

Master Anatomy Exam  
March 3<sup>rd</sup> 2021

**Essay Qs: Please discuss the following: : (5 marks each)**

- 1-Discuss the gross anatomy of orbital foramina
- 2-Discuss the anatomy of the ciliary body
- 3-Discuss the anatomy of the third cranial nerve

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**MCQs: Please choose the single best answer: (15 degrees)**

- 1- The following structure is anterior to the grey line:
  - A. Meibomian gland orifices
  - B. Tarsal plate
  - C. Glands of Moll
  - D. The white line
- 2- The canal of Schlemm:
  - A. Lies posterior to the scleral spur
  - B. On average is 1 mm in long axis
  - C. Drains into the vortex veins
  - D. Is lined by endothelium
- 3- The lateral palpebral arteries are branch of which of the following artery?
  - A. Ophthalmic
  - B. Supraorbital
  - C. Supratrochlear
  - D. Lacrimal
- 4- The sclera is not characterized by that:
  - A. It contains an endothelium lined sinus called Schlemm's canal
  - B. It has 4 middle apertures found 4 mm in front of the equator
  - C. It is 0.3 mm thick just behind the insertion of the recti
  - D. It is 0.6 mm thick at the equator
- 5- The following are true about the visual pathway except:
  - A. Most of the visual cortex is on the medial aspect of the occipital lobe
  - B. The posterior cerebral artery supplies the optic radiation and the visual cortex
  - C. The visual fiber synapse in the medial geniculate body
  - D. The superior colliculus transmits fibers responsible for the light reflex
- 6- The abducent nerve:
  - A. is the most slender cranial nerve
  - B. has its nucleus in the floor of the third ventricle
  - C. contain parasympathetic nerve fibers
  - D. enters the orbit within the tendinous ring
- 7- The following is false about the superior oblique muscle:
  - A. It becomes tendinous before reaching the trochlea
  - B. It is the primary extorter of the globe in the primary position
  - C. It acts as a pure depressor when the globe is adducted 51 degrees
  - D. It passes between the superior rectus and the globe on its way to its insertion

- 8- Which is false? The ophthalmic nerve:
- A. Is the smallest branch of the trigeminal nerve
  - B. Is purely sensory
  - C. Receives sympathetic fibers from the internal carotid plexus
  - D. Gives off 3 main branches after it enters the orbit
- 9- The long ciliary nerve:
- A. Is a branch of the supraorbital nerve
  - B. Enters the globe at the equator
  - C. Synapse at the ciliary ganglion
  - D. Contains sensory fibers from the cornea
- 10- The parasympathetic impulses reach the lacrimal gland through the following nerve:
- A. Deep petrosal nerve
  - B. Greater petrosal nerve
  - C. Superior branch of oculomotor nerve
  - D. Frontal nerve
- 11- All the following are true except: The cornea:
- A. Has a greater diameter horizontally than vertically
  - B. Is more curved vertically than horizontally
  - C. Has a refractive index of 1.36
  - D. Has a greater radius of curvature posteriorly than anteriorly
- 12- Which is true: Regarding the visual pathway:
- A. Over 50% of the visual fibers decussate in the optic chiasm
  - B. Some fibers leave the optic radiation to connect to the pretectal area via the superior colliculus
  - C. Fibers from the contralateral optic nerve synapse in layers 1,3, and 6 in the lateral geniculate nucleus
  - D. Meyer's loop is formed by the inferior fibers of the optic radiation passing through the parietal lobe
- 13- A lesion of the ciliary ganglion causes:
- A. Loss of accommodation
  - B. Miosis
  - C. Ptosis
  - D. Loss of corneal sensation
- 14- The vitreous is strongly adherent to all except:
- A. The optic disc
  - B. Ora serrata
  - C. Posterior surface of the lens
  - D. Center of lattice degeneration
- 15- Which muscle inserts the farthest posterior to the limbus
- A. Medial rectus
  - B. Superior oblique
  - C. Superior rectus
  - D. Inferior rectus

Best of wishes

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Tanta university  
Faculty of medicine  
Department of Anatomy and Embryology



**GENETICS AND RADIOLOGY SECOND SEMESTER**

**MASTER OF SCIENCE IN ANATOMY & EMBRYOLOGY**

Date: (28/3/2021) ..... Total marks: (60 Marks) ..... Time allowed: (Three hours)  
Numbers of questions: 6

Master of Science in Anatomy & Embryology  
(Second Semester) Genetics & Radiological Anatomy

**A- GENETICS & MOLECULAR BIOLOGY..... (30 Marks)**

1- Define the followings:.....(10 marks , each one two marks )

- A) Kinetochore.
- B) Trisomy 13.
- C) Cri du Chat syndrome.
- D) Types of chromatid
- E) Aneuploidy .

