**Question 1**

Regarding the vessels of the pelvis:

Select one:

a. The uterine artery passes above the ureter

b. The inferior and superior gluteal arteries are branches of the posterior division of the internal ileac artery

c. The iliolumbar artery passes in front of the obturator nerve

d. The obturator artery lies above the obturator nerve on the side wall of the pelvis

Answer A. Moore 6th Edition pg 388 “inferior to the uterine arteries”

**Question 2**

The ejaculatory ducts:

Select one:

a. Are formed by the union of the prostatic ducts and the ducts of the seminal vesicle

b. Open into the membranous urethra

c. Contract with parasympathetic stimulation

d. Have none of the above properties

Answer D. Moore 6th Edition pg 423

**Question 3**

The pelvic floor:

Select one:

a. The muscle iliococcygeus arises from the ileum

b. Is supplied by S2, S3, S4

c. Slopes down and forward

d. Has muscles which include obturator internus

Answer C. Moore 6th Edition pg 341 “the appearance of a hammock”

**Question 4**

The ureter passes deep to the:

Select one:

a. Gonadal artery

b. Psoas muscle

c. Genitofemoral nerve

d. Femoral nerve

Answer A. Moore 6th Edition pg 364 figure 3.26

**Question 5**

The ureter:

Select one:

a. Is represented by dermatome L2

b. In the male, is crossed posteriorly by the ductus deferens

c. Develops from the metanephric cap

d. Passes anterior to the genitofemoral nerve

Answer D. Moore 6th Edition pg 290 figure 2.76

**Question 6**

Which is not a branch of the anterior division of the internal iliac artery:

Select one:

a. Internal pudendal

b. Obturator

c. Superior gluteal

d. Uterine

Answer C. Moore 6th Edition pg 353 table 3.4 “inferior gluteal”

**Question 7**

Which is true regarding the urethra in the young adult male:

Select one:

a. It is about 10 cm long

b. It has a short dilated region just distal to the internal urethral meatus

c. The bulbous part is part of the spongy urethra

d. The prostatic urethra is narrower than the membranous urethra

Answer C. Moore 6th Edition pg 419 figure 3.6 “ducts of the bulbourethral glands open into the spongy urethra”

**Question 8**

With regard to the female pelvis, which is NOT true:

Select one:

a. The cervix is separated from the rectum by the rectouterine pouch

b. The ureter passes 1 – 2 cm lateral to the cervix

c. The cervix is separated from the bladder by the vesicouterine pouch

d. The ureter passes under both the broad ligament and the uterine artery

Answer C. Moore 6th Edition pg 385 “loose connective tissue”

**Question 9**

With regard to the ureter, which is NOT true:

Select one:

a. It is narrowed at its halfway mark

b. It lies just lateral to the tips of the transverse processes of L 3 – 5

c. The upper part of the right ureter lies behind the duodenum

d. It crosses the genitofemoral nerve under cover of peritoneum

Answer B. Moore 6th Edition pg 294 “intersects the tips of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae”

**Question 10**

The ureters:

Select one:

a. Are widest in diameter at the PUJ

b. Depend on innervation from the pelvis for peristalsis

c. Are innervated by sympathetic nerves T12-L1

d. Lie lateral to the tips of the lumbar transverse processes

Answer D. Moore 6th Edition pg 294 “intersects the tips of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae”