

LOWER LIMBS

1. The following nerve supplies the fascia lata & skin of anterior thigh except:
 - A. Ilioinguinal nerve
 - B. Lateral femoral cutaneous nerve of thigh
 - C. Genitofemoral nerve
 - D. Medial femoral cutaneous nerve of thigh
 - E. All of the nerve above supplies both fascia lata & skin of anterior thigh.

2. Femoral branch of genitofemoral nerve:
 - A. contains L1 & L2 fibers
 - B. runs down pelvis along internal iliac artery
 - C. travels down inguinal canal & pierce the external spermatic fascia at the superficial inguinal ring
 - D. supplies the area of skin over the femoral triangle
 - E. also gives articular supply to the hip joint

3. Which of the following arise from the anterior division of femoral nerve?
 - A. Medial femoral cutaneous nerve.
 - B. Intermediate femoral cutaneous nerve
 - C. Lateral femoral cutaneous nerve
 - D. Medial & intermediate femoral cutaneous nerves only
 - E. Intermediate & lateral femoral cutaneous nerves only

4. Lateral femoral cutaneous nerve does NOT:
 - A. carry L2,3 fibers
 - B. pierce inguinal ligament 1cm medial to ASIS
 - C. its posterior branch also take part in patella plexus
 - D. compression only occur as it pierces through iliacus fascia
 - E. all of the above are true.

5. Great saphenous vein does NOT:
 - A. lie behind medial malleolus
 - B. lies 1 hand's breadth behind medial border of patella
 - C. drains into femoral vein 3.5 cm below & lateral to pubic tubercle
 - D. contains up to 20 valves
 - E. most valves are found below the knee level

6. Regarding inguinal lymph nodes:
 - A. Lateral group of inguinal lymph nodes drain the lower lateral anterior abdominal wall
 - B. Medial group of inguinal lymph nodes drain the lower medial anterior abdominal wall
 - C. Vertical group of inguinal lymph nodes drain the whole lower limb
 - D. All of the above are incorrect
 - E. All of the above are correct

7. Fascia lata attachment does NOT include:
- A. Pectenous ligament
 - B. Femoral epicondyles
 - C. Inguinal ligaments
 - D. Sacrotuberous ligaments
 - E. Patella
8. Fascia lata does NOT
- A. meets Scarpa's fascia at the inguinal ligament
 - B. is continuous with the iliotibial tract
 - C. is continuous with the deep fascia of the calf posteriorly
 - D. splits to enclose tensor fasciae latae & adductor magnus
 - E. All of the above
9. Iliotibial tract:
- A. arises at the level of lesser trochanter at the insertion of tensor fasciae latae & gluteus maximus
 - B. attaches to both tibial epicondyles
 - C. acts to keep the knee in hyperextension & stabilizes the pelvis in walking
 - D. can assist extension of the fully flexed knee
 - E. attaches to medial intermuscular septum of the thigh
10. Boundaries of femoral triangle does NOT include:
- A. inguinal ligament
 - B. medial border of sartorius
 - C. lateral border of adductor longus
 - D. All of the above
 - E. None of the above
11. Floor of the femoral triangle EXCLUDES:
- A. adductor brevis
 - B. pectenous
 - C. iliacus
 - D. psoas major
 - E. psoas minor
12. Intermediate femoral cutaneous nerve pierces:
- A. Rectus femoris
 - B. Pectenous
 - C. Adductor longus
 - D. Sartorius
 - E. None of the above, this nerve does not pierce muscle.

13. Psoas major:

- A. femoral artery lies on it
- B. inserts into greater trochanter
- C. its only action is to flex hip
- D. supplied by anterior division of femoral nerve
- E. all of the above

14. Pectineus muscle does NOT

- A. lies anterior to anterior division of obturator nerve
- B. lies posterior to femoral vein & femoral canal
- C. acts to flex & laterally rotate hip
- D. supplied by anterior division of femoral nerve
- E. inserts into an area below lesser trochanter.

