

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



# ANATOMY TEST BANK

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{ وَاللَّهُ فِي عَوْنِ الْعَبْدِ مَا كَانَ الْعَبْدُ فِي عَوْنِ أَخِيهِ }

**Highlighted Qs are the most important  
(KAHOOT & DR.LECTURE)**

**Which of the following nerves is NOT a branch of the sacral plexus?**

- a. Sciatic nerve
- b. Pudendal nerve
- c. Superior gluteal nerve
- \*d. Obturator nerve

**The sacral plexus arises from which spinal nerve roots?**

- a. L1-L4
- b. L2-S1
- \*c. L4-S4
- d. L5-S2

**Which of the following nerves arises from the lumbar plexus?**

- a. Sciatic nerve
- \*b. Femoral nerve
- c. Tibial nerve
- d. Pudendal nerve

**What muscle attaches to the iliotibial tract?**

- a. Gluteus maximus
- b. Rectus femoris
- c. Vastus lateralis
- d. Biceps femoris

Answer: a. Gluteus maximus

**What is the main function of the iliotibial tract?**

- a. To extend the hip joint
- b. To flex the knee joint
- c. To extend the knee joint
- d. To adduct the hip joint

Answer: c. To extend the knee joint

**Which muscle attaches to the iliotibial tract?**

- a. Gluteus minimus
- b. Tensor fasciae latae
- c. Quadriceps femoris
- d. Hamstring muscles

Answer: b. Tensor fasciae latae.

**What is the insertion point of the iliotibial tract?**

- a. Greater trochanter of the femur
- b. Lateral condyle of the tibia
- c. Medial condyle of the femur
- d. Patella

Answer: b. Lateral condyle of the femur.

**The lumbar plexus is formed by the anterior rami of which spinal nerves?**

- a. L1-L4
- b. L2-L5
- c. L3-S3
- d. L4-S4

Answer: a. L1-L4

**Which nerve originates from the lumbar plexus and innervates the muscles of the anterior thigh?**

- a. Femoral nerve
- b. Obturator nerve
- c. Sciatic nerve
- d. Superior gluteal nerve

Answer: a. Femoral nerve

**Which nerve originates from the Sacral plexus and innervates the muscles of the posterior thigh?**

- a. Femoral nerve
- b. Obturator nerve
- c. Sciatic nerve
- d. Inferior gluteal nerve

Answer: c. Sciatic nerve

**Which nerve innervates the adductor muscles of the thigh?**

- a. Sciatic nerve
- b. Pudendal nerve
- c. Obturator nerve
- d. Posterior femoral cutaneous nerve

Answer: c. Obturator nerve

**Which nerve supplies the skin over the anterior and medial aspects of the thigh?**

- a. Femoral nerve
- b. Lateral femoral cutaneous nerve
- c. Obturator nerve
- d. Saphenous nerve

Answer: a. Femoral nerve

**Which nerve supplies the skin over the lateral aspect of the thigh?**

- a. Femoral nerve
- b. Lateral cutaneous nerve
- c. Obturator nerve
- d. Saphenous nerve

Answer: b. Lateral cutaneous nerve

**Which nerve of the lumbar plexus runs medial to the psoas major muscle?**

- a. Femoral nerve
- b. Obturator nerve
- c. Iliohypogastric nerve
- d. Lateral femoral cutaneous nerve

Answer: b. Obturator nerve

**Which nerve of the lumbar plexus runs anterior to the psoas major muscle?**

- a. Genitofemoral nerve
- b. Ilioinguinal nerve
- c. Lateral femoral cutaneous nerve
- d. Obturator nerve

Answer: a. Genitofemoral nerve

**The superficial fascia of the thigh is located between which two layers of the thigh?**

- a. Skin and deep fascia
- b. Deep fascia and muscles
- c. Muscles and bone
- d. Bone and skin

Answer: a. Skin and deep fascia

**The superficial inguinal lymph nodes receive lymphatic drainage from which regions?**

- a. Lower limb, genitalia, and abdominal wall below the umbilicus
- b. Upper limb, genitalia, and abdominal wall above the umbilicus
- c. Lower limb, thorax, and neck
- d. Upper limb, head, and neck

Answer: a.(Afferent drainage)

**The saphenous opening is located in which part of the deep fascia of the thigh?**

- a. Medial aspect
- b. Lateral aspect
- c. Anterior aspect
- d. Posterior aspect

