

Global Perspectives on Anatomy

Anatomy · Answer Key · 12 Questions

1. The anatomical structure known as the 'Circle of Willis' was named after Thomas Willis, an English physician who conducted his seminal research primarily in which city?

- A) London
- B) Oxford**
- C) Cambridge
- D) Edinburgh

2. The first successful human-to-human heart transplant, a landmark anatomical procedure, was performed by Christiaan Barnard in which city?

- A) Johannesburg
- B) Cape Town**
- C) Pretoria
- D) Durban

3. The anatomical discovery of the circulation of blood by William Harvey was published in 'De Motu Cordis', a work that heavily influenced the medical school of which historic university?

- A) University of Bologna
- B) University of Paris
- C) University of Padua**
- D) University of Heidelberg

4. The 'Eustachian tube' is named after Bartolomeo Eustachi, a 16th-century anatomist who served as the physician to the Pope in which city?

- A) Rome**
- B) Florence
- C) Venice
- D) Milan

5. The 'Fallopian tubes' were named after Gabriele Falloppio, who held the chair of anatomy at the University of Padua, a city located in which modern-day country?

- A) France
- B) Italy**
- C) Spain
- D) Austria

6. The 'Islets of Langerhans' in the pancreas were discovered by Paul Langerhans, who performed his primary histological research while working at the University of Berlin in which country?

- A) Austria
- B) Germany**
- C) Switzerland
- D) France

7. The anatomical structures known as 'Graafian follicles' are named after Reinier de Graaf, an anatomist whose work was centered in which city of the Dutch Republic?

- A) Amsterdam
- B) Delft**
- C) Leiden
- D) Utrecht

8. The 'Circle of Willis' provides blood supply to the brain; the vascular anatomy of this structure was first described in the 17th century at an institution currently located in which nation?

- A) United Kingdom**
- B) Netherlands
- C) Italy
- D) Belgium

9. The anatomical term 'Sylvian fissure' refers to the lateral sulcus of the brain, named after Franciscus Sylvius who practiced medicine in which city?

- A) Leyden**
- B) Ghent
- C) Antwerp
- D) Brussels

10. The 'Foramen of Monro' is an anatomical passage between the lateral and third ventricles of the brain, named after an anatomist from a medical dynasty based in which city?

- A) Glasgow
- B) Edinburgh**
- C) Dublin
- D) Manchester

11. The 'Glands of Montgomery' are sebaceous glands located on the areola of the breast; the physician who first described them, William Fetherstone Montgomery, was associated with an institution in which capital city?

A) London

B) Dublin

C) Edinburgh

D) Cardiff

12. The 'Sphincter of Oddi' regulates the flow of bile into the duodenum; Ruggero Oddi, who described it, was a medical researcher who conducted his studies in which country?

A) Italy

B) France

C) Germany

D) Greece