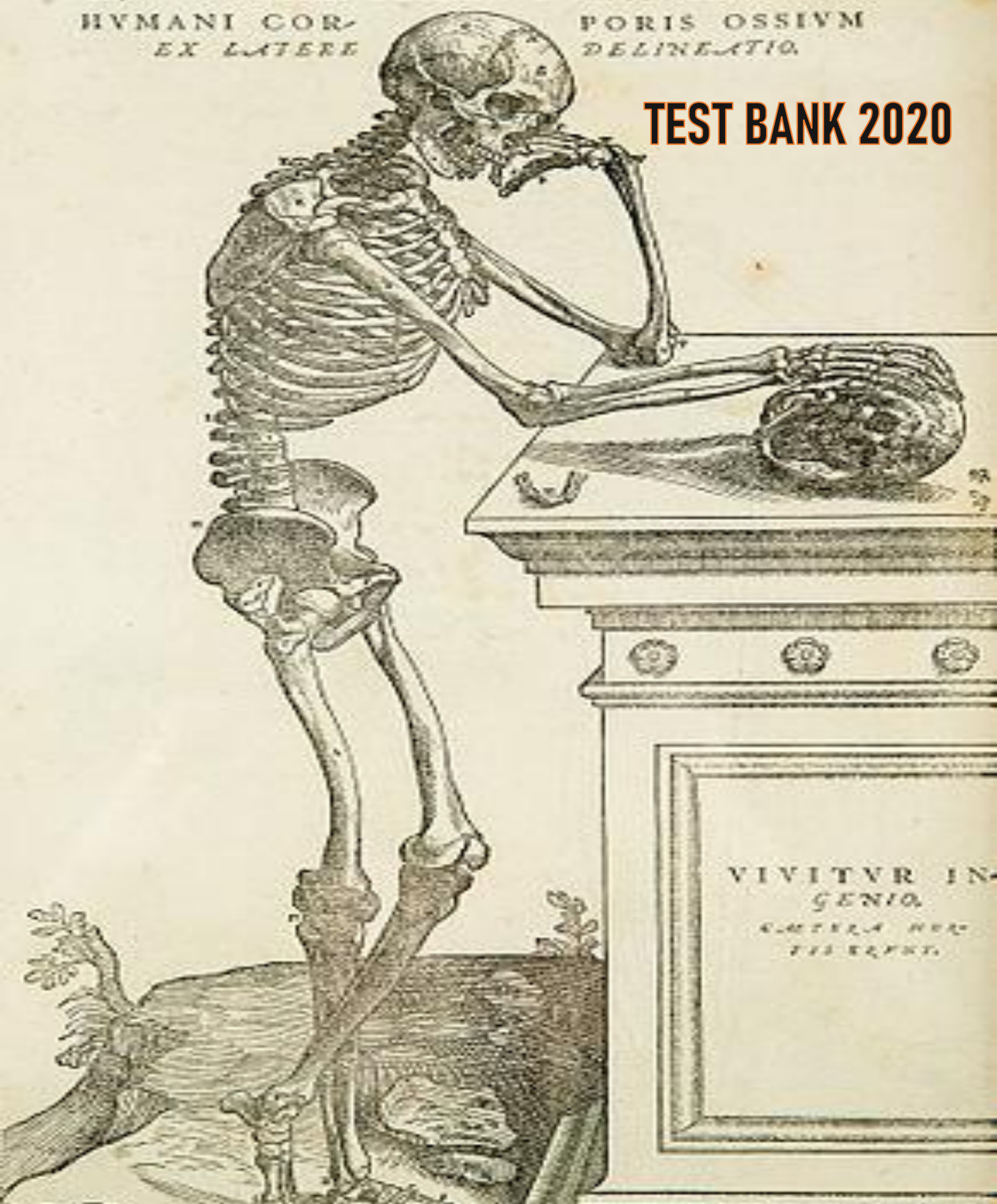


104
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"Fear is not evil. It tells you what your weakness is. And once you know your weakness, you can become stronger as well as kinder."

Q1) what is the correct sentence about a type of hernia?

