

THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

1. The following glands fall in the category of salivary glands:

- a. parotid;
- b. submandibular;
- c. parathyroid;
- d. sublingual;
- e. adrenals.

2. The salivary glands:

- a. the submandibular is innervated by the cranial nerve VII;
- b. they are also found in the stomach;
- c. they are innervated by the cranial nerves III and IV;
- d. they are pair glands;
- e. the parotid is innervated by the cranial nerve IX;

3. The bile duct:

- a. opens into the duodenum;
- b. is an intrahepatic duct;
- c. joins the main pancreatic duct;
- d. results directly from the intrahepatic bile ducts.
- e. joins the accessory pancreatic duct;

4. The sphincter of Oddi:

- a. is located in the hepatic duct;
- b. is placed at the opening of the main pancreatic duct into the duodenum;
- c. is located in the ileocecal valve;
- d. is placed at the opening of the bile duct into the duodenum;
- e. is located in the hepatopancreatic ampulla;

5. The cystic duct:

- a. joins the gallbladder with the biliary tract;
- b. continues with the main pancreatic duct;
- c. opens into the duodenum;
- d. is an intrahepatic duct;
- e. joins the common hepatic duct;

6. The pancreas:

- a. has only an endocrine function;
- b. has an exocrine and an endocrine function;
- c. is not an annex digestive gland;
- d. participates in digestion;
- e. has a head, a body and a tail;

7. The pancreas:

- a. has endocrine cells;
- b. is not a gland;
- c. has a head, a body and a tail;

- d. has exocrine cells;
- e. does not have a digestion function.

8. The exocrine pancreas:

- a. consists of acini;
- b. two ducts originate in the acini: primary and secondary;
- c. the pancreatic ducts open into the duodenum;
- d. the sphincter of Oddi is situated at the opening of the two pancreatic ducts.
- e. the Langerhans islets secrete the pancreatic juice;

9. The islets of Langerhans:

- a. form the endocrine pancreas;
- b. form the exocrine pancreas;
- c. secrete insulin and glucagon;
- d. secrete pancreatic juice.
- e. secrete hormones;

10. The gall bladder:

- a. is located on the inner face of the liver;
- b. is a tank for storing the bile in interdigestive periods;
- c. is a tank for storing the bile in digestive periods;
- d. continues with the bile duct;
- e. continues with the cystic;

11. Which of following statements about the pancreatic juice are not true:

- a. It has a pH of 1.5-2;
- b. It has a pH of 6-7;
- c. It has a pH of 7.5-8.5;
- d. It has a pH of 7-8,
- e. It has a pH of 8.5;

12. The pH of the saliva is between:

- a. 1,5;
- b. 2;
- c. 6;
- d. 7;
- e. 8,5;

13. We can state the following about the gastric juice, except:

- a. It has a pH of 1.5;
- b. It has a pH of 6-7;
- c. It has a pH of 7.5-8.5;
- d. It has a pH of 7-8,
- e. It has a pH of 8.5;

14. The bile is stored in:

- a. the gall bladder;
- b. the digestive periods;
- c. the interdigestive periods;

- d. the liver;
- e. the duodenum;

15. The oral cavity:

- a. is subdivided into the vestibule and the oral cavity proper;
- b. its roof is formed by the hard palate
- c. the floor is occupied by the tongue
- d. is formed by the vestibule;
- e. is the first segment of the digestive tract.

16. The oral cavity includes:

- a. the dental arches;
- b. the anterior vestibule and the posterior vestibule;
- c. the gums;
- d. the soft palate and the uvula
- e. the tongue

17. The dental arches include:

- a. the upper lip frenulum;
- b. the canines;
- c. the uvula;
- d. the incisors;
- e. the postmolars;

18. The oral cavity:

- a. communicates with the pharynx, in the posterior;
- b. includes the tongue, in the upper part;
- c. includes the hard palate, in the upper part;
- d. includes the soft palate, at the bottom.
- e. includes the uvula.

