

2025-2026 Anato-Bee Regional Competition Practice Questions

Created by 2024-2025 Regional Winners: Bhavya Agarwal, Miller Habib and Ronuk Gadamsetty

Anatomy, Histology and Embryology Fundamentals and Immune System and Endocrine System Regional Objectives: Questions

1. Which choice best defines radiology?
 - A. The study of the structure of the body using medical imaging techniques.
 - B. The study of the function of the body using medical imaging techniques.
 - C. The study of the structure and function of the body using medical imaging techniques.
 - D. The study of skeletal structure using medical imaging techniques.

2. True or False? The lungs appear radiopaque on an X-Ray.

3. A patient is presented to you in the emergency room with slurred speech, weakness in the arms, and an uneven smile. Which imaging techniques best fit the situation?
 - A. MRI and CT Scan
 - B. CT Scan and X-Ray
 - C. Ultrasound and MRI
 - D. CT Scan and Ultrasound

4. Match each lymph node group to the appropriate number.
 1. Lymph nodes arranged throughout the neck.
 2. Lymph nodes arranged throughout the groin.
 3. Lymph nodes arranged throughout the armpit (axilla).
 4. Lymph nodes arranged along the pectoralis minor muscle.
 - A. Cervical (1), Axillary & Pectoral (2), Inguinal (3), Pectoral (4)
 - B. Cervical (2), Axillary & Pectoral (1), Inguinal (3), Pectoral (4)
 - C. Cervical (1), Axillary & Pectoral (3), Inguinal (2), Pectoral (4)
 - D. Cervical (3), Axillary & Pectoral (1), Inguinal (2), Pectoral (4)

5. Match each gland to the appropriate number:
 1. Only the secretory product is released from the cell.
 2. Some part of the cell is lost along with the secretory product.
 3. The entire cell is shed and usually breaks down to become the secretion.
 - A. Merocrine (1), Aprocrine (3), Holocrine (2)
 - B. Merocrine (2), Aprocrine (3), Holocrine (1)
 - C. Merocrine (1), Aprocrine (2), Holocrine (3)
 - D. Merocrine (3), Aprocrine (2), Holocrine (1)

6. What kind of gland are sebaceous cells?
 - A. Merocrine
 - B. Apocrine
 - C. Eccrine
 - D. Holocrine

7. Which statement best describes the difference between loose and dense connective tissue?
 - A. Loose connective tissue has more ground substance and more collagen fibers.
 - B. Dense connective tissue has more ground substance and more collagen fibers.
 - C. Loose connective tissue has less ground substance and more collagen fibers.
 - D. Dense connective tissue has less ground substance and more collagen fibers.

8. Which statement best describes the difference between regular and irregular dense connective tissue?
- A. Dense regular tissue has parallel collagen fibers and provides tensile strength in multiple directions.
 - B. Dense regular tissue has randomly arranged and multidirectional fibers and provides tensile strength in multiple directions.
 - C. Dense irregular tissue has randomly arranged and multidirectional fibers and provides tensile strength in multiple directions.
 - D. Dense irregular tissue has randomly arranged and multidirectional fibers and provides tensile strength in one direction.
9. True or False? Connective tissue proper features a unique ground substance and highly differentiated cells.
10. True or False? Critical periods of development are specific, limited timeframes when a particular organ or structure is forming; during this period, the structure is not prone to damage from teratogens.
11. Which of the following is a teratogen?
- A. Alcohol
 - B. Tobacco
 - C. Antiepileptic Drugs
 - D. All of the above
12. Which organ system has the longest critical period?
- A. Cardiovascular System
 - B. Digestive System
 - C. Nervous System
 - D. Musculoskeletal System
13. A child is born with an atrial septal defect (ASD). Which trimester and which germ layer could have been affected by a teratogen?
- A. First Trimester; Ectoderm
 - B. Second Trimester; Mesoderm
 - C. Third Trimester; Endoderm
 - D. First Trimester; Mesoderm
14. Which statement best describes the difference between structural and numerical chromosomal abnormalities?
- A. A structural abnormality involves gaining or losing a whole chromosome.
 - B. A numerical abnormality involves changes within a chromosome.
 - C. A numerical abnormality involves gaining or losing a whole chromosome.
 - D. A and C
15. Which of the following is not a cause of structural abnormalities?
- A. Nondisjunction
 - B. Deletion
 - C. Insertion
 - D. Translocation

