

# CVS-Anatomy

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Archive

Lecture 1

Mediastinum And  
Pericardium

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One of the followings does not pass in the posterior mediastinum?

- a. Esophagus
- b. Trachea
- c. Azygous venous system
- d. Descending thoracic aorta
- e. Thoracic duct

✓ Answer: B. Trachea

The superior mediastinum contains the following except?

- a. Thymus
- b. Phrenic nerves
- c. Thoracic duct
- d. Right recurrent laryngeal nerve
- e. Trachea

✓ Answer: D. Right recurrent laryngeal nerve

All have posterior relation to base of heart except?

- a. T3–T6 vertebrae
- b. Pericardium
- c. Esophagus
- d. Aorta
- e. Oblique sinus

✓ Answer: A. T3–T6 vertebrae

Which of the following is not found in the superior mediastinum?

- a. Aortic arch
- b. Trachea
- c. Esophagus
- d. Right recurrent laryngeal nerve
- e. Thymus

✓ Answer: D. Right recurrent laryngeal nerve

All the following are contents of posterior mediastinum except?

- a. Esophagus
- b. Thoracic duct
- c. Azygous vein
- d. Phrenic nerve
- e. Descending aorta

✓ Answer: D. Phrenic nerve

Normal fluid in pericardial cavity?

- a. 10 ml
- b. 20 ml
- c. 30 ml
- d. 50 ml
- e. 100 ml

✓ Answer: D. 50 ml

SVC found in?

- a. Superior mediastinum
- b. Posterior mediastinum
- c. Anterior mediastinum
- d. Middle mediastinum
- e. Inferior mediastinum

✓ Answer: A+D

Fibrous pericardium separates which structures?

- a. Right atrium from right lung
- b. Left atrium from esophagus
- c. Left ventricle from diaphragm
- d. Right ventricle from sternum
- e. Atria from vertebral column

✓ Answer: B. Left atrium from esophagus

Posterior mediastinum extends from 5th vertebra to which vertebra?

- a. T8
- b. T9
- c. T12
- d. Between T10 & T11

✓ Answer: C. T12

The main blood supply to pericardium?

- a. Pericardiophrenic artery
- b. Coronary artery
- c. Musculophrenic artery
- d. Bronchial artery
- e. Superior phrenic artery

✓ Answer: A. Pericardiophrenic artery

Last vertebra of posterior mediastinum:

✓ Answer: T12

Which of the following veins is found in the posterior mediastinum?

- a) Superior vena cava
- b) Azygos vein
- c) Inferior vena cava
- d) Pulmonary vein

✓ Answer: B. Azygos vein





# CVS-Anatomy

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Archive

Lecture2

external features of  
the heart

Corrected By :

**Anonymous**

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## Lecture 2

1. Select the wrong one regarding the four surfaces of the heart

- a. Right pulmonary surface forms the cardiac impression of the left lung
- b. Diaphragmatic (inferior) surface formed mainly by the left ventricle
- c. Anterior (sternocostal) surface formed mainly by the right ventricle
- d. Left pulmonary surface consists mainly of the left ventricle
- e. Right pulmonary surface formed mainly by the right atrium

✓ Answer: A

2. The base of the heart. Which is true?

- a. Faces inferiorly toward the diaphragm
- b. Related to esophagus
- c. Receives the pulmonary trunk
- d. The heart rests on its base
- e. Is formed mainly by the right atrium

✓ Answer: B

3. Select the wrong one regarding the four surfaces of the heart (repeat)

- a. Right pulmonary surface forms the cardiac impression of the left lung
- b. Diaphragmatic (inferior) surface formed mainly by the left ventricle
- c. Anterior (sternocostal) surface formed mainly by the right ventricle
- d. Left pulmonary surface consists mainly of the left ventricle
- e. Right pulmonary surface formed mainly by the right atrium

✓ Answer: A

4. Auscultation of the heart valves. Which is wrong?

- a. The aortic valve over the medial end of the second right intercostal space
- b. The pulmonary valve over the medial end of the second left intercostal space
- c. The first sound is produced by the sharp closure of the aortic and pulmonary valves
- d. The mitral valve at the level of the fifth left intercostal space, (9 cm) from the midline
- e. The tricuspid valve over the left half of the lower end of the body of the sternum

✓ Answer: C

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## Lecture 2

5. Inferior surface of the heart is formed mainly from

- Left ventricle (mainly)
- Right ventricle (partially)

✓ Answer: Left ventricle

6. Regarding the cardiothoracic ratio and borders. Which is wrong?

- a. The right border is slightly convex to the right
- b. The left border consists mainly of the left ventricle
- c. The ascending aorta and pulmonary trunk emerge from the superior border
- d. The cardiothoracic ratio usually more than 50% in PA view of chest X-rays
- e. The right border consists mainly of the right atrium

