

**Candidates MCQs
Anatomy Week 11**

1 Concerning the knee joint

JF

- A the cruciate ligaments lie within the synovial membrane
- B the anterior cruciate ligament is attached to the posterolateral aspect of the medial femoral condyle
- C the anterior cruciate ligament lies mainly anteromedial to the posterior
- D the synovial membrane is the most extensive in the body and has a relatively large amount of synovial fluid in the joint
- E the oblique popliteal ligament is an expansion from the tendon of semimembranosus that ascends laterally to the intercondylar fossa & lateral femoral condyle

2 The Femoral nerve

JF

- A Is the main nerve of the flexor compartment of the thigh
- B Arises from the anterior divisions of the anterior rami of the lumbar nerves 2,3 & 4
- C Does not supply any muscles in the abdomen
- D Has the lateral femoral cutaneous nerve as one of its branches
- E Has the medial femoral cutaneous nerve as one of its branches

3 Regarding the femoral triangle

SM

- A The medial border is formed by adductor brevis
- B The profunda femoris artery arises from the femoral artery 8 cm below the inguinal ligament
- C The femoral nerve lies lateral to the femoral artery within the femoral sheath
- D The femoral artery is separated from the hip joint by the psoas tendon
- E The great saphenous vein pierces Scarpa's fascia to enter the femoral vein

4
SM

In the knee joint

- A The anterior cruciate ligament inserts into the medial femoral condyle
- B The lateral collateral ligament is attached to the lateral meniscus
- C Rotation occurs in both flexion and extension
- D The articular area between femoral condyle and tibia is smaller in the medial compartment
- E Cruciate ligaments are extra-synovial

5
MD

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

6
MD

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

- 7**
NM
- With regards to the Sciatic Nerve which of the following is true**
- A It contains nerve roots from L5 to S4
 - B It lies medial to the short head of biceps
 - C Intramuscular injections should occur in the medial aspect of the Gluteal region to avoid the Sciatic Nerve
 - D The common peroneal nerve branches from the Sciatic nerve at the popliteal fossa
 - E The tibial nerve contains fibres from all the nerve roots of the sciatic nerve

- 8**
NM
- With regards to the Hip**
- A The adult hip receives adequate blood supply from the artery in the ligament of the head of the femur
 - B The fibrous capsule is strengthened by 4 main ligaments
 - C Anteriorly the psoas muscle separates the capsule from the femoral artery
 - D The pubofemoral ligament is the strongest ligament of the hip
 - E

- 9**
NH
- One of the following is not necessary for the stability of the patella**
- A Rectus Femoris
 - B Vastus medialis
 - C Patellar ligament
 - D Lateral femoral condyle
 - E Gracilis

- 10**
NH
- All of the following constitute the floor of popliteal fossa except**
- A Capsule of knee joint
 - B Popliteal surface of the femur
 - C Oblique popliteal ligament
 - D Popliteal surface of tibia
 - E Popliteus muscle