

Global Perspectives on Anatomy

Anatomy · Practice Test · 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