

MCQ Week 15

1	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
Answer	C
Explanation	Obturator nerve is L2,3,4; Lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh is not a branch of the femoral nerve; Saphenous nerve does not supply the great toe (superficial peroneal medially and deep peroneal laterally); Posterior nerve of the thigh is S1,2,3
Subject	Anatomy
Category	Lower Limb Innervation
Reference: Text Edition Page	Last 10 th 157

2	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
Answer	A
Explanation	Anteriorly capsule attaches to intertrochanteric line, posteriorly it attaches half way along neck between the articular margin and the intertrochanteric crest
Subject	Anatomy
Category	Osteology of the Lower Limb
Reference: Text Edition Page	Last 10 th 163-165

3	With regard to urinary tract infection and pyelonephritis which statement is FALSE?
A	Most common aetiologic agent is E.coli
B	6% of pregnant women develop symptomatic UTI
C	Papillary necrosis is a complication of acute pyelonephritis mainly seen in diabetics and those with urinary tract obstruction
D	Pyelonephritis is uncommon in the absence of vesicoureteral reflux
E	Certain bacterial adhesins such as the pap variant of bacterial are associated with UTI
Answer	B
Explanation	6% of pregnant get bacteriuria and 20-40% of these get symptomatic UTI if left untreated
Subject	Pathology
Category	The Kidney
Reference: Text Edition Page	Robbins 6 th 972-975

4	Which is the most common cause of acute renal failure?
A	Severe glomerulonephritis, such as RPGN
B	Acute tubulointerstitial nephritis, most commonly from drug hypersensitivity
C	Papillary necrosis from massive pyelonephritis
D	Acute tubular necrosis
E	Disseminated Intravascular coagulation
Answer	D
Explanation	ATN accounts for 50% of cases of acute renal failure, and is either ischaemic or nephrotoxic from drugs, poisons, etc
Subject	Pathology
Category	The Kidney
Reference: Text Edition Page	Robbins 6 th 969