

LOWER LIMB

1. The skin over the femoral triangle is supplied by:
 - (a) ilioinguinal n
 - (b) obturator n
 - (c) med femoral cut n
 - (d) lat femoral cut n
 - (e) genitofemoral n

2. The great saphenous v:
 - (a) is a continuation of the lat marginal v of the foot
 - (b) runs between 2 heads gastrocnemius
 - (c) pierces the cribiform fascia in the upper thigh
 - (d) is immediately lateral and below the pubic tubercle
 - (e) does not communicate with varicosities in the superficial v

3. The femoral triangle:
 - (a) is bounded by adductor longus and magnus
 - (b) has the fascia lata lining its floor
 - (c) femoral a is between the femoral v and n
 - (d) bounded superiorly by the lacunar lig
 - (e) its sheath contains only the femoral n and a

4. 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

5. Femoral a:
 - (a) is separated from the hip joint capsule by fat only
 - (b) is crossed by the femoral v from medial to lateral as it descends
 - (c) enters the adductor canal by piercing sartorius
 - (d) is found at the mid inguinal point
 - (e) medial circumflex femoral is its major branch

6. The hip joint:
 - (a) derives its stability largely from the shape of its articular surfaces
 - (b) has the ischiofemoral as its strongest lig
 - (c) is only supplied by the obturator and sciatic nn
 - (d) is limited in full extension by the pubofemoral lig
 - (e) is flexed largely by the sartorius and rectus femoris

7. The popliteal fossa:
- (a) the sural n branches from the common peroneal n
 - (b) the roof is biceps femoris
 - (c) the popliteal v is between the popliteal a and tibial n
 - (d) soleus is inferomedial border
 - (e) popliteal a runs vertically
8. Popliteus:
- (a) arises from the tibia above the condyles
 - (b) slopes upwards and medially
 - (c) inserts into the lateral meniscus
 - (d) innervated by branch of common peroneal n
 - (e) acts to lock the knee in extension
 - (f) medially rotates the femur on a fixed tibia
 - (g) has an intracapsular intrasynovial course
9. The knee joint:
- (a) med collateral lig extends 8 cm below the joint margin
 - (b) med collateral lig is extra articular
 - (c) tendon of popliteus is intra articular
 - (d) lateral meniscus is more C shaped
 - (e) all of the above
10. Tibialis anterior:
- (a) dorsiflexes and everts the foot
 - (b) arises from the upper 2 thirds of the fibula
 - (c) inserts into the medial cuneiform
 - (d) shares its site of insertion with peroneus tertius
 - (e) supplied by L5, S1
11. Under the extensor retinaculum of the foot the most lateral structure is:
- (a) sural n
 - (b) dorsalis pedis a
 - (c) peroneus tertius
 - (d) EDL
 - (e) EHL
12. With regard to the cutaneous innervation of the lower limb:
- (a) superficial peroneal n supplies 1st interdigital cleft
 - (b) sural n supplies the med malleolus
 - (c) deep peroneal n supplies 3rd interdigital cleft
 - (d) med plantar n supplies a greater area than the lat
 - (e) branches of the tibial n supplies much of the dorsum of the foot

13. All drain into the great saphenous vein except:
- (a) Sup epigastric
 - (b) Sup CX iliac
 - (c) Deep extenal pudental
 - (d) Sup ext pudental
 - (e) Deep CX iliac
14. All are tributaries of the femoral artery except:
- (a) Deep CX iliac
 - (b) Medial femoral CX
 - (c) Sup CX iliac
 - (d) Sup external pudental
 - (e) Deep external pudental
15. Adductor canal:
- (a) Vein is medial to the artery throughout
 - (b) Adductor longus forms the roof
 - (c) Lateral border is vastus lateralis
 - (d) Femoral artery lies between the saphenous nerve and femoral vein at all times
 - (e) Nerve to vastus lateralis passes through the canal
16. Which passes through the lesser sciatic foramen?
- (a) Inf gluteal a
 - (b) Sup gluteal a
 - (c) Internal pudental a
 - (d) Piriformis
 - (e) Pudental n
17. Which regarding the femoral triangle is false?
- (a) Adductor longus is its medial boundary
 - (b) Anterior division of obturator nerve is on adductor brevis
 - (c) Femoral vein receives great saphenous
 - (d) Lateral border is medial border of sartorius
 - (e) Lat and med CX femorals leave femoral artery
18. Which does not attach to the greater trochanter?
- (a) Piriformis
 - (b) Glut max
 - (c) Obturator internus
 - (d) Obturator externus
 - (e) Gemelli

19. Which is not in the 3rd layer of the sole?
- (a) Part of the transverse arch
 - (b) FHB
 - (c) Add H
 - (d) FDMB
 - (e) Peroneus longus
20. Deltoid ligament:
- (a) Strengthens the lateral aspect of the ankle
 - (b) Has 3 layers
 - (c) Superficial part is triangular
 - (d) Has a posterior talofibular ligament which runs horizontally
 - (e) Is not continuous with the spring ligament
21. Regarding the layers of the foot
- (a) Long flexor tendons lie in the 2nd layer
 - (b) Plantar aponeurosis is in the 4th layer
 - (c) Consist of 3 layers
22. Medial side of the ankle:
- (a) Deltoid ligament is continuous with the spring ligament
 - (b) Great saphenous vein runs posterior to the malleolus
 - (c) Anterior talo-fibular lig strengthens the joint
 - (d) Posterior tibial a runs anterior to malleolus
 - (e) Short plantar ligament strengthens medial arch
23. All make up the medial arch except:
- (a) Metatarsals I, II, III
 - (b) Calcaneum
 - (c) Talus
 - (d) Navicular
 - (e) Cuboid
24. Plantar aponeurosis:
- (a) Covers the abductors of the big and little toe
 - (b) Is inserted to all 5 metatarsals
 - (c) Does not attach to the skin
 - (d) Arises from the talus
 - (e) Covers half the length of the sole
25. Movement at the midtarsal joint
- (a) Inversion/eversion
 - (b) Plantarflexion/dorsiflexion