- A: the neck inguinal hernial sac is located : above and lateral to the pubic tubercle
- B: The neck of the femoral hernial sac is located : above and medial to the pubic tubercle
- C: the neck inguinal hernial sac is located : below and medial to the pubic tubercle
- D: The neck of the femoral hernial sac is located: below and lateral to the pubic tubercle

ANSWER:D

Q2) the femoral triangle is bounded medially by

- A: The medial border of sartorius muscle
- B: The lateral border of adductor longus muscle
- C: The pectineus muscle
- D: The medial border of adductor longus muscle

ANSWER :D

Q3) the key for locating the under gluteal maximus muscles and nerves and arteries is?

- A: piriformis muscle
- B: superior gemellus muscle
- C: obturator internus muscle
- D: inferior gemellus muscle

ANSWER:A

Q4) the nerve that supply the upper medial thigh near the reproductive system (genital system) is:

- A: Iliohypogastric nerve
- B: Ilio-inguinal nerve
- C: Genitofemoral nerve
- D: femoral nerve

The answer is: B

Q5) vastus medialis :

A:flexes the hip joint

B:extending the hip joint

C:adduct the hip joint

D:a and c

E:does not do a movement to the hip joint

Answer :E

Q6) A 29-year-old male police officer is examined in a neighborhood clinic, with a complaint of discomfort in the lateral thigh. The physician observes that the policeman is rather overweight and that he is wearing a heavy leather belt, to which numerous objects are attached, including his empty holster. After a thorough physical examination a diagnosis of meralgia paresthetica is confirmed. Which of the following nerves is most likely involved?

- A. Superior gluteal
- B. Femoral
- C. Obturator
- D. Fibular (peroneal)
- E. Lateral femoral cutaneous

ANSWER:E

Q7) A 24-year-old female motocross racer was involved in a crash that left her right leg pinned under her bike. After the accident, she could no longer extend her right knee. The affected nerve gives rise to which of the following cutaneous nerves?

- A. Middle clunial nerve
- B. Lateral femoral cutaneous branch
- C. Superficial fibular (peroneal) nerve
- D. Saphenous nerve

E. Deep fibular (peroneal)

ANSWER:D

Q8) The largest nerve from the following:

A- Lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh

B- Genitofemoral

C- Ilio-hypogastric

D- Obturator nerve

ANSWER:D

Q9) L4 gives branches for:

A- Lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh

B- the lumbo - sacral trunk

C- the femoral nerve

D-B&C

ANSWER:D

Q10) The lumbar plexus receives a contribution from:

A-subcostal nerve T12

B-accessory obturator nerve

C- subcostal nerve T11

D-A+C

ANSWER:A

Q11) The nerve that exits from the anterior surface of psoas major muscle is:.

A-lumbosacral trunk

B-genitofemoral n

C-obturator n

D-femoral n

ANSWER:B

Q12) The iliohypogastric nerve runsto the ilio-inguinalnerve:

A-inferior

B-medial

C-superior

D-lateral

ANSWER:C

Q13)The surgeon should be very careful to while giving incision and hernia repair as it could be injured during these procedures:

A-femoral n

B-iliohypogastric n

C-ilioinguinal n

D-obturator n

ANSWER:C

Q14) Iliohypogastric nerve supplies(YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE):

A- posterolateral gluteal skin

B- the anterior surface of the scrotum

C- the skin in the pubic region

D- the upper medial thigh

ANSWER:ABC

Q15) A cause of extrapelvic injury of lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh:

A-pregnancy

B- prolonged sitting or standing

C- abdominal tumors

D-bone marrow graft

ANSWER:D

Q16) the main extensor of the leg at the knee joint:

A- quadriceps femoris

B-psoas major

C-rectus femoris

D- Sartorius

ANSWER:A

Q17)An action of sartorius muscle:

A-adducts thigh at hip joint

B- medially rotates thigh at hip joint

C- medially rotates leg at knee joint

D-extends leg at the knee joint

ANSWER:C

Q18)The origin of pubis muscle is:

A-pubic tubercle

B-ischiopubic ramus

C- inferior ramus of pubis

D- superior ramus of pubis

ANSWER:D

Q19)The insertion of iliacus muscle:

A-inter trochanteric crest

B-inter trochanteric line

C-grater trochanter

D-lesser trochanter

ANSWER:D

Q20)The origin of psoas major muscle:

- A- Transverse processes, bodies, and intervertebral discs of the 12 th thoracic and four lumbar vertebrae
- B- Transverse processes, bodies, and intervertebral discs of the 12 th thoracic and five lumbar vertebrae
- C- Transverse processes, bodies, and intervertebral discs of the 11th thoracic and five lumbar vertebrae
- D- none of the above

ANSWER:B

Q21)Nerve supply of psoas major muscle:

- A-femoral n
- B- Lumbar plexus
- C-obturator n
- D-A&B

ANSWER:B

Q22)Rectus femoris can do the following actions on hip and knee joints:

- A-flexes the knee and extends hip
- C-extends knee
- B- flexes the hip and extends the knee
- D-just flexes hip

ANSWER:B

Q23)A branch of the Anterior division of femoral nerve:

- A- The lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh.
- B-The Saphenous nerve
- C- The intermediate cutaneous nerve of the thigh
- D- branches to the quadriceps muscle

ANSWER:C

Q24)The Saphenous nerve terminates in:

- A- in the region of the medial malleolus
- B- in the region of the proximal phalanx of the big toe

C-in the region of the ball of the big toe

D-none of the above

ANSWER:C

Q25)Rectus femoris's straight head originate from:

A-margin of acetabulum

B- anterior superior iliac spine

C- anterior inferior iliac spine

D-body of ilium

ANSWER:C

Q26) The main blood supply for the medial compartment of the thigh:

A-profunda femoris and obturator arteries

B-profunda femoris and femoral arteries

C-obturator and femoral arteries

D-obturator artery only

ANSWER:A

Q27)The posterior division of obturator nerve gives all of the following branches except:

A-branch to the knee joint

B-branch to the hip joint

C-motor branch to adductor brevis muscle

D-motor branch to obturator externus muscle

ANSWER:B

Q28) The insertion of obturator externus muscle is:

A- lateral surface of greater trochanter

B- Medial surface of lesser trochanter

- C- Lateral surface of lesser trochanter
- D- Medial surface of greater trochanter

ANSWER:D

Q29)The origin of adductor longus muscle:

- A- Body of pubis, medial to pubic tubercle
- B- Body of pubis, lateral to pubic tubercle
- C- Body of pubis, medial to pubic tubercle
- D- Body of pubis, lateral to pubic crest

ANSWER:A

Q30) The root value of Posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh:

- A-L5,S1 and S2
- B-S2 and S3
- C-S2,S3 and S4
- D- S1,S2 and S3

ANSWER:D

Q31) The upper lateral quadrant of gluteal region Supplied by:

- A- Branches from lateral cutaneous nerves of the thigh
- B- Branches from posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh
- C- Lateral cutaneous branch of iliohypogastric & Lateral cutaneous nerve of the subcostal nerves
- D- Lateral cutaneous branch of ilioinguinal& Lateral cutaneous nerve of the subcostal nerves

ANSWER:C

Q32) 34)Nerve supply(innervation)for gluteus maximus muscle:

- A-inferior gluteal n
- B-superior gluteal n

C-posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh

D-A&B

ANSWER:A

Q33) The main extensor muscle of the hip joint:

A-psoas major

B-gluteus maximus

C- gluteus maximus&medius

D-none of the above

ANSWER:B

Q34)A structure passing through the lesser sciatic foramen:

A- - nerve to quadratus femoris

B- nerve to obturator internus

C- pudendal nerve

D-B&C

ANSWER:D

Q35)If there is an injury in superior gluteal n OR tearing in tendons of gluteal medius or minimus muscles on the left side..the person with this condition while he is walking ,he will look as:

A-jumping

B-his pelvis will tilt to the right

C-his pelvis will tilt to the left

D-none of the above

ANSWER:B

Q36) The safe side for intramuscular injections:

A- upper lateral quadrant of the buttock.

B- upper medial quadrant of the buttock.

C- lower outer quadrant of the buttock.

D-lower medial quadrant of the buttock.