2- Mention the structural non balanced anomalies of chromosomes...(4marks)3-

A)-Discuss the ribosomal RNA .....(4marks)

B) Discuss the types of chromosomes..... (4 marks)

C)Describe the non-synonymous.....(4 marks)

D) Definition and phases of translation.....(4marks)

**B- RADIOLOGICAL ANATOMY.....(30 Marks)**

1- A)Enumerate the differences between CT and MRI? (4mark)

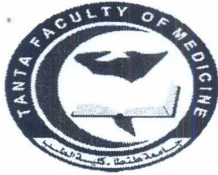
B)Mechanism, advantage & disadvantage of conventional radiology. (4 marks)

2- Draw diagrams of..... (15 marks)

- A. MRI of coronal section of pituitary and cavernous sinus
- B. CT at the level of T5
- C. CT of the abdomen at the level T11
- D. MRI of the shoulder joint.
- E. MRI of the ankle joint

3- Mention the mechanism advantages and disadvantages of ultrasound. (7 marks)

Committee of the Exam: Prof. Dr. Amal Halawa, Prof Dr. Maisa Fahmy, Assis.Prof Dr. Rabab Amer



Tanta University  
Faculty of Medicine  
Ophthalmology Department

Diploma Anatomy Exam  
March 3<sup>rd</sup> 2021  
Allowed Time: 3 hours

**Essay Qs: Please discuss the following: (5 marks each)**

- 1-Discuss the anatomy and applied anatomy of the medial wall of the orbit
- 2-Discuss the gross anatomy of the conjunctiva
- 3-Discuss the anatomy of the cavernous sinus

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**MCQs: Please choose the single best answer: (15 Marks)**

- 1- The parasympathetic nerve fibers to the lacrimal gland travel through the following **except**:
  - A. Deep petrosal nerve
  - B. Greater petrosal nerve
  - C. Zygomatic branch of the maxillary nerve
  - D. Zygomaticotemporal nerve
- 2- The medial wall of the orbit includes:
  - A. The ethmoid bone, the anterior ethmoidal foramen, the infraorbital foramen
  - B. The lacrimal bone, the superior orbital fissure, the zygomaticotemporal foramen
  - C. Frontoethmoidal suture line, posterior ethmoidal foramen, posterior lacrimal crest
  - D. The lacrimal bone, the anterior lacrimal crest, the supraorbital foramen
- 3- The order of insertion of the rectus muscles from closest to furthest from the limbus is:
  - A. Inferior rectus, superior rectus, medial rectus, lateral rectus
  - B. Medial rectus, lateral rectus, superior rectus, inferior rectus
  - C. Lateral rectus, superior rectus, medial rectus, inferior rectus
  - D. Medial rectus, inferior rectus, lateral rectus, superior rectus
- 4- Regarding the innervation of the iris sphincter pupillae muscle:
  - A. Parasympathetic supply is via the short ciliary nerves
  - B. Sympathetic supply is via the short ciliary nerves
  - C. Parasympathetic supply is via the long ciliary nerves
  - D. Sympathetic supply is via the long ciliary nerves
- 5- With respect to the lens:
  - A. It is more convex anteriorly than posteriorly
  - B. It measures approximately 10 mm in diameter
  - C. The capsule is thickest at the anterior and posterior pole
  - D. Lens fibers are pentagonal in cross section
- 6- Which structure divides the lacrimal gland into two lobes?
  - A. Orbicularis oculi
  - B. Tarsus
  - C. Whitnall's ligament
  - D. Levator aponeurosis