26. All of the following ligaments are extracapsular except
- (a) Patella retinacula
 - (b) Oblique popliteal
 - (c) Transverse lig
 - (d) Tibial collateral
 - (e) Fibula collateral
27. Which is not a branch of the common peroneal?
- (a) Sup genicular
 - (b) Lat cutaneous n of the calf
 - (c) Inf genicular
 - (d) Recurrent genicular
 - (e) Sural
28. All of the following pass deep to the superior retinaculum except (2 CORRECT)
- (a) Deep peroneal n
 - (b) Ant tibial a
 - (c) Superficial peroneal n
 - (d) Peroneus tertius
 - (e) Tibialis anterior
 - (f) EDL
29. Regarding the ankle joint
- (a) The capsule is attached anteriorly to the neck of the talus
 - (b) Has a fixed axis of rotation
 - (c) In full plantarflexion, a significant amount of inversion or eversion is possible
 - (d) The lateral ligament is made up of 3 separate bands that all insert into talus
 - (e) The weight bearing surfaces are the upper facet of the talus, the inferior facet of the tibia and the medial and lateral malleoli
30. In lateral compartment of the leg
- (a) The muscles are supplied by the deep peroneal n
 - (b) The peroneus longus arises only from the fibula
 - (c) The blood supply is the ant tibial a
 - (d) Peroneal muscle tendons share same muscle sheath at the lateral malleolus
 - (e) Peroneal muscle tendons are bound at the lateral malleolus by the inferior peroneal retinaculum
31. By Hilton's law which does not supply the hip joint
- (a) Nerve to rectus femoris
 - (b) Obturator n
 - (c) Femoral n
 - (d) Sciatic n
 - (e) Gluteal n

32. Medial lymph nodes do not drain
- (a) Anal canal
 - (b) Scrotal skin
 - (c) Testicles
 - (d) Urethra
 - (e) Anterior skin distal to umbilicus and above inguinal lig
33. Muscle of the lower leg which can initiate dorsiflexion and inversion
- (a) Tibialis posterior
 - (b) Tibialis anterior
 - (c) Peroneus tertius
 - (d) Peroneus longus
 - (e) Peroneus brevis
34. The dermatome supplying the great toe is usually:
- (a) L3
 - (b) S1
 - (c) L5
 - (d) S2
 - (e) L4
35. The deep peroneal nerve travels with
- (a) Posterior tibial a
 - (b) Common peroneal a
 - (c) Deep peroneal a
 - (d) Anterior tibial a
36. The myotome of knee extension is
- (a) L2,3
 - (b) L5, S1
 - (c) L3, 4
 - (d) L4,5
37. Which of the following is in the 2nd layer of the foot
- (a) Long tendons and their connections
 - (b) FDB
38. With regard to the inguinal canal
- (a) The ilioinguinal nerve does not pass through the deep ring
39. In the femoral triangle
- (a) The lat CX artery separates superficial from deep branches of the femoral artery

40. In the upper thigh
- (a) Profunda femoris is separated from the femoral artery by adductor longus
41. Lateral compartment of the leg
- (a) Contains peroneus longus, brevis and tertius
 - (b) Contains the deep peroneal n
 - (c) Peroneus longus grooves the bone
 - (d) Brevis goes above the trochlea on the lateral surface of calcaneum
42. FPL
- (a) Unipennate muscle with fibres inserting from its radial side
43. All of the following are true about the plantar aponeurosis except
- (a) It arises from the lateral tubercle of the calcaneus
 - (b) It arises from the medial tubercle of the calcaneus
 - (c) Its septa are attached to the 1st and 5th metatarsals
 - (d) Its septa do separate FDB from the short abductors
 - (e) It is superficial to 4 muscles that cover the sole of the foot
44. what causes dorsiflexion and inversion of ankle
- (a) tibialis anterior
 - (b) tibialis posterior
 - (c) EHL
 - (d) Peroneus tertius
45. Regarding the ossification of foot, which is false
- (a) There are 3 centres at birth
 - (b) V metatarsal has 3 ossification centres
 - (c) Metatarsals have 2 centres
46. regarding the knee joint
- (a) posterior cruciate is medial
 - (b) medial meniscus is avascular
 - (c) fold of synovium lies posterior to anterior cruciate
 - (d) anterior horn of medial meniscus is attached to medial tibial condyle
47. which ligament forms part of the knee capsule
- (a) lateral collateral
 - (b) medial collateral
 - (c) anterior cruciate
 - (d) posterior cruciate
 - (e) popliteus tendon

48. The popliteal fossa
- (a) Has a floor made up of fascia lata
 - (b) Contains femoral artery, popliteal vein and common peroneal n
 - (c) Contains 4 genicular aa
 - (d) Has superior margins of semimembranosus laterally and biceps femoris medially
 - (e) Has a roof pierced by the small saphenous vein
49. All contribute to knee joint stability except
- (a) Medial collateral lig
 - (b) Menisci
 - (c) Cruciate lig
 - (d) Bony articulating surfaces
 - (e) Lateral collateral lig
50. The femoral vein
- (a) Lies medial to the femoral artery throughout the course in the femoral triangle
 - (b) Is joined by the great saphenous vein below the femoral sheath
 - (c) Continues in the pelvis as the internal iliac artery
 - (d) Does not have any other tributaries apart from the great saphenous v
 - (e) Passes over the inguinal ligament
51. The interossei of the foot
- (a) Are in the 3rd layer
 - (b) The plantar abduct and the dorsal adduct
 - (c) Has the 3rd toe as its longitudinal axis
 - (d) Are all supplied by lateral plantar n
 - (e) Has no dorsal extensor expansions
52. In the tarsus
- (a) The talus has a poor anastomotic blood supply
 - (b) The cuboid is rectangular shaped
 - (c) The calcaneus is the last bone to ossify
 - (d) The os trigonum is part of the calcaneus
 - (e) The talus has a groove for the flexor hallucis longus tendon
53. Regarding the innervation of the foot
- (a) Tibial n passes behind the lateral malleolus
 - (b) Deep peroneal n innervates the sensation on the lateral border of the foot
 - (c) Sural n provides the origin of the medial calcaneal n
 - (d) The deep peroneal n crosses the anterior aspect of the ankle
 - (e) Saphenous n runs with short saphenous v

54. The deep veins of the lower limb
- (a) Normally drain via the great saphenous vein
 - (b) Do not have valves
 - (c) Form part of the soleal pump
 - (d) Include the femoral vein, which lies lateral to the femoral artery in the femoral triangle
 - (e) Do not transverse the adductor canal
55. The lateral ankle ligament
- (a) The calcaneofibular ligament is the most prone to injury
 - (b) The posterior talofibular ligament lies parallel to the posterior tibiofibular ligament in full plantar flexion
 - (c) Is made up of 3 separate bands, 2 to the calcaneus and 1 to the talus
 - (d) The intermediate band passes down posterior to the talus
 - (e) Because of its triangular fan-like shape, is known as the deltoid ligament
56. In the ankle ligaments
- (a) The intermediate band passes to the talus
 - (b) The inferior transverse ligament forms part of the posterior tibiofibular ligament
 - (c) Posterior talofibular ligament joins the malleolar fossa to neck of talus
 - (d) Deltoid ligament has a continuous attachment on its upper margin
 - (e) Posterior talofibular and posterior tibiofibular ligaments diverge in plantarflexion
57. Regarding femoral triangle
- (a) Most superficial muscle is sartorius which forms the lateral boundary of the triangle
 - (b) Femoral vein lies posterior to the femoral artery but becomes medial to it at lower limit of femoral sheath
 - (c) Femoral nerve enters the thigh inside the femoral sheath
 - (d) Femoral nerve originates from the anterior division of the ventral rami of the lumbar n
 - (e) Adductor magnus forms the lateral boundary of the triangle
58. The following nerves supply the hip joint
- (a) The femoral n via pronator quadratus
 - (b) The sciatic nerve via biceps femoris
 - (c) Posterior division of the obturator n
 - (d) The femoral n via rectus femoris
 - (e) The sciatic n via semi-membrinosus

59. For the path of the sciatic n
- (a) It emerges above piriformis
 - (b) It lies deep to abductor magnus
 - (c) It lies deep to biceps femoris
 - (d) It lies medial to the posterior cutaneous n of the thigh
 - (e) It lies medial to the popliteal a
60. The anterior compartment of the leg
- (a) Has the great saphenous vein in its subcutaneous fat
 - (b) Contains the peroneus tertius muscle
 - (c) Has no venous anastomoses
 - (d) Is anterolateral to the extensor compartment
 - (e) Has a synovial sheath covering tibialis anterior
61. At the ankle
- (a) The deltoid ligament attaches to the tibia and the calcaneus
 - (b) The talus is more narrow anteriorly
 - (c) The capsule attaches to the neck of the talus
 - (d) In plantar flexion there is also eversion
 - (e) Dorsiflexion is produced by tibialis anterior and peroneus brevis
62. All of the following are ankle joint ligaments except
- (a) Posterior tibiofibular lig
 - (b) Deltoid lig
 - (c) Inferior transverse lig
 - (d) Posterior talofibular lig
 - (e) Oblique lig
63. Tibialis anterior
- (a) Everts the foot
 - (b) Is supplied by the superficial peroneal n
 - (c) Arises from the lower two thirds of the tibia and interosseus membrane
 - (d) Lies medial to the anterior tibial a
 - (e) Lies lateral to the peroneus tertius
64. Adductor magnus is
- (a) Bipennate
 - (b) A component of the femoral triangle
 - (c) Supplied by the femoral nerve
 - (d) A composite muscle
 - (e) Attached by point of origin to pectineal line of the pubic bone

65. With regard to peroneus longus muscle
- (a) The tendon lies below peroneus brevis in the lateral compartment of the leg
 - (b) It is supplied by the superficial peroneal n (L5, S1)
 - (c) Arises from the lower 2/3 of peroneal surface of fibula
 - (d) It inverts the foot
 - (e) Has a broad tendon in comparison to the narrower tendon of peroneus brevis
66. Regarding the structures passing beneath the flexor retinaculum of the ankle, which is correct
- (a) Posterior tibial a lies anterior to FDL
 - (b) FHL lies anterior to post tibial a
 - (c) The post tibial artery lies anterior to the tibial n
 - (d) FHL is the most anterior structure
 - (e) FDL is the most posterior structure
67. Regarding the medial longitudinal arch
- (a) Its stability is due to its boney structure
 - (b) FHB acts as a bowstring
 - (c) The plantar aponeurosis is of minimal importance
 - (d) Peroneus longus supports the posterior portion
 - (e) None of the above
68. The femoral nerve
- (a) Passes medial to the femoral vein in the triangle
 - (b) Has 2 groups of branches divided by the medial femoral CX a
 - (c) Enters the adductor canal
 - (d) Lies outside of the femoral sheath
 - (e) Has as its largest branch the saphenous n
69. Regarding the hip joint (2 CORRECT)
- (a) 3 strong ligaments pass directly to the femur from the hip bone
 - (b) the fibrous capsule is strengthened by 2 ligament
 - (c) nerve supply is via the femoral or sciatic nn only
 - (d) anteriorly the psoas tendon separates the capsule from the femoral v
 - (e) ligament of Bigelow is weakest
 - (f) ischiofemoral lig is the strongest
 - (g) it is least stable if flexed and adducted
 - (h) it always communicates with the iliac bursa
 - (i) the stability is mainly due to adaptation of articulating surfaces

