

1) **Breast drains into all axillary nodes except:**

- A. Apical group of the axillary lymph nodes .
- B. Central group of the axillary lymph nodes .
- C. Pectoral group of the axillary lymph nodes . *(Apical to central)*
- D. Subscapular group of the axillary lymph nodes . *(fai)*
- E. Lateral group of the axillary lymph nodes .

2) **Cancer breast is followed by a mediastinal mass compressing oesophagus, mostly the cancer was in ..... part of breast**

- A. Central
- B. Lower lateral
- C. Upper lateral
- D. Lower medial
- E. Upper medial

3) **Infection in left thumb <sup>cephalic</sup> will drain into ..... lymph nodes**

- A. Apical group of the axillary lymph nodes .
- B. Central group of the axillary lymph nodes .
- C. Pectoral group of the axillary lymph nodes .
- D. Subscapular group of the axillary lymph nodes .
- E. Lateral group of the axillary lymph nodes .

4) **Medial part of breast is supplied by**

- A. Internal mammary
- B. Posterior intercostal arteries
- C. Lateral thoracic
- D. Acromiothoracic

5) **Control of breast secretion is through**

- A. Sympathetic
- B. Parasympathetic
- C. Both sympathetic and para
- D. Hormonal

E B A A D



6) Lymph from lateral part of breast drains into which one of the following lymph nodes

- a. Parasternal (internal thoracic).
- b. Pectoral (anterior axillary) .
- c. Lateral axillary .
- d. Mediastinal .
- e. Tracheobronchial .

7) The following arteries share in the arterial supply of the breast :

- a. Posterior circumflex humeral artery .
- b. Internal thoracic artery.
- c. Anterior circumflex humeral artery .
- d. Thoracodorsal artery.

8) Lymphatics from the lower part of the breast drain into the :

- a. Central group of the axillary lymph nodes .
- b. Lymphatics of the anterior abdominal wall of the rectus sheath.
- c. Pectoral group of the axillary lymph nodes .
- d. Subscapular group of the axillary lymph nodes .
- e. Parasternal lymph nodes . (medial)

9) Lymphatics from the nipple and areola drain into the :

- a. Apical group of the axillary lymph nodes .
- b. Central group of the axillary lymph nodes .
- c. Pectoral group of the axillary lymph nodes .
- d. Subscapular group of the axillary lymph nodes .
- e. Parasternal lymph nodes .

10) Regarding the breast :

- a. The circular non pigmented area is called the areola .
- b. Its lymphatic drainage is mainly to the parasternal lymph nodes .
- c. Has about 50 lobes, each is drained by a lactiferous duct .
- d. The gland is surrounded by a capsule.
- e. It has an upward and lateral extension called the axillary tail .

B B B C E



11) Regarding the axillary lymph nodes :

- A. The anterior group lies along the subscapular vessels . ^
- B. The lateral group lies along the cephalic vein . \*
- C. The anterior group receives the superficial and deep lymphatics of the upper limb .
- D. The lateral group receives lymph from the anterior and posterior group .
- E. The apical nodes drain into the subclavian lymph trunk .

12) The groups of axillary lymph nodes, mark the suitable answer :

- A. Central group lies behind clavicle and subclavius muscle .
- B. Apical group lies along lateral thoracic vessels .
- C. Posterior group lies along the internal thoracic vessels .
- D. Lateral group lies along axillary vessels . (beginning)
- E. Apical group lies above the axillary base

13) The anterior (pectoral) group of the axillary lymph nodes lies along the :

- A. Upper part of the axillary vein .
- B. Lower part of the axillary vein .
- C. Lateral thoracic artery .
- D. Subscapular artery .
- E. None of the above .

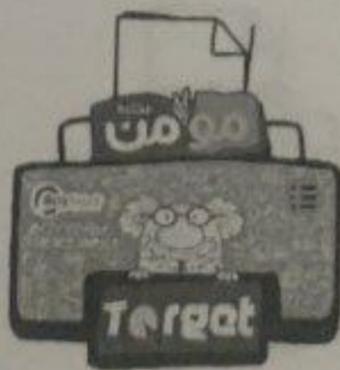
14) The posterior group of the axillary lymph nodes lies along the :

- A. Upper part of the axillary vein .
- B. Lower part of the axillary vein .
- C. Lateral thoracic artery .
- D. Subscapular artery .
- E. None of the above .