16. A patient presents to you with a lower than average height, receding lower jaw, webbed neck, and broad chest. The mother notes that at birth, the patient had puffy hands and feet. What is your diagnosis?

- A. Down Syndrome
- B. Klinefelter Syndrome
- C. Turner Syndrome
- D. None of the above

17. Match each term with the correct abnormality.

- 1. 21, 21, 21
 - 2. XXY
 - 3. X
- A. Down Syndrome (1), Turner Syndrome (2), Klinefelter Syndrome (3)
 - B. Down Syndrome (3), Turner Syndrome (2), Klinefelter Syndrome (1)
 - C. Down Syndrome (1), Turner Syndrome (3), Klinefelter Syndrome (2)
 - D. Down Syndrome (2), Turner Syndrome (3), Klinefelter Syndrome (1)

18. A patient presents to you with thick mucus production, a chronic cough, and poor weight gain. The mother notes that when she went to kiss her child, she noticed a salty taste. What is your diagnosis?

- A. Angleman Syndrome
- B. Cystic Fibrosis
- C. Prader-Willi Syndrome
- D. None of the above

19. Match each term with the correct abnormality.

- 1. Microdeletion
 - 2. Gene Mutation
- A. Angleman Syndrome (1), Prader-Willi Syndrome (2), Cystic Fibrosis (2)
 - B. Angleman Syndrome (1), Prader-Willi Syndrome (1), Cystic Fibrosis (2)
 - C. Angleman Syndrome (1), Prader-Willi Syndrome (1), Cystic Fibrosis (1)
 - D. Angleman Syndrome (2), Prader-Willi Syndrome (2), Cystic Fibrosis (2)

20. Match each term with the correct number.

- 1. The production of spermatozoa from spermatogonia.
 - 2. The production of ova from oogonia.
- A. Spermatogenesis (1), Oogenesis (1)
 - B. Spermatogenesis (2), Oogenesis (2)
 - C. Spermatogenesis (2), Oogenesis (1)
 - D. Spermatogenesis (1), Oogenesis (2)

21. Match each term with the correct number.

- 1. Begins before birth
 - 2. Begins at puberty
- A. Spermatogenesis (2), Oogenesis (1)
 - B. Spermatogenesis (1), Oogenesis (1)
 - C. Spermatogenesis (2), Oogenesis (2)
 - D. Spermatogenesis (1), Oogenesis (2)

22. Which statement has the correct order for spermatogenesis? Rearrange the following:

1. Spermatozoa
2. Secondary Spermatocyte (End of Meiosis I)
3. Primary Spermatocyte (End of Mitosis)
4. Spermatogonium
5. Spermatids (End of Meiosis II)

- A. 4, 3, 1, 2, 5
- B. 4, 3, 2, 5, 1
- C. 3, 4, 2, 5, 1
- D. 2, 3, 4, 5, 1

23. Which statement has the correct order for oogenesis? Rearrange the following:

1. Ovum (End of Meiosis II)
2. Secondary Oocyte (End of Meiosis I)
3. Oogonium
4. Primary Oocyte (End of Mitosis)

- A. 4, 3, 2, 1
- B. 1, 2, 3, 4
- C. 3, 4, 2, 1
- D. 4, 3, 1, 2

24. Which statement has the correct order for pre-implantation development? Rearrange the following:

1. Ovum
2. 4-Celled
3. 2-Celled
4. 8-Celled
5. Zygote
6. Blastocyst
7. Implanted Blastocyst
8. Morula

- A. 1, 5, 3, 2, 4, 8, 6, 7
- B. 1, 3, 5, 2, 4, 8, 7, 6
- C. 2, 1, 5, 4, 8, 7, 6, 3
- D. 1, 5, 2, 3, 4, 8, 6, 7

25. Which statement best defines an ectopic pregnancy?

- A. A fertilized egg implants outside the uterus.
- B. An unfertilized egg implants outside the uterus.
- C. A fertilized egg detaches from the uterus.
- D. An unfertilized egg detaches from the uterus.