70. With respect to the posterior compartment of the thigh
- (a) The semimembranosus arises from the ischial tuberosity
 - (b) The blood supply is from the obturator a
 - (c) The nerve supply to all muscles is via the tibial component of the sciatic n
 - (d) The biceps femoris inserts around the tibial collateral ligament
 - (e) The tendon of semitendinosus passes in front of the medial femoral condyle
71. Posterior tibial a
- (a) Divides superior to the flexor retinaculum
 - (b) Divides into the medial and lateral plantar branches
 - (c) Branches form 2 plantar arches in the foot
 - (d) Lateral palmar branch supplies the big toe
 - (e) Divides inferior to the flexor retinaculum
72. Femoral nerve
- (a) Is less subject to damage by penetrating injuries of the lower abdomen than of the lower limb
 - (b) Damage may cause anaesthesia of the foot
 - (c) Is contained within the femoral sheath
 - (d) Is formed by the anterior divisions of L2,3,4
 - (e) Gives a single muscular branch to iliacus
73. Regarding the knee
- (a) Middle geniculate artery supplies the cruciate ligament
 - (b) Bursa beneath medial head of gastrocnemius usually communicates with the joint
 - (c) Rotation takes place below the menisci
 - (d) Coronary ligament attaches menisci to the articular margins of the tibia and femur
 - (e) All of the above
74. Popliteal fossa
- (a) Floor is biceps femoris
 - (b) Sural communicating nerve pierces the roof
 - (c) Popliteal lymph nodes lie next to the popliteal a
 - (d) Recurrent genicular n penetrates the roof
 - (e) Superior and inferior geniculate n supplies the medial ligament
75. The ankle joint
- (a) Dorsiflexed by tibialis posterior and peroneus tertius
 - (b) Fixed in its axis of rotation
 - (c) Crossed by the anterior tibial artery lateral to EHL tendon
 - (d) Supported by the lateral deltoid ligament
 - (e) Innervated by the sural and superficial peroneal n

76. The sciatic nerve

- (a) Lies midway between the ischial tuberosity and the lesser trochanter
- (b) Passes anteriorly to obturator internus
- (c) Emerges through the lesser sciatic foramen
- (d) Lies deep to the long head of biceps femoris
- (e) Divides into tibial and peroneal components in the lower part of the popliteal fossa

77. The adductor canal

- (a) Contains the femoral nerve
- (b) Is formed between vastus lateralis and front of adductor muscles
- (c) Is roofed by vastus intermedius
- (d) Contains the great saphenous vein
- (e) Contains the femoral artery

78. femoral triangle

- (a) the femoral artery enters at the midpoint of the inguinal ligament
- (b) contains lymph nodes that drain only from the lower limb
- (c) is bound by the lateral border of adductor longus
- (d) the anterior division of the obturator nerve may be seen within it
- (e) contains only cutaneous branches of the femoral n

79. EDB

- (a) Arises from calcaneus and inferior extensor retinaculum
- (b) Is supplied by superficial peroneal n
- (c) Inserts into each toe via a dorsal digital expansion
- (d) Extends the toes except when the ankle is dorsiflexed
- (e) Gives off tendons which pass superficial to those of EDL

80. The tibial nerve

- (a) Divides into medial and lateral plantar nerves before passing under the flexor retinaculum
- (b) Lies anterior to the posterior tibial artery at the flexor retinaculum
- (c) Has only sensory supply after dividing into medial and lateral plantar nn
- (d) Supplies the skin between the great and second toe
- (e) Divides into medial plantar nerve which supplies the lumbricals of the foot

81. Ankle joint

- (a) Some inversion occurs in plantar flexion
- (b) It has a lateral ligament of 3 bands passing to the talus
- (c) Preferred site of aspiration is from anterior to the medial malleolus
- (d) It is supplied by the deep peroneal and tibial nn
- (e) Negligible stability is given by the bony structures

82. Regarding nerve supply to the knee
- (a) The cruciate ligaments are insensitive
 - (b) The femoral nerve only supplies the joint
 - (c) The central parts of the menisci have sensory fibres
 - (d) Branches of the femoral n, sciatic, common peroneal and obturator nerve are involved
 - (e) The horns of menisci are not innervated
83. Regarding the popliteal fossa, all are true except
- (a) The popliteal artery is the deepest of the large neurovascular structures
 - (b) The roof of the fossa is formed by the fascia lata
 - (c) There are 5 genicular arteries
 - (d) The popliteal vein is always medial to the artery
 - (e) The popliteus muscle locks the knee in extension
84. The great saphenous vein
- (a) Begins as the upward continuation of the medial marginal vein of the foot
 - (b) Contains no valves below the level of the knee
 - (c) Drains to the femoral vein anterior to the cribiform fascia
 - (d) Joins the anterolateral aspect of the femoral vein
 - (e) Courses behind the medial malleolus
85. Contents of the femoral sheath include:
- (a) Femoral n
 - (b) Superficial inguinal lymph nodes
 - (c) Profunda femoris a
 - (d) Femoral a
 - (e) Lat femoral cutaneous n
86. deep peroneal n
- (a) lies between EDL and tibialis anterior
 - (b) supplies peroneus longus
 - (c) crosses the tibia medial to dorsalis pedis a
 - (d) runs posterior to the anterior tibial a
 - (e) is tested by plantarflexion against resistance
87. The 1st toe cleft is supplied by
- (a) Deep peroneal n
 - (b) Superficial peroneal n
 - (c) Common peroneal n
 - (d) Sural n
 - (e) Saphenous n

88. The deepest muscle in the leg is
- (a) Gastrocnemius
 - (b) Soleus
 - (c) Plantaris
 - (d) Tibialis posterior
 - (e) Peroneus brevis
89. the segmental nerve supply of the sole of the foot is
- (a) L4
 - (b) L5
 - (c) S1
 - (d) S2
 - (e) S3
90. The main supporting element of the medial longitudinal arch is:
- (a) Plantar aponeurosis
 - (b) Spring ligament
 - (c) Tendon of FHL
 - (d) Tendon of FDL
 - (e) Peroneus longus tendon
91. Active inversion of the foot is produced by all except:
- (a) Tibialis anterior
 - (b) EHL
 - (c) Peroneus tertius
 - (d) Tibialis posterior
 - (e) FHL
92. Regarding the foot
- (a) Talus has no muscle attachments
 - (b) Calcaneus is the largest bone
 - (c) Peroneus brevis and tertius insert into the 5th metatarsal
 - (d) Peroneus longus tendon grooves the cuboid
 - (e) All of the above are true
93. The popliteal fossa is
- (a) Floored by the femoral condyles, capsule of the knee and popliteus muscle
 - (b) Bounded above by the medial and lateral head of gastrocnemius
 - (c) Roofed by fascia lata which is pierced by the short saphenous vein and posterior femoral cutaneous nerve
 - (d) Triangular shaped
 - (e) At first inspection is symmetrical, however the easy identification of the deep peroneal nerve at the lower lateral border readily distinguishes right from left

