

MCQ Week 13

1	The deep peroneal nerve
A	Supplies the muscles of the lateral compartment of the leg
B	Supplies most of the skin on the dorsum of the foot
C	Lies between extensor digitorum longus and tibialis anterior in the middle of the leg
D	Arises within peroneus longus then passes over the neck of the fibula
E	Lies on the medial side of the anterior tibial vessels during it's course on the interosseus membrane and in the dorsum of the foot
Answer	D
Explanation	Supplies muscles of the extensor compartment; supplies skin of the 1 st cleft only; lies between tibialis anterior and extensor hallucis longus in the middle of the leg; lies on the lateral side of the anterior tibial vessels
Subject	Anatomy
Category	Lower Limb
Reference: Text Edition Page	Last's 10 th 138

2	With regard to the ankle joint which statement is false?
A	The distal attachment of the superficial part of the deltoid ligament is to the medial tubercle of the talus, the sustentaculum tali, the spring ligament and the tuberosity of the navicular
B	The lateral ligament consists of three bands
C	The nerve supply to the capsule is from the superficial peroneal and tibial nerves
D	The capsule is attached to the articular margins of the tibia fibula and talus except on the anterior part of the talus
E	The range of passive plantar flexion and dorsiflexion is about 40 and 20 degrees respectively
Answer	C
Explanation	Nerve supply is from the deep peroneal and tibial nerves
Subject	Anatomy
Category	Lower Limb
Reference: Text Edition Page	Last's 10 th 150-151

3	Which of the following Vitamin Deficiency syndromes is incorrect?
A	Vitamin D and osteomalacia
B	Vitamin E and spinocerebellar degeneration
C	Vitamin C and scurvy
D	Vitamin B1 and pellagra
E	Vitamin B12 and posterolateral spinal cord degeneration
Answer	D
Explanation	Vitamin B1 deficiency causes beriberi and Wernicke +/- Korsakoff Syndrome; Pellagra is due to B3 (Niacin) deficiency
Subject	Pathology
Category	Environmental and Nutritional pathology
Reference: Text Edition Page	Robbins 6 th 440 (Table 10-21)

4	With regard to Renal Calculi
A	They affect women more than men
B	Peak age of onset is 40-50 yrs
C	Most are uric acid stones
D	Triple stones (struvite stones) are composed of magnesium ammonium and phosphate
E	Calcium oxalate stones mostly seen in setting of both hypercalcaemia and hypercalciuria
Answer	D
Explanation	Affects men more than women; peak age is 20-30 yrs; most are calcium stones (calcium oxalate +/- calcium phosphate); most calcium oxalate stones seen with isolated hypercalciuria – only 5% have both)
Subject	Pathology
Category	Kidney
Reference: Text Edition Page	Robbins 6 th 989-990