

## Part One Anatomy Practice MCQ's

1. Regarding the flexor retinaculum, which of the following statements is FALSE?:

- A It is crossed by palmaris longus, the palmar branch of the median nerve, and the superficial palmar branch of the radial
- B The ulnar nerve lies on the retinaculum with the ulnar artery laterally
- C Flexor digitorum superficialis and flexor digitorum profundus share a common synovial sheath
- D It attaches to the tubercle of the scaphoid, the ridge of the trapezium and to the ulnar side of pisiform and the hook of
- E The median nerve passes beneath the retinaculum medial to flexor digitorum superficialis

2. Which of the following statements is FALSE?

- A The waist of the scaphoid is palpable in the anatomical
- B The lunate is the carpal bone most commonly dislocated
- C The pisiform provides attachment for the extensor retinaculum
- D The hamate provides attachment for the flexor retinaculum
- E The capitate articulates with every bone in the carpus except the trapezium

3. With regard to retinacula of the wrist, which of the following is TRUE?

- A The flexor retinaculum passes between the pisiform and hamate, and the scaphoid and radial styloid
- B The carpal tunnel transmits the tendons of flexor digitorum profundus, flexor digitorum superficialis, flexor pollicis longus and flexor carpi radialis
- C Flexor carpi ulnaris, the ulnar nerve and palmaris longus cross the flexor retinaculum
- D The extensor retinaculum is attached to the pisiform and triquetral medially and the radius laterally between pronator quadratus and the styloid process
- E The structures beneath the extensor retinaculum are contained in 6 compartments with two transmitting only a

4. With regard to the thorax:

- A The left anterior descending artery supplies the right ventricle except the upper margin of its anterior surface
- B The right phrenic nerve passes medial to venous structures prior to passing into the abdomen in the caval opening
- C The left vagus is separated from the trachea by the great arteries of the arch
- D The azygous vein receives 8 intercostal veins, bronchial veins, and middle oesophageal veins but has no communication with the hemiazygous vein
- E The thoracic duct commences at T12 and enters the confluence of the left internal jugular and subclavian veins after passing through the caval opening with the IVC

5. In the thigh:

- A The quadriceps muscles are supplied by the femoral nerve derived from the anterior divisions of L2,3,4
- B The obturator nerve is derived from the anterior divisions of L2,3,4 and gives a constant supply to pectineus
- C The straight head of rectus femoris on the pelvic girdle stabilises the hip joint and allows the erect posture of man
- D The fibres of vastus medialis are the least important factor in preventing lateral dislocation of the patella
- E In the upper part of the adductor canal, the femoral vein lies posterior to the artery with the saphenous nerve and the nerve to vastus medialis

6. The following are hip adductors EXCEPT:

- A Adductor Longus
- B Pectineus
- C Gracilis
- D Adductor Magnus
- E Obturator Externus

7. With regard to the femoral nerve, which of the following is TRUE?

- A It is formed by the anterior rami of L2,3,4
- B It lies on psoas, lateral to the femoral sheath
- C The lateral circumflex femoral artery passes between its
- D It gives four branches to quadriceps
- E It contributes to subsartorial plexus through the sural nerve

8. Which of the following statements about the hip joint is TRUE?

- A The joint is least stable when flexed and adducted
- B It has comparable movement and stability to the shoulder joint
- C The pubofemoral ligament contributes most to capsule strength
- D It communicates with the iliac bursa in 50% of cases
- E Psoas and iliacus produce lateral rotation

9. Which of the following statements about the femoral sheath is FALSE?

- A The anterior wall of the sheath is pierced by the femoral branch of the genitofemoral nerve
- B The femoral nerve enters the thigh lateral to the femoral artery inside the sheath
- C It is derived from the transversalis fascia in front and the psoas fascia behind
- D A femoral hernia enters the femoral canal through the femoral
- E The femoral canal is widest at its abdominal end

10. With regard to the thorax:

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11. Regarding the anterior compartment of the leg:

- A Lower perforating veins connect the deep calf veins to the great saphenous vein via the anterior arch vein
- B The fibula is the bone of origin for all the muscles of the extensor compartment except peroneus tertius
- C Tibialis anterior, through L5, S1 innervation, dorsiflexes and inverts the foot
- D The mode of insertion of extensor digitorum longus tendons is similar to that of flexor digitorum in the hand
- E The superior tibiofibular joint is a synovial joint whose cavity may communicate with that of the knee joint

12. In the popliteal fossa:

- A The middle genicular artery supplies the cruciate ligaments and the fibular collateral ligament
- B The recurrent genicular nerve supplies the superior tibiofibular joint and part of the knee joint
- C The medial upper genicular artery supplies the fibular and tibial collateral ligaments
- D The genicular nerves that supply the lateral part of the knee joint are branches of the tibial nerve
- E Swelling seen in a Baker's cyst involves fluid accumulation in the roof of the popliteal fossa

13. Posterior to the medial malleolus of the ankle:

- A The neurovascular bundle lies between Tibialis Posterior and Flexor Hallucis Longus
- B The tendon of Tibialis Posterior inserts into the navicula
- C The tibial nerve ends under the middle of the flexor retinaculum by dividing into the superficial and deep plantar nerves
- D The flexor retinaculum, which is formed by a thickening of the deep fascia, forms a bridge from the medial malleolus to the
- E The arteries in the neurovascular bundle are the posterior tibial (from the popliteal) and its peroneal branch

14. Which of the following statements about the axilla is FALSE:

- A Serratus anterior forms the medial wall
- B Latissimus dorsi forms the lower border of the posterior fold
- C The suspensory ligament runs from the lower border of subclavius to the axillary fascia
- D Pectoralis major produces the anterior axillary fold
- E The neurovascular bundle lies between the anterior and posterior axillary walls

15. Which of the following muscle actions is FALSE:

- A Pectoralis major is a medial rotator and adductor of the arm
- B Pectoralis minor retracts the scapula
- C Trapezius retracts and rotates the scapula
- D Latissimus dorsi extends the shoulder and medially rotates the arm
- E Serratus anterior protracts the scapula

16. Which of the following structures pierces the clavipectoral fascia in the infraclavicular fossa?

- A Basilic vein
- B Medial pectoral nerve
- C Lymph from the infraclavicular nodes to the apical nodes of the axilla
- D Veins corresponding to the branches of the thoracoacromial
- E Subclavius muscle

17. Which of the following is NOT a border of the quadrilateral space in the axilla?

- A Latissimus Dorsi
- B Teres Minor
- C Teres Major
- D Subscapularis
- E Triceps - long head

18. In the abdomen:

- A The coeliac artery is the branch of the aorta that supplies the midgut
- B The subcostal arteries and the 5 paired lumbar branches supply the abdominal wall
- C The IVC enters the thorax at the level of T10, two levels higher than the abdominal aorta commences
- D The left renal artery is slightly longer than the right as it crosses the left crus and psoas
- E The iliac bifurcation occurs at the sacroiliac junction where the ureters cross to enter the pelvis

19. All of the following are retroperitoneal structures EXCEPT:

- A Sigmoid colon
- B Duodenum
- C Cecum
- D Pancreas
- E Kidneys

## Part One Anatomy Practice MCQ's ANSWERS

- 1. E
- 2. E
- 3. D
- 4. C
- 5. C

6. E
7. C
8. A
9. B
10. E
11. E
12. B
13. E
14. C
15. B
16. D
17. A
18. E
19. A