Answer: a. Medial aspect

**The saphenous opening allows passage for which structure?**

- a. Femoral nerve
- b. Saphenous vein
- c. Popliteal artery
- d. Tibial nerve

Answer: b. Saphenous vein

**Which muscle is responsible for abduction of the thigh?**

- a. Quadriceps femoris
- b. Iliopsoas
- c. Sartorius
- d. Pectineus

Answer: c. Sartorius

**Which muscle is responsible for adduction of the thigh?**

- a. Quadriceps femoris
- b. Iliopsoas
- c. Sartorius
- d. Pectineus

Answer: d. Pectineus

**Which muscle is responsible for extending the knee joint?**

- a. Quadriceps femoris
- b. Iliopsoas
- c. Sartorius
- d. Pectineus

Answer: a. Quadriceps femoris

**Which muscle has its origin from the lumbar vertebrae and the iliac fossa and inserts on the lesser trochanter of the femur?**

- a. Iliopsoas
- b. Quadriceps femoris
- c. Sartorius
- d. Pectineus

Answer: a. Iliopsoas

**Which muscle is composed of four heads and inserts on the patella and tibial tuberosity via the patellar ligament?**

- a. Iliopsoas
- b. Quadriceps femoris
- c. Sartorius
- d. Pectineus

Answer: b. Quadriceps femoris

**Which muscle has its origin from the anterior superior iliac spine and inserts on the medial surface of the tibia (SGS) ?**

- a. Iliopsoas
- b. Quadriceps femoris
- c. Sartorius
- d. Pectineus

Answer: c. Sartorius

**Which muscle has its origin from the superior pubic ramus and inserts on the linea aspera of the femur?**

- a. Iliopsoas
- b. Quadriceps femoris
- c. Sartorius
- d. Pectineus

Answer: d. Pectineus

**What is the insertion of the adductor brevis muscle?**

- A. Linea aspera
- B. Medial supracondylar line
- C. Greater trochanter
- D. Lesser trochanter

Answer: A. Linea aspera

**What is the insertion of the gracilis muscle?**

- a) Medial epicondyle of femur
- b) Adductor tubercle of femur
- c) Medial surface of tibia
- d) Anterior surface of fibula

Answer: c) Medial surface of tibia (SGS)

**What is the origin of the adductor brevis muscle?**

- a) Pubic crest
- b) Inferior ramus of pubis
- c) Ischial tuberosity
- d) Anterior superior iliac spine

Answer: b) Inferior ramus of pubis

**What is the main nerve supply to the gracilis muscle?**

- a) Obturator nerve
- b) Femoral nerve
- c) Sciatic nerve
- d) Superior gluteal nerve

Answer: a) Obturator nerve

**The obturator nerve arises from which part of the lumbar plexus?**

- a) L1-L2
- b) L2-L3
- c) L2-L4
- d) L4-L5

Answer: c) L2-L4

**The obturator nerve provides sensory innervation to which area of the thigh?**

- a) Anterior
- b) Medial
- c) Lateral
- d) Posterior

Answer: b) Medial

**The obturator nerve terminates by dividing into which two branches?**

- a) Anterior and posterior
- b) Medial and lateral
- c) Superficial and deep
- d) None of the above

Answer: a) Anterior and posterior

**What is the direction of lymphatic fluid flow in the superficial inguinal lymph nodes?**

- A. From the deep inguinal lymph nodes to the superficial inguinal lymph nodes
- B. From the superficial inguinal lymph nodes to the deep inguinal lymph nodes
- C. From the superficial inguinal lymph nodes to the para-aortic lymph nodes
- D. From the para-aortic lymph nodes to the superficial inguinal lymph nodes

Answer: B (Efferent drainage )

**What is the location of the femoral triangle?**

- a. Back of the thigh
- b. Middle of the thigh
- c. Front of the upper third of the thigh
- d. Lower part of the thigh

Answer: c. Front of the upper third of the thigh

**What is the medial boundary of the femoral triangle?**

- a. Iliopsoas muscle
- b. Sartorius muscle
- c. Adductor longus muscle
- d. Inguinal ligament