✓ Answer: D

7. Pulmonary valve auscultation

✓ Answer: 2nd intercostal space to left of sternal border

8. The aortic valve can be heard in the

✓ Answer: 2nd right intercostal space

9. Right border of the heart extends from:

✓ Answer: 3rd to 6th costal cartilages

10. Heart weight

✓ Answer: 330 grams



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Archive

Lecture 3

blood supply of the herat

Corrected By :

**OMAR ALRWAGFH**

# CVS-Anatomy

## Lecture 3

1-Right coronary artery arises from? Select one:

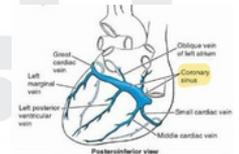
- a. Anterior aortic sinus of the ascending aorta just above the valve
- b. Anterior aortic sinus of the coronary sinus just above the valve
- c. Right posterior aortic sinus of the ascending aorta just above the valve
- d. Anterior aortic sinus of the descending aorta just above the valve
- e. Left posterior aortic sinus of the ascending aorta just above the valve

Answer: A

## Question:

Where is the coronary sinus located? Choose one option:

- a. Left part of the anterior atrioventricular groove
- b. Right part of the posterior atrioventricular groove
- c. Coronary sulcus
- d. Left part of the posterior atrioventricular groove
- e. Right part of the anterior atrioventricular groove



Answer: d

3-Right coronary artery ends by ? Select one:

- a. Anastomosing with the posterior interventricular artery
- b. Anastomosing with the left coronary artery
- c. Anastomosing with the circumflex branch of the left coronary artery
- d. Anastomosing with the right marginal artery OL
- e. Anastomosing with the anterior interventricular artery

Answer: c

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ

4—With respect to right coronary, all are true. except?

Select one:

- a. Supplies the lower part of inter-ventricular septum
- b. predominates in 50% of population.
- c. Supplies All right ventricle.
- d. Supplies the posterior wall of left ventricle
- e. Supplies the upper part of inter-ventricular septum.

Answer: b

5—All true about right coronary except?

It supplies posterior 2/3 of interventricular septum

6— all of the following are Tributaries of coronary sinus except?  
anterior cardiac vein of left ventricle

7—Artery that supplies the largest area of interventricular septum?

- a. Anterior interventricular artery

8—Artery that supplies the infundibulum of right ventricle?

- a. Right conus artery

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## Lecture 3

10-What can be seen in right atrium

a. Opening of coronary sinus

11-Coronary sinus lies in? Select one:

a. Left part of anterior atrioventricular groove

b. Right part of posterior atrioventricular groove

c. Coronary sulcus

d. Left part of posterior atrioventricular groove

e. Right part of anterior atrioventricular groove

Answer: d

12- All of the followings drain in the coronary sinus except?

a. Middle cardiac vein

b. Posterior vein of the left ventricle

c. Great cardiac vein

d. Anterior cardiac vein

e. Small cardiac vein

Answer: d

which of the following is wrong :

Answer : sinuatrial nodal artery in 40% of people arise from right coronary artery

10. Which artery gives rise to the diagonal artery?

A) Right coronary artery

B) Circumflex artery

C) Anterior descending branch of the left coronary artery

D) Posterior descending artery

Answer: C

There Is A Future Version Of Yourself Who Is  
Proud You Didn't Give Up

# CVS-Anatomy

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Archive

Lecture 5

Aorta&IVC

Corrected By :

Anonymous

# CVS-Anatomy

## Lecture 5

1) All the followings are superior relations of the arch of the aorta except?

- a. Left common carotid artery
- b. Brachiocephalic artery
- c. Left subclavian artery
- d. Left subclavian vein
- e. Left brachiocephalic vein

✓ Answer: D

2) All the followings are branches of the arch of the aorta except?

- a. Left common carotid artery
- b. Thyroid ima artery
- c. Superior thyroid artery
- d. Brachiocephalic artery
- e. Left subclavian artery

✓ Answer: C

3) Given that there is an artery starting at the 2nd costal cartilage and ending at T4 vertebrae, what would be the names of branches coming out of it?

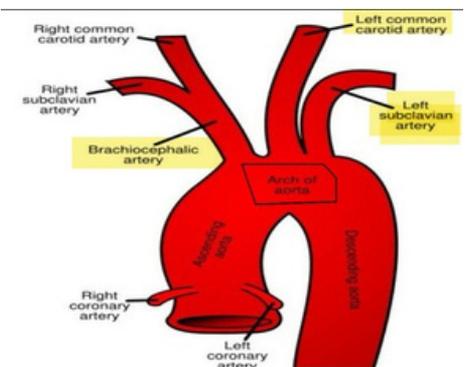
- a. Brachiocephalic, left common carotid, left subclavian

✓ Answer: A

4) The right gonadal vein is a tributary of?

