

Esophageal Atresia and Tracheoesophageal Fistula

Medicine · Answer Key · 10 Questions

1. What is Esophageal Atresia (EA)?

- A) An abnormal communication between the trachea and esophagus.
- B) The failure of the esophagus to develop as a continuous canal or tube.**
- C) A condition where the trachea and esophagus are joined at the larynx.
- D) An abnormality of the length of the trachea.

2. What is a Tracheoesophageal Fistula (TEF)?

- A) The failure of the esophagus to develop as a continuous canal or tube.
- B) An abnormality of the length of the esophagus.
- C) An abnormal communication between the trachea and esophagus.**
- D) A condition where the trachea and esophagus separate longitudinally.

3. When does the foregut normally develop into a continuous canal or tube?

- A) During the 1st and 2nd week of gestation.
- B) During the 4th and 5th week of gestation.**
- C) During the 7th and 8th week of gestation.
- D) After birth.

4. EA and TEF are considered what type of anomalies?

- A) Acquired anomalies
- B) Genetic mutations
- C) Congenital anomalies**
- D) Environmental factors

5. Where are the trachea and esophagus joined?

- A) At the stomach
- B) At the larynx**
- C) At the diaphragm
- D) At the duodenum

6. The text mentions that EA is also a common what?

- A) Symptom
- B) Treatment
- C) Congenital anomaly**
- D) Diagnostic tool

7. What is a characteristic of EA concerning the esophagus's development?

- A) It forms a double tube.
- B) It fails to develop as a continuous canal or tube.**
- C) It fuses to form a single, wider tube.
- D) It separates into three parallel tubes.

8. TEF is an abnormal communication between which two structures?

- A) Esophagus and stomach
- B) Larynx and pharynx
- C) Trachea and esophagus**
- D) Bronchi and lungs

9. What happens to each longitudinal portion in the development described?

- A) They remain separate.
- B) They fuse to form parallel tubes.
- C) They fuse to form a single tube.**
- D) They are reabsorbed.

10. The text states that the trachea and oesophagus are joined at the...

- A) Pharynx
- B) Larynx**
- C) Epiglottis
- D) Cricoid cartilage