



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MIDWIFERY  
EXAMINATION- APRIL 2026**

**COURSE CODE AND TITLE: BSM 121: Human Anatomy II**

**DATE 7<sup>TH</sup> APRIL 2026**

**DURATION: 2 HOURS**

**START:09.00 AM FINISH: 11.00 AM**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. This exam is out of 70 marks.
2. This Examination comprises THREE Sections. Section I: Multiple Choice Questions (20 marks), Section II: Short Answer Questions (30 marks), and Section III: Long Answer Questions (20 marks)
3. Answer ALL Questions
4. Do not write anything on the question paper
5. Use the back of your booklet for rough work if need be
6. Write your University Registration Number correctly on all pages of the booklet(s) used

**SECTION I: MULTIPLE ANSWER QUESTIONS**

1. The abdominal region that primarily contains the stomach is the:
  - A. Right hypochondriac region
  - B. Epigastric region
  - C. Left lumbar region
  - D. Hypogastric region
2. A stab wound to the left hypochondriac region is most likely to damage which organ?
  - A. Liver
  - B. Spleen
  - C. Appendix
  - D. Ascending colon

3. Which layer of the gastrointestinal tract is primarily responsible for peristalsis?
  - A. Mucosa
  - B. Submucosa
  - C. Muscularis externa
  - D. Serosa
4. The submucosal (Meissner's) nerve plexus mainly regulates:
  - A. Gastric emptying
  - B. Secretion and blood flow in the gut wall
  - C. Swallowing reflex
  - D. Peristaltic waves
5. The Salivary gland that produces predominantly serous secretions rich in amylase is:
  - A. Sublingual gland
  - B. Parotid gland
  - C. Submandibular gland
  - D. Minor salivary glands
6. A gallstone obstructing the common bile duct would most directly impair:
  - A. Protein digestion
  - B. Carbohydrate absorption
  - C. Fat emulsification
  - D. Vitamin B12 absorption
7. The hepatic portal vein carries blood from:
  - A. Liver to inferior vena cava
  - B. Digestive organs to the liver
  - C. Heart to the liver
  - D. Liver to the intestines
8. The functional unit of the kidney responsible for urine formation is the:
  - A. Renal pelvis
  - B. Nephron
  - C. Renal pyramid
  - D. Minor calyx
9. The Part of the nephron that is primarily responsible for filtration of blood plasma is:
  - A. Loop of Henle
  - B. Distal convoluted tubule
  - C. Glomerulus
  - D. Collecting duct
10. A patient with obstruction at the ureteropelvic junction would most likely develop:
  - A. Hydronephrosis
  - B. Cystitis
  - C. Glomerulonephritis
  - D. Renal carcinoma
11. The trigone is a triangular area located in the:
  - A. Kidney
  - B. Ureter

- C. Urinary bladder
  - D. Urethra
12. Compared with the male urethra, the female urethra is:
- A. Longer and more curved
  - B. Shorter and more prone to infections
  - C. Longer and narrower
  - D. Structurally identical
13. The endocrine gland located inferior to the hypothalamus within the sella turcica is the:
- A. Thyroid gland
  - B. Pituitary gland
  - C. Pineal gland
  - D. Parathyroid gland
14. Which endocrine organ is composed of follicles filled with colloid?
- A. Adrenal gland
  - B. Thyroid gland
  - C. Pituitary gland
  - D. Pancreas
15. Accidental removal of the parathyroid glands during thyroid surgery would most likely lead to:
- A. Hypoglycemia
  - B. Hypocalcemia
  - C. Hypokalemia
  - D. Hypotension
16. The adrenal medulla primarily secretes:
- A. Cortisol and aldosterone
  - B. Insulin and glucagon
  - C. Epinephrine and norepinephrine
  - D. Thyroxine and calcitonin
17. The structure responsible for transporting sperm from the epididymis to the ejaculatory duct is the:
- A. Seminiferous tubule
  - B. Vas deferens
  - C. Urethra
  - D. Prostate gland
18. Sperm production occurs in the:
- A. Epididymis
  - B. Prostate gland
  - C. Seminiferous tubules
  - D. Vas deferens
19. A fertilized ovum normally implants in the:
- A. Cervix
  - B. Fallopian tube

- C. Endometrium of the uterus
  - D. Ovary
20. Failure of the testes to descend into the scrotum during development is known as:
- A. Hypospadias
  - B. Cryptorchidism
  - C. Epispadias
  - D. Hydrocele

## **SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)**

1. Explain the anatomical regions of the abdomen and describe how knowledge of these regions assists nurses and clinicians in identifying possible underlying organ pathology (5 marks)
2. A patient is diagnosed with kidney failure affecting the filtration process. Using the structure of the nephron, explain how the different parts of the nephron contribute to urine formation (5marks)
3. During thyroid surgery, the parathyroid glands are accidentally removed. Explain the anatomical location of the parathyroid glands (5marks)
4. Describe the histological layers of the gastrointestinal tract and state one main function of each layer. (5 marks)
5. Describe the major components of the male reproductive system and state the function of each component. (5 marks)
6. Outline the major endocrine glands of the body and state one hormone secreted by each. (5 marks)

## **SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20 MARKS)**

1. The kidneys play a crucial role in maintaining body homeostasis through urine formation and regulation of fluid balance.
  - a. Identify the major components of the urinary system. (4 marks)
  - b. Describe the gross anatomical structure of the kidney. (6 marks)
  - c. Explain how the nephron is adapted to its functions of urine formation (6 marks)
  - d. state two congenital anomalies of the urinary system and explain their possible effects on urinary function. (4 marks)