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|--|---|
| 1. Ribs ___ through ___ are true ribs | 1, 7 |
| 2. Ribs ___ through ___ are false ribs | 8, 10 |
| 3. Thoracic vertebra have superior facets facing _____ | Posterior (SUPERIOR = POSTERIOR) |
| 4. Thoracic vertebra have inferior facets facing _____ | Anteriorly. |
| 5. Lumbar Vertebra have superior facets facing _____ | medially. |
| 6. Lumbar vertebra have inferior facets facing _____ | Laterally. |
| 7. The space between the costal facet and the superior articular process is called the _____ | Pedicle. |
| 8. Thoracic vertebra are distinguished from cervicle vertebra as they DO NOT have a _____ | Foramen Transversum |
| 9. Name the 6 Parts of the Thoracic Vertebra: | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Costal Facet. 2. Superior Articular Process. 3. Transverse Process. 4. Spineous Process. 5. Pedicle (or root of vertebral arch). 6. Lamina (posterior aspect of vertebral canal). |
| 10. Intervertebral disks are located _____ | Between vertebra |
| 11. Vertebral Disk - Center = _____ | Central Nucleus Pulposis |
| 12. Intervertebral Disks - Peripheral = _____ | Annulus Fibrosis. |

44. What muscles are outside the neurovascular bundles
 1. _____
 2. _____
1. External Intercostals
 2. Internal Intercostals.
-
45. External Intercostal Muscles - Anteriorly is _____, Posterior is _____
- Membrane, Muscle.
-
46. Internal Intercostal Muscles - Anteriorly is _____, Posterior is _____
- Membrane, Muscle.
-
47. Inside neurovascular bundle are the _____ - mainly in the _____ part of the intercostal spaces, with the same orientation as the internal intercostals.
- Innermost intercostal muscles.
 Lateral.
-
48. Which muscles cross several ribs?
 1. _____
 2. _____
1. Transversus thoracis.
 2. Subcostal Muscles.
-
49. Muscles anterior to the rib-cage:
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
1. Pectoralis Major
 2. Pectoralis minor
 3. External Oblique - arises from the lower 8 ribs.
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50. Inspiration - Involves _____ muscles and _____ muscles.
- Neck, external intercostal
-
51. Expiration involves _____ and _____ muscles, and _____ muscles.
- Internal intercostals, Innermost intercostals, abdominal muscles.
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52. Intercostal veins - (posterior) - tributaries of _____ veins. Anastomose w/ anterior veins (tributaries of internal thoracic veins).
- Azygos.

312. What lymphatic organ drains most of the abdominal organs (especially the alimentary system)	Intestinal lymph trunk.
313. Intestinal lymph trunks follow ?	major anterior branches of the abdominal aorta.
314. The major anterior branches of the abdominal aorta have closely related lymph vessels from which trunk?	intestinal trunk
315. The lymph NODES associated with the anterior branches of the abdominal aorta are called?	preaortic nodes.
316. If preaortic nodes are attached to the SMA what are they called?	superior mesenteric nodes.
317. Lumbar lymph trunks are formed by lymph vessels following?	iliac vessels + sides of the aorta.
318. What is the lymph trunk that follows the iliac vessels?	lumbar lymph trunk.
319. Lumbar lymph trunk drains?	urogenital organs lower limbs posterior body wall.
320. Associated nodes with the lumbar lymph trunk are called?	lateral aortic/lumbar nodes.
321. Do the intestinal and lumbar trunks anastomose? y/n	yes.
322. Where does lymph from the testis go?	to both the preaortic nodes and lumbar nodes.
323. lower thoracic lymph vessels drain into ?	descending thoracic lymph trunk
324. the descending thoracic lymph trunk forms ?	cisterna chyli/beginning of the thoracic duct.

389. lining epithelium of the oesophagus?	non-keratenized stratafied squamous epithlium
390. Which nerves form plexuses on the oesophagus	left and right vagus nerves.
391. How long is the abdominal part of the oesophagus?	1cm
392. Where does the oesophagus run in the abdomen?	posterior groove on the posterior surface of the liver.
393. Is the abdominal oesophagus attached to the diaphragm? If so, what by?	yes gastrophrenic ligament
394. 4 constrictions of the oesophagus? 1. 2. 3. 4.	1. At the comencement 2. Arch of the aorta 3. Level of the left main bronchus 4. Oesophageal hiatus (lower sphincter)
395. Abdominal oesophagus maintained (nervous) by which plexus?	myenteric
396. The muscles of the ___ crus form an external sphincter - tightening during increased intra-abdominal pressure.	right
397. In early development where is the abdominal part of the gut tube?	attached to the posterior body wall.
398. Ventral mesentary form? (Embryology). 1. 2. 3.	1. liver 2. billiary system 3. ventral pancreas.
399. Dorsal mesentary attaches ? organs to ? - forms?	abdominal organs posterior wall. Forms mesocolon (transverse and sigmoid)
400. Regions destined to be retroperitoneal, ? fuses with the posterior abdominal wall?	dorsal mesentery.

