

## Anatomy April 2008

Hi guys,

Sorry it has taken me several months to get these questions out.

There were quite a few repeats so make sure you do lots of old questions.

There was at least 4 questions taken from the first 2 chapters of Moore and Dally. Blue sections have important clinical information where many questions originate from.

For most of the questions I haven't been able to remember all the stems but just read around the topic.

And, lastly Good luck!  
Niki

1. Sacroiliac joint:
  - a. Has a smooth surface?
  - b. Is a synovial Joint?
2. Sternocostal Joint:
  - a. Is a primary cartilaginous Joint?
  - b. Is a saddle synovial joint?
  - c. Is a synovial plane joint?
  - d. Is a Secondary cartilaginous joint?
3. Anterior Fontanelle:
  - a. Is triangular in shape?
  - b. Is obliterated by the third year?
  - c. 8% people have a remnant present
4. Which vessel is present in the Carotid sheath
  - a. Vagus nerve
5. All are branches of the Ophthalmic nerve except?
  - a. Tentorial nerve?
  - b. Lacrimal nerve?
  - c. Frontal nerve?
  - d. Nasocilliary nerve?
  - e. Infraorbital nerve?
6. Panniculosus adiposus?
  - a. Contains nerves and blood vessels
7. Innervation of the little toe?
8. Which nerve is responsible for the gag reflex?

9. Which of the following muscles arise from the tibia AND the fibula?
- Extensor digitorum longus
  - Extensor Hallucis Longus
  - Fibularis Tertius
  - Flexor Hallucis Longus
  - Popliteus
10. What is cardiac muscle?
- Smooth muscle
  - Skeletal
  - Striated with discs
  - Striated without discs
  - Unstriated
11. Adductor Magnus is innervated by:
- Obturator nerve
  - Femoral nerve
  - Sciatic nerve
  - Obturator and sciatic
  - Obturator and Femoral
12. Deltoid muscle:
- Arises from the Middle third of the clavicle
  - Inserts into the Superior facet
  - Supplied by the Suprascapular nerve
  - Anterior part: flexes and laterally rotates the arm
  - Posterior part: Extends the arm
13. Pectoralis Minor:
- Arises from 2-6<sup>th</sup> ribs near costal cartilages
  - Innervated by medial pectoral nerve
  - Innervated by the medial and lateral pectoral nerves?
  - Protracts the scapula
  - Medially rotates the scapula
14. Lateral rotators of the arm include:
- Subscapularis
  - Supraspinatus
  - Teres Major
  - Teres Minor
  - Deltoid
15. Brachial plexus - which nerve does not arise from the Middle trunk
- Musculoskeletal
  - Axillary
  - Radial

- d. Upper subscapular
  - e. Nerve to subclavius
16. The following nerves arise from the posterior cord of the Brachial plexus EXCEPT:
- a. Lateral pectoral nerve
  - b. Axillary nerve
  - c. Radial nerve
  - d. Thoracodorsal nerve
  - e. Upper subscapular nerve
  - f. Lower subscapular nerve
17. Lumbar puncture
- a. Iliac crests are at L1
  - b. At birth the medullary cone L4-L5
  - c. Cauda Equina ends at L2
  - d. Supracristal plane is at L4
18. Ulnar artery
- a. Enters the hand posterior to flexor retinaculum
  - b. Via Guyon canal
  - c. Gives rise to princeps pollicis
  - d. Does not contribute to the deep palmar arch
19. Which does drain to the superficial inguinal Lymph nodes:
- a. Anal canal
  - b. Uterus
  - c. Scrotum
  - d. Vagina – Ostium
  - e. Testis
20. The aging face
21. Medial meniscus
- a. Is smaller
  - b. Anterior horn is attached to ?
  - c. Posterior horn is attached to ?
  - d. Is circular
22. The axillary nerve
- a. Arises from which brachial cord?
  - b. Supplies which muscles
23. Fractured zygomatic arch
- a. Causes loss of sensation where?
24. Flexor digitorum Profundus
- a. Actions
  - b. Innervation

- c. Origin
- d. Muscle attachments

25. Lumbricals

- a. Oppose the action of interossei
- b. Arise from FDS
- c. Are all supplied by the ulnar nerve
- d. Form proprioceptive bridges between flexors and extensors
- e. Aid flexion of terminal phalanx