ANSWER:A

Q37) 39) A patient diagnosed with positive Trendelenburg test (lurching gate type)...the unsupported side was the right one and his pelvis tilting on that side...so he has an injury in of gluteal medius or minimus muscles or its nerve on:

A-right side

B-left side

C-both of them

D-none of the above

ANSWER:B

Q38) The most medial structure of femoral triangle

A-femoral artery

B-femoral nerve

C- The femoral CANAL

D-femoral vein

ANSWER:C

Q39) The intermediate structure in femoral sheath:

A-femoral nerve

B-lymph vessels

C-femoral artery

D-femoral vein

ANSWER:D

Q40) The posterior border of femoral RING:

A- the pectineal ligament

B- pectineal part of the inguinal ligament.

C- Gimbernat's ligament

D- the lacunar ligament

ANSWER:A

Q41) In femoral hernia the neck of the hernial sac is located:

A- below and lateral to the pubic tubercle

B- below and medial to the pubic tubercle

C- above and lateral to the pubic tubercle

D- above and medial to the pubic tubercle

ANSWER:A

Q42)A content in Hunter's canal:

A-terminal part of femoral nerve

B-terminal part of femoral artery

C-lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh

D- Deep inguinal lymph nodes

ANSWER:B

Q43)Which one of the following passes through both greater and lesser sciatic foramina?

A-Superior gluteal nerve

B-Inferior gluteal nerve

C-Tendon of obturator internus muscle

D-Posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh

E-Nerve to obturator internus

ANSWER:E

Q44)What is the most medial structure in the femoral sheath?

A-Femoral artery

B-Femoral vein

C-Femoral nerve

D-Femoral canal

E-Lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh

ANSWER:D

Q45)Regarding adductor longus and brevis muscles, choose the wrong statement.

A-They originate from the pubic bone

B-They are supplied by the obturator nerve

C-They are adductors of the hip joints

D-Both participate in the formation of the femoral triangle

E-They are inserted into back of the femur

ANSWER D

Q46)Which one of the following nerves emerges (exits) from the anterior surface of psoas major muscle?

A-The Iliohypogastric

B-The Ilioinguinal

C-The Lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh

D-Femoral nerve

E-Genitofemoral nerve

ANSWER E

Q47)Which one of the following is in danger during hernia repair?

A-The Iliohypogastric

B-The Ilioinguinal

C-The Lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh

D-Femoral nerve

E-Obturator nerve

ANSWER B

Q48)The root value of S1, S2, S3 belongs to which one of the following?

A-Sciatic nerve

B-Superior gluteal nerve

C-Inferior gluteal nerve

D-Posterior cutaneous n of the thigh

E-Pudendal nerve

ANSWER D

Q49)Which one of the following is the medial boundary of the femoral ring?

A-The pectineal ligament

B-The inguinal ligament

C-The lacunar ligament

D-The femoral vein

E-Femoral artery

ANSWER C

Q50)Trendelenburg's test may be positive in which one of the following nerve injuries

A-Sciatic nerve

B-Femoral nerve

C-Superior gluteal nerve

D-Inferior gluteal nerve

E-Common peroneal nerve

ANSWER C

Q51) Which one of the following is the main extensor of the knee joint?

A-Sartorius muscle

B-Gracilis muscle

C-Quadriceps femoris muscle

D-Semitendinosus muscle

E-Semimembranosus muscle

ANSWER C

Q52) Choose the wrong statement about the obturator nerve.

A-Emerges on the medial border of the psoas muscle

B-Supplies the adductor longus muscle

C-Arises from the lumbar plexus (L2, 3, and 4) posterior divisions

D-Supplies the adductor gracilis muscle

E-It divides into anterior and posterior divisions

ANSWER C

Q53) Which one of the following is the root value of the nerve that supplies the lateral side of the thigh?

A-L1 and L2

B-L1, L2 and L3

C-L1, L2 and L4

D-L2 and L3

E-L3 and L4

ANSWER D

Q54) Choose the wrong statement about the femoral nerve.

A-It has root value of L2, L3, L4

B-It supplies the quadriceps femoris muscle

C-The saphenous nerve is one of its motor branches

D-It enters the thigh lateral to the femoral artery

E-It is located in the femoral triangle but outside the femoral sheath

ANSWER C

Q55) Which one of the following is attached to the iliotibial tract?

A-Gluteus medius muscle

B-Gluteus minimus muscle

C-Gluteus maximus muscle

D-Piriformis muscle

E-Quadratus femoris muscle

ANSWER C

Q56) Which one of the following muscles flexes the hip and knee joints?

