JONNING SBMP EMB

SBMP EMBRYOLOGY EXAM 7 October 21, 2004

CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER(S). ALL, SOME, OR NONE MAY APPLY.

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1.	a b c d	26. a b c d	
2.	(a) (b) (d)	27. (a) (b) (c) (d)	
3.	(a) b) c (d)	28. a b c d	
4.	(a) b (c) (d)	29. a b c d	
5.	(a) b (c) (d)	30. (a) (b) (c) (d)	
6.	(a)(b) c (d)	31. a b $(c)(d)$	
7.	(a)(b)(c) d	32. (a) (b) (c) (d)	
8.	a b c d	33. (a) (b) (c) d	
9.	(a) b (c) (d) This (a	33. (a) (b) (c) d 34. (a) b (c) d 26. (a) (b) (c) (d)	
10.	(a) (b) c d (d)	abhatad 35. (a) (b) (c) (d)	
11.	a b c d	36. (a) (b) (c) (d)	
12.	(a) (b) (c) (d)	37. (a) (b) (c) (d)	
13.	a b c d	38. (a) b (c) d	
14.	(a) b (c) (d)	39. (a) b (c) (d)	
15.	a b (c)(d)	$40. a \stackrel{\frown}{(b)} c d$	
16.		41. $(a \ b) \ c \ d$	
17.	(a) (b) (c) (d)	42. $a b (c) d$	
18.		43. $(a)(b)$ c d	
19.	$a b (\hat{c}) d$	44. (a) b c (d)	
20.	a b cd	45. (a) (b) (c) (d)	
21.	(a) (b) (c) (d)	46. (a) (b) (c) d	
22.	(a) (b) (d)	47. (a) b c d	
23.	(a) b c (d)	48. a b (c) d	
24.	a b c d	49. (a) (b) (c) d	
25.	<u> </u>	50. (a) b (c) (d)	

STRUCTURAL BASIS OF MEDICAL PRACTICE EXAMINATION VII

October 21, 2004

Circle the correct answer. All, some, or none may apply. (100 pts)

Respiratory Development

1. The diaphragm:

- a. is innervated by nerves from cervical somites
- b. ascends to its definitive position through the epiploic foramen
- c. develops, in part, from the pleuroperitoneal membranes
- d. develops, in part, from septum secundum

2. Which of the following occur during the development of the respiratory system:

- a. the developing airway undergoes dichotomous branching
- b. surfactant is produced by the epithelial cells
- c. the air spaces enlarge
- d. the visceral pleura forms the blood-air barrier

3. The respiratory diverticulum (lung bud):

- a. appears in the embryo at approximately 4 weeks
- b. arises as an outgrowth of the ventral wall of the foregut
- c. is associated with the third pharyngeal pouch
- d. forms the trachea and the bronchial buds

4. With respect to maturation of the lungs:

- a. the alveolar period occurs 8 months to childhood
- b. the pseudoglandular period involves the presence of alveoli
- c. the terminal sac period occurs from 26 weeks to birth

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d. during the canalicular period each terminal bronchiole divides into 2 or more respiratory bronchioles

Limb and Muscle Development

5. Which of the following statements with respect to the muscular system is(are) true:

- a. With the exception of some smooth muscle, the muscular system develops from the mesodermal germ layer.
- b. Head and neck musculature is derived from somitomeres 1-4.
- c. Smooth muscle differentiates from splanchnic mesoderm surround the gut and its derivatives and from ectoderm (pupillary, mammary gland, and sweat gland muscles).
- d. Cardiac muscle is derived from splanchnic mesoderm.

6. Which of the following statements with respect to the skeletal system is(are) true:

- a. The skeletal system develops from paraxial and lateral plate (somatic layer) mesoderm and from neural crest.
- b. Paraxial mesoderm forms somitomeres.
- c. Somites differentiate into a ventromedial part, the dermomyotome, and a dorsolateral part, the sclerotome.
- d. Mesenchymal cells may become fibroblasts, chondroblasts, or osteoblasts.

