1. Which of the following is NOT a content of Alcock’s canal?
   a. Pudendal nerve
   b. Internal pudendal artery
   c. Internal pudendal vein
   d. Lymphatics

2. The urgency for micturition typically occurs at approximately ______ mL of urine.
   a. 100
   b. 200
   c. 300
   d. 400

3. Which of the following is the fetal remnant of the urachal cord?
   a. Medial umbilical fold
   b. Round ligament of the uterus
   c. Median umbilical fold
   d. Gartner’s duct

4. Which of the following muscles does NOT help form the pelvic diaphragm?
   a. Levator ani
   b. Puborectalis
   c. Iliopsoas
   d. Coccygeus

5. Which of the following is the fetal remnant of the Mullerian/paramesonephric duct?
   a. Prostatic utricle
   b. Seminal colliculus
   c. Gartner’s duct
   d. Wolffian duct
6. Which part of the male urethra is the most prone to injury?
   a. Pre-prostatic
   b. Prostatic
   c. Membranous
   d. Spongy

7. What epithelium is found in seminal vesicles?
   a. Stratified columnar
   b. Pseudostratified columnar
   c. Simple cuboidal
   d. Pseudostratified squamous

8. What is the epithelium found in the vagina?
   a. Simple squamous
   b. Non-keratinizing simple cuboidal
   c. Pseudostratified columnar
   d. Non-keratinizing stratified squamous

9. What is the epithelium found in the fallopian tubes?
   a. Simple ciliated columnar
   b. Non-keratinizing simple cuboidal
   c. Pseudostratified columnar
   d. Non-keratinizing stratified squamous

10. Where do the majority of prostate cancers occur?
    a. Transition zone
    b. Central zone
    c. Peripheral zone
    d. Median zone
11. Which of the following is homologous to the Bartholin's gland?
   a. Cowper's gland
   b. Prostate gland
   c. Greater vestibule
   d. Bulbourethral gland

12. Which of the following is homologous to the prostate gland?
   a. Cowper's gland
   b. Paraurethral gland of Skene
   c. Greater vestibule
   d. Bulbourethral gland

13. Which of the following is the most common cause of ovarian enlargement in pregnant women?
   a. Leiomyomas
   b. Luteal cyst
   c. Non-neoplastic ovarian cyst
   d. Follicular cyst

14. Which of the following is NOT true of the proliferation phase of the menstrual cycle?
   a. Ovulation occurs
   b. Days 5-15
   c. Controlled mainly by progesterone
   d. Accompanied by an increase in body temperature

15. Which layer of the endometrium does NOT shed during menstruation?
   a. Stratum basale
   b. Stratum compactum
   c. Stratum spongiosum
   d. Stratum functionale
16. Which of the following directly drains the left ovarian vein?
   a. Left renal vein
   b. Gonadal vein
   c. Portal vein
   d. Internal pudendal vein

17. Which of the following is a part of the broad ligament?
   a. Mesovarium
   b. Mesometrium
   c. Mesosalpinx
   d. All of the above

18. Which of the following is NOT a content of the broad ligament?
   a. Ovarian artery
   b. Urethra
   c. Cervix
   d. Gartner’s duct

19. Which of the following results from abnormal closure of the processus vaginalis?
   a. Hydrocele of the cord
   b. Hydrocele of the testis
   c. Cryptorchidism
   d. Miscarriage

20. Which of the following is the deepest layer found in the scrotum?
   a. Dartos fascia
   b. Cremaster muscle
   c. Tunica vaginalis
   d. Internal spermatic fascia
21. Which of the following gives rise to the internal spermatic fascia?
   a. Dartos fascia
   b. Cremaster muscle
   c. Transversalis fascia
   d. Internal abdominal oblique

22. Which of the following directly drains the right testicular artery?
   a. Right renal artery
   b. Splenic vein
   c. Internal pudendal vein
   d. Inferior vena cava

23. Which of the following innervation controls the process of emission in males?
   a. Somatic
   b. Sympathetic
   c. Parasympathetic
   d. Both B and C

24. Which of the following forms the male reproductive system?
   a. Wolffian duct
   b. Gartner's duct
   c. Testicular duct
   d. Mullerian duct

25. Approximately how many eggs are released during a female's entire life?
   a. 350
   b. 450
   c. 750
   d. 950
26. When is the Shirodka/McDonald surgery performed?
   a. When women have ongoing polycystic ovarian syndrome
   b. When women have severe endometriosis
   c. When women have an incompetent internal os and habitual abortions
   d. When women have multiple leiomyomas

27. Which of the following BEST describes the location of the openings to the ejaculatory ducts?
   a. Seminal colliculus
   b. Prostatic urethra
   c. Trigone
   d. Prostatic sinus

