

1. An example of a secondary cartilaginous joint is:
  - a) proximal tibial epiphysis
  - b) costochondral joint
  - c) intervertebral disc
  - d) lambdoid suture
  - e) temporomandibular joint
  
2. The diameter of a motor nerve fibre is:
  - a) 1-2 micrometre
  - b) 3-5 micrometre
  - c) 5-12 micrometre
  - d) 12-20 micrometre
  - e) 20-50 micrometre
  
3. With regard to dermatomal nerve supply:
  - a) C7 supplies the index finger
  - b) the anterior axial line of the upper limb runs between C6 and C7
  - c) T6 is at the level of the nipple
  - d) the umbilicus is supplied by either T12 or L1
  - e) the heel is supplied by S2
  
4. With regard to myotomal nerve supply:
  - a) opponens pollicis is C8
  - b) shoulder abduction is C5, 6
  - c) ankle plantar flexion is L4, 5
  - d) elbow extension is C7, 8
  - e) ankle eversion is L4

5. Pectoralis major:
  - a) is quadrilateral in shape
  - b) has a head that arises from the posterior surface of the clavicle
  - c) inserts into the medial lip of the bicipital groove
  - d) lies between biceps and the humeral shaft
  - e) is supplied by all five segments of the brachial plexus
  
6. Latissimus dorsi:
  - a) arises from the spinous processes of T2 to L5
  - b) spirals around the upper border of teres major
  - c) arises from the iliac crest
  - d) inserts in the lesser tuberosity of the humerus
  - e) externally rotates the humerus
  
7. The sternoclavicular joint:
  - a) communicates with the manubriosternal joint
  - b) is mostly stabilised by the costoclavicular ligament
  - c) is the fulcrum of movements at the sternoclavicular joint
  - d) contains two fibrocartilaginous discs
  - e) is supplied by nerve branches from C8 and T1
  
8. Teres major:
  - a) arises from the medial border of the scapula
  - b) forms the lower border of the quadrangular space
  - c) forms the lateral border of the triangular space
  - d) is supplied by the axillary nerve
  - e) largely acts to extend the arm

9. The axillary artery:
- a) arises from vertebral artery
  - b) is divided into 3 parts by teres major
  - c) is clasped in its 3rd part by the cords of the brachial plexus
  - d) has no branches in its 3rd part
  - e) supplies the pectoral muscles via the superior thoracic artery
10. With regard to the brachial plexus:
- a) the axillary nerve is derived from the lateral cord
  - b) the radial nerve is derived from C7, C8, T1
  - c) the nerve to subclavius is the only branch from the trunks
  - d) there are seven divisions of the trunks
  - e) the roots lie between the scalene muscles
11. An injury to the middle trunk of the brachial plexus:
- a) would mean that C8 sensation is altered
  - b) will manifest in the medial cord
  - c) will effect the median nerve
  - d) will effect the long thoracic nerve
  - e) all of the above
12. The 'rotator cuff' is formed from all of the following EXCEPT:
- a) subscapularis
  - b) supraspinatus
  - c) infraspinatus
  - d) teres minor
  - e) teres major
13. The subacromial bursa:

- a) is strengthened anteriorly by the glenohumeral ligaments
- b) lies under the coracoacromial ligament
- c) envelopes the distal end of the coracoid process
- d) if inflamed will be more tender when abducted
- e) all of the above

14. With regards to the biceps brachii muscle:

- a) the long head arises from the greater tuberosity of the humerus
- b) the short head arises from the acromion
- c) it is a supinator of the forearm
- d) it is supplied by branches of the median nerve
- e) the two heads merge in the upper arm

15. The brachial artery:

- a) lies lateral to the basilic vein
- b) lies anterior to the cephalic vein
- c) is crossed posteriorly by the median nerve
- d) runs parallel but deep to the profunda brachii artery
- e) is the continuation of the subclavian artery

16. The triceps muscle:

- a) is a misnomer because it only has two heads
- b) is supplied by the radial nerve
- c) stabilises the shoulder in adduction
- d) will often have its nerve supply compromised by humeral shaft fractures
- e) derives its blood supply from the posterior interosseous artery

17. In the cubital fossa:

- a) the median nerve lies lateral to the brachial artery
- b) the ulnar artery lies superficial to pronator teres
- c) the radial artery originates from the brachial artery
- d) the radial nerve lies medial to the biceps tendon
- e) the nerve to pronator teres is derived from the radial nerve

18. The deepest structure in the mid forearm is:

- a) median nerve
- b) basilic vein
- c) radial artery
- d) flexor pollicis longus
- e) ulnar nerve

