

Anatomy final archive

إعداد:



Q1) The femoral triangle lies in the?

Select one:

- a. Upper third of the front of the thigh
- b. Middle third of the medial of the thigh
- c. Middle third of the front of the thigh
- d. Upper third of the medial of the thigh
- e. Lower third of the front of the thigh

Q2) Regarding the Flexor compartment of the LEG, all of the following statements are TRUE EXCEPT:

Select one:

- a. The tibialis posterior muscle is supplied by the deep Fibular nerve.
- b. The triceps surae is another term to describe the superficial muscles layer.
- c. They are seven muscles.
- d. Collectively, the muscles in this area plantarflex.
- e. Flexor digitorum longus is smaller than the flexor hallucis longus.

Q3) in cases of fracture of the neck of the femur, the distal fragment rotated laterally by?

Select one:

- a. Psoas major muscle
- b. Quadriceps muscles
- c. Pectineus muscle
- d. Sartorius muscle
- e. Articularis genu muscle

Q4) All of the following are contents of the adductor canal except?

Select one:

- a. Saphenous artery
- b. Femoral vein
- c. Great saphenous vein
- d. Femoral artery
- e. Saphenous nerve

Q5) Regarding nerve supply of THE LEG, choose the INCORRECT statement:

Select one:

- a. superficial fibular nerve supplies the muscles in the anterior compartment of the leg.
- b. The Fibularis tertius is supplied by the deep fibular nerve.
- c. The muscles in the lateral compartment are innervated by the superficial fibular nerve.
- d. Posterior compartment's muscles are innervated by tibial nerve.
- e. the tibial nerve supplies the calf muscles.

Q6) All of the followings are quadriceps muscles except?

Select one:

- a. Articularis genu
- b. Vastus medialis
- c. Vastus intermedius d. Rectus femoris
- e. Vastus lateralis

Q 7) Which of the followings muscles arises from anterior inferior iliac spine?

Select one:

- a. Reflected head of rectus femoris
- b. Vastus intermedius
- c. Vastus lateralis
- d. Sartorius
- e. Straight head of rectus femoris

Q8) Which of the following's muscles has double nerve supply?

Select one:

- a. Adductor magnus
- b. Adductor longus
- c. Obturator externus
- d. Gracilis
- e. Adductor brevis

Q9) The posterior femoral nerve of the thigh, choose the CORRECT

statement: Select one:

- a. Consists only of S2.
- b. Travels superficial to the gluteus maximus
- c. Innervates the calf.
- d. Emerges above piriformis
- e. Descends on the anterior thigh as well.

Q10) All followings are correct about the inguinal ligament except?

Select one:

- a. It is the lower border of the aponeurosis of the external abdominal oblique muscle
- b. It is attached to the anterior superior iliac spine
- c. Midpoint of inguinal ligament is medial to the midinguinal point
- d. The external abdominal oblique muscle folded upward backwards upon itself
- e. It presents in the groin region

Q11) Regarding the weight distribution, choose the CORRECT statements:

Select one:

- a. Hip joint plays the major role.
- b. Weight distributed almost on Calcaneus.
- c. Weight distributed almost equally between points.
- d. Weight distributed almost equally between thigh, leg, and foot.
- e. Weight distributed almost equally between Calcaneus and Heads of Metatarsals

Q12) What is the main extensor of the hip joint?

Select one:

- a. Gluteus minimus
- b. Quadratus Femoris
- c. Gluteus maximus
- d. Tensor fascia lata
- e. Gluteus medius

Q13) The medial border of the femoral triangle is formed by?

Select one:

- a. Medial border of adductor longus
- b. Medial border of vastus medialis
- c. Medial border of adductor magnus
- d. Medial border of sartorius
- e. Medial border of adductor brevis

Q14)) Positive Trendelenburg's sign is?

Select one:

- a. Paralysis of inferior gluteal nerve.
- B Paralysis of femoral nerve
- c. Paralysis of superior gluteal nerved.
- D Paralysis of obturator nerve
- e. Paralysis of sciatic nerve

Q15) The lateral part of pectineus is supplied by?

Select one:

- a. Femoral nerve
- b. Obturator nerve
- c. Common peroneal nerve
- d. Posterior tibial nerve
- e. Sciatic nerve

Q16) Adductor (Hunter's) canal lies in?

Select one:

- a. Middle third of the medial part of the thigh
- b. Upper third of the front of the thigh
- c. Lower third of the medial part of the thigh
- d. Middle third of the front of the thigh
- e. Upper third of the medial part of the thigh

Q17) In the popliteal fossa, the deepest of these structures is:

Select one:

- a. Popliteal vein
- b. Popliteal artery
- c. Tibial nerve
- d. Sural nerve
- e. Popliteus muscle

18) Which following attached to upper part of anterior superior iliac spine?