28. Which of the following gives the motor innervation to the palatopharyngeus muscle?
   a. CN V
   b. CN VII
   c. CN IX
   d. CN X

29. Which of the following gives the sensory innervation to the oral and laryngeal regions?
   a. CN V
   b. CN VII
   c. CN IX
   d. CN X

30. Which of the following gives the motor innervation to the tensor tympani muscle?
   a. CN V
   b. CN VII
   c. CN IX
   d. CN X
31. Which of the following is NOT true of cleft palate?
   a. Caused by failure of the palatine processes to fuse
   b. Steroid use during fetal development is a risk factor
   c. More commonly seen with anterior palate than posterior
   d. It is a form of congenital malformation

32. Which of the following innervates the parotid gland?
   a. CN V
   b. CN VII
   c. CN IX
   d. CN X

33. Where in the mouth does Stensen's duct open?
   a. Upper 2nd molar
   b. Upper 2nd incisor
   c. Lower 2nd molar
   d. Lower 2nd incisor

34. Which of the following is NOT true of the submandibular gland?
   a. Receives fibers from the superior salivatory nucleus
   b. Controlled by the facial nerve
   c. Releases secretions from Bartholin's duct into the vestibule of the mouth
   d. It is smaller than the Parotid gland

35. Which of the following may be caused by a malformation of the foramen cecum?
   a. Lingual thymus
   b. Lingual thyroid
   c. Lingual pituitary
   d. Lingual prostate
36. Which taste buds are the largest?
   a. Fungiform papillae
   b. Foliate papillae
   c. Filiform papillae
   d. Vallate papillae

37. Which nerve receives general sense from the anterior 2/3 of the tongue?
   a. CN V
   b. CN VII
   c. CN IX
   d. CN X

38. Which nerve receives taste information from the very back of the tongue?
   a. CN V
   b. CN VII
   c. CN IX
   d. CN X

39. Which of the following is least likely to cause macroglossia?
   a. Hypothyroidism
   b. Hyperthyroidism
   c. Amyloidosis
   d. Cretinism

40. Which nerve would a dentist anesthetize if removing the upper 2nd molar?
   a. Inferior alveolar nerve
   b. Superior alveolar nerve
   c. Lingual nerve
   d. Mandibular nerve
41. What are Koplik's spots indicative of?
   a. Measles
   b. Herpes simplex 1
   c. Herpes simplex 2
   d. Aphthous ulcers

42. What drains the nasolacrimal duct?
   a. Superior nasal meatus
   b. Inferior nasal meatus
   c. Paranasal sinuses
   d. Nasopharynx

43. What drain the ethmoidal air cells?
   a. Superior nasal meatus
   b. Middle nasal meatus
   c. Inferior nasal meatus
   d. Maxillary sinus

44. What nerve innervates the tip of the nose?
   a. Ophthalmic nerve
   b. Maxillary nerve
   c. Mandibular nerve
   d. Olfactory nerve

45. What nerve innervates the levator palpebrae superioris muscle?
   a. CN III
   b. CN V
   c. CN VII
   d. CN IX
46. Damage to which of the following nerves would most result in a person becoming cross-eyed (medial deviation of the eye)?
   a. CN III
   b. CN IV
   c. CN VI
   d. CN VII

47. Which of the following is NOT a content of the cavernous sinus?
   a. CN III
   b. CN IV
   c. CN VI
   d. CN VII

48. Which of the following is NOT true of the inner ear?
   a. CN III
   b. CN IV
   c. CN VI
   d. CN VII

49. Which of the following detects angular acceleration?
   a. Utricle
   b. Vestibular nerve
   c. Macula saccule
   d. Cristae ampullaris

50. Which of the following detects angular acceleration?
   a. Utricle
   b. Vestibular nerve
   c. Macula saccule
   d. Cristae ampullaris
51. Which glial cells myelinate the neurons of the peripheral nervous system?
   a. Astrocytes
   b. Satellite cells
   c. Oligodendrocytes
   d. Schwann cells

52. What connective tissue surrounds axons?
   a. Epineurium
   b. Perineurium
   c. Endoneurium
   d. Fascicle

53. What primarily causes depolarization of axons during the action potential?
   a. Influx of sodium
   b. Efflux of sodium
   c. Influx of potassium
   d. Efflux of potassium

54. Which type of mechanoreceptor detects vibrations?
   a. Meissner’s corpuscle
   b. Merkel's disk
   c. Pacinian corpuscle
   d. Ruffini endings

55. Which of the following nerves emerges from branchial arch 4?
   a. CN V
   b. CN VII
   c. CN IX
   d. CN X

Disclaimer: This document is not inclusive of exam material. All answers should be checked with a secondary source like the 3rd edition of Functionally Oriented Regional Anatomy by Mohtashem Samsam
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