7. Which of the following statements with respect to the integument system: is(are) true:

- a. The epidermis is derived from ectoderm.
- b. The dermis is derived from mesenchyme.
- c. The mammary line/mammary ridge begins to develop in the embryonic period.
- d. Melanocytes are derived from endoderm.

8. With respect to muscular development:

- a. The first indication of limb musculature is observed in week 17 as a condensation of mesenchyme near the base of the limb buds.
- b. Myoblasts of the epimeres form the extensor muscles of the vertebral column

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- c. Epimeres of the hypomeres give rise to the muscles of the limbs and body wall
- d. The dorsal primary ramus serves for the innervation of muscles constituting the hypomere.

9. In rotation of the upper and lower limbs:

- a. the upper limb rotates about 90° laterally
- b. the upper limb rotates so that the extensor muscles lie on the on the anterior surface
- c. during the 7th week of gestation the limbs rotate in opposite directions
- d. the lower limb rotates approximately 90° medially

Heart and Great Vessel Development

10. Which of these statements is/are correct?

- a. The cardiac loop is completed by day 28
- b. The bulbus cordis forms the trabeculated part of the right ventricle
- c. The conus cordis forms the roots and proximal portion of the aorta and pulmonary artery
- d. The sinus venosus forms the conus arteriosus.

11. Which of the following statements about the development of the venous system is/are correct?

- a. The vitelline system develops into the portal vein
- b. The umbilical veins form the caval system
- c. The vitelline vein forms the ligamentum teres
- d. The subcardinal veins form the superior vena cava

12. At birth, which change(s) occur(s) to establish circulation:

- a. the ductus arteriosus closes
- b. the foramen ovale closes
- c. the umbilical vein closes

d. the umbilical arteries form the medial umbilical ligaments

13. The 5th aortic arch:

- a. forms the pulmonary artery
- b. forms the dorsal aorta
- c. forms the carotid artery
- d. forms the subclavian arteries

14. With respect to septum formation in the ventricle:

- a. formed, in part, by the inferior endocardial atrioventricular cushion
- b. formed, in part, by the septum secundum
- c. formed, in part, by the right conus swelling
- d formed, in part, by the left conus swelling

Nervous System Development

15. The spinal cord is characterized by:

- a. the basal plate containing sensory neurons
- b. the alar plate containing motor neurons
- c. a mantle layer that forms the gray matter of the spinal cord
- d. the roof and floor plates do not contain neuroblasts

16. With respect to the formation of the central nervous system:

- a. the metencephalon forms the pons
- b. the metencephalon forms the cerebellum
- c. the cervical flexure is formed at the juncture of the hindbrain and the spinal cord
- d. the telencephalon forms the cerebral hemispheres

17. With regard to the origin of the cranial nerves:

a. the olfactory nerve (I) is related to the telencephalon

- b. the trigeminal nerve (V) is related to the metencephalon
- c. nuclei for all 12 cranial nerves are present by the fourth week of development
- d. cranial nerve sensory ganglia originate from ectodermal placodes and neural crest cells

18. Neural crest cells form:

- a. sympathetic neuroblasts
- b. Schwann cells
- c. dorsal root neurons
- d. sensory ganglia (dorsal root ganglia)

Urogenital Development

19. With regard to the urinary system:

- a. develops from intermediate ectoderm
- b. develops along the ventral wall of the abdominal cavity
- c. consists of three slightly overlapping kidney systems that form in a cranial to caudal sequence
- d. begins formation in the 10th week.

