Anatomy Quiz:

1. In making a pfannensteil incision you would traverse through the following layers:
   a) Skin, Camper’s fascia, Scarpa’s fascia, external oblique aponeurosis, internal oblique aponeurosis, rectus muscle, transverse abdominis muscle, transversalis fascia, peritoneum.
   b) Skin, Camper’s fascia, Scarpa’s fascia, external oblique aponeurosis, internal oblique aponeurosis, transversus abdominis muscle, rectus muscle, transversalis fascia, peritoneum.
   c) Skin, Camper’s fascia, Scarpa’s fascia, internal oblique aponeurosis, external oblique aponeurosis, transverses abdominis muscle, rectus muscle, transversalis fascia, peritoneum.
   d) Skin, Camper’s fascia, Scarpa’s fascia, internal oblique aponeurosis, external oblique aponeurosis, rectus muscle, transverses abdominis muscle, transversalis fascia, peritoneum.

2. List the 8 pelvic spaces: list one procedure or dissection which involves entering that space.

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3. When opening the broad ligament during a hysterectomy, the ureter should fall
   a) Laterally, lying on the external iliac artery and vein
   b) Medially, lying within the medial leaf of the broad ligament
   c) Neither, the ureter does not travel through the broad ligament

4. List the branches of the posterior division of the internal iliac artery
   ______________  , ____________________, ______________
5. During hypogastric artery ligation for pelvic hemorrhage, ligation of the artery should be performed
   a) As close to the origin of the artery from the common iliac artery
   b) 2 cm from the division of the common iliac
   c) ~5 cm from the division of the common iliac
   d) None of the above

6. Which of the following are true about a Maylard incision?
   a) Improves exposure during a low transverse incision
   b) Can easily be performed by converting a completed pfannensteil incision
   c) Is performed by creating a transverse skin incision, transverse fascial incision, transection of the rectus muscles with prior identification of the inferior epigastric artery.
   d) Is performed by creating a transverse skin incision, dissecting the fascia off the rectus muscle superiorly and inferiorly, transection of the rectus muscles with prior identification of the inferior epigastric artery.
   e) A and C
   f) A, B, and D

7. Which of the following are true about retractor related nerve injury during abdominal surgery?
   a) More likely in obese patients
   b) Occur due to excessive compression of the anterior abdominal wall by the retractor blade
   c) Occur due to excessive compression of the ilio psoas muscle by the retractor blade
   d) Are most commonly irreversible

8. Which of the following is not true regarding the inguinal canal?
   a) Contains the ilioinguinal nerve
   b) Contains the round ligament which ultimately inserts on the inferior ramus of the pubic bone
   c) Contains the genital branch of the genitofemoral nerve
   d) None of the above, all are true.

9. Which of the following is contained within the medial umbilical fold?
   a) The single urachus
   b) The paired obliterated umbilical arteries
   c) The paired inferior epigastric arteries
   d) The paired deep circumflex arteries
10. Which of the following are commonly encountered in a pfannensteil incision?
   a) Superficial inferior epigastric artery
   b) Superficial circumflex artery
   c) Deep inferior epigastric artery
   d) Deep circumflex artery

11. The bifurcation of the aorta occurs at the level of
   a) L1
   b) L4
   c) S2
   d) None of the above

12. Which of the following is not an advantage of a transverse incision over a midline incision?
   a) Improved cosmetic result
   b) Fewer hernias
   c) Less potential blood loss
   d) Less interference with postoperative respirations

13. All of the following are true regarding the fallopian tube except:
   a) They are contained within a broad ligament fold called the mesosalpinx
   b) The isthmic portion of the tube is the most common site for ectopic pregnancy
   c) Their lumens are lined by ciliated columnar epithelium
   d) They are attached to the ovary by the smooth muscle band fimbria ovarica
   e) None of the above, all are true

14. All of the following are true regarding the perineal body except:
   a) Is connected anterolaterally with the bulbocavernosus muscle
   b) Is independent of the rectovaginal septum
   c) Can be injured during childbirth
   d) Is connected laterally to the superficial transverse perineal muscles
   e) Is connected posteriorly with the external anal sphincter
   f) None of the above, all are true

15. All of the following are true regarding the levator ani except:
   a) Are comprised of the puborectalis, pubococcygeus, and ileococcygeus muscles
   b) Form a U shaped urogenital hiatus
   c) Provide Delancey Level I support
   d) Support and pull the vagina anteriorly
   e) All of the above
16. All of the following are true regarding the vaginal blood supply and lymphatics except
   a) Receives blood supply from an extension of the uterine artery and the vaginal
      branch of the internal iliac artery.
   b) The anastomosing vessels form an arcade at 3 and 9 o’clock around the
      cervix
   c) Lymphatic drainage is solely to the inguinal lymph nodes
   d) Receive contributions from the pudendal vessels and the middle and inferior
      hemorrhoidal arteries.
   e) All are true

17. The Skene glands
   a) Open on the posterolateral aspect of the vaginal vestibule
   b) If become chronically infected can lead to hidradenitis suppurativa
   c) Are located inferolateral to the urethral meatus, at 5 and 7 o’clock
   d) Produce increased secretions premenstrually

18. Sciatic nerve injury
   a) Can result from a stretch injury during poor positioning with extensive external
      hip rotation
   b) Results in sensory deficits in the anterior thigh
   c) Rarely achieves complete resolution
   d) Deserves a trial of observation prior to initiating physical therapy

19. Femoral nerve injury can occur during
   a) Hyperflexion of the thighs with compression beneath the inguinal ligament
   b) Childbirth
   c) Pressure from a retractor during abdominal surgery
   d) All of the above

20. All of the following are true regarding the presacral space except
   a) Begins below the bifurcation of the aorta
   b) Contain the middle sacral artery and vein
   c) Contain the inferior hypogastric plexus
   d) Contain a complex venous plexus which can lead to considerable
      hemorrhage
   e) Can be accessed by mobilization and reflection of the colon
21. Name two procedures or surgeries involving the presacral space:

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22. The pudendal nerve leaves the pelvis via
   a) Alcock’s canal
   b) Obturator foramen
   c) Lesser sciatic foramen
   d) Greater sciatic foramen

23. The anthropoid pelvis
   a) is still amenable to childbirth
   b) more common in African American women
   c) has an oval, narrow inlet
   d) has straight side walls
   e) has a long and narrow sacrum
   f) all of the above

24. The suprapubic angle is
   a) typically ~60 degrees in the female pelvis
   b) formed by the conjoined rami of the pubis and ischium
   c) a component of the pelvic inlet
   d) all of the above