15. Femoral sheath dose NOT contain

- A. Femoral canal
- B. Femoral nerve
- C. Femoral artery
- D. Femoral vein
- E. Femoral nerve & vein

16. Femoral artery:

- A. enters thigh at the midpoint of inguinal ligament
- B. is separated from the head of femur by psoas major
- C. gives supply to all thigh muscle directly .
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

17. Profunda femoris artery:

- A. arise from the lateral side of femoral artery 4 cm below inguinal ligament
- B. lies between adductor longus & magnus
- C. ends as a perforating artery traveling beneath adductor brevis
- D. its branch takes part in the trochanteric & cruciate anastomosis
- E. All of the above are true

18. Femoral vein:

- A. its tributaries mirrors that of femoral artery in the femoral triangle
- B. lies lateral to the femoral artery
- C. has valves just above the entry for profunda femoris vein
- D. profunda femoris vein enters femoral vein at the saphenous opening
- E. All of the above

19. Branches of the femoral nerve is divided into anterior & posterior divisions by:

- A. medial circumflex femoral artery
- B. lateral circumflex femoral artery
- C. profunda femoris artery
- D. adductor brevis
- E. sartorius

20. Branches of the anterior division of femoral nerve does NOT include:

- A. medial femoral cutaneous nerve
- B. intermediate femoral cutaneous nerve
- C. lateral femoral cutaneous nerve
- D. nerve to sartorius
- E. nerve to pectenous

21. Which of the following branches of deep division of femoral nerve gives supply to the hip joint?

- A. nerve to rectus femoris
- B. nerve to vastus medialis
- C. nerve to vastus intermedius
- D. nerve to vastus lateralis
- E. saphenous nerve

22. Which part of quadriceps femoris has attachment to the hip bone?

- A. rectus femoris
- B. vastus medialis
- C. vastus intermedius
- D. vastus lateralis
- E. none arise from the hip bone

23. Which part of quadriceps femoris has *direct* attachment to the patella?

- A. rectus femoris
- B. vastus medialis
- C. vastus intermedius
- D. vastus lateralis
- E. none of them attaches directly to the patella

24. Patella retinacula is:

- A. also called patella ligament
- B. the lower horizontal fibers from vastus medialis attached to the medial aspect of patella
- C. fibrous expansion from the quadriceps connecting the patella to the tibial condyles
- D. None of the above
- E. All of the above

25. Which of the following is NOT a content of the adductor canal?

- A. femoral artery
- B. femoral vein
- C. femoral nerve
- D. nerve to vastus medialis
- E. none of the above

26. Subsartorial plexus does NOT receive supply from:

- A. saphenous nerve
- B. anterior division of obturator nerve
- C. intermediate femoral cutaneous nerve
- D. medial femoral cutaneous nerve
- E. All of the above

27. At the adductor hiatus, the most medial structure is:

- A. femoral artery
- B. femoral vein
- C. saphenous nerve
- D. nerve to vastus medialis
- E. intermediate femoral cutaneous nerve

28. Saphenous nerve does NOT:

- A. pass into the knee between sartorius & gracilis
- B. accompany the great saphenous vein in the leg
- C. accompany a branch of the descending geniculate artery
- D. gives supply to the hip joint
- E. All of the above

29. Anterior division of obturator nerve does NOT supply:

- A. adductor longus
- B. gracilis
- C. adductor brevis
- D. adductor magnus
- E. All of the above

30. Obturator nerve is the nerve of:

- A. gluteal region
- B. anterior compartment of the thigh
- C. adductor compartment of the thigh
- D. posterior compartment of the thigh
- E. all of the above

31. Obturator nerve is divided into anterior & posterior divisions by:

- A. obturator externus
- B. obturator internus
- C. adductor brevis
- D. medial circumflex femoral artery
- E. none of the above

32. Which of the following is supplied by the inferior gluteal nerve?

- A. gluteus minimus
- B. gluteus medius
- C. gluteus maximus
- D. tensor fasciae latae
- E. all of the above

33. Piriformis does NOT:

- A. supplied by S1, S2 anterior rami
- B. pass through the lesser sciatic foramen
- C. superior gluteal nerve & artery passes above it
- D. pudendal nerve & artery passes below it
- E. sciatic nerve passes below it

34. Which of the following does NOT insert into the greater trochanter?

- A. gluteus maximus
- B. gluteus medius
- C. gluteus minimus
- D. piriformis
- E. obturator internus

35. Which of the following vessels take part in the trochanteric anastomosis?

- A. Superior gluteal artery
- B. Inferior gluteal artery
- C. Medial circumflex femoral artery
- D. Lateral circumflex femoral artery
- E. All of the above

