

Candidate MCQs Week 15 Anatomy

- 1**
JF
- Which of the following regarding myotomes is most true**
- A Flexion of the knee (femoral nerve) – L 2, 3, 4
 - B Dorsiflexion of the big toe – (extensor hallucis longus) – S 1,2
 - C Extension of the interphalangeal joints – extensor digitorum, C8, T1
 - D Adduction of the shoulder – pec major, L dorsi, teres major – C 6,7,8
 - E Abduction of the fingers – interossei, C8
- 2**
JF
- Regarding damage to the sciatic nerve which of the following statements is not true?**
- A The most common cause of damage is misplaced gluteal injections
 - B Damage causes paralysis of the hamstrings & all the muscles of the leg and foot
 - C Damage will result in sensory loss on the medial side of the leg
 - D Damage will result in sensory loss on the lateral side of the leg
 - E Sensation to the upper part of the calf will be preserved
- 3**
SM
- When assessing for complications of a proximal fibula fracture, which of the following would be an unexpected finding**
- A Weakness of eversion of the foot
 - B Weakness of dorsiflexion of the ankle
 - C Numbness of skin over the lateral aspect of the foot
 - D Numbness of skin on the dorsum of the big toe
 - E Weakness of extension of the big toe

4
SM
A

Regarding the hip bone

- A** Rectus femoris arises from two heads – from the superior margin of the acetabulum and the anterior superior iliac spine
- B** Three muscles originate from the ischial tuberosity
- C** The sacrotuberous ligament crosses the greater sciatic notch to form the greater sciatic foramen
- D** The sciatic nerve passes through the lesser sciatic foramen to lie on the posterior surface of the ischium
- E** Three muscles – sartorius, gracilis and semitendinosus originate respectively from the ilium, pubis and ischium, and insert into the medial aspect of the proximal tibia

5
MD
A

With regard to the cutaneous innervation of the lower limb

- A** Obturator nerve L3,4,5 supplies medial aspect of the upper thigh
- B** Lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh (branch of femoral nerve) L2,3 supplies lateral aspect of the thigh
- C** Sural nerve L5, S1,2 supplies posterolateral aspect of lower part of the leg and foot
- D** Saphenous nerve L3,4 supplies medial aspect of leg and foot including the medial part the great toe
- E** Posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh L5, S1,2 supplies the posterior aspect of the thigh and knee

6
MD
A

With regard to the femur which statement is FALSE?

- A** Anteriorly the capsule attaches half way along the neck between the articular margin and the intertrochanteric line
- B** Most of the blood supply to the head in the adult is from the trochanteric anastomosis which give perforating vessels that run up the neck with the retinacular fibres of the capsule
- C** Quadratus femoris inserts halfway down the posterior intertrochanteric crest on the quadrate tubercle.
- D** The linea aspera is a strong ridge running along the posterior aspect of the shaft and distally forms the medial & lateral supracondylar lines
- E** The lateral condyle projects further forward than the medial condyle

7
NH
A

Concerning lower limb innervation

- 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

8
NH
A

Cuboid articulates with all of the following except

- A 4th metatarsal bone
- B Lateral cuneiform
- C Navicular
- D Medial cuneiform
- E Calcaneus