19. The tongue:

- a. is made up of smooth muscle fibers;
- b. is made up of striated muscle fibers;
- c. has a lingual mucosa;
- d. is innervated by the hypoglossal.
- e. is a segment common to the digestive and respiratory systems

20. The tooth has:

- a. epithelium coverage;
- b. cemento enamel junction;
- c. crown;
- d. dentin;
- e. root;

21. The stomach:

- a. continues the duodenum;
- b. has two curves;
- c. is the narrowest portion of the digestive tube;

- d. includes the pyloric antrum;
- e. communicates with the esophagus by the cardia;

22. The duodenum:

- a. continues the stomach;
- b. continues with the jejunum by the duodenum-ileum flexure;
- c. is part of the small intestine;
- d. includes the head of the pancreas in its concavity;
- e. is part of the large intestine.

23. The formula of the definitive dentition presents:

- a. incisors 2/2;
- b. canines 2/2;
- c. premolars 3/3;
- d. premolars 2/2;
- e. molars 3/3;

24. The permanent dentition:

- a. is also called definitive dentition;
- b. includes 32 teeth;
- c. includes canines, molars and postmolars;
- d. includes 20 teeth;
- E. is also called milk teeth;

25. The following statements are true about the pharynx:

- a. is a segment common to the digestive and the respiratory systems;
- b. includes the laryngopharynx;
- c. continues with the esophagus;
- d. communicates with the larynx in the upper part.
- e. includes the oropharynx;

26. The pharynx cavity communicates with:

- a. the nasal passages;
- b. the mouth;
- c. the inner ear;
- d. the tympanic cavity;
- e. the larynx;

27. The following statements are true about the pharynx:

- a. it communicates with the middle ear by the Eustachian tube;
- b. it communicates with the nasal passages, in the posterior part;
- c. it represents the crossing between the digestive and the respiratory tracks;
- d. it communicates with the larynx, in the posterior part;
- e. it communicates with the oral cavity, in the anterior part;

28. The esophagus:

- a. includes the adventitia;
- b. continues the larynx;
- c. continues with the stomach;

- d. continues the throat;
- e. continues with the duodenum.

29. The epiglottis:

- a. blocks the food path to the esophagus;
- b. acts when swallowing;
- c. acts during mastication;
- d. blocks the food path to the larynx.
- e. is made of elastic cartilage.

30. The muscles of the pharynx:

- a. are made up of smooth muscle fibers;
- b. have a keratinized multi-layered squamous epithelium;
- c. have, in their structure, a multi-layered cylindrical epithelium;
- d. are made up of striated muscle fibers;
- e. have longitudinal fibers;

31. The esophagus:

- a. is an organ of the digestive tract;
- b. connects the oral cavity and the pharynx;
- c. connects the pharynx and the stomach;
- d. communicates with the larynx, in the anterior part;
- e. communicates with the stomach, in the anterior part.

32. The following statements are true about the esophagus:

- a. it is a duct through which the food passes from the pharynx to the stomach;
- b. its upper limit corresponds to the pharynx;
- c. its bottom limit corresponds to the cardiac orifice;
- d. by the cardiac orifice, the esophagus opens into the duodenum;
- e. it is a duct through which the food passes from the jejunum to the ileum;

33. The esophagus:

- a. is entirely made of striated muscle fibers;
- b. has smooth muscles in the lower $\frac{2}{3}$;
- c. has striated muscles in the lower $\frac{2}{3}$;
- d. has striated muscles in the upper $\frac{1}{3}$;
- e. the mucous membrane made up of lax connective tissue.

34. The following statements are false about the stomach:

- a. looks like a dilated portion of the digestive tract;
- b. is located in the lower part of the abdominal cavity;
- c. adjoins with the pharynx;
- d. is an organ of the digestive tract.
- e. continues with the duodenum;

35. The stomach:

- a. has two muscle layers;
- b. includes the bottom of the stomach;
- c. includes the stomach body;

- d. includes the pyloric antrum;
- e. has intestinal villi.

36. The stomach:

- a. is located in the lower part of the abdominal cavity;
- b. has two curvatures, the greater curvature and the lesser curvature;
- c. has three muscle layers;
- d. has two apertures, the cardia and the pylorus.
- e. has three layers;

37. The curvatures of stomach:

- a. the greater curvature is convex;
- b. are also called apertures;
- c. the lesser curvature is concave;
- d. are four.
- e. in the concave part, there is the head of the pancreas;

38. The cardia:

- a. is the upper orifice of the stomach;
- b. continues with the pylorus;
- c. connects the esophagus with the stomach;
- d. is also called the greater curvature;
- e. connects the pharynx with the stomach;