36. In the adult, chief blood supply to the head of femur is conferred by:

- A. artery of ligament of head of femur
- B. trochanteric anastomosis
- C. cruciate anastomosis
- D. all of the above
- E. none of the above

37. The following bursa may communicate with the hip joint:

- A. iliac bursa
- B. gluteus minimus bursa
- C. gluteus medius bursa
- D. gluteus maximus bursa
- E. all of the above

38. Regarding ligaments around the hip joint, the following is INCORRECT:

- A. they are lax in flexed & laterally rotated position
- B. iliofemoral ligament formed the fulcrum around which the neck of femur rotates in the dislocated hip
- C. ischiofemoral ligament is the strongest ligament around the hip joint
- D. ischiofemoral ligament is attached to zona reticularis
- E. all of the above

39. The following muscle is NOT responsible for hip flexion:

- A. iliopsoas
- B. pectineus
- C. sartorius
- D. vastus lateralis
- E. rectus femoris

40. Regarding the hip joint, the following statement is INCORRECT:

- A. Axis of flexion passes through both femoral head
- B. Axis of rotation = axis of femoral shaft
- C. iliofemoral ligament limits extension of the hip
- D. The muscles attached to greater trochanter are responsible for hip abduction
- E. Gluteal muscles stabilizes the pelvis during movement of hip joint.

41. Stability factors of hip joint is conferred by:

- A. acetabular labrum
- B. congruity between femoral head & acetabula
- C. ilio-femoral ligament
- D. short muscles of gluteal region
- E. all of the above

42. Regarding the hamstring compartment, the following statement is FALSE:

- A. All hamstring muscles spans 2 joints
- B. It is separated from the medial compartment by the medial intermuscular septum
- C. All hamstring muscles (except short head of biceps femoris) are supplied by the tibial component of sciatic nerve.
- D. All hamstrings arise from ischial tuberosity
- E. All of the above

43. Regarding the hamstring compartment, the following statement is INCORRECT:
- A. Semimembranosus inserts by aponeurotic attachment to the medial tibial condyle
 - B. Semitendinosus arise from the lateral facet of ischial tuberosity
 - C. Biceps femoris is the only hamstring muscle attached to the fibula
 - D. Short head of biceps femoris does not attach to the ischial tuberosity
 - E. All of the above
44. The following muscles made up the borders of popliteal fossa EXCEPT:
- A. biceps femoris
 - B. gastrocnemius
 - C. popliteus muscle
 - D. plantaris
 - E. semimembranosus
45. The most lateral content in the popliteal fossa is:
- A. Popliteal artery
 - B. Popliteal vein
 - C. Tibial nerve
 - D. Common peroneal nerve
 - E. Popliteal lymph nodes
46. Which of the following structure does NOT pierce the roof of popliteal fossa:
- A. small saphenous vein
 - B. posterior femoral cutaneous nerve
 - C. lateral cutaneous nerve of calf
 - D. peroneal communicating nerve
 - E. sural nerve
47. Which branch of the popliteal artery supplies the cruciate ligament?
- A. Upper medial genicular artery
 - B. Upper lateral genicular artery
 - C. Middle genicular artery
 - D. Lower medial genicular artery
 - E. Lower lateral genicular artery
48. Which muscular branch of popliteal artery is an end artery?
- A. branch to popliteus
 - B. branch to gastrocnemius (sural artery)
 - C. branch to soleus
 - D. branch to plantaris
 - E. none of the above

49. popliteus muscle:

- A. is an intrasynovial structure
- B. inserts into the posterior convexity of medial meniscus
- C. enters knee joint as the arcuate popliteal ligament
- D. is supplied by the common peroneal nerve
- E. all of the above

50. Regarding the knee joint, the following is FALSE:

- A. Medial femoral condyle is longer, narrower & more curved than the lateral femoral condyle
- B. Medial patella articular surface is in contact with medial femoral condyle at all times
- C. The capsule is invaginated by a fat pad at the lower margin of patella, forming the infrapatella fold
- D. Joint capsule is defective posteriorly for attachment of posterior cruciate ligament & laterally for the popliteus tendon insertion
- E. Patella retinacula is not attached to the femur

51. The following knee joint ligament is an intracapsular structure:

- A. patella ligament
- B. tibial collateral ligament
- C. oblique popliteal ligament
- D. meniscofemoral ligament
- E. none of the above