- 7- Which type of epithelium lines the nasolacrimal sac, duct, and canaliculi?  
A. Stratified squamous epithelium  
B. Pseudostratified columnar epithelium  
C. Cuboidal epithelium  
D. Stratified columnar epithelium with goblet cell overlay
- 8- The canal of Schlemm:  
A. Lies posterior to the scleral spur  
B. On average is 1 mm in long axis  
C. Drains into the vortex veins  
D. Is lined by endothelium
- 9- The uvea is attached to the sclera at all of the following sites, **except**:  
A. Ora serrata  
B. Vortex veins  
C. Scleral spur  
D. Long posterior ciliary vessels
- 10- Which of the following does **NOT** lie in the lateral wall of the cavernous sinus?  
A. Oculomotor nerve  
B. Trochlear nerve  
C. Maxillary division of the trigeminal nerve  
D. Optic nerve
- 11- The following is **false** about the abducens nerve:  
A. The nucleus of the abducens nerve is situated in the floor of the fourth ventricle  
B. The abducens nerve enters the orbit through the superior orbital fissure  
C. The abducens nerve has motor and sensory components  
D. Within the cavernous sinus, the abducens nerve runs inferolateral to the internal carotid artery
- 12- Regarding the visual pathway, which of the following statements are **true**?  
A. Lesions of the left nasal retina cause homonymous field defects  
B. Lesions of the optic nerve cause homonymous field defects  
C. Lesions of the optic chiasm cause homonymous field defects  
D. Lesions of Meyer's loop in the temporal lobe cause homonymous field defects
- 13- Regarding the layers of the neurosensory retina:  
A. The outer plexiform layer consists of synaptic connections between bipolar, amacrine and ganglion cells  
B. The inner nuclear layer consists of nuclei of rod and cone cells  
C. The nerve fiber layer consists of axons of bipolar cells  
D. The inner limiting membrane consists of terminations of Muller cells and covering basement membrane
- 14- Which of the following structures does not pass within the common tendinous ring?  
A. Oculomotor ring  
B. Abducens ring  
C. Nasociliary nerve  
D. Superior ophthalmic vein
- 15- The actions of the inferior oblique are:  
A. Elevates, intorts and excyclotorts the eye  
B. Depresses, intorts and incyclotorts the eye  
C. Extorts, elevates and abducts the eye  
D. Intorts, elevates and abducts the eye

\*\*\*\*\*. Best of wishes.

Tanta university

Faculty of medicine



Department of Anatomy and Embryology

*ANATOMY EXAMINATION FOR MASTER AND DIPLOMA DEGREE OF  
NEUROPSYCHIATRY*

Date: 21/3/2021

Total marks: 45 Marks

Time allowed (three hours)

NEUROPSYCHIATRY

All questions to be answered

1. A. Discuss the tracts which carry proprioceptive sensation of spinal cord. below the face..... (6 marks)  
B. Arterial supply of spinal cord. .... (3 marks)
2. A. Describe the nuclei and types of fibres of vagus nerve.....(5marks)  
B. Discuss the cerebral peduncle..... (5 marks)
3. A. Enumerate the fibres of inferior cerebellar peduncle..... (4 marks)  
B. Discuss thalamic relation and its nuclei..... (4 marks)
4. A. Discuss the parts and contents of internal capsule.....(5 marks)  
B. Describe the parts of corpus callosum.....(4 marks)
5. A. Discuss the boundaries of the horns of the lateral ventricle (5 marks)  
B. Enumerate the branches of internal carotid artery. Discuss the middle cerebral artery..... (4 marks)

Oral Examination: 4/4/2021 at 10 am.  
in the Anatomy Department (Second floor)

Best Wishes

Committee of the Exam: Prof. Dr. Amal Halawa, Prof Dr. Maisa Fahmy, Assis. Prof Dr.  
Rabab Amer

Diploma Neuropsychiatry Exam. حديث

Pharmacology department  
Faculty of Medicine  
Tanta University  
5 pages

Date: 21 -3-2021  
Time allowed: 1 hour  
Number of Questions: 30  
Total : 45 marks