20. In urinary system development:

- a. the pronephros forms the permanent kidney
- b. the mesonephros disappears at the end of week 4
- c. collecting ducts of the permanent kidney develop from the ureteric bud
- d. the ureteric bud gives rise to the renal pelvis and the major and minor calyces

21. With respect to the bladder and urethra:

- a. during the fourth to seventh weeks of development the cloaca divides into the urogenital sinus anteriorly and the anal canal posteriorly
- b. the urinary bladder develops from the upper end of the urogenital sinus
- c. the allantois degenerates and forms the median umbilical ligament in the adult

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d. the prostatic and membranous parts of the urethra in the male arise from the urogenital sinus

22. In genital system development:

- a. germ cells do not appear in the genital ridges until the sixth week of development
- b. initially both male and female embryos have two pairs of genital ducts: mesonephric (wolffian) ducts and paramesonephric (mullerian) ducts
- c. the genital swellings form the scrotal swellings in the male and the labia majora in the female
- d. the cloacal folds form the genital tubercle, urethral folds, and anal folds

Head and Neck Development

23. With respect to head and neck development:

- a. pharyngeal arches contain mesoderm and neural crest cells
- b. pharyngeal grooves are evaginations of the endoderm of the foregut
- c. pharyngeal/branchial arches appear in the 8th week of development
- d. the dorsal part of the first pharyngeal cleft gives rise to the external auditory meatus

24. With regard to head and neck development:

- a. the nerve supply to the muscles of the first pharyngeal arch is the trigeminal nerve
- b. the nerve supply to the muscles of the second arch is the facial nerve
- c. muscles of mastication are related to the third pharyngeal arch
- d. there are five pair of pharyngeal pouches, although the fifth one is often considered as part of the fourth

25. Components of the pharyngeal apparatus may include:

- a. muscles
- b. cranial nerve
- c. artery

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d. neural crest cells

26. Muscle of facial expression is(are) derived from which of the following:

- a. 3rd pharyngeal arch
- b. 4th pharyngeal groove
- c. 2nd pharyngeal arch
- d. 1st pharyngeal membrane

27. With respect to head and neck development:

- a. the primary palate develops from the intermaxillary segment of the maxilla
- b. fusion of the palatal shelves creates the hard (secondary) and soft palate
- c. the thyroid gland originates from an epithelial proliferation in the floor of the tongue
- d. the thymus gland is derived from pharyngeal pouch 3

Clinical Correlate: Critical Periods of Development

- 28. Withdrawal symptoms (including discontinuation syndrome) in the newborn infant can occur if, during pregnancy, the mother has used:
 - a. tetracyline
 - b. ethanol
 - c. warfarin
 - d. vitamin A

29. Exposure to thalidomide causes:

- a. bladder malformations
- b. phocomelia
- c. inner ear abnormalities
- d. gastrointestinal abnormalities
- 30. Exposure to a teratogen during the first 6 weeks of embryonic life may cause fetal abnormalities in which organ systems:
 - a. limbs (upper or lower)

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- b. heart
- c. neural tube
- d. eye

31. Fetal alcohol syndrome includes:

- a. limb defects
- b. bladder defects
- c. cardiac malformations
- d. microcephaly

Clinical Correlate: Heart and Great Vessel Development

32. Characteristics of the Tetralogy of Fallot include:

- a. a narrow right ventricular outflow region
- b defect of the interventricular septum
- c. hyptertrophy of the right ventricular wall
- d. an overriding aorta

33. A patent ductus arteriosus:

- a. is associated with prematurity
- b. causes left to right shunt
- c. cured by surgical ligation
- d. is associated with pulmonic stenosis

34. Cyanosis is NOT present at arterial oxygen saturation(s) of:

- a. 98%
- b. 88%
- c. 80%
- d. 70%

- b. failure of reabsorption of cerebral spinal fluid
- c. obstruction to the flow of cerebral spinal fluid
- d. vitamin C deficiency

49. Agenesis of the corpus callosum is associated with:

- a. mental retardation
- b. increased head circumference
- c. seizure disorder
- d. folic acid deficiency in the mother

50. Myelomeningocele is associated with:

- a. decreased movement in muscles below the lesion
- b. maternal infection during pregnancy
- c. hydrocephalus
- d. open spine with visible nerve structure at the site of the lesion