

Candidate MCQs

Week 13 Anatomy

1 Which muscle crosses the anterior tibial artery

JF

A Tibialis anterior

B Extensor hallucis longus

C Extensor hallucis brevis

D Extensor digitorum longus

E Peroneus longus

2 Regarding the inferior extensor retinaculum

JF

A The only tendon enclosed in a synovial sheath as it passes under the inferior extensor retinaculum is that of Tibialis Anterior

B It is attached to the anterior aspects of the tibia and the fibula

C It is attached to the plantar aponeurosis

D Most of the fibres insert onto the medial malleolus

E The saphenous vein passes deep to the retinaculum

3 Which of the following statements regarding the ankle joint is false?

SM

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

4
SM
A

In the foot

- B** The plantar arterial arch lies between the first and second layers of plantar muscles
- C** Peroneus longus assists in maintaining the medial arch
- D** The plantar-calcaneonavicular (spring) ligament articulates with the head of the talus above
- E** The deep peroneal nerve gives no cutaneous supply
- F** The tendon of Flexor digitorum longus crosses deep to that of Flexor Hallucis Longus in the sole

5
MD
A

The deep peroneal nerve

- B** Supplies the muscles of the lateral compartment of the leg
- C** Supplies most of the skin on the dorsum of the foot
- D** Lies between extensor digitorum longus and tibialis anterior in the middle of the leg
- E** Arises within peroneus longus then passes over the neck of the fibula
- F** Lies on the medial side of the anterior tibial vessels during its course on the interosseous membrane and in the dorsum of the foot

6
MD
A

With regard to the ankle joint which statement is false?

- B** The distal attachment of the superficial part of the deltoid ligament is to the medial tubercle of the talus, the sustentaculum tali, the spring ligament and the tuberosity of the navicular
- C** The lateral ligament consists of three bands
- D** The nerve supply to the capsule is from the superficial peroneal and tibial nerves
- E** The capsule is attached to the articular margins of the tibia fibula and talus except on the anterior part of the talus
- F** The range of passive plantar flexion and dorsiflexion is about 40 and 20 degrees respectively

7 With regards to the Anterior tibial artery which of the following is false
NM

- A It passes anteriorly through the interosseous membrane
- B It runs beneath the extensor retinaculum medial to the deep peroneal nerve
- C It branches from the popliteal artery just under the fibrous arch of soleus
- D It supplies the structures in the extensor compartment of the lower leg
- E It runs medial to tibialis anterior

8 With regards to the talus which of the following is true
NM

- A The talus shares the distribution of body weight evenly with the Calcaneum
- B Tibialis posterior attaches to the medial aspect of the talus
- C The blood supply to the body of the talus primary travels through the neck of the talus
- D The posterior process is deeply grooved by the tendon of flexor digitorum longus
- E The spring ligament arises from the medial side of the talus

9 Mid tarsal joint is formed by
NH

- A Talocuboid joint
- B Calcaneonavicular joint
- C Calcaneocuboid and talonavicular joints
- D Cunionavicular joint
- E Talocalcaneal joint

10 Which one of the following is not part of the deep posterior compartment?
NH

- A Flexor digitorum longus
- B Flexor hallucis longus
- C Peroneal artery
- D Soleus
- E Tibialis posterior

Answers:

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. C
5. D
6. C
7. E
8. C
9. C
10. D