

## Week 15 Anatomy MCQs N . Hunduma

<b>1</b>	<b>Concerning lower limb innervation</b>
A	Sciatic nerve injury can cause paralysis of the hamstrings
B	Paralysis of calf muscles and sensory loss of sole of foot can be caused by tibial nerve injury
C	Superficial peroneal nerve lesion can cause numbness of first toe cleft
D	Foot drop is not a feature of common peroneal nerve injury
E	Sensory loss over patellar area is caused by L 4 root lesion
<b>Answer</b>	<b>A</b>
<b>Explanation</b>	B sole of foot C deep peroneal D L2,3 E Foot drop is the main feature
<b>Subject</b>	<b>Anatomy</b>
<b>Category</b>	<b>Lower limb</b>
<b>Reference</b>	<b>Last 10<sup>th</sup> ed pgs157 - 158</b>

<b>2</b>	<b>Cuboid articulates with all of the following except</b>
A	4 <sup>th</sup> metatarsal bone
B	Lateral cuneiform
C	Navicular
D	Medial cuneiform
E	Calcaneus
<b>Answer</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>Explanation</b>	
<b>Subject</b>	<b>Anatomy</b>
<b>Category</b>	<b>Osteology of lower limb</b>
<b>Reference</b>	<b>Last 10<sup>th</sup> ed pgs 171</b>

## MCQ Week 11

1	Which artery is not a branch of the femoral artery?
A	Superficial external pudendal
B	Deep external pudendal
C	Descending genicular branch
D	Lateral circumflex femoral
E	Superficial circumflex iliac
Answer	D
Explanation	It's a branch of profunda femoris artery
Subject	Anatomy
Category	Lower Limb
<b>Reference:</b>	
Text	Last
Edition	10 <sup>th</sup>
Page	108-130

2	With regard to the cutaneous nerve supply of the anterior compartment of the thigh
A	The obturator nerve (L2, L3, L4) is a branch of the lumbar plexus and supplies skin over the medial side of the thigh
B	The lateral femoral cutaneous nerve (L2, L3) is a branch of the femoral nerve
C	The ilioinguinal nerve is derived from L1, L2 and mainly supplies the skin of the root of the penis and the anterior one-third of the scrotum
D	The medial femoral cutaneous nerve (L2, L3) is a branch of the lumbar plexus
E	The genitofemoral nerve is derived from L1, L2 and supplies skin over the femoral triangle
Answer	A
Explanation	Lateral femoral cutaneous nerve is a branch of the lumbar plexus Ilioinguinal nerve is derived from L1 along with the iliohypogastric Medial femoral cutaneous nerve is a branch of the femoral nerve Cutaneous branch of genitofemoral nerve has fibres only from L1
Subject	Anatomy
Category	Lower Limb
<b>Reference:</b>	
Text	Last
Edition	10 <sup>th</sup>
Page	107-108

3	Sarcoidosis
A	Most commonly presents with eye and skin lesions before other organs are involved
B	Histologically involved tissues show classic caseating granulomas
C	Has a mortality rate of about 50%
D	May be linked to mycobacteria
E	Has a high incidence in Chinese and Southeast Asians
Answer	D
Explanation	Bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy or lung involvement is seen on CXR in 90% of cases, eye and skin lesions next most common; Granulomas are non-caseating; Mortality about 10%; Almost unknown in Chinese and Southeast Asians, ten times higher in US blacks than whites
Subject	Pathology
Category	Lung
<b>Reference:</b> Text Edition Page	Robbins 6 <sup>th</sup> 734-735

4	With regard to syphilis which statement is false?
A	Congenital syphilis is most severe when the mother's infection is recent
B	Is caused by the spirochete <i>Treponema pallidum</i>
C	The tertiary stage is characterised by active infection of the aorta, heart and CNS, and quiescent lesions in the liver, bones and skin (gummas)
D	The primary chancre is a painless ulcer occurring at the site of treponemal invasion about 3 weeks after contact with an infected individual
E	VDRL is a treponemal serological test that detects spirochete-specific antigens
Answer	E
Explanation	VDRL is a non-treponemal test that detects antigens that cross react with host molecules
Subject	Pathology
Category	Infectious Diseases
<b>Reference:</b> Text Edition Page	Robbins 6 <sup>th</sup> 362-364

## Primary Exam MCQ Week 11

### Physiology

1	Regarding diffusion properties of the lung
A	Transfer of oxygen is not diffusion-limited during exercise
B	Diffusion rate is proportional to the square root of molecular weight of a substance
C	CO is taken up faster than nitrous oxide in the early part of alveolar capillary
D	Breathing oxygen reduces the measured diffusion capacity of CO compared to breathing air
E	Exercise reduces diffusion capacity a normal subject
Answer	D
Explanation	
Subject	Physiology
Category	Respiratory
<b>Reference:</b> Text Edition Page	West 7 <sup>th</sup> 25 - 34

2	Explaining the uneven distribution of blood flow in the lower third of the lung (zone), which one is correct?
A	$P_A > P_a > P_V$
B	$P_a > P_V > P_A$
C	$P_a > P_A > P_V$
D	$P_A > P_V > P_a$
E	$P_V > P_A > P_a$
Answer	B
Explanation	
Subject	Physiology
Category	Diffusion measurement
<b>Reference:</b> Text Edition Page	West 7 <sup>th</sup> 44