Answer: c. Adductor longus muscle

**Which muscle is included in the floor of the femoral triangle?**

- a. Rectus femoris
- b. Gluteus maximus
- c. Iliopsoas
- d. Biceps femoris

Answer: c. Iliopsoas

**What is the roof of the femoral triangle made up of?**

- a. Muscles
- b. Bones
- c. Skin and fascia
- d. Blood vessels

Answer: c. Skin and fascia

**What structure does the deep fascia of the femoral triangle contain?**

- a. Femoral nerve
- b. Femoral artery
- c. Saphenous opening
- d. Lymph nodes

Answer: c. Saphenous opening

**What covers the saphenous opening?**

- A) Fascia lata
- B) Fascia iliaca
- \*C) Cribriform fascia
- D) Superficial fascia

**Which structures pass through the cribriform fascia?**

- A) Great saphenous vein, femoral nerve, and femoral artery.
- B) Deep femoral artery and vein.
- \*C) Great saphenous vein, superficial branches of the femoral artery, and efferent lymphatics from the superficial inguinal lymph nodes.
- D) Tibial nerve and popliteal artery.

**What is the name of the structure that contains the femoral artery and its branches?**

- a. Femoral sheath
- b. Lateral cutaneous nerve
- c. Femoral nerve
- d. Obturator nerve

Answer: a. Femoral sheath

**What is the femoral sheath?**

- A) A sheath of fascia surrounding the femoral artery only
- B) A sheath of fascia surrounding the femoral vein only
- C) A sheath of fascia surrounding the upper 1/3 of the femoral vessels
- D) A sheath of fascia surrounding the entire femoral vessels

Answer: C



**What is the advantage of the femoral canal?**

- A) It allows for femoral hernia to occur
- B) It gives passage for the femoral vein
- C) It allows distension of the femoral vein during muscular exercise
- D) It is wider in males than in females

Answer: C

**Why is femoral hernia more common in females?**

- A) Due to the wider femoral canal in females
- B) Due to the narrower femoral ring in females
- C) Due to the wider femoral ring in females
- D) Due to the narrower femoral canal in females

Answer: C

**What is the name of the artery that gives rise to the femoral artery?**

- a) Internal iliac artery
- b) External iliac artery
- c) Femoral vein
- d) Popliteal artery

Answer: b) External iliac artery

**Where does the femoral artery end?**

- a) At the inguinal ligament
- b) At the opening in adductor magnus
- c) At the knee joint
- d) At the femoral ring

Answer: b) At the opening in adductor magnus

**Which artery is also known as the deep artery of the thigh?**

- a) Superficial epigastric artery
- b) Profunda femoris artery
- c) Deep external pudendal artery
- d) Descending genicular artery

Answer: b) Profunda femoris artery

**The femoral artery runs in which of the following structures?**

- a) Femoral canal
- b) Adductor canal
- c) Obturator canal
- d) Inguinal canal

Answer: b) Adductor canal

**The femoral artery ends by becoming which artery?**

- A) Popliteal artery
- B) Anterior tibial artery
- C) Posterior tibial artery
- D) Peroneal artery

Answer: A) Popliteal artery

**Which artery gives an acetabular branch to the head of the femur?**

- a. Lateral circumflex femoral artery
- b. Perforating arteries
- c. Medial circumflex femoral artery
- d. Descending genicular artery

Answer: c. Medial circumflex femoral artery

**How many perforating arteries arise from the profunda femoris artery?**

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

Answer: d. 4

**What is the preferred treatment for a patient with a displaced intra-capsular fracture?**

- a) Joint replacement
- b) Joint fixation
- c) Physical therapy
- d) Medications

Answer: a) Joint replacement

**What is the blood supply to the femoral head?**

- A) Proximal to distal along the femoral neck
- B) Distal to proximal along the femoral neck
- C) Directly from the femoral artery
- D) Through the lateral circumflex femoral artery

Answer: B (retrograde)

**What happens to the femoral head in cases of displaced intra-capsular femur neck fractures?**

- A) It remains intact
- B) It becomes dislocated
- C) It undergoes avascular necrosis
- D) It forms a new joint

Answer: C

**What is the terminal cutaneous branch of the femoral nerve?**

- A) Medial cutaneous nerve of the thigh
- B) Lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh
- C) Intermediate cutaneous nerve of the thigh
- D) Saphenous nerve

Answer: D

**What is the course of the femoral nerve in relation to the femoral sheath?**

- A) It passes through the femoral sheath.
- B) It passes outside the femoral sheath lateral to the femoral artery.
- C) It passes deep to the femoral sheath.
- D) It passes between the femoral artery and vein inside the femoral sheath.