A-Pectineus muscle

B-Biceps femoris muscle

C-Sartorius muscle

D-Adductor longus muscle

E-Semitendinosus muscle

ANSWER C

Q57) In femoral hernia, the neck of the hernial sac is located below and lateral to the _____

- A-Anterior superior iliac spine
- B-Anterior inferior iliac spine
- C-Pubic tubercle
- D-Posterior superior iliac spine
- E-Posterior inferior iliac spine

ANSWER C

Q58) The adductor tubercle is located on which of the following bones?

- (A) femur
- (B) tibia
- (C) fibula
- (D) ischium
- (E) ilium

ANSWER A

Q59) When it is said that an elderly person has a "broken hip," the usual injury is a fracture of which of the following structures?

- (A) acetabulum
- (B) neck of the femur
- (C) pelvic rami
- (D) ischial tuberosity
- (E) ilium

ANSWER B

Q60) A patient with a deep knife wound in the buttock walks with a waddling gait that is characterized by the pelvis falling toward one side at each step. Which of the following nerves is damaged?

- (A) Obturator nerve
- (B) Nerve to obturator internus
- (C) Superior gluteal nerve
- (D) Inferior gluteal nerve
- (E) Femoral nerve

ANSWER C

Q61) A 41-year-old man was involved in a fight and felt weakness in extending the knee joint. On examination, he was diagnosed with a lesion of the femoral nerve. Which of the following symptoms would be a result of this nerve damage?

- (A) Paralysis of the psoas major muscle
- (B) Loss of skin sensation on the lateral side of the foot
- (C) Loss of skin sensation over the greater Trochanter
- (D) Paralysis of the vastus lateralis muscle
- (E) Paralysis of the tensor fasciae latae

ANSWER D

Q62) Which of the following statements concerning the gracilis muscle is correct?

- (A) It passes through the lesser sciatic foramen.
- (B) It crosses the knee joint.
- (C) It lies deep to the pectineus and adductor longus muscles.
- (D) It is located in the anterior compartment of the thigh.
- (E) It is a short, fan-shaped muscle.

ANSWER B

Q63) 6-All of the following statements concerning the adductor magnus are correct EXCEPT:

- (A) It is the largest muscle in the adductor group.
- (B) It is located in the posterior compartment of the thigh.
- (C) It has adductor and hamstring parts.
- (D) It is a composite, triangular muscle with two parts that differ in nerve supply.
- (E) Its main action is to adduct the thigh.

ANSWER B

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EXCUSE ME

Q74) A patient experiences paralysis of the muscle that originates from the femur and contributes directly to the stability of the knee joint. Which of the following muscles is involved?

- (A) Vastus lateralis
- (B) Semimembranosus
- (C) Sartorius
- (D) Biceps femoris (long head)
- (E) Rectus femoris

ANSWER A

Q75) A 24-year-old woman complains of weakness when she extends her thigh and rotates it laterally. Which of the following muscles is paralyzed?

- (A) Obturator externus
- (B) Sartorius
- (C) Tensor fasciae latae
- (D) Gluteus maximus
- (E) Semitendinosus

ANSWER D

Q76)The deep fascia of the thigh is known as which of the following?

- (A) Scarpa's fascia
- (B) Colles' fascia
- (C) crural fascia
- (D) fascia lata
- (E) plantar fascia

ANSWER D

Q77)Which of the following statements correctly applies to the iliopsoas muscle?

- (A) It is a flat quadrangular muscle.
- (B) It is the chief flexor of the thigh.
- (C) It is enclosed between two layers of fascia lata.
- (D) It inserts into the iliotibial tract.
- (E) It is located in the posterior compartment of the thigh.

ANSWER B

Q78)An elderly woman fell at home and fractured the greater trochanter of her femur. Which of the following muscles would continue to function normally?

- (A) Piriformis
- (B) Obturator internus
- (C) Gluteus medius
- (D) Gluteus maximus
- (E) Gluteus minimus

ANSWER D

Q79) A 20-year-old college student receives a severe blow on the inferolateral side of the left knee joint while playing football. Radiographic examination reveals a fracture of the head and neck of the fibula. Which of the following nerves is damaged?

- (A) Sciatic
- (B) Tibial
- (C) Common peroneal
- (D) Deep peroneal
- (E) Superficial peroneal

ANSWER C

Q80) Which of the following bones is the most common site for a compound fracture?

