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 Gamellus 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 the 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

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