

# Lec 1 Anatomy endo

## Quiz: Anatomy & Development of the Pituitary Gland

1. What connects the pituitary gland to the hypothalamus?

- A. Corpus callosum
- B. Infundibulum
- C. Pineal stalk
- D. Fornix

Answer: B

2. Where is the pituitary gland located?

- A. Third ventricle
- B. Hypophyseal fossa (Sella turcica)
- C. Pineal recess
- D. Cavernous sinus

Answer: B

3. Which part of the pituitary gland is derived from Rathke's pouch?

- A. Pars nervosa
- B. Infundibulum
- C. Pars distalis
- D. Pineal gland

Answer: C

4. What is the main blood supply to the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland?

- A. Inferior hypophyseal artery
- B. Basilar artery
- C. Superior hypophyseal artery
- D. Anterior cerebral artery

Answer: C

5. Which lobe of the pituitary gland contains the pars tuberalis?

- A. Neurohypophysis
- B. Adenohypophysis
- C. Intermediate lobe
- D. Diencephalon

Answer: B

6. Which cranial nerve is affected first by a pituitary tumor in the cavernous sinus?

- A. Optic nerve
- B. Trochlear nerve
- C. Abducent nerve
- D. Facial nerve

Answer: C

7. Which structure lies superior to the pituitary gland?

- A. Maxillary sinus
- B. Optic chiasma
- C. Sphenoid sinus
- D. Pons

Answer: B

8. The posterior lobe of the pituitary gland is also called:

- A. Pars distalis
- B. Pars tuberalis
- C. Pars intermedia
- D. Pars nervosa

Answer: D

9. What type of tissue gives rise to the neurohypophysis?

- A. Endoderm
- B. Mesoderm
- C. Neural ectoderm
- D. Surface ectoderm

Answer: C

10. Which part of the pituitary gland lies in front of the cleft formed during development?

- A. Pars tuberalis
- B. Pars intermedia
- C. Pars distalis
- D. Pars nervosa

Answer: C

11. Which of the following is not located in the lateral wall of the cavernous sinus?

- A. Oculomotor nerve
- B. Trochlear nerve
- C. Maxillary nerve
- D. Optic nerve

Answer: D

12. Which vein drains the pituitary gland?

- A. Jugular vein
- B. Short veins into cavernous and intercavernous sinuses
- C. Superior sagittal sinus
- D. Inferior petrosal sinus

Answer: B

13. The anterior wall of Rathke's pouch develops into:

- A. Pars nervosa
- B. Pars tuberalis
- C. Pars distalis
- D. Infundibulum

Answer: C

14. What is the origin of Rathke's pouch?

- A. Diencephalon
- B. Roof of stomodeum
- C. Floor of the neural tube
- D. Nasopharynx

Answer: B

15. Which of the following anomalies results from persistence of Rathke's pouch stalk?

- A. Craniopharyngioma
- B. Aplasia
- C. Pharyngeal pituitary
- D. Pituitary adenoma

Answer: C

16. What is the clinical effect of a pituitary adenoma compressing the optic chiasma?

- A. Monocular blindness
- B. Bitemporal hemianopsia
- C. Total blindness
- D. Homonymous hemianopsia

Answer: B

17. Transsphenoidal surgery is typically performed for:

- A. Brainstem tumors
- B. Pituitary adenomas
- C. Thyroid nodules
- D. Optic nerve gliomas

Answer: B

18. The pituitary gland is also known as:

- A. Pineal gland
- B. Hypothalamus
- C. Master gland
- D. Adrenal gland

Answer: C

19. What lies posterior to the pituitary gland?

- A. Diaphragma sellae
- B. Tuberculum sellae
- C. Dorsum sellae
- D. Nasopharynx

Answer: C

20. Aplasia of the pituitary gland leads to:

- A. Hyperfunction of the gland
- B. Pituitary hypertrophy
- C. Hypofunction of the gland
- D. Overproduction of ACTH

Answer: C

## Lec 2

### Quiz: Pancreas and Adrenal Glands

1. The pancreas lies:

- A. Anterior to the stomach
- B. In the lower abdomen
- C. Behind the peritoneum of the lesser sac
- D. In the pelvis

**Answer: C**

2. Which part of the pancreas is related to the inferior vena cava?

- A. Neck
- B. Head
- C. Tail
- D. Body

**Answer: B**

3. The uncinate process is a projection from:

- A. Body
- B. Neck
- C. Tail
- D. Head

**Answer: D**

4. The posterior relation of the neck of the pancreas includes:

- A. Portal vein
- B. Stomach
- C. Colon
- D. Liver

**Answer: A**

5. Which part of the pancreas is enclosed in the lienorenal ligament?

- A. Head
- B. Body
- C. Tail
- D. Neck

**Answer: C**

6. The main pancreatic duct joins the bile duct to form:

- A. Common hepatic duct
- B. Ampulla of Vater
- C. Minor duodenal papilla
- D. Islets of Langerhans

**Answer: B**

7. The accessory pancreatic duct opens into the:

- A. Major duodenal papilla
- B. Ampulla of Vater
- C. Minor duodenal papilla
- D. Jejunum

**Answer: C**

8. The dorsal pancreatic bud forms:

- A. Uncinate process
- B. Inferior part of head
- C. Most of the pancreas
- D. Sphincter of Oddi

**Answer: C**

9. The rotation of the duodenum causes the ventral pancreatic bud to move:

- A. Anterior to dorsal bud
- B. Left of dorsal bud
- C. Posterior to dorsal bud
- D. Cranial to dorsal bud

**Answer: C**

**10.** The islets of Langerhans begin insulin secretion in which fetal month?

- A. 2nd
- B. 3rd
- C. 4th
- D. 5th

**Answer: D**

**11.** Pancreatic divisum results from:

- A. Hyperplasia of islet cells
- B. Failure of duct fusion
- C. Annular pancreas
- D. Bilious vomiting

**Answer: B**

**12.** Annular pancreas may cause:

- A. Hypoglycemia
- B. Duodenal obstruction
- C. Hypertension
- D. Appendicitis

**Answer: B**

**13.** Accessory pancreatic tissue may be found in:

- A. Spleen
- B. Liver
- C. Wall of the stomach
- D. Bladder

**Answer: C**

**14.** In infants of diabetic mothers, hyperplasia of islets leads to:

- A. Small birth weight
- B. Macrosomia
- C. Hypoplasia of pancreas
- D. Delayed insulin secretion

**Answer: B**

**15.** The adrenal medulla is supplied by:

- A. Postganglionic fibers
- B. Vagus nerve
- C. Preganglionic sympathetic fibers
- D. Parasympathetic fibers

**Answer: C**

**16.** The cortex of adrenal gland is controlled by:

- A. ACTH
- B. ADH
- C. Epinephrine
- D. Acetylcholine

**Answer: A**

**17.** The shape of the right adrenal gland is:

- A. Semilunar
- B. Flat
- C. Irregular
- D. Pyramidal

**Answer: D**

**18.** The vein from the left adrenal gland drains into:

- A. Inferior vena cava
- B. Portal vein
- C. Left renal vein
- D. Splenic vein

**Answer: C**

**19.** Anterior relations of the left adrenal gland include:

- A. IVC and liver
- B. Lesser sac and stomach
- C. Spleen and colon
- D. Diaphragm

**Answer: B**

**20.** Which is true regarding the suprarenal arteries?

- A. All originate from renal artery
- B. Only two arteries supply each gland
- C. One of the sources is the inferior phrenic artery
- D. Only the aorta provides supply

**Answer: C**