- (A) femur
- (B) tibia
- (C) fibula
- (D) ilium
- (E) ischium

ANSWER B

Q81) All of the following statements concerning the sartorius muscle are correct EXCEPT

- (A) It is known as the "tailor's muscle."
- (B) It is the longest muscle in the body.
- (C) It acts across two joints.
- (D) It extends the hip.

ANSWER D

Q82) A 24-year-old woman presents to her physician with weakness in flexing the hip joint and extending the knee joint. Which muscle is most likely involved in this scenario?

- (A) Sartorius
- (B) Gracilis
- (C) Rectus femoris
- (D) Vastus medialis
- (E) Semimembranosus

ANSWER C

Q83) A 17-year-old boy was stabbed during a gang fight resulting in transection of the obturator nerve. Which of the following muscles is completely paralyzed?

- (A) Pectineus
- (B) Adductor magnus
- (C) Adductor longus
- (D) Biceps femoris
- (E) Semimembranosus

ANSWER C

Q84) All of the following statements concerning the quadriceps femoris are correct EXCEPT

- (A) Collectively constitutes the largest and most powerful muscle group in the body.
- (B) It is the great extensor of the thigh.
- (C) It inserts onto the tibia.
- (D) It forms the main bulk of the anterior thigh muscles.
- (E) The patella provides additional leverage for the quadriceps.

ANSWER B

Q85) All of the following statements concerning the femoral sheath are correct EXCEPT

- (A) It extends 3 to 4 cm inferior the inguinal ligament.
- (B) It is formed by an inferior prolongation of transversalis and iliac fascia.
- (C) It encloses the femoral nerve.
- (D) Its medial wall is pierced by the great saphenous vein and lymphatic vessels.
- (E) It ends by becoming continuous with the adventitia of the femoral vessels.

ANSWER C

Q86) All of the following statements concerning the femoral canal are correct EXCEPT

- (A) It contains the femoral nerve.
- (B) It is the medial compartment of the femoral sheath.
- (C) It allows the femoral vein to expand when venous return from the lower limb is increased.
- (D) It extends distally to the level of the proximal edge of the saphenous opening.
- (E) It contains loose connective tissue, fat, a few lymphatic vessels, and sometimes a deep inguinal lymph node (Cloquet's)

ANSWER A

Q87) All of the following statements concerning the femoral ring are correct EXCEPT

- (A) The lacunar ligament forms its medial boundary.
- (B) The anterior boundary is formed by the inguinal ligament.
- (C) The femoral artery forms its lateral boundary.
- (D) Its proximal end is closed by extraperitoneal fatty tissue that forms the femoral septum.
- (E) It lies anterior to the pectineus muscle

ANSWER C

Q88) Which of the following statements concerning the femoral artery is correct?

- (A) It enters the femoral canal.
- (B) It enters the adductor canal.
- (C) It passes dorsal to the inguinal ligament.
- (D) It gives rise to the inferior epigastric artery.
- (E) It passes through the obturator canal.

ANSWER B

Q89) All of the following statements concerning the adductor canal are correct EXCEPT

- (A) It is approximately 15 cm long.
- (B) It extends from the apex of the femoral triangle to the adductor hiatus.
- (C) It contains the saphenous nerve.
- (D) It is bounded posteriorly by the sartorius muscle.
- (E) It contains the femoral artery and vein.

ANSWER D

Q90) All of the following statements concerning the gluteus medius and minimus are correct EXCEPT

- (A) They all have the same nerve supply.
- (B) They have the same actions.
- (C) They are supplied by the same bloodvessels.
- (D) They abduct the thigh and rotate it laterally.
- (E) They are largely responsible for preventing sagging of the unsupported side of the pelvis during walking.

ANSWER D

Q91)The positive Trendelenburg sign is associated with injuries to which of the following?

- (A) quadriceps femoris
- (B) adductor muscles
- (C) abductors of the thigh
- (D) hamstring muscles
- (E) piriformis muscle

ANSWER C

Q92)All of the following muscles are lateral rotators of the thigh EXCEPT

- (A) quadratus femoris
- (B) obturator internus
- (C) obturator externus
- (D) gluteus medius
- (E) inferior gemellus

ANSWER D

Q93)Which of the following muscles is located in the posterior aspect of the thigh?