52. Regarding tibial collateral ligament of the knee joint, the following is FALSE:

- A. It is attached to the medial meniscus
- B. It runs from the medial femoral epicondyle to tibia a hand's breadth below the knee joint
- C. It has a free anterior margin
- D. It is drawn taut by knee extension
- E. All of the above

53. Posterior cruciate ligament:

- A. attaches to the anterior part of intercondylar area of tibia
- B. travels posteriorly & laterally to attach to the postero-lateral femoral condyle
- C. it limits extension of the lateral femoral condyle in the screw home mechanism
- D. it is the only stabilizing factor in slightly flexed weight-bearing knee
- E. all of the above

54. Medial meniscus:

- A. Its 2 horns attach to areas between the anterior & posterior cruciate ligaments
- B. It is attached to meniscofemoral ligament posteriorly
- C. It is attached to popliteus muscle posteriorly
- D. It is attached to the medial collateral ligament
- E. All of the above

55. The following bursa does NOT communicate with the knee joint:
- A. infrapatella bursa
 - B. suprapatella bursa
 - C. popliteus bursa
 - D. bursa beneath medial gastrocnemius
 - E. semimembranosus bursa
56. Regarding the knee joint,
- A. rotation takes place beneath the menisci
 - B. flexion & extension take place above the menisci
 - C. extension & passive medial rotation is limited by the collateral ligament, oblique popliteal ligament & anterior cruciate ligament
 - D. in the screw home mechanism, axis of rotation is anterior cruciate ligament
 - E. all of the above
57. Which of the following has a common synovial sheath with peroneus tertius at the inferior extensor retinaculum?
- A. tibialis anterior
 - B. extensor hallucis longus
 - C. extensor digitorum longus
 - D. all of the above
 - E. none of the above
58. Which of the extensor muscles pierces the superior extensor retinaculum?
- A. extensor hallucis longus
 - B. tibialis anterior
 - C. extensor digitorum longus
 - D. peroneus tertius
 - E. all of the above
59. Regarding tibialis anterior, the following is FALSE:
- A. it is the only extensor muscle arising completely from the tibia
 - B. it inserts into the medial cuneiform & 1st metatarsal
 - C. it is supplied by the deep peroneal nerve & recurrent genicular nerve
 - D. it shares a common synovial sheath with extensor hallucis longus
 - E. none of the above
60. Regarding deep peroneal nerve, the following is FALSE:
- A. it lies deep to the extensor digitorum longus origin as it winds around the fibular neck
 - B. it lies medial to the anterior tibial vessels in the upper part of lower leg
 - C. it lies between extensor hallucis longus & extensor digitorum longus at the level of inferior extensor retinaculum
 - D. it lies medial to the dorsalis pedis in the dorsum of foot
 - E. it supplies extensor muscles & periosteum of tibia & fibula

61. The following joint is a fibrous joint:

- A. Hip
- B. Knee
- C. Ankle
- D. Superior tibio-fibular joint
- E. Inferior tibio-fibular joint

62. Regarding the dorsum of foot:

- A. Extensor digitorum brevis inserts into the lateral 4 toes
- B. There is no extensor expansion over the great toe
- C. Medial branch of superficial peroneal nerve supplies the 1st & 2nd cleft spaces
- D. Arcuate artery lies at the level of metatarsal heads
- E. Dorsal venous arch lies at the level of base of metatarsals

63. Regarding the peroneal compartment,

- A. peroneal longus slings behind lateral malleous in direct contact with the bone
- B. peroneal longus is invested in its own synovial sheath beneath the superior peroneal retinaculum
- C. peroneal longus, brevis & tertius are supplied by the superficial peroneal nerve
- D. peroneal longus is important in maintaining the lateral longitudinal & transverse arches of the foot
- E. all of the above

64. The achilles tendon is formed from:

- A. soleus
- B. gastrocnemius
- C. plantaris
- D. soleus & gastrocnemius only
- E. all of the above

65. Flexor digitorum longus in the lower limb:

- A. is a bipennate muscle
- B. lies between flexor hallucis longus & tibialis posterior in the calf
- C. inserts into the base of proximal phalanx
- D. only the lateral 2 tendons receive insertion of flexor accessorius
- E. is supplied by the deep peroneal nerve

66. Tibialis posterior:

- A. has reciprocal insertion as the tibialis anterior in the foot
- B. grooves the medial malleolus beneath the flexor retinaculum
- C. grooves the undersurface of sustentaculum tali
- D. is supplied by the deep peroneal nerve
- E. all of the above

