



قائمة الاسئلة

تشريح 3 - (ANT233)- المستوى الثاني -قسم طب بيطري - النظام الدراسي :- الطب البيطري - الفترة الثانية- درجة الامتحان (50)

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- 1) Pulmonary semilunar valve are
 - 1) - Between L ventricle and pulmonary trunk
 - 2) Between R ventricle and pulmonary trunk
 - 3) - Between L atrium and L ventricle
 - 4) - Between L ventricle and aorta
- 2) Pericardium is
 - 1) - fibro sac, which encloses the heart, and part of the large blood vessels in connection with it
 - 2) - serous sac, which encloses the heart, and part of the large blood vessels in connection with it
 - 3) - fibro-serous sac, which encloses the heart
 - 4) All mentioned answer
- 3) Mediastinum is
 - 1) - longitudinalseptum between the two lungs
 - 2) - It extends from the vertebral column ventrally to the sternum dorsally and from the thoracic inlet cranially to the diaphragm caudally and laterally by the pleural sacs
 - 3) - It extends from the vertebral column dorsally to the sternum
 - 4) longitudinalseptum between the two pleural sacs. It extends from the vertebral column dorsally to the sternum ventrally and from the thoracic inlet cranially to the diaphragm caudally and laterally by the pleural sacs.
- 4) It forms the caudal aspect & all the apex of the heart its
 - 1) - Left Atrium
 - 2) - right Ventricle
 - 3) left Ventricle
 - 4) - right Atrium
- 5) Oss cordis Present in
 - 1) - horse
 - 2) Ox
 - 3) - camel
 - 4) - dog
- 6) Left subclavian artery:
 - 1) - It is r shorter than the left one
 - 2) It is longer than the right one
 - 3) - It is wider than the left one
 - 4) - none of these.
- 7) The coronary groove: Indicates the division between
 - 1) The atria and the ventricles. It almost completely encircles the heart (except at the conus arteriosus).
 - 2) - The atria and the outer fibrous pericardium
 - 3) - The right atria and the lift ventricles
 - 4) - The atria and the lift atria
- 8) The heart is nearly rounded and the apex is blunt in
 - 1) - Ox
 - 2) - camel
 - 3) - horse
 - 4) dog
- 9) Intermediate Groove absent in:
 - 1) - Ox





- 2) - camel
3) horse
4) - dog
- 10) ligamentum arteriosus is a fibrous band which connects between the aortic arch and the pulmonary trunk near its bifurcation. This ligament is the remnant of the:
- 1) - fossa oval the fetus
2) ductus arteriosus of the fetus
3) - ductus venteriosus of the fetus
4) - All mentioned answer
- 11) Brachiocephalic Trunk It arises from the convexity of the aortic arch and directs:
- 1) - Caudally
2) - Laterally
3) - Ventrally
4) Cranially
- 12) The right and left vertebral arteries join after entering the vertebral canal to form:
- 1) - dorsal intercostal artery
2) - Deep cervical artery
3) basilar artery
4) - All mentioned answer
- 13) Major pancreatic duct absent in
- 1) - dog
2) ox
3) - horse
4) - camel
- 14) Unpaired branches of the Abdominal Aorta are:
- 1) - Renal arteries, Testicular artery in male and Ovarian artery in female
2) - Celiac artery, Cranial mesenteric A., Median sacral (inconstant) and Caudal mesenteric A
3) Celiac artery, Cranial mesenteric A and caudal mesenteric A
4) - Celiac artery, Cranial mesenteric A., Ovarian artery in female. and Caudal mesenteric A
- 15) The carotid body in dog is:
- 1) - at the angle of division of Common carotid artery
2) - at the occipital artery
3) Internal carotid artery
4) - external carotid artery
- 16) Conducting part of respiratory system is:
- 1) - Starts from the trachea till the alveolar
2) - Starts from the nostrils till the alveolar
3) Starts from the nostrils till the bronchioles
4) - All mentioned answer
- 17) It starts at the pylorus on the right side of the epigastric region. Then reaches the visceral surface of the liver and at the right abdominal wall, it forms a flexure which is termed first or cranial flexure its
- 1) - middle part of duodenum
2) - Ascending part of duodenum
3) - Descending part of duodenum
4) Cranial part of duodenum
- 18) Trachea is U-shape in:
- 1) Goat
2) - Ox
3) - Camel