26. A patient presents to you with missed periods, vaginal bleeding, and pain in the lower abdomen, as well as the tip of their shoulder. A blood test reveals elevated levels of human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG). What is your diagnosis?

- A. Miscarriage
- B. Ectopic Pregnancy
- C. Ovarian Torsion
- D. Appendicitis

27. Which statement best describes the role of the primitive streak prior to gastrulation?
- A. It establishes the anterior/lateral axis of the body.
 - B. It establishes the medial/lateral axis of the body.
 - C. It establishes the cranial/caudal axis of the body.
 - D. It establishes the medial/caudal axis of the body.
28. Which signaling molecule helps regulate gastrulation and left-right asymmetry?
- A. Nodal
 - B. Norepinephrine
 - C. Nitric Oxide
 - D. Noradrenaline
29. If a patient has situs inversus, what side of the body will the apex of the heart point to if it is affected?
- A. Left Side
 - B. Right Side
30. Match each term with the correct description.
- 1. A remnant of the primitive streak; cells from all three germ layers form an abnormal outgrowth.
 - 2. The internal organs, particularly the heart, are positioned abnormally in the chest and abdomen.
- A. Situs Inversus (1), Heterotaxy (1), Teratoma (2)
 - B. Situs Inversus (2), Heterotaxy (1), Teratoma (2)
 - C. Situs Inversus (2), Heterotaxy (2), Teratoma (1)
 - D. Situs Inversus (1), Heterotaxy (2), Teratoma (2)

Anatomy, Histology and Embryology of the Musculoskeletal and Nervous Systems Regional Objectives: Questions

1. Which vertebrae have the most massive bodies, specialized for weight-bearing?
- A. Cervical
 - B. Thoracic
 - C. Lumbar
 - D. Sacral
2. Assume all vertebrae to be numbered from 1 to 33, superior to posterior. Which of the following numbers might correspond to a vertebrae which possesses costal facets for rib articulation?
- A. 1
 - B. 10
 - C. 20
 - D. 30
3. Which of these is always absent in a physiologically normal spine?
- A. Kyphosis
 - B. Lordosis
 - C. Scoliosis
 - D. All of the above

4. If all non-fused vertebrae were removed from the spine, which of the following spinal curvatures would remain?
- A. Lordosis only
 - B. Kyphosis only
 - C. Lordosis and kyphosis
 - D. No curvature would remain
5. Which of the following joints possess the widest range of movement?
- A. Glenohumeral
 - B. Radiocarpal
 - C. Knee
 - D. Ankle
6. Which ligament(s) connect the neck of the humerus to the ring-like fibrocartilaginous structure which serves to deepen the shoulder joint?
- A. Coracohumeral
 - B. Transverse
 - C. Coraco-acromial
 - D. Glenohumeral
7. Which ligament of the knee joint prevents anterior displacement of the tibia?
- A. ACL
 - B. MCL
 - C. PCL
 - D. LCL
8. Which structure forms muscle compartments in the thigh?
- A. Superficial fascia
 - B. Deep fascia
 - C. Rectus sheath
 - D. Linea alba
9. Which of the following would result in tilting the back to the right?
- A. Unilateral flexion of erector spinae on the right of the vertebral column
 - B. Unilateral flexion of erector spinae on the left of the vertebral column
 - C. Bilateral flexion of erector spinae on the right of the vertebral column
 - D. Bilateral flexion of erector spinae on the left of the vertebral column
10. Bilateral contraction of the sternocleidomastoid results in which of the following actions?
- A. Neck extension
 - B. Neck rotation
 - C. Neck flexion
 - D. Lateral flexion only

11. A man presents with these symptoms after a stroke. He has loss of fine touch, vibration, and temperature sensation on the left side of his body, but motor strength is intact.