26. Dorsal/ palmar interossei

- a. Arise from flexor retinaculum
- b. Palmar cause abduction
- c. Palmar have 2 heads of origin
- d. Innervated by deep branch of ulnar nerve
- e. Combined palmar and dorsal causes abduction

27. Which muscle doesnot attach to the greater trochanter?

- a. Gluteus maximus
- b. Gluteus medius
- c. Gluteus minimus
- d. Obturator internus
- e. Superior gemelli

28. All are tributaries of the saphenous vein EXCEPT

- a. Femoral vein
- b. Superficial circumflex iliac
- c. Superficial epigastric
- d. External pudental vein
- e. Deep circumflex iliac

29. Plantar Aponeurosis?

- a. Covers the abductors of the big and little toe
- b. Is inserted to all 5 metatarsals
- c. Does not attach to skin
- d. Arises from the talus
- e. Covers half the length of the sole

30. Popliteus muscle? All true except

- a. Is an intracapsular muscle
- b. Attached to lateral meniscus
- c. Supplied by tibial nerve
- d. Acts to lock knee in full extension

31. Relationship of right vagus nerve to right lung

32. Bronchopulmonary segments of lung
  - a. Approximately 10 segments in each lung
  - b. The lung is divided into upper and lower segments
33. What does the infraorbital nerve supply
34. Course of the ulnar nerve in the arm
35. Duodenum 2<sup>nd</sup> part and relationships
36. Superior mesenteric artery and relationship to splenic vein
37. Blood supply to ear
38. Injury to spinal cord
39. Coracobrachialis and action
40. Which does not pierce the clavipectoral fascia
  - a. Lymphatics
  - b. Cephalic vein
  - c. Lateral pectoral nerve
  - d. Medial pectoral nerve
  - e. Thoracoacromial artery
41. IVC pierces diaphragm and ?
42. Flexor digitorum profundus
  - a. Assists pronator quadratus in pronation
  - b. Is supplied 10% purely by median nerve
  - c. Is the strongest muscle in the forearm
  - d. Partly inserts into flexor retinaculum
  - e. Has its action enhanced by wrist flexion
43. FDS/FDP tendons in cubital fossa. Synovial sheath relationship
44. Great saphenous vein and course in leg
45. Flow of CSF in within ventricles
46. Fracture sites and sites of nerve injury of humerus
47. Course of ureters
48. Course of median nerve in hand
49. Lateral compartment of foot

- a. Tendons and synovial sheaths
- b. Blood supply
- c.

50. Acromio-clavicular joints and ligaments. Which is FALSE

- a. Is a complex joint with fibrocartilage intracapsular disc
- b. Supplied by suprascapular/ thoracoacromial
- c. Coraco-clavicular ligament is not a stabilizing factor
- d. All movements are passive
- e. Is innervated by the cervical plexus

51. Myotomal supplies:

- a. Plantar flexion L4, L5
- b. Shoulder abduction C5,6
- c. Ankle eversion L4
- d. Elbow extension C7,8
- e. Opponens Pollicis

52. The brachial artery

- a. Is a continuation of the subclavian artery
- b. Runs parallel but deep to profunda brachii
- c. Is crossed posteriorly by the median nerve
- d. Lies anterior to the cephalic vein
- e. Lies lateral to the brachial plexus

53. Circle of willis

- a. Posterior cerebral is a branch of the internal carotid
- b. Anterior cerebral is the largest branch of the internal carotid
- c. Middle cerebral supplies motor but Not sensory cortex
- d. Internal carotid gives off ophthalmic artery
- e. Anterior communicating united middle and anterior cerebral

54. Basilar artery and terminal branches

55. Inguinal ring and canal

56. The weight bearing ankle – the deltoid ligament

- a. Strengthens the lateral aspect of the ankle
- b. Has 3 layers
- c. Superficial part is triangular
- d. Prevents subluxation
- e. Stabilizes during eversion

57. Trachea

- a. Drains to axillary lymph nodes
- b. Is supplied by glossopharyngeal nerve
- c. Is marked at its lower end by sternal angle

- d. Enters the thoracic inlet slightly to the left
- e. Commences below the cricoid at L5

58. Genitofemoral nerve

59. Basilic and cephalic veins

60. Structures passing over sup extensor retinaculum

61. Subtalar joint and movements