

Anatomy Week 13

1. **With respect to the structures which pass posterior to the medial malleolus of the ankle:**

- A. The neurovascular bundle lies between Tibialis Posterior and Flexor Digitorum Longus
- B. The tendon of Tibialis Posterior inserts into the navicula
- C. The tibial nerve ends under the middle of the flexor retinaculum by dividing into the superficial and deep plantar nerves
- D. The flexor retinaculum, which is formed by a thickening of the deep fascia, forms a bridge from the medial malleolus to the talus
- E. The arteries in the neurovascular bundle are the posterior tibial(from the popliteal) and its peroneal branch

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

- A. All the muscles in the first layer arise from the medial process of the calcaneus.
- B. The first two lumbricals are supplied by the medial plantar nerve.
- C. Flexor accessorius arises by a small medial head and a large fleshy lateral head.
- D. All interossei are supplied by the medial plantar nerve.
- E. The four dorsal abducting muscles of the deep layer abduct away from the line of the third toe.

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

- A. Deep to the extensor retinaculae, medial to lateral, lie: tibialis anterior, extensor digitorum longus, and extensor hallucis longus tendons.
- B. The two limbs of the inferior extensor retinaculum are attached to the medial malleolus and the plantar aponeurosis.
- C. The tendon of peroneus longus lies anterior to peroneus brevis at the ankle.
- D. The tendon of flexor digitorum longus is the most posterior tendon passing under the flexor retinaculum.
- E. The dorsalis pedis artery lies between the tendons of tibialis anterior and flexor hallucis longus.

4. Which of the following statements about gastrocnemius is FALSE?

- A. It is supplied by two branches of the tibial nerve in the popliteal fossa.
- B. It acts as a flexor of the knee and the foot.
- C. The lateral head arises from a smooth pit on the lateral femoral condyle below that of popliteus.
- D. The larger medial head extends to a lower level than the lateral head.
- E. The aponeurosis blends with that of soleus to form tendocalcaneus.

5. Which of the following statements about the posterior compartment of the leg is FALSE?

- A. Flexor hallucis longus arises from above the soleal line of the tibia.
- B. Soleus is a multipennate muscle.
- C. Plantaris is a member of the superficial group of muscles.
- D. Flexor digitorum longus arises from the posterior surface of the tibia.
- E. Tendons of flexor digitorum longus insert into the bases of the distal phalanges.

6. Which of the following statements about the common peroneal nerve is FALSE?

- A. It usually diverges from the tibial nerve at the apex of the popliteal fossa.
- B. It supplies the long and short heads of biceps femoris.
- C. It terminates in the substance of peroneus longus.
- D. It sends a communicating branch to the sural nerve.
- E. It gives a sensory branch to the skin over the lateral part of the leg.

7. In the ankle joint:

- A. The capsule attaches to the articular margins of all three bones.
- B. The lateral ligament has a deep and a superficial layer.
- C. The smallest area of the talus is in contact with the malleoli and the distal tibia when it is in full dorsiflexion.
- D. Nerve supply is by the deep peroneal and tibial nerves.
- E. Aspiration of joint fluid can only be achieved by entering in front of the lateral malleolus.

8. In the leg:

- A. Deep fascia only covers muscle.
- B. The two intermuscular septa attach to the tibia.
- C. The upper end of the subcutaneous surface of the tibia receives tendons of semitendinosus, semimembranosus and sartorius.
- D. The extensor compartment contains four muscles, the superficial peroneal nerve and anterior tibial vessels.
- E. The inferior tibiofibular joint is a synovial joint.

Answers Anatomy Week 13

1. B
2. A
3. B
4. C
5. A
6. B
7. D
8. A