19. Palmaris longus:

- a) is absent in 40% of people
- b) originally was an extensor of the MCP joints
- c) arises from the medial epicondyle
- d) inserts into the pisiform
- e) is supplied by the radial nerve

20. Flexor digitorum profundus:

- a) has its action enhanced by wrist extension
- b) is supplied 10% of the time entirely by the ulnar nerve
- c) partly inserts into the flexor retinaculum
- d) assists pronator quadratus in powerful pronation
- e) all of the above

21. The radial artery:

- a) lies on the brachioradialis in the upper forearm
- b) in its middle third has the radial nerve medial to it

- c) forms both the anterior and posterior carpal arches
  - d) passes between the tendons of abductor pollicis longus and extensor pollicis brevis
  - e) all of the above
22. The anatomical snuff box:
- a) has the extensor pollicis longus on its ulnar side
  - b) lies between extensor pollicis longus and abductor pollicis longus
  - c) has the trapezoid palpable in its base
  - d) is most obvious with the thumb fully abducted
  - e) contains the posterior interosseus artery
23. The flexor retinaculum attaches to all of the following bones EXCEPT:
- a) scaphoid
  - b) hamate
  - c) trapezium
  - d) pisiform
  - e) capitate
24. The skin over the femoral triangle is supplied by:
- a) ilioinguinal nerve
  - b) obturator nerve
  - c) medial femoral cutaneous nerve
  - d) lateral femoral cutaneous nerve
  - e) genitofemoral nerve
25. The great saphenous vein:
- a) is a continuation of the lateral marginal vein of the foot
  - b) runs between the two heads of gastrocnemius
  - c) pierces the cribriform fascia in the upper thigh

- d) can be found immediately below and lateral to the pubic tubercle
- e) does not communicate with varicosities in the superficial veins

26. With regard to the femoral triangle:

- a) it is bounded by adductor longus and magnus
- b) it has the fascia lata lining its floor
- c) the femoral artery lies between the femoral vein and nerve
- d) it is bounded superiorly by the lacunar ligament
- e) the femoral sheath contains only the femoral nerve and artery

27. The femoral artery:

- a) is separated from the hip joint capsule by fat only
- b) is crossed by the femoral vein from medial to lateral as it descends
- c) enters the adductor canal by piercing sartorius
- d) is found at the mid inguinal point
- e) gives off the medial circumflex femoral artery as its major branch

28. Gluteus maximus:

- a) is the deepest of the gluteal muscles
- b) forms the skin crease of the gluteal fold
- c) is supplied by L5, S1
- d) medially rotates and extends the hip joint
- e) all of the above

29. The hip joint:

- a) derives its stability largely from the shape of its articular surfaces
- b) has the ischiofemoral as its strongest ligament
- c) is only supplied by the obturator and sciatic nerves
- d) is limited in full extension by the pubofemoral ligament

- e) is flexed largely by sartorius and rectus femoris
30. In the popliteal fossa:
- a) the sural nerve branches from the common peroneal nerve
  - b) the roof is formed by biceps femoris
  - c) the popliteal vein lies between the popliteal artery and tibial nerve
  - d) the inferomedial border is soleus
  - e) the popliteal artery runs vertically
31. Popliteus:
- a) arises from the tibia above the condyles
  - b) slopes upwards and medially
  - c) inserts into the lateral meniscus
  - d) is innervated by a branch of the common peroneal nerve
  - e) acts to 'lock' the knee in full extension
32. With regard to the knee joint:
- a) the medial collateral ligament extends 8cm below the joint margin
  - b) the medial collateral ligament is extra articular
  - c) the tendon of popliteus is intra articular
  - d) the lateral meniscus is more C shaped
  - e) all of the above
33. Tibialis anterior:
- a) dorsiflexes and everts the foot
  - b) arises from the upper two thirds of the fibula
  - c) inserts into the medial cuneiform
  - d) shares its site of insertion with peroneus tertius
  - e) is supplied by L5, S1

34. Under the extensor retinaculum of the foot the most lateral structure is:
- a) sural nerve
  - b) dorsalis pedis artery
  - c) peroneus tertius
  - d) extensor digitorum longus
  - e) extensor hallucis longus
35. With regard to the cutaneous innervation of the lower limb:
- a) superficial peroneal nerve supplies the first inter digital cleft
  - b) sural nerve supplies the medial malleolus
  - c) deep peroneal nerve supplies the third inter digital cleft
  - d) the medial plantar nerve supplies a greater area than the lateral
  - e) branches of the tibial nerve supply much of the dorsum of the foot
36. In the chest wall:
- a) the intercostal artery is more superficial than the vein
  - b) the intercostal artery lies between the intercostal nerve and vein
  - c) the transversus muscle lies between the external and internal intercostals
  - d) the neurovascular bundle lies between the external and internal intercostals
  - e) all of the above
37. The oesophageal opening in the diaphragm is opposite:
- a) T6
  - b) T8
  - c) T10
  - d) T11
  - e) T12
38. The most superficial structure in the thoracic inlet is:
- a) vagus nerve

