

**Question In the thigh:**

Answer A: The quadriceps muscles are supplied by the femoral nerve derived from the anterior divisions of L2,3,4

Answer B: The obturator nerve is derived from the anterior divisions of L2,3,4 and gives a constant supply to pectineus

Answer C: The straight head of rectus femoris on the pelvic girdle stabilises the hip joint and allows the erect posture of man

Answer D: The fibres of vastus medialis are the least important factor in preventing lateral dislocation of the patella

Answer E: In the upper part of the adductor canal, the femoral vein lies posterior to the artery with the saphenous nerve and the nerve to vastus medialis

**Correct answer: C**

**Question The following are hip adductors EXCEPT:**

Answer A: Adductor Longus

Answer B: Pectineus

Answer C: Gracilis

Answer D: Adductor Magnus

Answer E: Obturator Externus

**Correct answer: E**

**Question With regard to the femoral nerve, which of the following is TRUE?**

Answer A: It is formed by the anterior rami of L2,3,4

Answer B: It lies on psoas, lateral to the femoral sheath

Answer C: The lateral circumflex femoral artery passes between its branches

Answer D: It gives four branches to quadriceps

Answer E: It contributes to subsartorial plexus through the sural nerve

**Correct answer: C**

**Question Which of the following statements about the hip joint is TRUE?**

Answer A: The joint is least stable when flexed and adducted

Answer B: It has comparable movement and stability to the shoulder joint

Answer C: The pubofemoral ligament contributes most to capsule strength

Answer D: It communicates with the iliac bursa in 50% of cases

Answer E: Psoas and iliacus produce lateral rotation

**Correct answer: A**

**Question Which of the following statements about the femoral sheath is FALSE?**

Answer A: The anterior wall of the sheath is pierced by the femoral branch of the genitofemoral nerve

Answer B: The femoral nerve enters the thigh lateral to the femoral artery inside the sheath

Answer C: It is derived from the transversalis fascia in front and the psoas fascia behind

Answer D: A femoral hernia enters the femoral canal through the femoral ring

Answer E: The femoral canal is widest at its abdominal end

**Correct answer: B**

**Question Regarding the anterior compartment of the leg:**

Answer A: Lower perforating veins connect the deep calf veins to the great saphenous vein via the anterior arch vein

Answer B: The fibula is the bone of origin for all the muscles of the extensor compartment except peroneus tertius

Answer C: Tibialis anterior, through L5, S1 innervation, dorsiflexes and inverts the foot

Answer D: The mode of insertion of extensor digitorum longus tendons is similar to that of flexor digitorum in the hand

Answer E: The superior tibiofibular joint is a synovial joint whose cavity may communicate with that of the knee joint

**Correct answer: E**

**Question In the popliteal fossa:**

Answer A: The middle genicular artery supplies the cruciate ligaments and the fibular collateral ligament

Answer B: The recurrent genicular nerve supplies the superior tibiofibular joint and part of the knee joint

Answer C: The medial upper genicular artery supplies the fibular and tibial collateral ligaments

Answer D: The genicular nerves that supply the lateral part of the knee joint are branches of the tibial nerve

Answer E: Swelling seen in a Baker's cyst involves fluid accumulation in the roof of the popliteal fossa

**Correct answer: B**

**Question Posterior to the medial malleolus of the ankle:**

Answer A: The neurovascular bundle lies between Tibialis Posterior and Flexor Hallucis Longus

Answer B: The tendon of Tibialis Posterior inserts into the navicula

Answer C: The tibial nerve ends under the middle of the flexor retinaculum by dividing into the superficial and deep plantar nerves

Answer D: The flexor retinaculum, which is formed by a thickening of the deep fascia, forms a bridge from the medial malleolus to the talus

Answer E: The arteries in the neurovascular bundle are the posterior tibial (from the popliteal) and its peroneal branch

**Correct answer: E**

**Question** Which of the following statements about the femoral sheath is FALSE?

Answer A: Fuses with adventitia of the artery and vein 5cm below the inguinal ligament

Answer B: Allows vessels to glide below inguinal ligament

Answer C: The femoral nerve enters the thigh outside the femoral sheath

Answer D: The sheath is separated from the femoral vein by the femoral canal

Answer E: The canal is widest at its abdominal end

**Correct answer: A**

**Question** Which of the following statements is TRUE?

Answer A: The femoral vein enters the femoral triangle anterior to the femoral artery.