Which lobe is likely affected?

- A. Left frontal lobe
- B. Right parietal lobe
- C. Left temporal lobe
- D. Right occipital lobe

12. A patient presents with staccato (slow, halting) speech but intact comprehension. MRI shows a lesion present most likely in which of the following locations?

- A. Frontal lobe; right hemisphere
- B. Frontal lobe; left hemisphere
- C. Parietal/temporal/occipital junction; right hemisphere
- D. Parietal/temporal/occipital junction; left hemisphere

13. During chondrogenesis, mesenchymal cells differentiate into _____ which secrete matrix, pushing themselves apart, resulting in their maturation into .

- A. mesoderm, sclerotome
- B. chondroblasts, chondrocytes
- C. chondrocytes, chondroblasts
- D. sclerotome, mesoderm

14. A loss-of-function mutation in a gene responsible for fusion of osteoclast precursor cells into multinucleate osteoclasts would most directly impair formation of which of the following?

- A. Epiphyseal plate
- B. Primary ossification center
- C. Secondary ossification center
- D. Medullary cavity

15. Bone healing and/or remodeling along surfaces of trabeculae is primarily mediated by cells in the _____.

- A. Periosteum
- B. Endosteum
- C. Epimysium
- D. Perichondrium

16. Volkmann canals differ from Haversian canals because they ____.

- A. Run parallel to the long axis
- B. Contain only osteocytes
- C. Run perpendicular to osteons
- D. Are found only in trabecular bone

17. Interstitial lamellae represent _.

- A. Newly formed osteons
- B. Remnants of old osteons
- C. Cartilage remnants
- D. Bone marrow spaces

18. Which of the following is NOT true of secondary bone tissue?
- A. Concentric lamellae are present
 - B. Predominant bone type in fetal tissue
 - C. Cells are arranged in a regular pattern
 - D. Found in circumference of shafts of long bone
19. The neuromuscular junction is located at which specific region of the muscle fiber?
- A. Z disc
 - B. Sarcoplasmic reticulum
 - C. Motor end plate
 - D. Myotendinous junction
20. Tendons are primarily composed of ____.
- A. Dense irregular connective tissue
 - B. Hyaline cartilage
 - C. Dense regular connective tissue
 - D. Smooth muscle
21. Histologic examination reveals branched muscle fibers with centrally located nuclei and dark transverse lines connecting adjacent cells. What are the dark transverse lines?
- A. Z discs
 - B. T-tubules
 - C. Intercalated discs
 - D. Perimysium
22. Neurotransmitter vesicles are transported down the axon from the soma via ____ transport mediated by __ motor proteins.
- A. anterograde; dynein
 - B. anterograde; kinesin
 - C. retrograde; dynein
 - D. retrograde; kinesin
23. When an action potential reaches the presynaptic terminal, vesicle release is triggered by _____.
- A. Sodium influx
 - B. Potassium efflux
 - C. Calcium influx
 - D. Chloride influx
24. A biopsy of a peripheral nerve shows concentric layers of cell membrane wrapped around an axon. The nucleus of the myelinating cell is located peripherally within the sheath. Which cell type is responsible?
- A. Oligodendrocyte
 - B. Astrocyte
 - C. Schwann cell
 - D. Microglia

