**Quiz 7 Review (Answers to the questions are in bold)**

1. Which of the following is directly behind the trachea?

* Aorta
* The arch of the aorta begins posterior to the right 2nd intercostals space ending posteriorly to the left side of the body of T4.
* The branches of the aortic arch enter the neck at the sides of the trachea.
* Thoracic spine
* Did not find anything in the notes.
* **ESOPHAGUS**
* Thymus
* Lies in front of the great vessels and behind the sternum.

2. The right superior intercostals vein drains directly into the­­­­­­­­ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* Superior Vena Cava
  + Azygos vein proper drains into the superior vena cava.
  + Left and right brachiocephalic veins join together to form the superior vena cava.
  + Upper veins drain into the superior vena cava via the inferior thyroid and azygos veins.
* Left brachiocephalic vein
  + The Left Superior intercostals veins (2 or 3 spaces) drain into the left brachiocephalic vein running between the left phrenic and vagus nerves.
* **Azygos vein**
* Accessory Hemiazygos vein
  + Accessory hemiazygos vein drains the middle intercostal veins on the left, crosses T8 to empty into the azygos vein.

3. Which of the following is composed of the preganglionic sympathetic axons?

* **THORACIC SPLANCHNIC NERVES**
* Phrenic Nerve
  + anterior surface of the of scalenus anterior muscle, passing between the subclavian artery and vein
  + They pass anterior to the root of the lung to lie between the pericardial and pleural sacs.
* Vagus Nerve
  + Vagus nerves enter the thorax from above by passing anterior to the subclavian artery on the right and aorta on the left, then behind the roots of the lungs to form the esophageal plexus around the esophagus.
  + Nerve is a Parasympathetic nerve.
* Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve
  + Hook under the right subclavian artery and aorta and ascend to the larynx.
  + Nerve is a parasympathetic nerve.

4. Which of the following has contributions from T12?

* Greater Splanchnic Nerve
  + Branches from the 5th through 9th thoracic segments for the greater splanchnic nerve that enters the abdominal cavity by piercing the crura of the diaphragm.
* Lesser Splanchnic Nerve
  + Visceral branches from the 10th and 11th thoracic segment form the lesser splanchnic nerve which goes to the abdominal cavity.
* **LEAST SPLANCHNIC NERVE**
* Phrenic Nerve
  + See question number 3..

5. Which of the following has preganglionic sympathetic nerve fibers?

* **WHITE RAMI**
* Short ciliary nerves
  + Not in the notes @ all.
* Gray Rami
  + They contain fibers of postganglionic sympathetic neurons carrying impulses to smooth muscle and glands in skin served by those spinal nerves.
  + All spinal nerves receive gray communicating rami from the trunk.
* Vagus Nerve
  + See question 3.

6. The Thoracic duct drains directly into the ­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* **LEFT SUBCLAVIAN VEIN**
* Azygos Vein
  + Empties into the superior vena cava.
* Hemiazygous vein
  + Drains the left subcostal and lower 3 intercostal veins.
  + begins as a continuation of the left ascending lumbar vein
  + enters the thorax through the left crus of the diaphragm
  + crosses T9 to empty into the azygos vein.
* Left Subclavian Artery
  + Thoracic duct arches left subclavian artery.

7. Which muscle splits into anterior and posterior lamellae of the rectus sheath?

* External oblique muscle
  + **Action*:***flexes and rotates the trunk as well as compresses and supports the abdominal viscera
  + Lower free margin of its aponeurosis forms the inguinal ligament
  + Arises from the lower eight ribs
  + **The anterior lamella of the rectus sheath**: From the costal margin down to the level of the L4 it consists of the aponeurosis of the external oblique and half of the fibers of the aponeurosis of the internal oblique.
  + **Inferior part** of the rectus sheath contains only an anterior part of the lamellae which consists of the aponeurosis of all 3 abdominal muscles.
  + ONLY IN THE ANTERIOR LAMELLAE OF THE RECTUS SHEATH!!!!!
* **INTERNAL OBLIQUE MUSCLE**
* Transversus Admominis
  + Seen in the **posterior** Lamellae of the rectus sheath.
  + **Inferior part** of the rectus sheath contains only an anterior part of the lamellae which consists of the aponeurosis of all 3 abdominal muscles.
* Rectus Abdominis
  + Arises on the pubic bones.
  + Have three tendinous inscriptions.

8. Which of the following contains the obliterated umbilical arteries?

* Arcuate Line
  + Lower free margin of the posterior lamella.
  + At the level of L4.
* Median umbilical Fold
  + On the posterior surface of the abdominal wall, the median umbilical ligament, (obliterated urachus), forms the median umbilical fold.
* **MEDIAL UMBILICAL FOLD**
* Lateral umbilical Fold
  + More lateral to the medial umbilical fold are the inferior epigastric vessels, hence forming the lateral umbilical folds.

9. Which of the following is derived from the internal oblique muscle, only??

* Conjoint tendon
  + The aponeuroses in the internal oblique and the transversus abdominis fuse to form the conjoint tendon (falx inguinalis.).
* **CREMASTER MUSCLE**
* Tunica vaginalis
  + Vaginalis, an evagination of the peritoneum, accompanies the testes through the canal and forms the tunica vaginalis of the testes.
* Tunica albuginea
  + Inside, connective tissue septa form compartments of the seminiferous tubules.
  + A thick capsule.

10. Which of the following is directly lateral to the inferior epigastric arteries?

* **INDIRECT HERNIA**
* Direct Hernia
  + Enters inguinal canal through the inguinal triangle (Hesselbach's triangle)
  + Inguinal triangle is bounded by the inguinal ligament, inferior epigastric vessels, and lateral border of the rectus abdominis.
* Femoral Hernia
  + Pass under the inguinal ligament.
* Umbilical Hernia
  + Nothing was highlighted on his notes.