94. A patient with an isolated knee injury
- (a) Would lead with the uninjured knee when walking downstairs in the case of posterior cruciate damage
 - (b) Would usually result in effusion confined within the joint capsule anteriorly
 - (c) Would be far less likely to have medial than lateral meniscus injury because of the former's firm attachment to the medial ligament
 - (d) May require an arthroscopy to visualise menisci, cruciate ligaments and medial and lateral collaterals
 - (e) May develop synovial effusion in the semimembranosus bursa if it connects to that of the medial head of the gastrocnemius
95. In the leg
- (a) The aponeurosis of FDL separates the posterior tibial vessels from the IO membrane
 - (b) The posterior compartment is bounded by strong anterior and posterior intermuscular septa
 - (c) Gastrocnemius muscles act as the peripheral heart, accommodating a rich plexus of small veins and receiving many tributaries from the great saphenous vein
 - (d) The anterior tibial artery lies between tibialis anterior and EHL throughout its course
 - (e) Peroneus longus has a higher origin from the fibula than peroneus brevis resulting in its anterior relationship to peroneus brevis all the way to the lateral malleolus
96. Sciatic nerve injury is not associated with
- (a) Anaesthesia of the medial side of the leg
 - (b) A high stepping gait
 - (c) Inability to stand on tip toe
 - (d) Posterior dislocation of the hip
 - (e) Normal sensation of the posterior thigh
97. Regarding the ankle
- (a) The lateral ligament is made up of deep and superficial parts
 - (b) The talus is narrow anteriorly and broad posteriorly
 - (c) The nerve supply is by deep peroneal and tibial nn
 - (d) EHL crosses the joint medial to tibialis anterior
 - (e) The posterior talofibular ligament descends vertically from the fibula to insert into the talus

98. Regarding the popliteal fossa
- (a) The lateral border is semitendinosus
 - (b) The tibial nerve runs through it laterally
 - (c) The common peroneal n distinguishes it right from left
 - (d) The floor does not include any bone surfaces
 - (e) The popliteal artery lies between the popliteal vein and tibial n
99. All of the following bursae usually communicate with the knee joint except:
- (a) Suprapatellar bursa
 - (b) Popliteus bursa
 - (c) Bursa under the medial head of gastrocnemius
 - (d) Bursa under the lateral head of gastrocnemius
 - (e) Infrapatellar bursa
100. In the popliteal fossa
- (a) The common peroneal nerve is on the medial aspect
 - (b) The tibial nerve is medial to the popliteal vein
 - (c) Sartorius forms the medial border
 - (d) The sural nerve branches from the common peroneal n
 - (e) The popliteal artery is medial to the popliteal vein
101. Stability of the weight bearing flexed knee is maintained by
- (a) ACL
 - (b) Iliotibial tract
 - (c) PCL
 - (d) Popliteus and PCL
 - (e) Arcuate popliteal lig and ACL
102. The short saphenous vein
- (a) Lies anterior to the lateral malleolus
 - (b) Is accompanied by the saphenous n
 - (c) Drains into the great saphenous v
 - (d) Drains the lateral margin of the foot
 - (e) Lies deep to the deep fascia of the calf
103. A 25 yo man is unable to plantar flex his foot, the most likely injury is to:
- (a) Superficial peroneal n
 - (b) L5 root
 - (c) Tibial n
 - (d) Soleus
 - (e) Gastrocnemius

104. The dorsalis pedis artery:
- (a) Lies medial to the tendon of EHL
 - (b) Lies lateral to the digital branch of the deep peroneal n
 - (c) Crosses superficial to the tendon of EHB
 - (d) Terminates as the arcuate artery
 - (e) Joins the lateral plantar artery to form the plantar arch
105. Which is not true of the achilles tendon
- (a) It inserts into the middle 1/3 of the posterior surface of the calcaneus
 - (b) It is invested in a synovial sheath
 - (c) It is formed from the soleus and gastrocnemius muscles
 - (d) A bursa lies between the tendon and the upper 1/3 of the calcaneus
 - (e) A bursa lies between it and the deep fascia near its insertion
106. Following an injury to the leg, a patient is unable to dorsiflex their foot, which nerve is most likely to have been damaged
- (a) The deep branch of the common peroneal
 - (b) Sural
 - (c) Superficial branch of the common peroneal
 - (d) Saphenous
 - (e) None of the above
107. The anterior tibial artery
- (a) Pierces the IO membrane
 - (b) Supplies the lateral compartment of the leg
 - (c) Lies lateral to the deep peroneal n
 - (d) Lies lateral to tibialis anterior
 - (e) Gives the nutrient artery to the tibia
108. The suprapatellar bursa
- (a) Does not communicate with the knee joint
 - (b) Lies in front of the vastus intermedius m
 - (c) Extends 5 cm or more above the patella
 - (d) Lies deep to the patellar retinacula
 - (e) None of the above
109. In the knee
- (a) The PCL attaches to the medial femoral condyle
 - (b) The sural n supplies the medial malleolus
 - (c) The deep peroneal n supplies the third interdigital cleft
 - (d) The medial plantar nerve supplies a greater area than the lateral plantar n
 - (e) Branches of the tibial nerve supply much of the dorsum of the foot

110. Paralysis of the posterior compartment muscles of the leg and sole of the foot can occur with a severe lesion of the
- (a) Femoral n
 - (b) Common peroneal n
 - (c) Tibial n
 - (d) Superficial peroneal n
 - (e) Deep peroneal n
111. In the anterior muscular compartment of the leg, the deep peroneal n is accompanied by the
- (a) Femoral a
 - (b) Posterior tibial a
 - (c) Peroneal a
 - (d) Anterior tibial a
 - (e) Dorsal digital a
112. All of the following muscles originate predominately from the fibula except
- (a) Tibialis anterior
 - (b) Peroneus tertius
 - (c) Peroneus brevis
 - (d) EDB
 - (e) EHL
113. At the subtalar/talocalcaneal joint the primary movements are
- (a) Eversion and abduction
 - (b) Inversion and adduction
 - (c) Flexion and extension
 - (d) Inversion and eversion
 - (e) equinovarus
114. With respect to the knee joint
- (a) The bony contours aid in anteroposterior stability
 - (b) The popliteus tendon is intrasynovial
 - (c) The menisci have almost no sensory fibres
 - (d) PCL attaches to the lateral femoral condyle
 - (e) Does not communicate with the suprapatellar bursa
115. A lesion of the common peroneal n causes
- (a) Loss of plantar flexion of the ankle
 - (b) Loss of dorsiflexion of the ankle
 - (c) Inability to flex the great toe
 - (d) Loss of knee flexion
 - (e) Loss of knee extension