Answer all the following questions

**M.C.Q.: 45 marks [each question 1.5 Marks]**

1. Which of the following is the mechanism of action of Fluoxetine?
  - a. Blocking the reuptake of norepinephrine and serotonin by presynaptic nerve terminals
  - b. Blocking the metabolic destruction of norepinephrine, dopamine and serotonin
  - c. Inhibiting specifically the reuptake of serotonin leading to ↑ concentrations of serotonin in the synaptic cleft
  - d. Blocking the action of dopamine
  
2. Comparing **Selective Serotonin Re-uptake Inhibitors (SSRIs)** with TCAs and MAOIs; which of the following is true regarding **SSRIs effects** ?
  - a. Have more anticholinergic side effects
  - b. Produce severe cardiovascular side effects
  - c. Produce more sedation.
  - d. Produce Low acute toxicity
  
3. Selective Serotonin Re-uptake Inhibitors (**SSRIs**) **discontinuation syndrome** is more likely to occur on Abrupt withdrawal of which one of the following agents?
  - a. Fluoxetine
  - b. Citalopram
  - c. Sertraline
  - d. Fluvoxamine
  
4. **Cheese reaction and hypertension crisis** a serious side effect that can occur with which **one of the following antidepressants**
  - a. Monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs)
  - b. Tricyclic antidepressants
  - c. Selective Serotonin reuptake inhibitors
  - d. Selective noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors
  
5. Which one of the following is **example for Tricyclic Antidepressants (TCAs)**
  - a. Maprotiline
  - b. Moclobemide
  - c. Bupropion
  - d. Imipramine

6. Comparing benzodiazepines to barbiturates which one of the following statement is **CORRECT?**
- Benzodiazepines produce more hangover & rebound paradoxical sleep
  - Flumazenil is Specific antagonist to all barbiturates
  - Benzodiazepines do not produce Hepatic Microsomal Enzymes (HME) induction
  - Benzodiazepines produce more tolerance and more dependence
7. Which drug of these is short acting benzodiazepines
- Lorazepam
  - Midazolam
  - Diazepam
  - Clonazepam
8. Which one of the following is a non benzodiazepine GABA agonist hypnotic used for induction of sleep ?
- Flumazenil
  - Zolpidem
  - bupirone
  - Carbamazepine
9. Which one of the following is true regarding **Risperidone effect** compared to Haloperidol
- Has more extra pyramidal symptoms
  - Higher risk of tardive dyskinesia
  - Higher affinity fir D2 receptors
  - More efficient in treating negative symptoms of schizophrenia
10. Uses of antipsychotics e.g. prochlorperazine include treatment of which one of the following conditions
- Vomiting in certain cases
  - Parkinsonism and dystonia
  - Hyperprolactinaemia
  - Neuroleptic malignant syndrome
11. A 21-year-old male has recently begun Haloperidol therapy for Tourette's disorder. He is brought to the emergency department. While being examined, he experiences spasm of the body where the head and heels are bent backward and the body is bowed forward (a type of extrapyramidal effect). Which of the following drugs would be beneficial in reducing these symptoms?
- Cholinesterase inhibitor
  - Anticholinergic drug
  - Dopamine releasing drug
  - Serotonin receptor agonist



12. Which of the following is a late adverse effect for typical anti-psychotics e.g, Chlorpromazine
- Hyperglycemia
  - Hypertension
  - Tardive dyskinesia
  - Weight loss
13. Which of the following conditions is the side effect that more likely to occur with Lithium?
- Psychic depression
  - Nephrogenic diabetes inspidus
  - Leukopenia
  - Tardive dyskinesia
14. Which of the following is the aim of adding Carbidopa to L- dopa in treatment of Parkinson's disease
- Inhibition of preperhal decarboxylase
  - Activation of dopamine receptors
  - Inhibition of muscarinic receptors
  - Activation of GABA receptors
15. A patient with moderate to severe Alzheimer's disease ; which one of the following is NMDA – receptor antagonist and will be efficient in treating this patient ?
- Chlorpromazine
  - Memantine
  - Clozapine
  - Scopolamine
16. Which of the following anticholinergic agents is preferred in Pre-anesthetic medication
- Pirenzepine
  - Hyoscine
  - Tropicamide
  - Ipratropium
17. Which of the following is a side effect that more likely to occur with halothane ?
- Nephrotoxicity
  - Generalized anxiety
  - Hepatotoxicity
  - Bronchoconstriction and precipitation of asthma

