

CVS-Embryology

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Lecture 1+2

Development of the Heart

Corrected By :

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1. The main cause of Fallots tetralogy :

- A .Anterior displacement of the bulbar septum
- B . failure of development of the membranous part of the interventricular septum
- C . Pulmonary stenosis
- D .Aortic overriding

Ans : A

2.The foramen ovale lies between ?

Select one :

- a . Septum secundum below and septum primum above
- b .Septum primum and endocardial cushions
- c . Septum primum and roof of the atrial chamber
- d . Septum secundum above and septum primum below
- e . Septum secundum and endocardial cushions

Ans: d

3.What are the borders of foramen ovale ?

- a.**Septum primum and septum secundum**

4.Order of sacs in heart tube from cranial to caudal ?

- a.**Bulbus cordis -primitive ventricle -primitive atrium - sinus venosus**

5.Which of the following is false according to fate of derivatives of the right side of sinus venosus ?

Select one :

- a . Right horn forms smooth part of the right atrium
- b .Right vitelline vein gives suprahepatic part of the inferior vena cava
- c . Right umbilical vein degenerated
- d . Right vitelline vein gives subhepatic part of the inferior vena cava.
- e .Right common cardinal vein forms lower part of the superior vena cava

Ans:d.

?Which developmental anomaly is the primary cause of transposition of the great vessels (TGV) .1

- A) Anticlockwise rotation of the bulbar septum
- B) Persistent truncus arteriosus

Answer: A

6) Septum secundum descends from ?

The roof of the atrium to the right side of the septum primum

7) Membranous part of the interventricular septum originate from ! A . Roof of common ventricle B .Floor of common ventricle C .Proximal part of the bulbus cordis E. Distal part of bulbus cordis

All the following are true about interatrial septum except

- A. - The anterior and posterior ends of the septum reach the atrioventricular septum before the central part.
- B. Both ostium primum and ostium secundum are present during fetal life
- C- foramen ovale close during childhood
- D- septum secundum at right side of the septum Primum
- E- fetamen ovale close due to prussure from the right atrium

answer:e

One of the following is true regarding sinus venosus

- A- left vittline vein degeneration
- B- common cardinal vein drain the blood from the body of the embryo to left atrium
- C- umbalical vein take blood from placenta to the body of the fetus in neonate

answer:a

2. All of the following are true about the development of the interatrial septum EXCEPT:

- A) The septum primum is a sickle-shaped structure that descends from the roof of the .common atrium
- B) The ostium primum is a temporary opening that exists before the ostium secundum .forms
- C) The foramen ovale is a gap between the lower edge of the septum secundum and the .upper edge of the septum primum
- .D) The foramen ovale closes due to increased pressure in the right atrium after birth
- E) The septum secundum grows to cover the ostium secundum

Answer: D

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Lecture 3

Development of Blood
Vessels

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Lecture 3

1. One of the following DOES NOT form part of the aorta:

- a. Right dorsal aorta.
- b. Left dorsal aorta.
- c. Left 4th pharyngeal arch.
- d. Aortic sac.
- e. Left horn of aortic sac.

Ans : A. Right dorsal aorta.

2.The distal part of the left 6th pharyngeal arch forms:

- a . Left common carotid artery. b. Maxillary artery. c. Arch of the aorta. d. Ductus arteriosus. e. Pulmonary artery.

Ans: D. Ductus arteriosus.

3.The internal carotid artery arises from:

- a.The 1st pharyngeal arch.
- b.The 2nd pharyngeal arch.
- c.The 3rd pharyngeal arch.
- d.The 4th pharyngeal arch.
- e.The 5th pharyngeal arch.

Ans: C. The 3rd pharyngeal arch.

4.Brachiocephalic artery arises from:

- a.The stem of the aortic sac.
- b.The left horn of the aortic sac.
- c.The right horn of the aortic sac.
- d.The 5th aortic arch.
- e.The 4th aortic arch.

Answer: C. The right horn of the aortic sac.

5. Ductus arteriosus arises from:

- a. The 2nd pharyngeal arch.
- b. The 3rd pharyngeal arch.
- c. The 4th pharyngeal arch.
- d. The 5th pharyngeal arch.
- e. The 6th pharyngeal arch.

Answer: E. The 6th pharyngeal arch.

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Lecture 3

6. A neonate developed dyspnea and dysphagia. The most possible defect is having a/an:

- a. Coarctation of the aorta.
- b. Double arch of the aorta.
- c. Patent ductus arteriosus.
- d. Abnormal right subclavian artery.
- e. Right arch of the aorta.

Ans: B. Double arch of the aorta.

7. The remnants of 2nd aortic arch gives rise to:

- a. Ductus arteriosus.
- b. Common carotid artery.
- c. Maxillary artery.
- d. Stapedial artery.
- e. Subclavian artery.

Ans: D. Stapedial artery..

8. The 3rd aortic arch gives rise to:

- a. Ductus arteriosus.
- b. Common carotid artery.
- c. Maxillary artery.
- d. Stapedial artery.
- e. Subclavian artery.

Ans: B. Common carotid artery.

Infant was born with dyspnea and dysphagia, what congenital anomaly cause this condition?

- a - double aorta
- b - staying of 2nd arch
- c - patent ductus
- d - tightened aorta

answer: a

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Lecture 3

?Which artery is mainly derived from the first aortic arch

- A) Maxillary
- B) Brachiocephalic
- C) Stapedial
- D) Common Carotid
- E) Pulmonary

Answer: A

?(Which part of the aortic arch is formed by the left horn of the aortic sac

- a) Proximal part
- b) Middle part
- c) Distal part
- d) Entire arch

Answer c

Which of following statements about fetal venous development is incorrect?

- a) Left horn of the sinus venosus forms oblique vein of the left atrium
- b) Right common cardinal vein forms superior vena cava
- c) Right umbilical vein degenerates
- d) Left umbilical vein forms ligamentum teres

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