67. Regarding tibial nerve, the following is FALSE:

- A. It is the nerve of flexor compartment of the leg
- B. It spirals behind posterior tibial artery on the flexor digitorum longus aponeurosis
- C. It passes beneath the flexor retinaculum behind the posterior tibial artery
- D. It has no cutaneous supply.
- E. None of the above

68. Medial plantar nerve does NOT supply:

- A. flexor hallucis brevis
- B. abductor hallucis
- C. flexor digitorum brevis
- D. adductor hallucis
- E. all of the above

69. Regarding the sole of the foot, the following is FALSE:

- A. flexor accessorius is supplied by the lateral plantar nerve
- B. 1st lumbral is supplied by medial plantar nerve & is unicarpal
- C. flexor digitorum brevis splits around the flexor digitorum longus to insert into the base of the middle phalanx
- D. the long axis of the foot is along 3rd metatarsal bone
- E. All of the above

70. Plantar interosseous:

- A. is larger than the dorsal interosseous
- B. is all supplied by the deep branch of plantar nerve
- C. arises from the 3rd, 4th & 5th metatarsals & inserts into the medial side of dorsal expansion of its own metatarsal.
- D. Adducts toes away from the long axis of foot
- E. All of the above are true

71. Medial plantar nerve:

- A. lies superficial & medial to medial plantar artery in the sole of foot
- B. is smaller than lateral plantar nerve
- C. supplies more muscle in the sole of foot than the lateral plantar nerve
- D. supplies the skin of medial one & a half toes
- E. all of the above

72. Regarding the plantar arch, the following is FALSE:

- A. it lies across the base of 2nd to 4th metatarsal
- B. it is a complete arch
- C. it communicates with the dorsalis pedis at 1st metatarsal space & with arcuate artery at the 2nd & 4th metatarsal space
- D. it is chiefly supplied by the lateral plantar artery
- E. the deep branch of lateral plantar nerve lies within its concavity

73. The stability of the ankle joint is conferred by:
- A. deltoid ligament
 - B. lateral collateral ligament
 - C. medial & lateral malleoli gripping the sides of talus
 - D. posterior tibio-fibular ligaments
 - E. all of the above

74. Prime mover for ankle dorsiflexion includes:
- A. tibialis posterior
 - B. extensor digitorum longus
 - C. peroneus tertius
 - D. extensor hallucis longus
 - E. none of the above

75. Regarding the talocalcaneounavicular joint, the following is FALSE:
- A. it is also known as the midtarsal joint
 - B. it is the chief site of inversion & eversion
 - C. it is formed from the head of talus, navicular, spring ligament & the sustentaculum tali
 - D. it is a synovial plane joint
 - E. it has a haversian fat pad

76. Prime mover for inversion of the foot is:
- A. tibialis anterior
 - B. peroneus tertius
 - C. peroneus brevis
 - D. peroneus longus
 - E. extensor hallucis longus

77. Gluteal intermuscular injection should be applied to:
- A. Upper inner quadrant of gluteal region.
 - B. Upper outer quadrant of gluteal region.
 - C. Lower inner quadrant of gluteal region.
 - D. Lower outer quadrant of gluteal region.
 - E. Any of the above

ANSWERS:

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|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. E | 21. A | 41. E | 61. E |
| 2. D | 22. A | 42. B | 62. B |
| 3. D | 23. B | 43. A | 63. D |
| 4. D | 24. C | 44. C | 64. E |
| 5. A | 25. C | 45. D | 65. A |
| 6. D | 26. D | 46. E | 66. B |
| 7. B | 27. C | 47. C | 67. D |
| 8. A | 28. D | 48. B | 68. D |
| 9. C | 29. D | 49. C | 69. D |
| 10. C | 30. C | 50. B | 70. C |
| 11. E | 31. C | 51. D | 71. A |
| 12. D | 32. C | 52. E | 72. B |
| 13. A | 33. B | 53. D | 73. E |
| 14. C | 34. A | 54. D | 74. C |
| 15. B | 35. E | 55. A | 75. D |
| 16. B | 36. B | 56. E | 76. A |
| 17. E | 37. A | 57. C | 77. B |
| 18. C | 38. C | 58. B | |
| 19. B | 39. D | 59. D | |
| 20. C | 40. B | 60. B | |