2017 MS Comprehensive exam objectives for Anatomy:

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Fall Sem:

1. What nerves are related to the humerus? What are the functional losses if these nerves are injured?
2. Be able to identify what part of the brachial plexus is injured in Erb’s Palsy and Klumpke’s paralysis and what are their clinical features?
3. Which muscles are the intrinsic muscles of the hand? What are their actions? Which nerve innervates them? Actions of intrinsic muscle s of the hand is controlled by which spinal cord segments?
4. What is the action of ulnar nerve on the thumb?
5. Be able to ID the arteries in an arteriogram of the hand.
6. Flexion of the knee is done by which muscles? What is the innervation? Extension of the knee is done by which muscle? What is the innervation?
7. How would you test the integrity of the femoral nerve?
8. What structures are found in the femoral triangle? How are they ordered from lateral to medial? What is the clinical importance of the femoral triangle?
9. Which muscle is attached to lesser trochanter of the femur? What is its innervation? What is its action?
10. What is the function of superior and inferior gluteal nerve? What clinical symptoms would be displayed if either nerve was damaged?
11. What structures pass through the greater and lesser sciatic foramina?
12. Adduction of hip is done by which nerve
13. How do you test the ACL and PCL tear?
14. Which chambers are enlarged in mitral insufficiency, aortic and pulmonary stenosis? Be able to ID them on a CT
15. Where is the vertebral venous plexus located? What is so different about the veins in the vertebral venous plexus? What is their clinical relevance?
16. An aneurysm of the arch of aorta can compress which structures?
17. Inhaled foreign particles are usually lodged in which lung? Why?
18. What is the ideal site for thoracentesis? Why?
19. Know the arteries of the heart and what area each supplies.
20. How can you differentiate between a direct and indirect hernia? What landmarks can you use?
21. What are the different sites of portocaval anastomoses? What are clinical correlates related to portal hypertension? What two types of veins are used to surgical fix portal hypertension?
22. Be able to identify the ligaments in the abdomen associated with individual organs, as well as what structures they all transmit.
23. Where is the lesser omentum located? Which structures does it contain?
24. What structures form stomach bed? Which vessel would be first affected by an ulcer on the posterior wall of the stomach?
25. What structures are found in the median, medial and lateral umbilical folds?
26. What is a pudendal nerve block? The pudendal nerve is a branch of which plexus? What boney landmarks can be used as guidance during a pudendal nerve block?
27. What is the rectouterine space? What is its clinical importance?
28. What are the branches of the internal iliac artery and what will they supply?
29. What is the blood supply and lymphatic drainage of the gonads?
30. What are the contents of the superficial and deep perineal pouches?
31. What is a urachal fistula? How does it present? How is it different from a urachal cyst? How is it different from a urachal sinus?
32. Know the development of male and female external genitalia and be able to identify homologous structures.
33. What is the ideal site of implantation for a conceptus? What is the most commonly seen abnormal implantation site?
34. What is the primitive streak? Which layers does it give rise to?
35. What is polyhydramnios? What is oligohydramnios? Improper development of which organs can lead to oligohydramnios?
36. What are the parts of a somite? What does each part give rise to?

Spring Sem:

1. What is the motor and sensory innervation of the tongue?
2. What nerves are associated with the gag reflex? Which is the motor branch? Which is the sensory branch? What are the clinical symptoms if either of the nerves are damaged?
3. Identify the opening of lateral wall of the nose in a image
4. What are the clinical symptoms of trochlear nerve palsy? How is this different from oculomotor nerve palsy or abducens nerve palsy?
5. Given a venogram, an MRI, or a picture be able to identify the dural venous sinuses.
6. A patient presents with a pituitary tumor. What visual filed defects would the patient exhibit? How would the pituitary tumor be removed?
7. Be able to identify the muscles of the larynx. What are their functions? Which affect the vocal cords? What are their innervation?
8. Where is the piriform recess located? What is its clinical importance? What nerve and blood vessel is it associated with? Be able to ID the piriform recess in an MRI/picture.
9. Be able to identify the blood supply of the thyroid in an arteriogram/diagram/image. Be able to identify variations of the blood supply.
10. What is the danger area of the face? What is its clinical significance?
11. What nerve passes through parotid gland? Where does the parotid duct open into?
12. What is torticollis? Which nerve is associated with torticollis? Which muscle is associated with torticollis? What are clinical symptoms of torticollis?
13. Be able to identify the foramina in the base of the skull and know which structures are associated with each of them.
14. What nerves are associated with the light reflex? Which is the motor branch? Which is the sensory branch? What are the clinical symptoms if either of the nerves are damaged?
15. What are the derivatives of pharyngeal pouches?
16. What are the derivatives of neural crest cells?
17. Be able to differentiate between all types of cleft lip and cleft palate and know which structures failed to fuse in each case.