

## MCQ TEST (3)

### Answering Instructions for this section

Each of the questions that follows consists of an incomplete statement or question followed by five suggested completions or answers. For each question mark the ONE completion or answer which is most correct.

1. The posterior tibial artery:
- (A) Divides into medial and lateral calcaneal arteries
  - (B) Pulsation is felt at the level of the lateral malleolus
  - (C) Provides a nutrient artery to the fibula
  - (D) Initially lies lateral to the tibial nerve in the calf
  - (E) Has branches in the sole lying between the second and third layer

Answer D

2. The following muscles arise from both the tibia and fibula EXCEPT:
- (A) Flexor hallucis longus
  - (B) Extensor digitorum longus
  - (C) Peroneus longus
  - (D) Tibialis posterior
  - (E) Flexor digitorum longus

Answer: A

3. The capsule of the ankle joint attaches to all of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) Tibia
  - (B) Talus
  - (C) Fibula

- (D) Posterior tibiofibular ligament
- (E) Posterior talofibular ligament

Answer: E

4. In the posterior compartment of the leg:

- (A) All of the muscles are supplied by the nerve roots S1, S2 from the tibial nerve
- (B) Flexor digitorum longus is the most powerful of all the deep muscles
- (C) The posterior femoral cutaneous nerve supplies some of the skin
- (D) All of the above
- (E) None of the above

Answer: C

5. The lateral plantar nerve supplies:

- (A) First lumbrical, interossei and flexor digiti minimi brevis
- (B) Interossei, flexor accessorius and flexor digiti minimi brevis
- (C) Interossei, flexor hallucis brevis, abductor digiti minimi brevis
- (D) Lumbricals, interossei and flexor digiti minimi brevis
- (E) Abductor digiti minimi, flexor accessories and flexor digitorum brevis

Answer:

6. The femoral artery:

- (A) When injured can result in retroperitoneal haemorrhage
- (B) Can be the origin of the lateral circumflex femoral artery
- (C) Is deep to sartorius near the abductor canal
- (D) All of the above
- (E) None of the above

Answer: D

7. Branches of the deep division of the femoral nerve include:
- (A) Medial cutaneous nerve of the thigh, saphenous nerve, nerve to vastus lateralis
  - (B) Intermediate cutaneous nerve of the thigh, nerve to pectineus, nerve to sartorius
  - (C) Nerve to rectus femoris, saphenous nerve, nerve to vastus medialis
  - (D) Nerve to rectus femoris, medial cutaneous nerve of the thigh, lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh
  - (E) Saphenous nerve, nerve to vastus intermedius, nerve to pectineus

Answer: C

8. Cruciate ligaments:
- (A) Intra-articular
  - (B) Extrasynovial
  - (C) Intracapsular
  - (D) None of the above
  - (E) All of the above

Answer: E

9. Ligaments that tighten limiting extension of knee include all EXCEPT:
- (A) Taut anterior cruciate
  - (B) Taut oblique popliteal ligament
  - (C) Taut medial collateral ligament
  - (D) Taut lateral collateral ligament
  - (E) Taut menisiofemoral ligaments

Answer: E

10. Regarding subsartorial canal:

- (A) Transmits saphenous vein
- (B) Does not contain nerve to vastus medialis
- (C) The saphenous nerve leaves the canal behind sartorius and in front of gracilis
- (D) The vein is medial to the artery at the adductor magnus hiatus
- (E) Floor of canal is composed by all adductors

Answer: A

11. Subsartorial Plexus contains:

- (A) Anterior division obturator
- (B) Branch intermediate cutaneous nerve thigh
- (C) Saphenous nerve
- (D) All the above
- (E) None of the above

12. Regarding Semimembranosus tendon all are true EXCEPT:

- (A) Inserted medial condyle tibia
- (B) Forms oblique popliteal ligament
- (C) Loosely attached to capsule knee joint
- (D) Gives rise to soleus
- (E) Bursa lies between it and capsule of knee joint

13. Patella Retinaculum:

- (A) Are fibrous expansions of quadriceps tendon, vastus medialis, and later\_\_\_\_\_
- (B) Do not blend with capsule
- (C) Are attached to femur and tibia condyles
- (D) Are involved in 'lock home' position
- (E) Transmit thrust through to femur

14. Cruciate anastomosis consists of all EXCEPT:

- (A) Ascending genicular
- (B) Transverse branch medial circumflex femoral
- (C) First perforating branch adductor magnus
- (D) Inferior gluteal
- (E) Transverse branch lateral circumflex femoral