Select one:

- a. Reflected head of rectus femoris
- b. Inguinal ligament
- c. Vastus lateralis
- d. Sartorius
- e. Straight head of rectus femoris

Q19) Medial longitudinal arch, choose the CORRECT statement:

Select one:

- a. Is supported by muscles only.
- b. Its keystone is the head of the talus.
- c. It has no role in flat foot.
- d. Its formed by all the metatarsals.
- e. Is supported by the fibularis longus and brevis tendons.

Q20) The deep fibular nerve supplies:

Select one:

- a. Skin between the first and second toes
- b. Skin between the second and third toes
- c. Skin on the medial side of the sole.
- D .Skin on the dorsolateral side of the foot
- e. The great toe only

Q21) Which of the following's muscles leading to adduction and medial rotation of the thigh?

Select one:

- a. Adductor magnus
- b. Adductor longus
- c. Obturator externus
- d. Gracilis
- e. Adductor brevis

Q22) The lumbosacral trunk derived from:

Select one:

- a. L2 and3
- b. L3 and4
- c. LS, S1 and S2
- d.L4,L5 and S1
- e.L4 and5

Q23) Which of the followings muscles inserted into muscle?

Select one:

- a. Piriformis
- b. Obturator externus
- c. Inferior gemellus
- d. Obturator Internus
- e. Quadratus Femoris

Q24) Which of the following's muscles hastwo heads?

Select one:

- a. Rectus femoris
- b. Psoas major
- c. Vastus lateralis
- d. Articularis genu
- e. Semitendinosus

Q25) Which of the following's muscles does not supplied by anterior divisionN of obturator nerve?

Select one:

- a. Pectineus
- b. Adductor longus
- c. Obturator externus
- d. Gracilis
- e. Adductor brevis

Q26) The sciatic nerve, choose the INCORRECT statement:

Select one:

- a. The largest nerve in the body
- b. Passes through the greater sciatic foramen
- c. Divides to the Tibial and common fibular nerves behind the hip joint.
- d. Enter the buttock inferior to the piriformis.
- e. Its derived from L4-S3.

Q27) Adductor (Hunter's) canal lies in?

Select one:

- a. Middle third of the medial part of the thigh
- b. Upper third of the front of the thigh
- c. Lower third of the medial part of the thigh
- d. Middle third of the front of the thigh
- e. Upper third of the medial part of the thigh

Q28) Which of the following's muscles acted on two joints?

Select one:

- a. Rectus femoris
- b. Psoas major
- c. Vastus lateralis
- d. Articularis genu
- e. Semitendinosus

Q29) All followings pass through saphenous opening except?

Select one:

- a. Lymph vessels
- b. Superficial epigastric artery
- c. Superficial circumflex iliac artery
- d. Superficial external pudental artery
- e. Great saphenous artery

Q30) Which of the following's muscles puts the classical cross leg position?

Select one: a. Rectus femoris

- b. Extensor hallucis longus
- c. Vastus lateralis
- d. Sartorius
- e. Semitendinosus

Q31) All followings are branches from the lumbar plexus except?

Select one:

- a. Femoral branch of genitofemoral nerve
- b. Ilioinguinal nerve
- c. Medial cutaneous nerve of the thigh
- d. Lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh
- e. Obturator nerve

Q32) The femoral nerve passes through?

Select one:

- a. Adductor magnus
- b. Adductor longus
- c. Obturator externus
- d. Gracilis Adductor brevis

Q33) The Sciatic nerve supplies ALL of the following EXCEPT:

Select one:

- a. adductor magnus (hamstring portion).
- b. Short head of biceps femoris.
- c. quadratus femoris
- d. Fibularis longus
- e. Fibularis tertius

Q34) What is the longest muscle of the body?

Select one:

- a. Rectus femoris
- b. Extensor hallucis longus
- c. Vastus lateralis
- d. Sartorius
- e. Semitendinosus

Q35) Which of the followings is supplied by inferior gluteal nerve?

Select one:

- a. Adductor magnus
- b. Quadratus Femoris
- c. Gluteus maximus
- d. Piriformis
- e. Gluteus minimus

Q36) All followings are branches from the lumbar plexus except?

Select one:

- a. Femoral branch of genitofemoral nerve
- b. Ilioinguinal nerve
- c. Subcostal nerve
- d. Lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh
- e. Obturator nerve

Q37) All followings are branches from the lumbar plexus except?

Select one:

- a. Femoral branch of genitofemoral nerve
- b. Ilioinguinal nerve
- c. Subcostal nerve
- d. Lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh
- e. Obturator nerve

Q38) Gower sign is due to paralysis of?

Select one:

- a. Gluteus minimus
- b. Quadratus Femoris
- c. Gluteus maximus
- d. Tensor fascia lata
- e. Gluteus medius

Q39) All following muscles are supplied by the femoral nerve except?