25. Saltatory conduction refers to _____.
- A. Continuous depolarization along the entire axon
 - B. Jumping of the action potential between nodes
 - C. Chemical transmission between neurons at synapses
 - D. Inhibition of potassium channels
26. Failure of which embryologic structure to properly develop would most directly result in a communication between the pericardial and pleural cavities?
- A. Septum transversum
 - B. Pleuroperitoneal membranes
 - C. Pleuropericardial membranes
 - D. Vitelline duct
27. Which of the following structures are NOT major embryonic derivations to the fetal diaphragm?
- A. Septum transversum
 - B. Esophageal mesentery
 - C. Pluroperitoneal folds
 - D. Pleuropericardial folds
28. Re-segmentation of sclerotomes is necessary for:
- A. Proper spinal nerve exit
 - B. Limb formation
 - C. Neural tube closure
 - D. Kidney ascent
29. The portion of the somite that migrates medially and surrounds the notochord to form vertebrae is the _____.
- A. Dermatome
 - B. Myotome
 - C. Sclerotome
 - D. Syndetome
30. The apical ectodermal ridge is most important for _____.
- A. Establishing anterior-posterior axes
 - B. Establishing superior-inferior axes
 - C. Establishing superficial-deep axes
 - D. Establishing proximal-distal axes
31. Skeletal muscle of the limbs is derived from:
- A. Lateral plate mesoderm
 - B. Myotome
 - C. Neural crest cells
 - D. Endoderm

Anatomy, Histology and Embryology of the GI System, Urinary and reproductive Systems,
PLUS Head and Neck Regional Objectives: Questions

1. Which of the following structures is classified as retroperitoneal?
 - A. Transverse colon
 - B. Stomach
 - C. Pancreas
 - D. Jejunum

2. Which cranial nerve is directly associated with the Second Pharyngeal Arch?
 - A. Trigeminal Nerve (CN V)
 - B. Facial Nerve (CN VII)
 - C. Glossopharyngeal Nerve (CN IX)
 - D. Vagus Nerve (CN X)

3. In the seminiferous tubule, which cell type is located closest to the basal lamina (basement membrane) and acts as the stem cell for sperm production?
 - A. Spermatid
 - B. Primary Spermatocyte
 - C. Spermatogonia
 - D. Spermatozoa

4. Which nerves provide the sympathetic innervation to the bladder, promoting urine storage by relaxing the detrusor muscle and contracting the internal urethral sphincter?
 - A. Pelvic Splanchnic nerves
 - B. Pudendal nerves
 - C. Hypogastric nerves
 - D. Vagus nerves

5. During the indifferent stage of genital development, the presence of Dihydrotestosterone (DHT) is required for the differentiation of which structure?
 - A. The Paramesonephric (Mullerian) ducts into the Uterus
 - B. The Genital Tubercle into the Glans Penis
 - C. The Mesonephric ducts into the Vas Deferens
 - D. The Gonadal ridge into the Testis

6. Which histological feature is characteristic of the adult esophagus?
 - A. Simple columnar epithelium with goblet cells
 - B. Non-keratinized stratified squamous epithelium
 - C. Pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium
 - D. Transitional epithelium

7. The Inferior Parathyroid glands develop from which embryonic structure?
- A. 2nd Pharyngeal Pouch
 - B. 3rd Pharyngeal Pouch
 - C. 4th Pharyngeal Pouch
 - D. 1st Pharyngeal Cleft
8. In the classic hepatic lobule, what structure is found at the geometric center?
- A. Portal Vein
 - B. Bile Duct
 - C. Central Vein
 - D. Hepatic Artery
9. In the stomach, which cell type secretes Intrinsic Factor, which is essential for Vitamin B12 absorption?
- A. Parietal cells
 - B. Chief cells
 - C. Mucous neck cells
 - D. G cells
10. The cell bodies of the postganglionic sympathetic neurons innervating the gut are primarily located in the:
- A. Brainstem
 - B. Paravertebral (Sympathetic chain) ganglia
 - C. Prevertebral (Preaortic) ganglia
 - D. Myenteric plexus
11. The fetal kidney (metanephros) begins to produce urine, contributing to the amniotic fluid, approximately at which gestational age?
- A. Week 4
 - B. Week 10-12
 - C. Week 24-26
 - D. Week 36
12. Which two muscles essentially form the pelvic diaphragm (pelvic floor)?
- A. Piriformis and Obturator Internus
 - B. Levator Ani and Coccygeus
 - C. Iliacus and Psoas Major
 - D. Gluteus Maximus and Gemelli

13. Which layer of the endometrium is NOT shed during menstruation and serves as the regenerative source for the next cycle?