15) The lateral (brachial) group of the axillary lymph nodes lies along the :

- A. Upper part of the axillary vein .
- B. Lower part of the axillary vein .
- C. Lateral thoracic artery .
- D. Subscapular artery .

E D C D B



16) Along lateral thoracic vessel located the anterior group of axillary lymph nodes which lies on which of the following structure?

- A. Serratus anterior
- B. Subscapularis
- C. Pectoralis minor (upper bundle)
- D. Pectoralis major
- E. Teres minor

17) The left subclavian lymph trunk usually open into?

- A. Internal thoracic vein
- B. Internal jugular vein
- C. Thoracic duct
- D. Subclavian vein
- E. Brachiocephalic vein

18) The lactiferous ducts of mammary gland

- a. Less than 10
- b. From 10 -15
- c. From 15 -20
- d. More than 20
- e. 7

19) The breast bed isn't formed by one of the following structures?

- A. Serratus anterior ✓
- B. External oblique muscle ✓
- C. Pectoralis major
- D. Teres major
- E. External oblique aponeurosis ✓

20) The nipple of the breast in male and young female lies opposite

- A. 3<sup>rd</sup> costal cartilage
- B. 3<sup>rd</sup> intercostal space
- C. 4<sup>th</sup> intercostal space
- D. 4<sup>th</sup> costal cartilage
- E. 5<sup>th</sup> costal cartilage



D C C D C

21) Which is false regarding the extent of mammary glands:

- A. Upward till 2<sup>nd</sup> rib ✓
- B. Downward till 6<sup>th</sup> rib ✓
- C. Medial till margin of sternum ✓
- D. Laterally till anterior axillary line ✓
- E. Axillary tail of breast overlies pectoralis major ✓

22) Regarding the development of breast, which is false?

- A. It occurs at 7th week of pregnancy ✓
- B. It develops from mesoderm ✓
- C. The ectoderm form 2 milk lines ✓
- D. The mammary glands are modified sweat glands ✓
- E. The major part of milk lines disappears ✓

23) accessory nipple develop as remnant of milk line, may present anywhere along milk line but mainly in axillar region is called:

- A. Polymastia (accessory breast)
- B. Polythelia ✓
- C. Polymelia
- D. Polydactyly

24) Regarding the structure of breast, what is false?

- A. A fibrous tissue capsule surrounds the mammary glands ✓
- B. Divided by fibrous septa into 15-20 lobes ✓
- C. The septa are well developed in upper part forming suspensory ligaments (of Cooper) that suspend the breast to deep fascia ✓
- D. Each lobe has one lactiferous duct that drain separately at nipple ✓
- E. Retromammary space allows movement of breast over deep fascia ✓

25) accessory breast develops as remnant of milk line, may present anywhere along milk line is called:

- A. Polymastia ✓
- B. Polythelia
- C. Polymelia
- D. Polydactyly



D B B A A

26) All of the following arteries share in supply of breast except:

- A. Perforating branches from Internal thoracic (mammary) artery ✓
- B. Perforating branches from 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, and 5<sup>th</sup> intercostal arteries ✓
- C. Superior thoracic artery ✓
- D. Lateral thoracic artery ✓
- E. Acromio-thoracic artery (pectoral branch) ✓

27) All of the following veins share in drainage of breast except:

- A. Internal thoracic (mammary) vein ✓
- B. intercostal veins ✓
- C. Axillary vein ✓
- D. Internal jugular vein ✗

28) Axillary lymph nodes receive from all of following except:

- A. Whole upper limb ✓
- B. 50 % of breast (75%) ✓
- C. Anterior wall of trunk above umbilicus ✓
- D. Posterior wall of trunk above iliac crest ✓
- E. Axillary tail of breast ✓

29) Axillary tail of breast drain into the :

- a. Apical group of the axillary lymph nodes .
- b. Central group of the axillary lymph nodes .
- c. Pectoral group of the axillary lymph nodes .
- d. Subscapular group of the axillary lymph nodes .
- e. Parasternal lymph nodes .

30) Medial part of breast drains into

- a. Apical group of the axillary lymph nodes .
- b. Central group of the axillary lymph nodes .
- c. Pectoral group of the axillary lymph nodes .
- d. Subscapular group of the axillary lymph nodes .
- e. Parasternal lymph nodes . (both sides)

C D B D E

