

KSOGA QUIZ – PG & Consultant

1. Q1. Which of the following abdominal wall muscles contributes to the formation of both the anterior and posterior rectus sheath above the arcuate line?

- A. Transversus abdominis
- B. Internal oblique
- C. External oblique
- D. Pyramidalis

Correct Answer: B

2. Q2. Regarding the neurovascular supply of the abdominal wall, which of the following statements is correct?

- A. Thoracoabdominal nerves are branches of L1-L2
- B. Iliohypogastric nerve supplies the skin above the pubis and part of the internal oblique
- C. The superior epigastric artery arises from the external iliac artery
- D. The inferior epigastric artery runs posterior to the rectus abdominis muscle throughout its course

Correct Answer: B

3. Q3. In relation to laparoscopic port placement, injury to which neurovascular bundle is most likely when a lateral port is placed just above the anterior superior iliac spine (ASIS)?

- A. Iliohypogastric nerve
- B. Inferior epigastric artery
- C. Subcostal nerve
- D. Ilioinguinal nerve

Correct Answer: A

4. Q4. Which of the following is true regarding the location of inferior epigastric vessels?

- A. They are located medial to the lateral umbilical fold
- B. They arise from the femoral artery
- C. They run within the transversalis fascia throughout
- D. They pierce the arcuate line to enter the anterior rectus sheath

Correct Answer: A

5. Q5. The arcuate line is an important landmark in abdominal wall anatomy. Which of the following statements about it is incorrect?

- A. It marks the lower limit of the posterior layer of the rectus sheath
- B. Below it, all aponeuroses pass anterior to the rectus abdominis
- C. The inferior epigastric vessels lie below the arcuate line and run anterior to the rectus abdominis
- D. It is typically located halfway between the umbilicus and the pubic symphysis

Correct Answer: C

6. Q6. Which of the following is not a content of superficial perineal pouch?

- A. Ischiocavernosus muscle
- B. Bulbospongiosus muscle
- C. Superficial transverse perineal muscle
- D. Deep transverse perineal muscle

Correct Answer: D

7. Q7. Nerve supply of perianal region is by

- A. Inferior rectal nerve

- B. Clitoral nerve
- C. Genitofemoral nerve
- D. Pelvic splanchnic nerve

Correct Answer: A

8. Q8. What is the name of layer of fascia that separates superficial and deep perineal pouches?

- A. Perineal membrane
- B. Urogenital diaphragm
- C. Anal fascia
- D. Superficial fascia

Correct Answer: A

9. Q9. Bartholin's gland is content of?

- A. Deep perineal pouch
- B. Superficial perineal pouch
- C. Ischiorectal fossa
- D. Urogenital diaphragm

Correct Answer: B

10. Q10. The round ligament of uterus terminates in the:

- A. Uterus
- B. Inguinal ligament
- C. Labia majora
- D. Ovary

Correct Answer: C

11. Q11. During a radical hysterectomy which structure must be identified and preserved to prevent ureteric injury?

- A. Round ligament
- B. Infundibulo pelvic
- C. Cardinal ligament
- D. Uterosacral ligament

Correct Answer: C

12. Q12. Which nerve is at most risk of injury during a sacrospinous ligament fixation?

- A. Obturator nerve
- B. Pudendal nerve
- C. Genito femoral nerve
- D. Ilio inguinal nerve

Correct Answer: B

13. Q13. Which part of the female urethra is most susceptible to trauma during childbirth?

- A. Intramural
- B. Pelvic
- C. Perineal
- D. Entire urethra

Correct Answer: C

14. Q14. The pelvic splanchnic nerves responsible for parasympathetic innervation to the pelvic organs arise from?

- A. T12- L2
- B. L1- L3
- C. S2- S4
- D. S1- S3

Correct Answer: C

15. Q15. The most important diameter for the delivery of the fetus is

- A. Obstetric conjugate
- B. Diagonal conjugate
- C. Anatomical conjugate
- D. Anteroposterior diameter of outlet

Correct Answer: A

16. Q16. The diagonal conjugate is the distance from

- A. sacral promontory to the inferior border of the pubic symphysis
- B. sacral promontory to the upper portion of the inner surface of the symphysis pubis
- C. Sacral promontory to the nearest point on the posterior surface of the symphysis pubis.
- D. Sacroiliac joint on one side to iliopectineal eminence on other side.

Correct Answer: A

17. Q17. Transpyloric plane located at the level of?

- A. T12
- B. L1
- C. T7
- D. L3

Correct Answer: B

18. Q18. All are the content of transpyloric plane except-

- A. pylorus of stomach
- B. Neck of gallbladder
- C. Neck of pancreas
- D. superior mesenteric artery

Correct Answer: B

19. Q19. Rectus sheath is formed by the aponeurosis of -

- A. External oblique
- B. External oblique and internal oblique
- C. Internal oblique and transverse abdominis
- D. External oblique, internal oblique and transverse abdominis

Correct Answer: D

20. Q20. Arcuate line is -

- A. superior edge of posterior rectus sheath
- B. inferior edge of posterior rectus sheath
- C. superior edge of anterior rectus sheath
- D. inferior edge of anterior rectus sheath

Correct Answer: B

21. Q21. In which quadrant of breast does the drainage of posterior intercostal nodes occur.

- A. Superolateral quadrant

- B. Superomedial quadrant
- C. inferolateral quadrant
- D. Inferomedial quadrant

Correct Answer: D

22. Q22. Which is not true regarding female breast?

- A. Extends from 2nd to 6th rib in midclavicular line.
- B. Forms montomery's tubercles during pregnancy.
- C. Breast stroma consists adipose and fibrous tissue.
- D. It is derived embrologically from endoderm.

Correct Answer: D

23. Q23. Which of the following is not a recognised group of axillary lymph nodes.

- A. Apical
- B. Humeral
- C. Supraclavicular
- D. Subscapular

Correct Answer: C

24. Q24. Which layer is the thickest in the myometrium?

- A. Perimetrium
- B. Endometrium
- C. Myometrium
- D. Submucosal

Correct Answer: C

25. Q25. The different lobules of the breast are separated by

A. Radial fascia

B. Axillary fascia

C. Coopers ligaments.

D. Pectoral fascia

Correct Answer: C