- A. Stratum functionalis
- B. Stratum basalis
- C. Myometrium
- D. Perimetrium

14. Which artery supplies the derivatives of the midgut (e.g., small intestine, ascending colon)?

- A. Celiac Trunk
- B. Superior Mesenteric Artery (SMA)
- C. Inferior Mesenteric Artery (IMA)
- D. Internal Iliac Artery

15. During the pharyngeal phase of swallowing, the nasopharynx is sealed off to prevent food regurgitation by the elevation of the:

- A. Epiglottis
- B. Soft Palate (Velum)
- C. Tongue
- D. Larynx

16. How does the histological structure of the pancreas reflect its exocrine function?

- A. It contains Islets of Langerhans scattered throughout for enzyme secretion.
- B. It is composed of serous acini with zymogen granules containing digestive enzymes.
- C. It has a stratified squamous lining to protect against autodigestion.
- D. It lacks ducts, secreting directly into the blood.

17. Which structural feature best distinguishes the renal medulla from the cortex histologically?

- A. The presence of renal corpuscles (Glomeruli) in the medulla.
- B. The arrangement of straight tubules (Loop of Henle, Collecting Ducts) and vasa recta creating striations.
- C. The absence of a blood supply in the medulla.
- D. The presence of convoluted tubules in the medulla.

18. During a surgical procedure, you examine the mesentery of the distal small intestine (ileum). In contrast to the jejunum, the vascular pattern of the ileum is characterized by:

- A. Long vasa recta and simple (single) arterial arcades.
- B. Short vasa recta and complex (multiple tiers of) arterial arcades.
- C. A lack of collateral circulation.
- D. Direct branches from the Celiac Trunk.

19. In the liver, blood and bile flow in opposite directions. Which statement describes this flow correctly?
- A. Blood flows from Central Vein to Portal Triad; Bile flows from Portal Triad to Central Vein.
 - B. Blood flows from Portal Triad to Central Vein; Bile flows from Hepatocytes toward the Portal Triad.
 - C. Both Blood and Bile flow from Portal Triad to Central Vein.
 - D. Both Blood and Bile flow from Central Vein to Portal Triad.
20. Primary spermatocytes are diploid (2n). They undergo Meiosis I to form which cell type?
- A. Spermatogonia (2n)
 - B. Secondary Spermatocytes (haploid, 1n)
 - C. Spermatids (haploid, 1n)
 - D. Spermatozoa (haploid, 1n)
21. A histological slide of a mammary gland shows expanded alveoli filled with secretions and very little connective tissue/fat between lobules. This histology correlates with:
- A. An inactive gland (non-pregnant).
 - B. An active (lactating) gland.
 - C. A post-menopausal gland (involution).
 - D. A prepubertal gland.
22. Which component of the nervous system is responsible for the reflex relaxation of the Internal Anal Sphincter when the rectum is distended?
- A. Somatic Motor (Pudendal Nerve)
 - B. Enteric Nervous System (Inhibitory neurons) and Parasympathetic reflex
 - C. Sympathetic Nervous System (Lumbar splanchnics)
 - D. Phrenic Nerve
23. Histologically, the appendix is most distinct from the rest of the large intestine due to the presence of:
- A. Villi
 - B. Continuous layer of longitudinal muscle (no taeniae coli) and heavy aggregation of lymphoid tissue.
 - C. Brunner's glands in the submucosa.
 - D. Stratified squamous epithelium.
24. The "secretory phase" of the uterine cycle, characterized by "saw-tooth" shaped glands and glycogen secretion, corresponds to which phase of the ovarian cycle?
- A. Follicular Phase
 - B. Ovulation
 - C. Luteal Phase
 - D. Menstrual Phase

25. A developmental defect in the First Pharyngeal Arch would most likely result in malformation of which skeletal structure?

