

MCQs Week 13

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1	Which of the following statements regarding the ankle joint is <i>false</i>?
A	No inversion or eversion occurs
B	The axis of rotation runs supero-medially to infero-laterally
C	The deltoid ligament attaches to four bones
D	The lateral ligament complex has three components, connecting the fibular malleolus and the talus
E	Full dorsiflexion requires slight lateral rotation of the fibula
Answer	D
Explanation	Lat ligament has ant & post talofibular, and <i>calcaneofibular</i> components
Subject	ANATOMY
Category	LOWER LIMB 2
Reference: Text Edition Page	LAST 10 th 150-151

2	In the foot
A	The plantar arterial arch lies between the first and second layers of plantar muscles
B	Peroneus longus assists in maintaining the medial arch
C	The plantar-calcaneonavicular (spring) ligament articulates with the head of the talus above
D	The deep peroneal nerve gives no cutaneous supply
E	The tendon of Flexor digitorum longus crosses deep to that of Flexor Hallucis Longus in the sole
Answer	C
Explanation	A-between 3 rd /4 th layers; B-PL is everter so flattens medial arch; D – supplies skin between 1&2 toes; FDL superficial to FHL
Subject	ANATOMY
Category	LOWER LIMB 2
Reference: Text Edition Page	LAST 10 th p139,147,149,153

3	All of the following factors are involved in the pathogenesis of cholesterol gallstones, except
A	Supersaturation of bile with cholesterol
B	Gallbladder hypomotility
C	Accelerated cholesterol nucleation in bile
D	Mucous hypersecretion by the gallbladder
E	Reduced hydroxymethylglutaryl-coenzyme A (HMG-CoA) activity
Answer	E
Explanation	HMG-CoA converts cholesterol to bile acids so reduces biliary excretion of cholesterol
Subject	PATHOLOGY
Category	CALCULI
Reference: Text Edition Page	ROBBINS 6 th Ed 894

4	Regarding Waterhouse-Friderichsen syndrome
A	It occurs only with meningococcal infection
B	It is more common in children
C	It is characterised by purpura, shock, and the presence of microscopic haemorrhages in the adrenal glands
D	The administration of corticosteroids significantly improves outcome in the majority of cases
E	It is a recognised complication of acute pancreatitis
Answer	B
Explanation	Defined as massive adrenal haemorrhage, DIC and shock in the context of severe bacterial infection. Classically meningococcal, but rarely other highly virulent organisms, eg Staph
Subject	PATHOLOGY
Category	ENDOCRINE
Reference: Text Edition Page	ROBBINS 6 th 1160