116. Which dermatome supplies the skin to the lateral foot
- (a) S2
 - (b) S1
 - (c) L5
 - (d) L4
 - (e) L3
117. All of the following attach to the greater trochanter except
- (a) Gluteus medius
 - (b) Piriformis
 - (c) Obturator internus
 - (d) Iliacus
 - (e) Gluteus maximus
118. The popliteal fossa
- (a) Common peroneal nerve exits medially
 - (b) Popliteal artery is superficial to the popliteal vein proximally and deep to the vein distally
 - (c) The tibial nerve passes under the fibrous arch of the popliteus
 - (d) The roof is pierced by the long saphenous vein
 - (e) The capsule of the knee joint composes part of the floor
119. With respect to the ankle joint, all are true except
- (a) Deltoid ligament is on the lateral side
 - (b) Posterior tibiofibular ligament articulates with the talus
 - (c) Posterior talofibular ligament lies horizontally
 - (d) In full plantar flexion the talus is in contact with the tibia
 - (e) Tibialis anterior causes dorsiflexion
120. The hip joint
- (a) Capsule is attached half way down the femur anteriorly
 - (b) Does not communicate with any of the surrounding bursae
 - (c) Is least stable when flexed and abducted
 - (d) Abduction is produced partially by pectineus
 - (e) Is supplied by the femoral, sciatic and obturator n
121. With respect to the menisci of the knee joint
- (a) Are supplied by the middle geniculate artery
 - (b) Anterior horn of the medial menisci attaches behind the ACL
 - (c) Tendon of popliteus attaches to the medial meniscus
 - (d) Posterior horn of the lateral meniscus attaches behind the inter condylar spine
 - (e) Flexion and extension occurs below the menisci in the lower compartment of the knee

122. The Main function of gluteus maximus is
- (a) A site for injections
 - (b) A cushion for sitting
 - (c) A flexor of the hip
 - (d) A lateral rotator of the hip
 - (e) None of the above
123. tensor fasciae latae
- (a) is quadrangular in shape
 - (b) is supplied by the femoral nerve
 - (c) extends the hip
 - (d) is an atavistic remnant of the panniculus carnosus muscle
 - (e) lies edge to edge with sartorius at the ASIS
124. At birth
- (a) All the tarsals are ossified
 - (b) Only calcaneus is ossified
 - (c) Calcaneus and talus are ossified
 - (d) Calcaneus, talus and cuboid are ossified
 - (e) None of the above
125. When standing, the knee joint is locked in extension by
- (a) Lateral rotation of the tibia
 - (b) Medial rotation of the femur
 - (c) Tightening of the medial ligament
 - (d) Tightening of the lateral ligament
 - (e) Tension in the oblique popliteal ligament
126. The deep peroneal nerve supplies
- (a) Skin between the 1st and 2nd toes
 - (b) Skin between the 2nd and 3rd toes
 - (c) Skin on the medial side of the shin
 - (d) Skin on the dorso-lateral side of the foot
 - (e) The great toe only
127. The obturator nerve is derived from the anterior rami of
- (a) T12, L1 and L2
 - (b) L1, L2 and L3
 - (c) L2, L3 and L4
 - (d) L3, L4 and S1
 - (e) None of the above

128. The skin crease of the hip
- (a) Is where the inguinal ligament is attached to the fascia lata
 - (b) Is where the external oblique aponeurosis is joined to Scarpa's fascia
 - (c) Is where Scarpa's fascia is attached to the fascia lata
 - (d) Is mainly supplied by the femoral n
 - (e) None of the above is true
129. The nerve supply to the knee joint comes from which of the following
- (a) Sciatic
 - (b) Femoral
 - (c) Obturator
 - (d) All of these
 - (e) None of these
130. Which of the following is not an action of the gracilis
- (a) Adduction of the thigh
 - (b) Flexion of the knee
 - (c) Extension of the thigh
 - (d) Medial rotation of the flexed knee
 - (e) All of these
131. In the upper part of the popliteal fossa, the following are found medial to lateral
- (a) Popliteal artery, popliteal vein, sciatic nerve
 - (b) Popliteal nerve, popliteal artery, sciatic nerve
 - (c) Sciatic nerve, popliteal artery, popliteal vein
 - (d) Sciatic nerve, popliteal vein, popliteal artery
 - (e) Popliteal artery, sciatic nerve, popliteal vein
132. If the common peroneal nerve is divided which of the following is lost
- (a) Plantar flexion of toes
 - (b) Inversion of foot
 - (c) Dorsiflexion of foot
 - (d) Plantar flexion of the foot
 - (e) There is no loss of cutaneous sensation
133. Structures closely related to the long saphenous vein at the ankle include
- (a) Major perforating veins to deep venous system
 - (b) A branch of the femoral nerve
 - (c) Medial superficial lymphatic trunks
 - (d) A branch of the anterior tibial nerve
 - (e) Dorsalis pedis artery

134. The only muscle to cross the anterior tibial artery is
- (a) EHL
 - (b) EDB
 - (c) EHB
 - (d) EDL
 - (e) Tibialis anterior
135. The superficial epigastric, superior perforating and deep external pudendal arteries are all branches of
- (a) Profunda femoris
 - (b) Popliteal
 - (c) Internal iliac
 - (d) External iliac
 - (e) None of these
136. The chief dorsiflexor of the ankle is
- (a) Peroneus tertius
 - (b) Tibialis anterior
 - (c) EHL
 - (d) EDL
 - (e) None of these
137. The popliteal artery
- (a) Is superficial to the tibial nerve
 - (b) Extends from the hiatus in adductor longus
 - (c) Enters the popliteal fossa on the lateral aspect of the femur
 - (d) Has 4 genicular branches in the fossa
 - (e) Supplies the cruciate ligaments
138. The popliteal fossa
- (a) Is limited medially by the gracilis
 - (b) Contains soleus
 - (c) Contains the origin of the sural nerve
 - (d) Is traversed by the great saphenous vein
 - (e) Is limited laterally by semitendinosus
139. The obturator nerve supplies
- (a) Adductor magnus
 - (b) Obturator internus
 - (c) Quadratus femoris
 - (d) Sartorius
 - (e) Inferior gemelli