- A. Stapes
- B. Hyoid bone (Lesser horn)
- C. Mandible and Malleus
- D. Thyroid cartilage

26. A newborn presents with severe muscle spasms (tetany) due to hypocalcemia and frequent viral infections. The physician suspects DiGeorge Syndrome (22q11 deletion), which involves a failure of the 3rd and 4th Pharyngeal Pouches to develop. Which two organs are absent or hypoplastic?

- A. Thyroid and Parathyroid
- B. Thymus and Inferior Parathyroid
- C. Tonsils and Thymus
- D. Parathyroid and Pituitary

27. A patient with Hirschsprung's disease presents with a megacolon (dilated colon) proximal to a constricted segment of the rectum. The pathology involves the absence of the Enteric Nervous System ganglia in the constricted segment. Which specific layers of the gut wall must be biopsied to prove the absence of both Meissner's and Auerbach's plexuses?

- A. Mucosa and Serosa
- B. Submucosa and Muscularis Externa
- C. Lamina Propria and Adventitia
- D. Epithelium and Muscularis Mucosa

28. A 35-year-old woman suffers a traumatic injury to the pelvic floor during childbirth, specifically damaging the Pudendal nerve. Which function would be most directly compromised?

- A. Autonomic contraction of the bladder detrusor.
- B. Voluntary control of the External Urethral Sphincter.
- C. Peristalsis of the ureters.
- D. Sympathetic tone to the internal sphincter.

29. A patient with liver cirrhosis develops massive ascites (fluid in the peritoneal cavity). To drain the fluid (paracentesis) while the patient is sitting upright, the needle is directed into the most gravity-dependent part of the peritoneal cavity in the male. This space is the:

- A. Hepatorenal recess (Morison's pouch)
- B. Rectovesical pouch
- C. Rectouterine pouch (Pouch of Douglas)
- D. Lesser Sac (Omental Bursa)

30. A patient presents with jaundice and pain in the "head of the pancreas" region. Imaging reveals a tumor in the head of the pancreas compressing a structure that runs through it. Based on the anatomical relationship, which structure is most likely obstructed?

- A. The Common Bile Duct
- B. The Cystic Duct
- C. The Left Hepatic Duct
- D. The Portal Vein (before it enters the liver)

ANSWER KEY FOR QUESTIONS

Anatomy, Histology and Embryology Fundamentals and Immune System and Endocrine System
Regional Objectives: Questions

- 1. C
- 2. False
- 3. A
- 4. C
- 5. C
- 6. D
- 7. D
- 8. C
- 9. False
- 10. False
- 11. D
- 12. C
- 13. D
- 14. C
- 15. A
- 16. C
- 17. C
- 18. B
- 19. B
- 20. D
- 21. A
- 22. B
- 23. C
- 24. A
- 25. A
- 26. B
- 27. C
- 28. A
- 29. B
- 30. C

Anatomy, Histology and Embryology of the Musculoskeletal and Nervous Systems Regional Objectives: Questions

1. C
2. B
3. C
4. B
5. A
6. D
7. A
8. B
9. A
10. C
11. B
12. B
13. B
14. D
15. B
16. C
17. B
18. B
19. C
20. C
21. C
22. B
23. C
24. C
25. B
26. C
27. D
28. A
29. C
30. D
31. B

Anatomy, Histology and Embryology of the GI System, Urinary and reproductive Systems, PLUS Head and Neck Regional Objectives: Questions

1. C
2. B
3. C
4. C
5. B
6. B
7. B

8. C
9. A
10. C
11. B
12. B
13. B
14. B
15. B
16. B
17. B
18. B
19. B
20. B
21. B
22. B
23. B
24. C
25. C
26. B
27. B
28. B
29. B
30. A