Answer: B

**What happens when the femoral nerve is injured?**

- A) Loss of sensation on the lateral side of the thigh
- B) Loss of sensation on the posterior side of the leg
- C) Loss of sensation on the anterior and medial sides of the thigh
- D) Loss of sensation on the dorsum of the foot

Answer: C) Loss of sensation on the anterior and medial sides of the thigh

**What is the termination point of the saphenous nerve?**

- A) Lateral malleolus
- B) Medial malleolus
- C) Ball of the big toe
- D) Heel of the foot

Answer: C) Ball of the big toe

**Injury to the femoral nerve can result in paralysis of which muscle responsible for knee extension?**

- A) Hamstrings
- B) Adductors
- C) Quadriceps femoris
- D) Gastrocnemius

Answer: C) Quadriceps femoris

**What is the location of the adductor canal in the thigh?**

- A) Medial side of the proximal third
- B) Medial side of the middle third
- C) Medial side of the distal third
- D) Lateral side of the middle third

Answer: B) Medial side of the middle third

**Which muscle forms the anteromedial boundary of the adductor canal?**

- A) Sartorius
- B) Rectus femoris
- C) Biceps femoris
- D) Gluteus medius

Answer: A) Sartorius

**What is the termination point of the adductor canal?**

- A) Popliteal fossa
- B) Femoral triangle
- C) Saphenous opening
- D) Anterior thigh

Answer: A) Popliteal fossa

**What is the content of the adductor canal?**

- A) Femoral vein, saphenous nerve, and sciatic nerve
- B) Femoral artery, popliteal vein, and obturator nerve
- C) Femoral artery, femoral vein, saphenous nerve, and nerve to vastus medialis
- D) Popliteal artery, popliteal vein, and tibial nerve

Answer: C

**Which muscle among the gluteal muscles is innervated by the inferior gluteal nerve?**

- A) Gluteus maximus
- B) Gluteus medius
- C) Gluteus minimus
- D) Tensor fascia latae

Answer: A) Gluteus maximus

**Which muscle inserts on the gluteal tuberosity of the femur and iliotibial tract?**

- A) Gluteus maximus
- B) Gluteus medius
- C) Gluteus minimus
- D) Tensor fascia latae

Answer: A) Gluteus maximus

**What is the characteristic gait in a patient with bilateral paralysis of Gluteal medius and minimus?**

- A) Lurching gait
- B) Waddling gait
- C) Stumbling gait
- D) Shuffling gait

Answer: B) Waddling gait

**In which nerve injury is a lurching gait observed?**

- A) Inferior gluteal nerve injury
- B) Superior gluteal nerve injury
- C) Obturator nerve injury
- D) Sciatic nerve injury

Answer: B) Superior gluteal nerve injury

**Which muscle tendon passes through the lesser sciatic foramen?**

- A) Obturator externus muscle tendon
- B) Piriformis muscle tendon
- C) Gluteus maximus muscle tendon
- D) Obturator internus muscle tendon

Answer: D) Obturator internus muscle tendon

**What is the course of the sciatic nerve?**

- A) It leaves the pelvis through the lesser sciatic foramen above the piriformis muscle.
- B) It descends in the anterior compartment of the thigh.
- C) It passes through the adductor hiatus.
- D) It descends in the gluteal region and back of the thigh.
- E) It terminates in the femoral triangle.

Answer: D

**What is the course of the sciatic nerve?**

- A) It leaves the pelvis through the lesser sciatic foramen above the piriformis muscle.
- B) It descends in the anterior compartment of the thigh.
- C) It passes through the adductor hiatus.
- D) It descends in the gluteal region and back of the thigh.
- E) It terminates in the femoral triangle.