- (A) semitendinosus
- (B) gluteus maximus
- (C) piriformis
- (D) internal obturator
- (E) superior gemellus

ANSWER A

Q94)If the acetabulum is fractured at its posterosuperior margin by dislocation of the hip joint,

which of the following bones could be involved?

- (A) Pubis
- (B) Ischium
- (C) Ilium
- (D) Sacrum
- (E) Head of the femur

ANSWER C

Q95) A 62-year-old woman slips and falls on the bathroom floor. As a result, she has a posterior dislocation of the hip joint and a fracture of the neck of the femur. The woman experiences weakness when abducting and medially rotating the thigh after this accident. Which of the following muscles is most likely damaged?

- (A) Piriformis
- (B) Obturator internus
- (C) Quadratus femoris
- (D) Gluteus maximus
- (E) Gluteus minimus

ANSWER E

Q96) The obturator nerve and the sciatic (tibial portion) nerve of a 15-year-old boy are transected as a result of a motorcycle accident. This injury would result in complete paralysis of which of the following muscles?

- (A) Rectus femoris
- (B) Biceps femoris, short head
- (C) Pectineus
- (D) Adductor magnus
- (E) Sartorius

ANSWER D

Q97)A 67-year-old patient has been given a course of antibiotics by gluteal intramuscular injections after a major abdominal surgery. To avoid damaging the sciatic nerve during an injection, the needle should be inserted into which of the following areas?

- (A) Over the sacrospinous ligament
- (B) Midway between the ischial tuberosity and the lesser trochanter
- (C) Midpoint of the gemelli muscles
- (D) Upper lateral quadrant of the gluteal region
- (E) Lower medial quadrant of the gluteal Region

ANSWER D

Q98)A 52-year-old woman slipped and fell and now complains of being unable to extend her leg at the knee joint. Which of the following muscles was paralyzed as a result of this accident?

- (A) Semitendinosus
- (B) Sartorius
- (C) Gracilis
- (D) Quadriceps femoris
- (E) Biceps femoris

ANSWER D

Q99)All of the following muscles are lateral rotators of the hip joint EXCEPT

- (A) obturator externus
- (B) superior gemellus
- (C) piriformis
- (D) gluteus minimus
- (E) quadratus femoris

ANSWER D

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Q100) All of the following statements concerning the popliteal fossa are correct EXCEPT:

- (A) The biceps femoris forms the superolateral border.
- (B) The semimembranosus forms the superomedial border.
- (C) It contains both the tibial and common fibular nerves.
- (D) The lateral and medial heads of the gastrocnemius form the inferolateral and inferomedial borders.
- (E) It contains the great saphenous vein.

ANSWER E

Q101) The innervation for the short head of the biceps is provided by which of the following nerves?

- (A) obturator
- (B) femoral
- (C) tibial division of the sciatic
- (D) fibular division of the sciatic
- (E) Sartorius

ANSWER D

Q102) The tendon of the biceps femoris and the neck of the fibula may be used as a guide for locating which of the following nerves?

- (A) saphenous
- (B) sural
- (C) common fibular
- (D) medial plantar
- (E) tibial

ANSWER C

Q103) A 22-year-old patient is unable to "unlock" the knee joint to permit flexion of the leg. Which of the following muscles is most likely damaged?

- (A) Rectus femoris
- (B) Semimembranosus
- (C) Popliteus
- (D) Gastrocnemius
- (E) Biceps femoris

ANSWER C

Q104) The structure that extends from medial malleolus to the medial surface of calcaneum is called :

- A) Superior peroneal retinaculum.
- B) Flexor retinaculum.
- C) Superior extensor retinaculum.
- D) A and b.

ANSWER B

Q105) Choose the correct sentence(s) regarding peroneus longus muscle:

- A) It originates from lateral surface of shaft of tibia
- B) It inserts in the base first metatarsal and the medial cuneiform bone.
- C) It's supplied by branches of the anterior tibial artery.
- D) B and C.

ANSWER B

Q106) What does peroneus longus and peroneus tertius have in common?

- A) Their main action is eversion of foot.

B)Both are supplied by posterior tibial nerve.

C)A and B

D)They have nothing in common.