Select one:

- a. Iliacus muscle
- b. Rectus femoris muscle
- c. Medial half of pectineus
- d. Sartorius muscle
- e. Articularis genu muscle

Q41) Which of the following's muscles acted to prevent damage of the synovial membrane?

Select one:

- a. Articularis genu
- b. Vastus medialis
- c. Vastus intermedius
- d. Rectus femoris
- e. Vastus lateralis

Q42) Which of the followings attached to the medial border of ischial tuberosity?

Select one:

- a. Semitendinosus
- b. Quadratus Femoris
- c. Ischial part of adductor magnus
- d. Semimembranosus
- e. Sacrotuberous ligament

Q43) Regarding the hamstring compartment, choose the CORRECT statement:

Select one:

- a. The cutaneous nerve supply is from the femoral nerve.
- b. Adductor medius has hamstring portion.
- c. Tibial nerve is the ONLY motor nerve in the area.
- d. The oblique popliteal ligament is an expansion of biceps femoris.
- e. The Sciatic nerve is the ONLY nerve supply for all hamstring muscles.

Q44) All of the following's muscles inserted in the greater trochanter except?

Select one:

- a. Gluteus medius
- b. Piriformis
- c. Quadratus femoris
- d. Obturator internus
- e. Gluteus minimus

Q45) How many phalanges are there in each foot?

Select one:

- a .12
- b.13
- c.14
- d.15
- e. 16

Q46) The Sciatic nerve supplies ALL of the following EXCEPT:

Select one:

- a. adductor magnus (hamstring portion).
- b. Short head of biceps femoris.
- c. quadratus femoris
- d. Fibularis longus
- e. Fibularis tertius

Q47) Which of the followings passes from the greater sciatic foramen to the lesser?

Select one:

- a. Sciatic nerve
- b. Lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh
- c. Pudendal nerve.
- d. Posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh
- e. Inferior gluteal nerve

Q48) Which of the following is found in the popliteal fossa?

Select one:

- a. sciatic nerve
- b. femoral vein
- c. Tibial nerve
- d. femoral artery
- e. saphenous nerve

Q49) Which of the following's muscles shares in two groups?

Select one:

- a. Adductor magnus
- b. Adductor longus
- c. Obturator externus
- d. Gracilis
- e. Adductor brevis

Q50) Tibialis anterior, choose the most suitable statement:

Select one:

- a. is supplied by the tibial nerve.
- b. Inserts into the second metatarsal bone.
- c. Its pierced by the posterior tibial artery.
- d. It inverts the foot.
- e. Originates from the medial condyle of the tibia.

Q51) Regarding the plantar muscles, which of the following statement is incorrectly paired?

Select one:

- a. Plantar muscles- 10 in numbers
- b. Layer 1- muscles
- c. Layer 2- Quadratus plantae and the lumbrical
- d. Layer 3- muscles
- e. Layer 4- interossei (4 plantar and dorsal)

Q52) All followings' muscles are the floor of the femoral triangle except?

Select one:

- a. Adductor longus
- b. Psoas major
- c. Pectineus
- d. Adductor magnus
- e. Iliacus

Q53) Regarding the foot, all of the following statements are true EXCEPT:

Select one:

- a. the tibialis posterior muscle inverts the foot.
- b. the tibialis posterior muscle plantarflex the ankle joint.
- c. the tibialis anterior muscle dorsiflex the ankle
- d. all interossei muscles are supplied by the lateral plantar nerve.

Q54) Which of the followings attached to the lateral border of ischial tuberosity?

Select one:

- a. Semitendinosus
- b. Quadratus Femoris
- c. Ischial part of adductor magnus
- d. Semimembranosus
- e. Sacrotuberous ligament

Q55) Which of the followings is supplied by superior gluteal nerve?

Select one:

- a. Adductor magnus
- b. Quadratus Femoris
- c. Gluteus maximus
- d. Piriformis
- e. Gluteus minimus

56) The lumbar plexus is formed by ventral primary rami of:

Select one:

- a. T12,L1, L2 and L3.
- b. L1, L2, L3 and L4.
- c. L2, L3, L4 and L5.
- d.L2,L4,L5 and S.
- e. formed by dorsal primary rami.

Q57) Cutaneous nerve supply of the THIGH involves ALL BUT which of the following:

Select one:

- a. The lateral femoral cutaneous nerve
- b. the obturator nerve
- c. The common fibular nerve
- d. Posterior rami S1-S3
- e. the posterior cutaneous nerves of the thigh

Q58) In the popliteal fossa, the deepest of these structures is:

Select one:

- a. Popliteal vein
- b. Popliteal artery
- c. Tibial nerve
- d. Sural nerve
- e. Popliteus muscle

Q59) Great saphenous nerve enters the foot?