- b) right subclavian artery
  - c) left subclavian artery
  - d) thoracic duct
  - e) superior vena cava
39. The trachea:
- a) commences below the cricoid at the level of C5
  - b) enters the thoracic inlet slightly to the left
  - c) is marked at its lower end by the level of the sternal angle
  - d) is supplied by the glossopharyngeal nerve
  - e) drains to axillary lymph nodes
40. The duodenum:
- a) is a retroperitoneal structure
  - b) is 25cm in length
  - c) lies between the levels of L2 - L4
  - d) in its fourth part lies to the right of the aorta
  - e) all of the above
41. The highest branch of the abdominal aorta is:
- a) right suprarenal artery
  - b) coeliac trunk
  - c) left renal artery
  - d) left gonadal artery
  - e) superior mesenteric artery
42. All of the following are branches of the external carotid artery EXCEPT:
- a) superior thyroid artery
  - b) hypoglossal artery

- c) facial artery
  - d) lingual artery
  - e) ascending pharyngeal artery
43. Regarding triangles of the neck all of the following structures are boundaries of the triangle named EXCEPT:
- a) submental triangle, mandible
  - b) anterior triangle, mandible
  - c) digastric triangle, mandible
  - d) carotid triangle, sternocleidomastoid
  - e) anterior triangle, sternocleidomastoid
44. Which of the following is a branch of the mandibular nerve:
- a) infraorbital nerve
  - b) external nasal nerve
  - c) zygomaticofacial nerve
  - d) auriculotemporal nerve
  - e) zygomaticotemporal nerve
45. The alar ligaments connect:
- a) adjacent laminae
  - b) tips of adjacent spinous processes
  - c) adjacent vertebral bodies posteriorly
  - d) dens to foramen magnum
  - e) bodies of the axis to foramen magnum

QUESTION	REFERENCE	PAGE(S)	ANSWER
1.	Last 9th	10 - 11	C
2.	Last 9th	17	D
3.	Last 9th	23 - 25	A
4.	Last 9th	26 - 27	D
5.	Last 9th	54 - 55	E
6.	Last 9th	57 - 58	C
7.	Last 9th	61	B
8.	Last 9th	64 - 65	B
9.	Last 9th	65 - 66	E
10.	Last 9th	67 - 69	E
11.	Last 9th	67 - 69	C
12.	Last 9th	75 - 76	E
13.	Last 9th	75	B
14.	Last 9th	79	C
15.	Last 9th	80 - 81	A
16.	Last 9th	82 - 83	B
17.	Last 9th	87	C
18.	Last 9th	89	D
19.	Last 9th	89 - 90	C
20.	Last 9th	90 - 91	A
21.	Last 9th	93	C
22.	Last 9th	103	A
23.	Last 9th	107	E
24.	Last 9th	145 - 146	E
25.	Last 9th	146 - 147	C
26.	Last 9th	147 - 152	C
27.	Last 9th	154 - 155, 157 - 158	D
28.	Last 9th	162 - 163	C
29.	Last 9th	167 - 169	A
30.	Last 9th	172 - 173, 176	C
31.	Last 9th	176	C
32.	Last 9th	177 - 183	E
33.	Last 9th	186	C
34.	Last 9th	186 - 187	C
35.	Last 9th	212 - 213	D
36.	Last 9th	246	B
37.	Last 9th	250	C
38.	Last 9th	255	E
39.	Last 9th	260	C
40.	Last 9th	335	B
41.	Last 9th	357	B
42.	Last 9th	437 - 438	B
43.	Last 9th	439	A
44.	Last 9th	451 - 452	D
45.	Last 9th	539, 542	D

ANATOMY  
ANSWERS

1. D
2. D
3. B
4. C
5. A
6. C
7. B
8. B
9. D
10. C
11. C
12. D
13. A
14. A
15. D
16. D
17. B
18. E
19. C
20. D
21. B
22. B
23. C
24. – (b)
25. D
26. D
27. B
28. D (E)
29. D
30. B
31. E (A)
32. C
33. E
34. E
35. E
36. A

## Answers Anatomy Week 20

1. E
2. A
3. A
4. D
5. D
6. B
7. E
8. C
9. D