Answer B: The deep external pudendal artery arises from the profunda femoris artery

Answer C: The pectineus muscle laterally rotates the femur

Answer D: The femoral nerve forms the lateral boundary of the femoral ring

Answer E: The femoral sheath is derived from the transversalis fascia

**Correct answer: E**

**Question** Which of the following statements about the posterior compartment of the leg is FALSE?

Answer A: Flexor hallucis longus arises from above the soleal line of the tibia.

Answer B: Soleus is a multipennate muscle.

Answer C: Plantaris is a member of the superficial group of muscles.

Answer D: Flexor digitorum longus arises from the posterior surface of the tibia.

Answer E: Tendons of flexor digitorum longus insert into the bases of the distal phalanges.

**Correct answer: A**

**Question** Which of the following statements about the sole of the foot is TRUE?

Answer A: All the muscles in the first layer arise from the medial tubercle of the calcaneus.

Answer B: The first two lumbricals are supplied by the medial plantar nerve.

Answer C: Flexor accessorius arises by a small medial head and a large fleshy lateral head.

Answer D: All interossei are supplied by the medial plantar nerve.

Answer E: The four dorsal abducting muscles of the deep layer abduct away from the line of the third toe.

**Correct answer: A**

**Question Which of the following statements about the common peroneal nerve is FALSE?**

Answer A: It usually diverges from the tibial nerve at the apex of the popliteal fossa.

Answer B: It supplies the long and short heads of biceps femoris.

Answer C: It terminates in the substance of peroneus longus.

Answer D: It sends a communicating branch to the sural nerve.

Answer E: It gives a sensory branch to the skin over the lateral part of the leg.

**Correct answer: B**

**Question Concerning the retinaculae at the ankle, which of the following statements is TRUE?**

Answer A: Deep to the extensor retinaculae, medial to lateral, lie: tibialis anterior, extensor digitorum longus, and extensor hallucis longus tendons.

Answer B: The two limbs of the inferior extensor retinaculum are attached to the medial malleolus and the plantar aponeurosis.

Answer C: The tendon of peroneus longus lies anterior to peroneus brevis at the ankle.

Answer D: The tendon of flexor digitorum longus is the most posterior tendon passing under the flexor retinaculum.

Answer E: The dorsalis pedis artery lies between the tendons of tibialis anterior and flexor hallucis longus.

**Correct answer: B**

**Question Concerning the innervation of the lower limb, which of the following statements is FALSE?**

Answer A: The femoral nerve is derived from the posterior divisions of the anterior rami of L2-4.

Answer B: The iliohypogastric nerve is only cutaneous in distribution.

Answer C: The obturator nerve arises from the posterior divisions of L1-3.

Answer D: The ilioinguinal and iliohypogastric nerves arise from the anterior ramus of L1.

Answer E: The anterior rami of L1-4 supply psoas and quadratus lumborum segmentally.

**Correct answer: C**

**Question Concerning the innervation of the lower limb, which of the following statements is FALSE?**

Answer A: The ilioinguinal nerve is a component of the spermatic cord.

Answer B: The iliacus muscle is supplied by levels L2-3, from the femoral nerve.

Answer C: The genital branch of the genitofemoral nerve supplies cremaster.

Answer D: The obturator nerve supplies obturator externus, the adductors and gracilis.

Answer E: Pectineus is not commonly supplied by the femoral nerve.

**Correct answer: A**



**Question** Concerning innervation of the lower limb, which of the following statements is TRUE?

Answer A: Gluteus maximus and medius are supplied by the superior gluteal nerve.

Answer B: The sacral plexus forms on the pelvic surface of pectineus.

Answer C: The tibial nerve contains fibres of L3-S3 origin.

Answer D: The common peroneal nerve contains fibres of L4-S2 origin.

Answer E: Obturator internus is supplied by the obturator nerve.

**Correct answer: D**

**Question** Concerning innervation of the lower limb, which of the following statements is FALSE?

Answer A: The common peroneal nerve supplies no muscles in the leg.

Answer B: The deep peroneal nerve supplies peroneus tertius.

Answer C: The deep peroneal nerve supplies extensor digitorum brevis.

Answer D: The superficial peroneal nerve supplies skin between the first and second toes.

Answer E: The common peroneal nerve gives off the sural communicating nerve and the lateral cutaneous nerve of the leg/calf.

**Correct answer: D**