✓ Answer: Inferior vena cava

(ملاحظة: لأن اليسار يصب في left renal vein)



1) All of the followings are paired branches of the abdominal aorta except?

- a. Superior mesenteric artery
- b. Renal artery
- c. Lumbar artery
- d. Middle suprarenal artery
- e. Gonadal artery

**Answer: A**

2) All the followings are single branches of the abdominal aorta except?

- a. Superior mesenteric artery
- b. Median sacral artery
- c. Coeliac trunk
- d. Inferior mesenteric artery
- e. Medial sacral artery

**Answer: E**

3) Which of the following is not true about arch of the aorta?

- a. It is the first part of aorta

**Answer: A**



## 1) Brachiocephalic Trunk

- Covered anteriorly by sternohyoid and sternothyroid muscles
- Largest branch of arch of aorta
- Arises posterior to manubrium, midline
- Passes superolaterally to right
- Divides into right common carotid and right subclavian arteries behind right SC joint

## 2) Subclavian Artery

General:

- Supplies upper limbs
- Sends branches to neck and brain

Origin:

- Right: brachiocephalic trunk
- Left: arch of aorta

Course:

- Begins posterior to SC joint
- Ascends through superior thoracic aperture
- Arches superolaterally to anterior scalene
- Descends deep to clavicle and across 1st rib
- Becomes axillary artery at lateral border of 1st rib

Parts:

1. **Medial** to anterior scalene
2. **Posterior** to anterior scalene
3. **Lateral** to anterior scalene

Posterior relations:

- Cervical pleura

- Sympathetic trunk

Branches:

- 1st part: vertebral artery, internal thoracic artery, thyrocervical trunk

Branches of thyrocervical trunk { Inferior thyroid A  
Transverse cervical A  
Suprascapular A

- 2nd part: costocervical trunk

Branches of costocervical trunk { Deep cervical A  
Highest intercostal A

- 3rd part: dorsal scapular artery

### 3) Vertebral Artery

Origin: 1st part of subclavian artery

Course:

1st part: origin → C6 transverse process

2nd part: ascends in foramina transversaria (C1–C6)

3rd part: suboccipital triangle, grooves atlas posterior arch

4th part: pierces dura & arachnoid, enters foramen magnum, ascends anterior to medulla

Termination:

- Joins opposite artery at lower pons → basilar artery

Branches:

Neck: spinal branches, muscular branches

Cranial cavity: anterior spinal, posterior spinal, medullary branches, PICA Posterior inferior cerebellar artery

### 4) Common Carotid Artery

Origin:

- Right: brachiocephalic trunk

- Left: arch of aorta

Course:

- Ascends under SCM

- Extends to upper border of thyroid cartilage

- Divides into ICA & ECA

### 5) Carotid Sinus

- Dilatation at CCA bifurcation
- Glossopharyngeal nerve endings
- Pressoreceptor:  $\uparrow$ BP  $\rightarrow$   $\downarrow$ HR + vasodilation

### 6) Carotid Body

- Posterior to bifurcation
- Innervated by glossopharyngeal nerve
- Chemoreceptor:  $\uparrow$ CO<sub>2</sub>,  $\downarrow$ O<sub>2</sub>

### 7) Relations of Common Carotid Artery

Anterolateral:

- Skin, fascia, SCM, sternohyoid, sternothyroid, superior belly of omohyoid

Posterior:

- Transverse processes of the lower 4 cervical vertebrae
- Prevertebral muscles
- Sympathetic trunk
- Vertebral vessels (lower neck)

Medial:

- Larynx, pharynx
- Trachea, esophagus
- Thyroid gland

Lateral:

- IJV
- Vagus nerve (posterolateral)

### 8) External Carotid Artery (ECA)

- Terminal branch of CCA
- Supplies neck, face, scalp, tongue, maxilla

- Begins at upper border of thyroid cartilage
- Terminates in parotid → superficial temporal & maxillary arteries

Relations:

Anterolateral: SCM at origin, then superficial

Crossed by: hypoglossal nerve, posterior belly of digastric, stylohyoid

In parotid: crossed by facial nerve; IJV lateral then posterior

Medial: pharynx, ICA, stylopharyngeus, styloglossus, glossopharyngeal nerve, pharyngeal branch of vagus

Branches:

- Superior thyroid
- Ascending pharyngeal
- Lingual
- Facial
- Occipital
- Posterior auricular
- Superficial temporal
- Maxillary

▶ 9) **Middle Meningeal Artery**

- From 1st part of maxillary artery
- Enters skull via foramen spinosum
- Anterior & posterior branches
- Risk of epidural hematoma at pterion