140. Which of the following is correctly paired
- (a) Adductor brevis – femoral nerve
 - (b) Adductor longus – sciatic nerve
 - (c) Adductor magnus – saphenous nerve
 - (d) Adductor longus – obturator nerve
 - (e) Adductor magnus – femoral nerve
141. ACL
- (a) Lies within the synovial membrane of the knee
 - (b) Attaches from the anterior tibial plateau to the medial conduly
 - (c) Prevents forward displacement of the femur on the tibial plateau
 - (d) Produces lateral rotation of the femur in the ‘screw home’ position of full extension
 - (e) None of the above
142. Which of the following pass superior to piriformis when passing out of the pelvis
- (a) The sciatic nerve
 - (b) The posterior femoral cutaneous nerve
 - (c) The superior gluteal nerve
 - (d) The inferior gluteal nerve
 - (e) The nerve to obturator internus
143. Which of the following is not a branch of the femoral nerve
- (a) The medial cutaneous nerve of the thigh
 - (b) The saphenous nerve
 - (c) The intermediate cutaneous nerve of the thigh
 - (d) The nerve to sartorius
 - (e) The lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh
144. Which is true of the sciatic nerve
- (a) Its surface marking is at the midpoint of a line between the ischial tuberosity and the PIIS
 - (b) It always divides into its 2 terminal branches at the apex of the popliteal fossa
 - (c) Its common peroneal branch supplies semimembranosus
 - (d) It passes out of the greater sciatic foramen below piriformis
 - (e) It is a continuation of the upper branch of the lumbar plexus
145. Which is true concerning the nerve supply to the foot
- (a) The medial plantar nerve lies between the abductor hallucis and FDB
 - (b) The femoral nerve takes no part in the nerve supply of the foot
 - (c) The medial plantar nerve supplies flexor digitorum accessorius
 - (d) The deep peroneal nerve supplies an area on the lateral border of the foot
 - (e) The medial and lateral plantar nerves enter the sole of the foot from behind the lateral malleolus

146. The peroneal nerve
- (a) The deep peroneal nerve lies medial to the anterior tibial artery at the ankle joint
 - (b) The superficial peroneal nerve supplies peroneus longus, brevis and tertius
 - (c) The superficial peroneal nerve supplies most of the skin over the dorsum of the foot
 - (d) The common peroneal nerve as it leaves the popliteal fossa lies between the tendon of the biceps femoris and the medial head of gastrocnemius
 - (e) The medial cutaneous nerve of the calf is a branch of the common peroneal nerve
147. Which is true
- (a) Dislocation of the hip may cause paralysis of the hamstrings
 - (b) Damage to the sciatic nerve will cause complete anaesthesia below the knee
 - (c) Damage to the peroneal nerve will cause complete loss of sensation to the dorsum of the foot
 - (d) Surgery to varicose veins may cause loss of sensation to the lateral border of the foot
 - (e) A misplaced gluteal injection will cause loss of sensation to the posterior thigh
148. Which muscle arises from AIIS
- (a) Vastus intermedius
 - (b) Sartorius
 - (c) Tensor fascia latae
 - (d) Rectus femoris
 - (e) Iliacus
149. Adductor magnus
- (a) Forms the floor of the femoral triangle
 - (b) Arises from the body and inferior ramus of the pubis
 - (c) Is pierced by descending genicular artery
 - (d) Is pierced by saphenous nerve
 - (e) Receives nerve supply from the sciatic n
150. All of the following are contents of the popliteal fossa except
- (a) Sural nerve
 - (b) Middle genicular artery
 - (c) Recurrent genicular nerve
 - (d) Descending genicular artery
 - (e) Small saphenous vein

151. The 'screw home' mechanism of the knee
- (a) Involves lateral rotation of the femur on the tibia
 - (b) Is reversed by popliteus
 - (c) Does not require intact cruciate ligaments
 - (d) Is an active process involving the heads of gastrocnemius
 - (e) Is independent of the shape of the femoral condyles
152. The lateral plantar nerve
- (a) Passes beneath the medial malleolus
 - (b) Has no motor branches
 - (c) Provides cutaneous supply exclusively to the sole of the foot
 - (d) Runs superficial to the first muscular layer
 - (e) None of the above
153. The deltoid ligament
- (a) Is the lateral ligament of the ankle joint
 - (b) Has a triangular shaped deep part
 - (c) Has an attachment to the navicular
 - (d) Consists of 3 components
 - (e) Has no attachment to the talus
154. The femoral nerve
- (a) Emerges from the anterior aspect of psoas major
 - (b) Enters the femoral triangle as a single trunk
 - (c) Lies medial to the femoral artery in the triangle
 - (d) Supplies tensor fascia latae
 - (e) Provides cutaneous sensation below the knee
155. Considering the ligaments of the knee
- (a) The anterior and posterior meniscomfemoral ligaments attach to the medial malleolus
 - (b) The lateral collateral ligament has no attachment to the capsule or meniscus
 - (c) The posterior cruciate is the first ligament to become taut in the extension of the knee
 - (d) The lateral collateral is composed of 2 parts
 - (e) The oblique popliteal ligament is a minimal thickening in the joint capsule of little importance
156. The medial compartment of the thigh
- (a) Has a blood supply from the profunda femoris and obturator
 - (b) Is separated from the other compartments by the medial and the posterior IM septa
 - (c) Includes vastus medialis
 - (d) Is supplied by the sciatic nerve
 - (e) Contains 4 muscles