ANSWER A

Q107)The muscles that makes us able to stand up on the heels are:

A)Peroneus longus and peroneus brevis.

B)Tibialis anterior, extensor digitorum and extensor hallucis longus.

C)A and B

D)None of the above.

ANSWER B

Q108)The muscle that forms the inferior border of popliteal fossa also:

A)Have two heads, one of those originates from lateral epicondyle of femur.

B)Is supplied by common peroneal nerve.

C)Flexes knee joint.

D)A and C

Answer c

Q109)Which of these muscles is claimed to be absent sometimes ?

A)Peroneus longus.

B)Extensor hallucis longus.

C)Plantaris.

D)None of the above.

ANSWER C

Q110)What do these three muscles (Gastrocnemius, Plantaris and Soleus) have in common?

A)Similar origin.

- B) Similar Insertion
- C) Similar Innervation
- D) All of the above
- E) B and C only.

ANSWER E

Q111) Choose the true statement(s) regarding common peroneal nerve :

- A) it's very exposed to injury and causes foot drop when it is injured.
- B) Emerges out of the popliteal fossa binding around the neck of fibula.
- C) Sural nerve is one of its branches
- D) More than one of the above is correct.

ANSWER D

Q112) Choose the correct statement regarding the innervation of skin of the leg:

- a) Saphenous nerve supplies the anterolateral area.
- b) Common peroneal nerve supplies the anterolateral area.
- c) Femoral nerve supplies the anteromedial area.
- d) Lateral cutaneous nerve of the calf supplies the anterolateral area.

ANSWER D

Q113) Choose the correct statement:

- a) Small saphenous vein is accompanied by the saphenous nerve.
- b) Great saphenous vein is accompanied by the sural nerve.
- c) Small saphenous vein is accompanied by the sural nerve.
- d) b and c .

ANSWER C

Q114) The nerve that is most likely to be injured if the fibula was harmed resulting in foot drop in some cases is:

- a) Sural nerve.
- b) Common peroneal nerve.
- c) Sciatic nerve.
- d) None of the above

ANSWER B

Q115) All the muscles are supplied by Tibial Nerve except:

- a) gastrocnemius
- b) tibialis anterior
- c) plantaris
- d) soleus
- e) popliteus

ANSWER B

Q116) A nerve known for "musculocutaneous nerve":

- a) The saphenous nerve
- b) The lateral cutaneous nerve of the calf
- c) The sural nerve
- d) superficial peroneal nerve
- e) The deep peroneal nerve

ANSWER D

Q117) Common Peroneal Nerve Arise in :

- a) Upper third of thigh
- b) Middle third of thigh
- c) Lower third of thigh
- d) posterior surface of the knee joint
- e) Upper third of Leg

ANSWER C

Q118)The true foot drop occurs because of:

- a) Common peroneal nerve
- b) Posterior cutaneous nerve
- c) Sciatic nerve
- d) Tibial nerve
- e) Femoral nerve

ANSWER A

Q119)Which of the following structures does not take part in the formation of the popliteal fossa ?

- a) lateral popliteal nerve
- b) posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh
- c) small saphenous vein
- d) lymph nodes
- e) saphenous nerve

ANSWER E

Q120)Peroneus longus inserted into :

- a) Base of fifth metatarsal and the medial cuneiform bone
- b) Base of fifth metatarsal and the Cuboid bone
- c) Base of first metatarsal and the Intermediate cuneiform bone
- d) Base of first metatarsal and the medial cuneiform bone
- e) Base of first metatarsal and the lateral cuneiform bone

ANSWER D

Q121) The tendon in the diagram called:

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Q122) The muscle in this diagram is :

Q123) Peroneus tertius originate from :

- a) Lateral surface of the shaft of tibia
- b) anterior surface of shaft of fibula
- c) Lateral surface of shaft of fibula
- d) anterior surface of shaft of tibia
- e) None of the above

ANSWER B

Q124) Following a car accident in which the patient received a deep laceration on the medial side of his right knee, the patient notices numbness along the medial side of his right leg and foot.

He has no motor deficit. The nerve which appears to have been injured is the:

- a) saphenous nerve
- b) superficial fibular nerve
- c) deep fibular nerve
- d) sural nerve
- e) tibial Nerve

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