

3. Extravasation of urine into the superficial pouch (space) does not enter the ischioirectal fossa. Explain. Include definitions of the superficial pouch (space) and ischioirectal fossa. (6 pts)

4. Discuss the lymphatic drainage of the posterior abdominal wall and associated organs. (5 pts)

5. Discuss the anatomy of the suprarenal glands. (8 pts)

Part II. Answer in space provided. (24 pts)

1. Indicate your understanding of the following.

a. Automatic bladder

b. Arcus tendineus

c. Ampulla of Vater

d. Prostatic venous plexus

e. Epiploic foramen of Winslow

f. Posterior fornix

g. Renal fascia

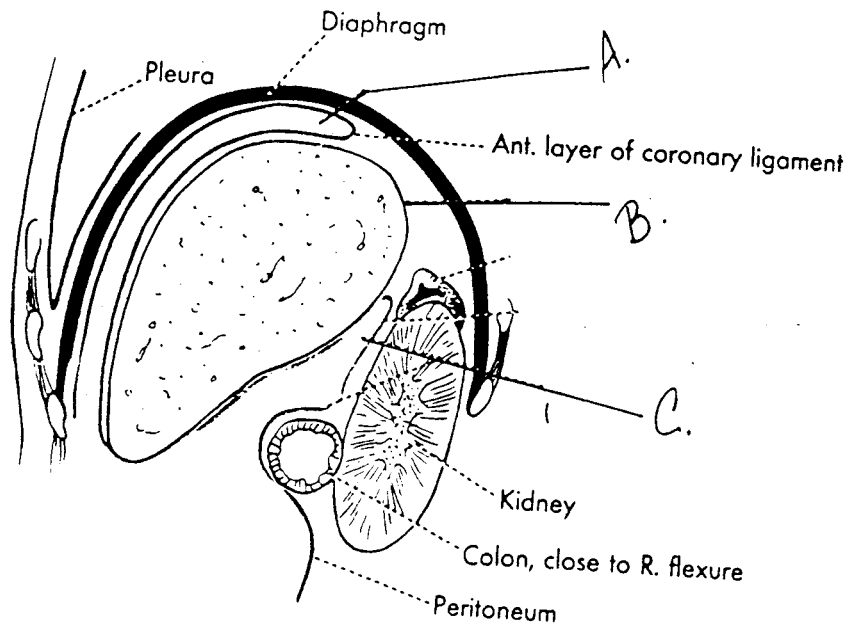
2. Briefly discuss the final disposition of the vagus nerves on the stomach with respect to embryological development. (3 pts.)

5. Discuss the anatomy of the uterus. (8 pts)

Part IV. Answer in the space provided. (22 pts)

Name the structures identified.

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



Circle the correct answer(s). Only one, more than one, or none, may apply.

1. Which of the following fascial layers are related:
 - a. External oblique : External spermatic fascia
 - b. Transversus abdominus : Buck's fascia
 - c. Scarpa's fascia : Colle's fascia
 - d. Tela subcutanea : Dartos' tunic
 - e. Internal oblique : internal spermatic fascia

2. Which of the following are related to the greater omentum (either as a portion of the omentum or a structure contained within it)?
 - a. Lienorenal ligament
 - b. Mesoappendix
 - c. Urachus
 - d. Left gastric artery
 - e. Short gastric arteries

3. In regard to the pelvic nerves:
 - a. There are usually 12 ganglia in the lumbar part of the sympathetic trunk
 - b. The detrusor muscle is innervated by the pudendal nerve
 - c. The nerve to the levator ani is a branch of the pudendal nerve
 - d. Defecation includes reflex arcs involving the sacral parasympathetics and the pudendal nerve
 - e. The superior hypogastric plexus bifurcates into right and left hypogastric nerves

4. Circle the correct relationship(s).
 - a. The sacrotuberous ligament lies deep to the sacrospinous ligament
 - b. The sacrum consists of 5 fused vertebrae but only 4 pelvic sacral foramina
 - c. In the anatomical position, the anterior superior iliac spine and the superior part of the pubic symphysis are in a vertical plane
 - d. The pelvic outlet in the female is usually larger than in the male

5. In regard to the pelvis and perineum:
 - a. The labia minora unite to form the mons pubis
 - b. The ducts of the greater vestibular glands open into the vestibule of the vagina
 - c. The posterior fornix of the vagina is related to the uterovesical space
 - d. Transverse folds in the rectum function to support the fecal mass
 - e. The tunica albuginea of the penis encloses the corpus spongiosum

6. The jejunum:
 - a. has appendices epiploicae
 - b. has translucent windows in the mesentery
 - c. typically has thinner walls than the ileum
 - d. has more complex arterial arcades than the ileum
 - e. has parasympathetic innervation from the pelvic splanchnics

7. In regard to the diaphragm:
 - a. The hemiazygous vein travels through the foramen for the inferior vena cava
 - b. The aorta passes through the diaphragm at the level of the 12th thoracic vertebrae
 - c. The subcostal nerve passes beneath the lateral arcuate ligament and crosses the quadratus lumborum muscle
 - d. The thoracic duct passes through the diaphragm at the level of the 8th thoracic vertebrae

8. The left kidney:
 - a. has renal pyramids that are found within the cortical region
 - b. has the ureter posterior to the renal vein
 - c. is related anteriorly to the bare area of the liver
 - d. is generally located between vertebral levels L1-L5
 - e. has a renal sinus containing perirenal fat