. Identify the structures. (2 pts)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____



A transverse section across the superior mediastinum

Part II. CIRCLE the correct answer. All, none, or some may apply. (15 pts)

1. In the thorax:
 - a. The cupula of the pleura rises above the level of the 1st rib
 - b. On the back (dorsum) the internal intercostal muscles form a "V" in the inferior (caudal) direction
 - c. A common reference point for counting the ribs is the 1st rib
 - d. The subcostal muscles lie deep to the posterior intercostal artery
 - e. The phrenic nerve lies in the endothoracic fascia between the fibrous coat of the pericardium and the epicardium
 - f. At approximately the level of the xiphisternal junction lies the 10th thoracic vertebra and the 6th pair of costal cartilages

2. With respect to the lungs:
 - a. The left bronchus passes under the aortic arch
 - b. The pulmonary ligament attaches to the central tendon of the diaphragm
 - c. The horizontal fissure follows the course of the 6th rib
 - d. The right bronchial vein drains into the azygous vein
 - e. The carina is located at the origin of the right and left bronchi
 - f. The right bronchus is shorter, straighter, and larger than the left bronchus

3. In regard to the nervous system:
 - a. The parasympathetic nervous system decreases the rate and strength of the heart beat
 - b. The lesser splanchnic nerve contains post-ganglionic neuronal fibers
 - c. White rami communicans are only found at spinal cord levels T1-L3
 - d. A dermatome is an area of skin supplied by a single spinal nerve
 - e. The 3rd intercostal nerve is part of the distribution of the dorsal ramus
 - f. A ganglion is a collection of nerve cell bodies outside the central nervous system

4. Concerning the great saphenous vein:
 - a. Has a branch termed the lesser saphenous vein
 - b. Ascends posterior to the medial malleolus
 - c. Empties into the femoral vein
 - d. Usually drains blood from the deep veins
 - e. Lies deep to the fascia lata in the thigh
 - f. Begins at the dorsal venous arch

5. In regard to the heart:

- a. The S.A. node is located in the epicardium
- b. The chordae tendineae attach to the underside of the semilunar cusps
- c. Pectinate muscles are not found in the ventricles
- d. Flow of blood in the coronary arteries occurs during diastole
- e. The first heart sound is associated with the closing of the atrioventricular valves
- f. The left ventricle has septal (medial) papillary muscles

Part III. Answer in the space(s) provided. (9 pts)

1. How many are there? (3 pts)

Intercostal spaces

Abductor muscles of the digits

Lumbricals

Pulmonary veins that terminate in the left atrium

Internal intercostal muscles

Posterior intercostal arteries (pairs) arising from the aorta

2. A mediastinoscope is a tubular lighted instrument used to visualize the mediastinum. You suspect carcinoma in the posterior mediastinum of a patient. What are the boundaries and the contents of the posterior mediastinum? (6 pts)

Part IV. Discuss the following. (12 pts)

1. Pes anserina (3 pts)

2. Ligamentum arteriosum (3 pts)

3. Popliteus muscle (3 pts)

4. Femoral canal (3 pts)

Part V. Answer in the space provided. (25 pts)

1. Discuss the anatomy of the knee joint. Include an account of the innervation, vascular supply, ligaments, bones, and articulations, movements and limitations of movement. (11 pts)

2. Discuss the lymphatic drainage of the lower limb. (4 pts)

3. Discuss the course of the left vagus nerve in the thoracic cavity. (5 pts)

4. Discuss the inferior extensor retinaculum (include a definition of retinacula). (5 pts)

Part VI. Discuss the following. Answer in the space provided. (27 pts)

1. Hamstrings. (3 pts)

2. Vascular lacuna. (3 pts)

3. Adductor canal. (3 pts)

4. Bronchopulmonary segment. (3 pts)

5. Coronary sinus. (3 pts)

6. Lesser splanchnic nerve. (3 pts)

7. Transverse arch of the foot. (3 pts)

8. Spring ligament. (3 pts)

9. Innervation of the pericardium. (3 pts)