157. The femoral artery
- (a) Is the continuation of the internal iliac artery
 - (b) Can be palpated at the midpoint of the inguinal ligament
 - (c) Has 4 small cutaneous branches below the inguinal ligament
 - (d) Lies lateral to the femoral vein at the adductor hiatus
 - (e) All of the above are correct
158. The great saphenous vein
- (a) Begins as a continuation of the lateral marginal vein of the foot
 - (b) Posterolateral and anteromedial veins are relatively consistent tributaries near its termination
 - (c) Terminates in the femoral veins immediately below the femoral sheath
 - (d) Has no tributaries communicating with the tributaries of the SVC
 - (e) Drains the scrotum/labia majorum
159. All of the following about the soleus is true except
- (a) It has a rich plexus of small veins draining into the great saphenous perforating veins
 - (b) Its main action is rapid plantar flexion to aid propulsion
 - (c) It is supplied from nerve roots S1 and S2
 - (d) It is flat and has a dense aponeurosis on both surfaces
 - (e) It does not cross the knee joint
160. All of the following are true of pectineus except
- (a) It originates from the pectineal line of the pubis
 - (b) Its nerve supply is predominately the femoral nerve
 - (c) The anterior division of the obturator nerve lies behind it
 - (d) Adductor brevis has an anterior relation to it
 - (e) It medially rotates the femur
161. The superficial epigastric, superior perforating and deep external pudendal arteries are all branches of
- (a) Profunda femoris
 - (b) Popliteal
 - (c) Internal iliac
 - (d) External iliac
 - (e) None of these
162. Locking of the knee involves all of the following except
- (a) Lateral collateral ligament
 - (b) Medial rotation of the femur
 - (c) PCL
 - (d) Oblique popliteal ligament
 - (e) Medial collateral ligament

163. Which of the following pass beneath the flexor retinaculum of the foot
- (a) Peroneus tertius
 - (b) Sural nerve
 - (c) Dorsalis pedis artery
 - (d) Tibialis anterior
 - (e) None of these
164. The femoral nerve
- (a) Is formed from the anterior divisions of the anterior primary rami of L2-4
 - (b) Is formed from the same spinal segments as the obturator nerve
 - (c) Divides after passing through the femoral triangle
 - (d) Has no cutaneous branches other than the saphenous nerve
 - (e) Enters the thigh in the femoral sheath
165. Which of the following does not pass through the greater sciatic foramen
- (a) the sciatic nerve
 - (b) the pudendal nerve and vessels
 - (c) the posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh
 - (d) the inferior gluteal nerve and vessels
 - (e) the nerve to obturator externus
166. The surface markings of the sciatic nerve
- (a) The ischial tuberosity to the adductor tubercle of the medial femoral condyle
 - (b) The PSIS to the apex of the popliteal fossa
 - (c) The midpoint of a line between the ischial tuberosity and the greater trochanter to the adductor tubercle of the medial femoral condyle
 - (d) The ischial tuberosity to the apex of the popliteal fossa
 - (e) The midpoint of a line between the ischial tuberosity and the greater trochanter to the apex of the popliteal fossa
167. Which is not found in the adductor canal
- (a) Femoral artery
 - (b) Femoral vein
 - (c) Femoral nerve
 - (d) Saphenous nerve
 - (e) Nerve to vastus medialis
168. adenopathy of the medial group of superficial inguinal LN corresponds with primary site of
- (a) R testicle
 - (b) R buttocks
 - (c) The skin of the R lower limb
 - (d) The anal canal
 - (e) None of the above

169. avascular necrosis following a #NOF is most likely a consequence of interruption to the blood supply to the head from which source
- (a) arteries from the trochanteric anastomosis in the retinacula
 - (b) artery of the ligament of the head from the obturator artery
 - (c) branches from the profunda femoris artery
 - (d) branches from the pudental artery
 - (e) branches from the inferior gluteal artery
170. Which is not a component of the 2nd layer of the foot
- (a) Tendon of FHL
 - (b) Adductor hallucis
 - (c) Flexor accessorius
 - (d) The lumbricals
 - (e) Tendon of FDL
171. In relation to the medial malleolus
- (a) Peroneus brevis grooves its posterior aspect
 - (b) The great saphenous vein passes behind it
 - (c) FHL passes medial to FDL
 - (d) The strongest part of the deltoid ligament is its tibiocalcaneal part
 - (e) The tibial nerve passes lateral to the posterior tibial artery
172. All are supplied by the tibial nerve except
- (a) Short head of biceps femoris
 - (b) Semimembranosus
 - (c) Semitendinosus
 - (d) Adductor magnus
 - (e) Long head of biceps femoris

ANSWERS

1. E	55. B	110.C	165.E
2. C	56. B	111.D	166.E
3. C	57. A	112.A	167.C
4. C	58. D	113.D	168.D
5. D	59. C	114.C	169.A
6. A	60. E	115.B	170.B
7. C	61. C+A	116.B	171.D
8. C	62. E	117.D	172.A
9. E	63. D	118.E	173.
10. C	64. D	119.A	
11. C	65. B	120.E	
12. D	66. C	121.D	
13. E	67. E	122.E	
14. A	68. D	123.E	
15. D	69. G & I	124.D	
16. ?C+E	70. A	125.B	
17. E	71. B	126.A	
18. B	72. B	127.C	
19. E	73. E	128.C	
20. C	74. B	129.D	
21. A	75. C	130.C	
22. A	76. D	131.A	
23. E	77. E	132.C	
24. B	78. D	133.B	
25. A	79. A	134.A	
26. C	80. D	135.E	
27. E	81. D	136.B	
28. C	82. D	137.E	
29. A	83. D	138.C	
30. D	84. A	139.A	
31. E	85. D	140.D	
32. C	86. A	141.E	
33. B	87. ?	142.C	
34. C	88. ?	143.E	
35. D	89. ?	144.D	
36. C	90. ?	145.A	
37. A	91. ?	146.C	
38. -	92. ?	147.A	
39. -	93. C	148.D	
40. -	94. ?E	149.E	
41. D	95. A	150.D	
42. -	96. A	151.B	
43. E	97. C	152.A	
44. A	98. C	153.C	
45. C	99. E	154.E	
46. B	100.?E	155.B	
47. B	101.C	156.A	
48. E	102.D	157.C	
49. D	103.C	158.E	
50. B	104.E	159.B	
51. D	105.B	160.D	
52. E	106.A	161.E	
53. D	107.D	162.C	
54. C	108.C	163.E	
	109.D	164.B	