- 4) - external carotid artery
- 19) Circulus arteriosus of Willis formed by:
- 1) - Cranial cerebral A. of each side forming the craniolateral quadrant
 - 2) - Caudal communicating A. when joins the basilar A. (caudal cerebral A.) form the lateral and the caudolateral quadrant of the circle.
 - 3) - Caudal cerebral A. of each side forming the craniolateral quadrant and Cranial communicating A. when joins the basilar A. (caudal cerebral A.) form the lateral and the caudolateral quadrant of the circle
 - 4) + Cranial cerebral A. of each side forming the craniolateral quadrant and Caudal communicating A. when joins the basilar A. (caudal cerebral A.) form the lateral and the caudolateral quadrant of the circle
- 20) Pumping part (apparatus) Consists of :
- 1) - Thoracic cage and Respiratory muscles
 - 2) - Respiratory muscles and Pleura
 - 3) - Thoracic cage and Pleura
 - 4) + All mentioned answer
- 21) The Alimentary canal includ
- 1) - oesphagus, oral cavity, ,large intestine
 - 2) - Teeth, tongue and salivary gland, pharynx, small intestine
 - 3) + oesphagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine
 - 4) - oral cavity and pharynx, oesphagus
- 22) The dorsally from outside to inside of the abdominal wall is formed from following layers
- 1) +
 - 1- The common integument (skin).
 - 2- Superficial and deep fascia of the trunk. Deep fascia is termed the lumbodorsal fascia.
 - 3- Muscles (iliocostalis, longissimus dorsi and multifidus Ms).
 - 4- Lumbar vertebrae.
 - 5- Sublumbar Ms (iliopsoas, psoas minor and quadratus lumborum Ms).
 - 6- Iliac fascia.
 - 7- Peritoneum (parietal part).
 - 2) -
 - 1- The common integument (skin).
 - 2- Superficial and deep fascia of the trunk. Deep fascia is termed the lumbodorsal fascia.
 - 3- Deep fascia of the trunk (tunica flava abdominis).
 - 4- M. external abdominal oblique.
 - 5- M. internal abdominal oblique.

Aponeuroses of the two previous muscles form the ventral sheath of M. rectus abdominis (external rectal sheath).

 - 6- M. rectus abdominis
 - 3) -
 - The common integument (skin).
 - 2- Superficial fascia of the trunk and M. cutaneous trunci.
 - 3- M. transversus abdominis: its aponeurosis forms the dorsal sheath of M. rectus abdominis (internal rectal sheath).
 - 4- Transverse fascia of the abdomen.
 - 5- Peritoneum (parietal part).
 - 4) -
 - 1- The common integument (skin).
 - 2- Superficial fascia of the trunk and M. cutaneous trunci.
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- rectal sheath).
- 6- M. rectus abdominis.
- 7- M. transversus abdominis: its aponeurosis forms the dorsal sheath of M. rectus abdominis (internal rectal sheath).
- 8- Transverse fascia of the abdomen.
- 9- Peritoneum (parietal part).
- 23) The Mesentery is:
- 1) - stomach to other organs or to a wall (Greater and lesser
 - 2) - it extends from the dorsal abdominal wall to stomach
 - 3) - an organ or from an organ to another. It is usually narrow and contains few vessels
 - 4) it extends from the dorsal abdominal wall to intestine. In-between its two layers, the nerves and vessels pass to these organs
- 24) The monolocular stomach found in:
- 1) - ruminant animals (Ox, Sheep, Goat and Camel)
 - 2) - cavity is present as in horse, goat, cat and pig
 - 3) cavity is present as in horse, dog, cat and pig
 - 4) - ruminant and horse, dog, cat and pig
- 25) 2 lobes of left lung as
- 1) - Ox
 - 2) - Pig and Dog
 - 3) Horse, Camel
 - 4) - Sheep
- 26) 7 in Numbers of the lobes of lung as:
- 1) - Ox
 - 2) Horse, Pig and Dog
 - 3) - Camel
 - 4) - Sheep
- 27) Tracheal bronchus absent in:
- 1) Horse
 - 2) - Ox
 - 3) - Camel
 - 4) - Sheep
- 28) It is the last compartment and is the glandular part of the ruminant stomach:
- 1) - omasum
 - 2) abomasum
 - 3) - reticulum
 - 4) - Rumen
- 29) Maxillary artery after alar canal gives:
- 1) - 1- Rostral deep temporal 2- External ophthalmic, Supraorbital (frontal), Lacrimal, Muscular, Ciliary, Central retinal, External ethmoidal.
 - 2) 1- Buccal 2- Infraorbital 3- Descending palatine, Lesser palatine, Greater palatine, Sphenopalatine
 - 3) - 1- Buccal 2- Descending palatine, Lesser palatine, Greater palatine, Sphenopalatine
 - 4) - 1- mandibuloalveolar 2- Pterygoid 3- Rostral tympanic 4- Middle meningeal 5- Caudal deep temporal
- 30) The ruminal pillar is:
- 1) - numerous, aids in mixing of the food in the ventral ruminal sac, while the dorsal ruminal sac contains gas (air bubbles).
 - 2) it is thickening of longitudinal and circular muscle fiber of the wall of the rumen Devoid from ruminal papillae. Devoid from ruminal papillae. It correspond to the ruminal grooves





- 3) - It is the smallest division of the stomach
- 4) - it is thickening of longitudinal and circular muscle fiber of the wall of the rumen