Select one:

- a. Infront of the lateral malleolus
- b. Midway between two malleoli
- c. Behind of the medial malleolus
- d. Behind of the lateral malleolus
- e. Infront of the medial malleolus

Q60) Regarding flexor retinaculum, the CORRECT order of structure passing underneath from POSTERIOR to ANTERIOR:

Select one:

- a. Tom, dick and harry.
- b. Tom drives very nervous horse.
- c. Tibialis posterior, FDL, posterior tibial artery and nerve, FHL
- d. Flexor Hallucis longus, Tibial Nerve, posterior tibial Vein and Artery, flexor digitorum longus, Tibialis posterior
- e. Flexor Hallucis longus, Tibial Artery, posterior tibial Nerve, flexor digitorum longus, Tibialis posterior

Q61) All of the followings are supplied by sacral plexus except?

Select one:

- a. Piriformis
- b. Obturator externus
- c. Superior Gemillus
- d. Obturator Internus
- e. Quadratus Femoris

Q62) All followings are correct about the femoral hernia except?

Select one:

- a. It descends forwards through the saphenous opening then downwards in the femoral canal
- b. It is more dangerous than the inguinal hernia
- c. It appears in the femoral triangle
- d. it is more Common in adult female
- e. It is liable to obstruction by the sharp margin of the lacunar ligament.

Q63) Which of the following is CORRECTLY paired?

Select one:

- a. Biceps femoris femoral nerve.
- b. Flexor digitorum longus obturator nerve.
- c. Tibialis posterior saphenous nerve.
- d. Plantaris tibial nerve.
- e. Adductor magnus femoral nerve.

Q64) Which of the following's muscles extend one joint and flexed another joint?

Select one:

- a. Rectus femoris
- b. Extensor hallucis longus
- c. Sartorius
- d. Flexor digitorum longus
- e. Semitendinosus

Q65) Which of the followings muscles arises from lesser sciatic notch?

Select one:

- a. Piriformis
- b. Obturator externus
- c. Inferior gemellus
- d. Obturator Internus
- e. Quadratus Femoris

Q66) Superior extensor retinaculum binds down the tendons of all the following EXCEPT

Select one:

- a. Extensor digitorum longus.
- b. Fibularis longus.
- c. Extensor hallucis longus.
- d. Fibularis tertius.
- e. Tibialis anterior.

Q67) Which of the followings muscles arises from linea aspera?

Select one:

- a. Reflected head of rectus femoris
- b. Vastus intermedius
- c. Vastus lateralis
- d. Sartorius
- e. Straight head of rectus femoris

Q68) Lateral longitudinal plantar arch, choose the CORRECT statements:

Select one:

- a. raised by fibularis tertius.
- b. maintained by ligamentum bifurcation.
- c. maintained by talocalcaneal interosseous ligament.
- d. Supports the body in the erect position.
- e. When it disappears the flat foot condition can be seen.

Q69) In cases of fracture of the neck of the femur, the distal fragment rotated laterally by?

Select one:

- a. Psoas major muscle
- b. Quadriceps muscles
- c. Pectineus muscle
- d. Sartorius muscle
- e. Articularis genu muscle

Q70) Which of the deepest muscle in front of the thigh?

Select one:

- a. Sartorius
- b. Vastus medialis
- c. Vastus intermedius
- d. Rectus femoris
- e. Vastus lateralis

Q71) Transverse arch, choose the INCORRECT statement:

Select one:

- a. There are proximal and distal arches.
- b. Distal arch is formed by the heads of five metatarsal bones.
- c. Proximal arch is supported by the tendon of the fibularis longus.
- d. Distal arch is maintained by the oblique head of the adductor hallucis.
- e. In general is supported by deep transverse metatarsal ligament.

Q72) The lateral border of the femoral triangle is formed by?

Select one:

- a. Medial border of adductor longus
- b. Medial border of vastus medialis
- c. Medial border of adductor magnus
- d. Medial border of sartorius
- e. Medial border of adductor brevis

Q73) Which nerve is the odd from the following?

Select one:

- a. Sciatic nerve.
- b. Nerve to obturator internus.
- c. Superior gluteal nerve.
- d. Posterior femoral cutaneous nerve.
- e. Inferior gluteal nerve.

Q74) The Superior gluteal nerve nerve is derived from the anterior rami of:

Select one:

- a .T12,L1 and L2.
- b. L1,L2 and L3.
- c. L2, L3 and L4.
- d.L3,L4 and S1.
- e. L4,L5 and S1.

Q75) Lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh, choose the INCORRECT statement:

Select one:

- a. The nerve has purely sensory function.
- b. It enters the thigh at the lateral aspect of the inguinal ligament.
- c. it derived from the ventral rami of L2, L3. d. It supplies one muscle only.
- e. Innervates the anterior and lateral thigh down to the level of the knee"