502. In defecation, do the sphincters contract or relax?	relax.
503. In defecation where is the does the faeces come from?	Splenic flexure down. (LEFT COLIC FLEXTURE).
504. Prior to defecation where is the faeces passed into?	The ampulla.
505. As a foetus where does pancreas come from?	Dorsal and ventral pancreatic buds.
506. Dorsal pancreatic bud also arises from?	Distal/caudal foregut
507. Dorsal pancreatic buds of the pancreas form?	Epithelial lined tubules
508. Tubules from dorsal pancreatic bud form?	Pancreatic ducts, acini, islet cells.
509. Where are the islet cells located?	CT between tubules
510. Is more of the pancreas retroperitoneal or suspended?	retroperitoneal.
511. Margins of the pancreas?	Spleen to posterior to the stomach.
512. Where is the tail of the pancreas?	Splenorenal ligament
513. Where is the uncinat process? In relation to the superior mesenteric vessles?	Lower extension of the head, BEHIND the SMA.
514. Where is the transverse mesocolon attached to on the pancreas?	Body.
515. Anterosuperior surface is the ? sac, Anteroinferior is the ? sac.	Lesser sac. Greater sac.
516. If the accessory and main pancreatic ducts unite it is called?	Hepatopancreatic ampulla

724. Are there glands in the uterine tube?	No.
725. Is the "intramural" region of the uterine tube a part of the uterine wall?	Yes.
726. Which component of the uterine tube constitutes the lateral 2/3 with mucosal folds.	Ampulla.
727. What anchors the ovary to the uterine tube?	Uterine fimbria.
728. Is the ascending colon retroperitoneal or suspended?	Retroperitoneal
729. Branches of the common hepatic artery?	1. Proper hepatic artery 2. Gastroduodenal artery
730. Branche(s) of the gastroduodenal artery?	1. Right gastro-Epiploic artery 2. Superior pancreaticoduodenal artery
731. Does the left renal vein pass anteriorly or posteriorly to the SMA?	Posterior.
732. Hepatic portal vein is formed by what?	1. Superior Mesenteric vein. 2. Splenic vein.
733. Where does the Inferior Mesenteric Vein (IMA) drain into?	Splenic vein.
734. Where is the hepatic portal vein formed?	Posterior to the neck of the pancreas.
735. Name the 4 muscles of levator ani?	1. Pubococcygeus 2. Iliococcygeus 3. Pubovaginalis/Levator Prostate. 4. Puborectalis.
736. Anterior intercostal veins are tributaries of?	Internal thoracic vein.

953. How is the sympathetic trunk connected to mixed spinal nerves?	Grey ramus.
954. Between what two things are blood, lymph and nervous vessels held?	Parietal pleura/serous membrane and body wall.
955. What's in the superior mediastinum? 4x	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Upper part of the thymus. 2. Arch of the aorta and its branches. 3. SVC and tributaries. 4. Upper oesophagus.
956. What muscles are described as closing the inferior aperture of the pelvis?	Levator ani and coccygeus (pelvic floor).
957. Marked by the transpyloric plane? x4.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pylorus. 2. Hila of the kidneys. 3. Body of L1. 4. End of spinal cord.
958. What level is the top of the right diaphragm when you forcefully expire?	Level of the fourth costal cartilage.
959. What does the QL do during breathing?	Stabalizing the ribs.
960. What is psoas minor considered?	Weak trunk flexor.
961. Where are the connection points for psoas major?	Transverse processes and bodies of lumbar vertebra.
962. Margins of iliacus?	Iliac fossa to upper femus.
963. Iliacus and psoas do what functions? 2x	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Flex thigh on pelvis/bend trunk. 2. Pelvis forward against resistance.
964. 3 surfaces of the heart?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sternocostal. 2. Posterior. 3. Diaphragmatic.
965. 3 boarder of the heart?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Left. 2. Right. 3. Superior.