

1 Regarding superficial nerves of the anterior thigh

- A The ilioinguinal nerve only supplies external genitalia
- B The genitofemoral nerve supplies the skin over the femoral triangle
- C The medial femoral cutaneous nerve arises from L3/4
- D The intermediate femoral cutaneous nerve supplies a small area of skin over the inguinal ligament
- E The lateral femoral cutaneous nerve runs lateral to the anterior superior iliac spine

2 The great saphenous vein

- A arises on the lateral aspect of the foot
- B can be found 2cm medial to the patella
- C pierces the fascia lata on the lateral side of the thigh
- D receives no tributaries above the knee
- E contains approximately 20 valves

3 Regarding the femoral triangle

- A The lateral border is formed by the lateral border of sartorius
- B The medial border is the medial border of adductor magnus
- C The femoral nerve is contained in the femoral sheath
- D The lymph node of cloquet lies in the femoral canal
- E The femoral vein is lateral to the artery

4 Regarding the femoral artery, all of the following are true EXCEPT

- A The artery enters the femoral triangle at the mid-inguinal point
- B Passes anterior to the profunda femoris branch
- C Supplies muscles of the adductor compartment
- D Ceases at the mid point of the popliteal fossa
- E Lies medial to the femoral nerve

5 Regarding the femoral nerve, all of the following are true EXCEPT

- A It is formed from the anterior divisions of the anterior rami of L2/3/4
- B It supplies the muscles of the anterior compartment
- C It does not lie within the femoral sheath
- D It supplies iliacus but not psoas
- E Branches include the medial and intermediate femoral cutaneous nerves

6 Regarding the obturator nerve, all of the following are true EXCEPT

- A It is formed from the anterior divisions of the anterior rami of L2/3/4
- B Its anterior division supplies adductor longus, brevis, pectineus and gracilis
- C Its posterior division supplies all of adductor magnus
- D It gives a cutaneous branch which supplies the medial thigh
- E It gives articular branches to the hip and knee joints

7 Gluteus maximus

- A Arises from the gluteal fossa of the ileum between the middle and superior gluteal lines
- B is supplied by the superior gluteal nerve
- C extends and medially rotates the hip
- D mostly inserts into the iliotibial tract
- E paralysis results in a waddling gait

8 The pudendal nerve

- A Arises from L5/S1/2
- B Emerges from the upper border of piriformis
- C Contains only sensory fibres
- D Passes medial to the ischial spine
- E Passes through the greater sciatic foramen to enter the pelvis

9 Regarding the hamstring muscles, all of the following are true EXCEPT

- A All of the hamstrings arise from the innominate bone
- B All of the hamstring muscles are supplied by the tibial part of the sciatic nerve
- C The long head of biceps femoris and semitendinosus have a common origin
- D The adductor magnus is not part of the hamstring group
- E Biceps forms the medial border of the popliteal fossa

10 The sciatic nerve

- A Arises from L3/4/5/S1/2
- B Emerges from the lower border of piriformis
- C Most commonly divides onto common peroneal and tibial branches in the middle of the hamstring compartment
- D Can be injured by intramuscular injections in the upper outer quadrant of the buttock
- E Gives no branches in the gluteal compartment

11 All of the following are lateral rotators of the hip EXCEPT

- A Gluteus maximus
- B Gluteus medius
- C Gemelli superior
- D Quadratus femoris
- E Piriformis

12 Ligamentous stability for the hip joint is provided chiefly by the

- A Ligamentum teres
- B Ischiofemoral ligament
- C Pubofemoral ligament
- D Iliofemoral ligament
- E Transverse ligament

13 Contents of the popliteal fossa include all of the following EXCEPT

- A Sural nerve
- B Superior medial genicular artery
- C Sural communicating nerve
- D Inferior medial genicular artery
- E Anterior tibial artery

14 Regarding ligaments of the knee joint

- A The anterior cruciate ligament inserts into the posteromedial aspect of the lateral femoral condyle
- B The arcuate ligament is an expansion of the tendon of semimembranosus
- C The meniscofemoral ligaments cross in front and behind the anterior cruciate
- D The medial collateral ligament is a cord-like structure
- E The transverse ligament connects the posterior aspects of the menisci

15 Regarding the menisci of the knee

- A They are attached to the femoral condyles
- B They have a rich blood supply
- C The medial meniscus is firmly attached to the capsule of the joint
- D The medial meniscus gives origin to the meniscofemoral ligaments
- E They are composed of mainly elastic fibres

16 Regarding movements of the knee joint

- A Sartorius assists with flexion
- B The only action of popliteus is unlocking of the knee
- C Extension occurs to zero degrees
- D Locking of the knee is an active process
- E Rotation takes place above the menisci

17 Regarding the extensor compartment of the leg

- A Tibialis anterior arises from the upper two thirds of the tibia and fibula
- B Extensor digitorum longus has a small origin from the lateral condyle of tibia
- C Extensor hallucis longus is superficial to extensor digitorum longus
- D All muscles are supplied by the common peroneal nerve
- E Peroneus tertius and tibialis anterior both cause eversion of the foot

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18 Which of the following structures does not pass anterior to the medial malleolus

- A Tibialis anterior
- B Extensor hallucis longus
- C Flexor hallucis longus
- D Anterior tibial artery
- E Peroneus tertius

Q	A
1	B
2	E
3	D
4	D
5	A
6	C
7	D
8	D
9	E
10	B
11	B
12	D
13	E
14	A
15	C
16	A
17	B
18	C