39. The pyloric sphincter:

- a. is located at the limit of the esophagus;
- b. communicates with the duodenum;
- c. continues the bottom of the stomach;
- d. is the lower orifice of the stomach;
- e. continues the pyloric canal;

40. The following statements are true about the stomach:

- a. the stomach presents more portions;
- b. it includes the bottom of the stomach;
- c. it includes the body of the stomach;
- d. the horizontal part is formed by the antrum and by the pyloric canal;
- e. communicates with the esophagus in the lower part;

41. The horizontal portion of the stomach is composed of:

- a. the pyloric antrum;
- b. the bottom of the stomach;
- c. the pyloric canal;
- d. the body of the stomach.
- e. the cardiac orifice;

42. The muscular tunic of the stomach:

- a. contains longitudinal fibers;
- b. contains circular fibers;
- c. contains oblique fibers;

- d. consists of striated muscle fibers;
- e. consists of smooth muscle fibers;

43. The small intestine:

- a. is located between the stomach and the large intestine;
- b. is the most dilated portion of the digestive tract;
- c. is composed of the duodenum, jejunum and ileum;
- d. starts in the cardia;
- e. continues the esophagus;

44. The duodenum:

- a. is the first portion of the small intestine;
- b. the main pancreatic duct of Wirsung opens into it;
- c. the head of the pancreas is located in its concavity;
- d. the common hepatic duct opens into it;
- e. the accessory pancreatic duct of Santorini opens into it .

45. The duodenum:

- a. extends from the pylorus to the jejunum;
- b. the bile duct opens into it;
- c. includes the hepatopancreatic ampulla;
- d. includes the sphincter of Oddi;
- e. continues the ileum;

46. The jejunum-ileum:

- a. ends at level of the ileocecal valve;
- b. is the most dilated portion of the digestive tract;
- c. continues with the duodenum;
- d. extends from the stomach to the rectum;
- e. continues the colon;

47. About the small intestine we can say the following, except:

- a. contains striated muscle fibers;
- b. contains smooth muscle fibers in the upper 1/3;
- c. is not innervated;
- d. contains smooth muscle fibers;
- e. contains striated muscle fibers in the upper 1/3;

48. The large intestine:

- a. continues the jejunum-ileum;
- b. has three parts;
- c. stores the feces;
- d. has a role in the absorption of water;
- e. has a role in the absorption of vitamins and lipids;

49. The large intestine:

- a. is subdivided into cecum, colon, rectum;
- b. continues the ileum from the ileocecal valve;
- c. continues with the ileal loops;

- d. includes the epiploic appendices;
- e. forms loops.

50. The colon segments include:

- a. the cecum;
- b. the transverse colon;
- c. the rectum;
- d. the sigmoid colon.
- e. the ascending colon;

51. The colon includes:

- a. the vermiform appendix ;
- b. two portions;
- c. haustrals;
- d. intestinal villi;
- e. muscle strips;

52. The muscle layer of the colon:

- a. is made up of striated muscle fibers;
- b. is made up of smooth muscle fibers;
- c. is made up of intrafusal fibers;
- d. forms taeniae;
- e. forms muscle strips.

53. The rectum:

- a. continues the colon;
- b. has three segments;
- c. terminates at the anus orifice;
- d. includes the ileocecal valve;
- e. has an oblique muscle;

54. The internal sphincter of the anus consists of:

- a. striated muscle fibers;
- b. smooth muscle fibers;
- c. longitudinal fibers;
- d. circular fibers;
- e. is under autonomic control;

55. The common hepatic duct:

- a. joins the cystic duct;
- b. joins the left hepatic duct;
- c. is formed by the union of two hepatic ducts;
- d. forms the right hepatic duct;
- e. joins the bile duct;

56. The bile duct:

- a. continues with the right hepatic duct;
- b. is formed by the cystic duct and the common hepatic duct;
- c. opens in the hepatopancreatic ampulla;

- d. opens into the duodenum;
- e. joins the accessory duct (Santorini);

57. The gallbladder:

- a. is situated below the liver;
- b. continues with the bile duct;
- c. continues with cystic duct;
- d. is located higher to the liver;
- e. communicates with the right hepatic duct;

58. The bile duct:

- a. opens into the duodenum;
- b. opens in the hepatopancreatic ampulla;
- c. opens with the accessory pancreatic duct (Santorini);
- d. opens with the main pancreatic duct;
- e. opens in the duodenojejunal flexure;