

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