18. Which one of the following is the reason for ultra short duration of Thiopentone
- Rapid biotransformation by liver
  - Rapid renal excretion
  - Redistribution from CNS
  - Inactivation by plasma esterase
19. Which of the following is the drug of choice in treatment of status epilepticus
- Ethosuximide
  - Pregabalin
  - Carbamazepine
  - Diazepam
20. All of the followings are therapeutic uses of Carbamazepine except ?
- Partial seizures
  - Absence seizures
  - Trigeminal neuralgia
  - Bipolar disorders
21. Which of the following is a contraindication for Morphine
- Head injury
  - Acute pulmonary edema
  - Neurogenic shock
  - Acute intermittent porphyria
22. As regard Meperidine actions which of the following is accurate ?
- It is antagonist at opiate Kappa receptors
  - It is agonist on muscarinic receptors
  - It can be given alone in treatment of renal and biliary colic
  - It produces more depression of respiratory center than morphine
23. which one of the following is an indication for insulin
- All cases of type II diabetes
  - Hypokalemia
  - Obesity
  - Type II diabetes with renal impairment
24. Which one of the following is a highly selective COX-2 inhibitor analgesic?
- Aspirin
  - Ibuprofen
  - Celecoxib
  - Diclofenac

25. A 50-year-old woman is being treated for hypertension . she complains of dry irritant cough and angioedema . Which one of the following antihypertensive drugs is the most likely cause these adverse effects?
- Losartan
  - Captopril
  - Atenolol
  - Nifedipine
26. Which of the following is oral direct factor X inhibitor ?
- Fondaparinux
  - Protamine sulphate
  - Rivaroxaban
  - Dalteparin
27. **Azithromycin** acts by inhibition of which of the following ?
- Bacterial folic acid synthesis
  - Bacterial cell wall synthesis
  - Bacterial protein synthesis
  - Bacterial DNA synthesis
28. Chondrolytic and tendon rupture effects may occur with which one of the following antibacterial agents ?
- Sulphonamides
  - Penicillins
  - Fluoroquinolones
  - Tetracyclines
29. **Streptokinase** is used in all the following except
- Acute myocardial infarction
  - Severe pulmonary embolism
  - Deep vein thrombosis
  - Streptococcal infection of respiratory tract
30. Which one of the following is an adverse effect produced by Glucocorticoids ?
- Increased risk of infection
  - Hemorrhage
  - Hypoglycemia
  - Weight loss

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GOOD LUCK

امتحان الشفوى الاربعاء ٢٤/مارس / ٢٠٢١ العاشره صباحا

Tanta University      Anatomy Exam. For Master & Diploma  
Obstetrics & Gynecology  
Faculty of Medicine  
Anatomy & Embryology Dep.      Time allowed: 3 hours  
Date: 21/3/2021      Total Mark: 30 Marks  
Number of questions: 6 questions



### OBSTETRIC & GYNACOLOGY

All questions to be answered:

1. **Describe** the arteries of the antero-lateral wall of abdomen. **(4.5 marks)**
2. **Describe** beginning, course & branches of uterine artery. Outline its clinical anatomy. **(3marks)**
3. **Define** the normal anatomical position of uterus. Outline positional changes of uterus during pregnancy and its clinical application if hysterotomy is performed at the time of caesarean section **(6 marks)**
4. **Describe** internal structure of anal canal. Mention nerve supply of anal mucosa & outline painful conditions of anal canal. **(6.5 marks)**
5. **Discuss** the development of umbilical cord and its congenital anomalies. **(4 marks)**
6. **Discuss** the development of the of female genital ducts and its congenital anomalies. **(6 marks)**

**END OF THE EXAM**

**WITH MY BEST WISHES**

**Oral & Practical Examination: On 4/4/2021 at 10 o'clock in the Anatomy Department (Second floor)**

Committee of the exam: Prof. Dr. Amal Halawa, Prof. Dr. Maysa Fahmy and Assist.prof. Dr. Rabab Amer