10) **Internal Carotid Artery (ICA)**

- Begins at CCA bifurcation
- Supplies brain, eye, forehead, part of nose
- Ascends in carotid sheath with IJV & vagus
- Passes deep to parotid
- Enters carotid canal → cavernous sinus (no communication)  وَفِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ أَفَلَا تُبْصِرُونَ (21)

- Terminates as ACA & MCA anterior and the middle cerebral arteries

Branches (cranial cavity):

- Ophthalmic artery
- Posterior communicating artery
- Anterior cerebral artery
- Middle cerebral artery
- Circle of Willis components

#### 11) Veins of Face & Neck

**External Jugular Vein:**

- Formed by posterior auricular + posterior retromandibular
- Crosses SCM, drains into subclavian vein

Tributaries:

- Posterior external jugular
- Transverse cervical
- Suprascapular
- Anterior jugular

**Anterior Jugular Vein:**

- Descends near midline
- Connected via jugular arch
- Drains into EJV deep to SCM

**Internal Jugular Vein:**

- Continuation of sigmoid sinus
- Leaves skull via jugular foramen
- Descends in carotid sheath
- Joins subclavian → brachiocephalic vein
- Superior & inferior bulbs (inferior with valve)

Tributaries:

- Inferior petrosal sinus
- Facial vein
- Pharyngeal veins
- Lingual vein
- Superior thyroid vein
- Middle thyroid vein

يأتي عليك الليل، فتجد نفسك منسدلاً بين دقائق كتبك، تؤدي ما عليك من برٍّ لأهلك، وتكدّ في سعيك نحو غايتك، فاجعل أول ما تُقبل عليه عبادتك، فهي الأصل والبداية والمنتهى. لا تدع الليل يمضي عليك عبثاً دون نية صادقة واحتسابٍ للأجر، فإنما الأعمال بالنيات، وما نوى العبدُ لله دأماً أثره ونما.

**لا تجعل ساعات ليلك تكلفاً بلا ثمن، بل اجعلها تجارةً مع الله، رأس مالها الإخلاص، وربحها التوفيق والسداد.** جدد نيتك عند كل سطرٍ تقرأه، وعند كل تعبٍ يصيبك، وعند كل لحظةٍ يخذلك فيها الجفن فيغلبك النعاس. كن في ليلك مجاهداً بين محرابك ودفاترك، بين دعائك ومداد قلمك، بين دمعَةٍ خفيةٍ تسقي قلبك، وسطرٍ تعبّر به عن حلمك.

**لا تجعل أحداً يسبقك في نيتك ولا في محاولاتك،** فالله يرى الساعين في الظلمة بأنوار نياتهم. قم، انهض بين يدي الله تارةً راکعاً متضرعاً، وتارةً بين دفاترك مجتهداً متأملاً، فالليل ميدانُ الصادقين، وفيه تُرفع الدرجات وتُكتب البركات.

\_ضحى أحمد.

Dr. Aiman AL-Maathidy

Made by : لجنة الطب والجراحة

# CVS-Anatomy

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Archive

Lecture 8

bloo vessels of lower limb

Done By :

زيد فريجات

# CVS-Anatomy

## Lecture 8

1. Which of the following is true about the femoral artery?

- A) It gives off the superficial epigastric and deep external pudendal branches
- B) It arises from the common iliac artery
- C) It supplies the kidneys through its branches
- D) It travels posterior to the knee joint before branching into the popliteal artery
- E) passes lateral to the femoral nerve

Answer: A

Wrong about saphenous vein

The saphenous vein passes behind the medial malleolus

Main arterial supply of head of femur

Trochanteric anastomosis..

3. Choose the correct sentence about femoral artery:

- A. Main blood supply for ant. thigh
- B. Ends with great tibial artery
- C. Continuation of ext. iliac artery
- D. Is deep to the profunda femoris artery
- E. Is non pulsatile artery

Answer: C. Continuation of ext. iliac artery

# CVS-Anatomy

## Lecture 8

4. False about Profunda femoris artery:

- A. Makes net of branches with posterior thigh
- B. Superficial to femoral artery
- C. Begins 4 cm after the start point of femoral artery

Answer: B. Superficial to femoral artery

5. True about the popliteal vein:

- A. Deepest vessel in popliteal fossa
- B. Is continuation of femoral vein
- C. Valveless vein
- D. Receives the small saphenous vein
- E. Receives the great saphenous vein

Answer: D. Receives the small saphenous vein

:The correct about blood supply of lower limb .

- A. Ant. tibial art. between EHL & EDL\*

Medical card .

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date of birth \_\_\_\_\_  
Gender \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of call \_\_\_\_\_