

**Embryology, Test 2, Spring 2007**

1. The chorion over the embryonic pole and in contact with the decidua basalis is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. chorion laeve
  - b. chronic villi
  - c. chorion frondosum     x
  - d. chorionic plate
  
2. The endometrium which directly overlies the chorionic sac opposite to the chorion frondosum side is the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. decidua basalis
  - b. decidua capsularis     x
  - c. decidua parietalis
  - d. decidua menstrualis
  
3. The endometrium that lines the uterus not at the site of the embryo is the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. decidua basalis
  - b. decidua capsularis
  - c. decidua parietalis     x
  - d. decidua menstrualis
  
4. Which of the following cases might form conjoined twins if splitting is not complete.
  - a. oligohydramnios
  - b. monozygotic twin     x
  - c. polyhydramnios
  - d. dizygotic twins
  
5. Renal agenesis will result in \_\_\_\_\_. Here club-foot and Potter's facies can occur.
  - a. oligohydramnios     x
  - b. monozygotic twin
  - c. polyhydramnios
  - d. dizygotic twins
  
6. Maternal antibodies (Rh negative mom) to a baby with Rh+ blood (Rh+ dad) will result in a baby with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. erythroblastosis fetalis     x
  - b. cretinism
  - c. phocomelia
  - d. a large, fat body
  
7. Thalidomide (an antinauseant) will produce a baby with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. erythroblastosis fetalis
  - b. cretinism
  - c. phocomelia     x
  - d. a large, fat body

8. A mom who is diabetic and her blood sugar is not well controlled will deliver a baby with \_\_\_\_\_.
- erythroblastosis fetalis
  - cretinism
  - phocomelia
  - a large, fat body
9. The axial skeleton is derived from \_\_\_\_\_ mesoderm.
- paraxial
  - intermediate
  - lateral plate
  - extraembryonic
10. The neurocranium surrounds the \_\_\_\_\_.
- spinal cord
  - oral cavity
  - brain
  - nasal cavity
11. Meckel's cartilage is associated with the \_\_\_\_\_.
- temporal bone
  - mandible
  - hyoid bone
  - styloid process
12. Which of the following choices is true regarding vertebrae?
- The caudal dense part of a *sclerotome* migrates to the less dense cranial part of the next one below.
  - The caudal dense part of a *dermomyotome* migrates to the less dense cranial part of the next one below.
  - Vertebrae are made by intermediate mesoderm.
  - The nucleus pulposus is derived from the neurenteric canal.
13. Which of the following is true for limbs?
- The upper limbs rotate 90 degrees inward (medially).
  - The lower limbs rotate 90 degrees outward (laterally).
  - Their skeleton comes from intermediate mesoderm.
  - The apical ectodermal ridges make the limbs grow longer
14. Klippel-Feil syndrome is associated with \_\_\_\_\_.
- a long neck
  - hemimelia
  - a short neck
  - spina bifida

15. Remnants of the notochord remain as the \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. nucleus pulposus x
  - b. sternum
  - c. sphenomandibular ligament
  - d. filum terminale
16. Which of the following does not use splanchnic mesoderm for its muscle tissue?
- a. heart
  - b. intestines
  - c. esophagus
  - d. iliocostalis x
17. When myoblasts fuse, the very next structure that is directly formed by this fusion is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. striated muscle cell
  - b. satellite cell
  - c. myotube x
  - d. monocyte
18. Dorsal primary rami will innervate muscles derived from the \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. hypomere
  - b. gut
  - c. epimere x
  - d. tongue
19. Ventral primary rami will innervate muscles derived from the \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. hypomere x
  - b. gut
  - c. epimere
  - d. tongue
20. Occipital somites are used in development of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. hypomere
  - b. gut
  - c. epimere
  - d. tongue x
21. Which of the following helps for the diaphragm?
- a. dorsal mesentery
  - b. septum transversum x
  - c. ventral mesentery
  - d. pleuropericardial folds

22. The falciform ligament forms from \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. dorsal mesentery
  - b. septum transversum
  - c. ventral mesentery      x
  - d. pleuropericardial folds
23. Most of the gut from the distal esophagus to the rectum is suspended in \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. dorsal mesentery      x
  - b. septum transversum
  - c. ventral mesentery
  - d. pleuropericardial folds
24. The fibrous part of the pericardium is derived from \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. dorsal mesentery
  - b. septum transversum
  - c. ventral mesentery
  - d. pleuropericardial folds      x
25. When guts (intestines) herniate into the thoracic cavity, this is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. gastroschisis
  - b. diaphragmatic hernia      x
  - c. omphalocele
  - d. esophageal hernia