Answer: D

**The sciatic nerve ends at which location?**

- A) Greater sciatic foramen
- B) Lesser sciatic foramen
- C) Popliteal fossa
- D) Femoral triangle
- E) Adductor canal

Answer: C

**What is the main motor manifestation of sciatic nerve injury?**

- A) Weakness of ankle dorsiflexion
- B) Weakness of knee flexion
- C) Weakness of hip abduction
- D) Weakness of hip adduction
- E) Weakness of ankle plantarflexion

Answer: B

**Which of the following is NOT a cause of sciatic nerve injury?**

- A) Penetrating wounds
- B) Fractures of the pelvis
- C) Dislocations of the hip joint
- D) Wrong intramuscular injections
- E) Infections of the gluteal region

Answer: E

**Which quadrant of the gluteal region is the most suitable for IM injection?**

- A) Superomedial quadrant
- B) Inferolateral quadrant
- C) Inferomedial quadrant
- D) Superolateral quadrant
- E) None of the above

Answer: D (Upper lateral quadrant)

**Which nerve innervates all the muscles of the posterior compartment of the thigh, except for the short head of biceps femoris?**

- A) Tibial branch of the sciatic nerve
- B) Common peroneal branch of the sciatic nerve
- C) Superior gluteal nerve
- D) Inferior gluteal nerve
- E) Obturator nerve

Answer: A

**Which muscle of the posterior compartment of the thigh does not originate from the ischial tuberosity?**

- A) Biceps femoris (long head)
- B) Biceps femoris (short head)
- C) Semitendinosus
- D) Semimembranosus
- E) Adductor magnus (ischial head)

Answer: B

**Which muscle of the posterior compartment of the thigh inserts on the adductor tubercle of the femur?**

- A) Biceps femoris (long head)
- B) Biceps femoris (short head)
- C) Semitendinosus
- D) Semimembranosus
- E) Adductor magnus (ischial head)

Answer: E

**What is the origin of all the hamstring muscles?**

- A) Pubic bone
- B) Iliac crest
- C) Ischial tuberosity
- D) Greater trochanter
- E) Lateral supracondylar line

Answer: C

**Which muscle of the posterior compartment of the thigh inserts on the upper part of the medial surface of the tibia?**

- A) Biceps femoris (long head)
- B) Biceps femoris (short head)
- C) Semitendinosus
- D) Semimembranosus
- E) Adductor magnus (ischial head)

Answer: C (SGS)

**What is the action of all the hamstring muscles?**

- A) Flexion of the hip and knee
- B) Extension of the hip and knee
- C) Flexion of the hip and extension of the knee
- D) Extension of the hip and flexion of the knee
- E) Abduction of the hip and adduction of the knee

Answer: D (Except short head of biceps femoris)

**Which muscle forms the floor of the popliteal fossa?**

- A) Popliteus muscle
- B) Biceps femoris
- C) Semitendinosus
- D) Gastrocnemius
- E) Quadriceps femoris

Answer: A

**Which nerve is located more laterally in the popliteal fossa?**

- A) Tibial nerve
- B) Common peroneal nerve
- C) Posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh
- D) Femoral nerve
- E) Obturator nerve

Answer: B

**Which vein is located in the popliteal fossa?**

- A) Small saphenous vein
- B) Great saphenous vein
- C) Anterior tibial vein
- D) Posterior tibial vein
- E) Femoral vein

Answer: A

**Which artery is the most deep structure in the popliteal fossa?**

- A) Anterior tibial artery
- B) Posterior tibial artery
- C) Popliteal artery
- D) Femoral artery
- E) Peroneal artery

Answer: C

**Where does the popliteal artery terminate?**

- A) At the opening in adductor magnus
- B) At the lower border of popliteus muscle
- C) At the knee joint
- D) At the popliteal fossa
- E) At the gastrocnemius muscle

Answer: B

**How many genicular branches does the popliteal artery have?**

- A) One
- B) Two
- C) Three
- D) Four
- E) Five

Answer: E) Five (2 superior, 2 inferior, 1 middle)

**Which muscles of the leg receive muscular branches from the popliteal artery?**

- A) Anterior compartment muscles
- B) Lateral compartment muscles
- C) Posterior compartment muscles
- D) Medial compartment muscles
- E) None of the above

Answer: C

**The popliteal artery is located in which region of the lower limb?**

- A) Anterior region
- B) Posterior region
- C) Medial region
- D) Lateral region
- E) None of the above

Answer: B (don't forget its from the contents of popliteal fossa)

**Which of the following is NOT a retinaculum formed by the deep fascia of the leg?**

- A) Superior peroneal (fibular) retinaculum
- B) Inferior peroneal (fibular) retinaculum
- C) Medial peroneal (fibular) retinaculum
- D) Superior extensor retinaculum
- E) Inferior extensor retinaculum

Answer: C

**The deep fascia of the leg sends intermuscular septa to which structure?**

- A) Fibula
- B) Tibia
- C) Femur
- D) Patella
- E) Calcaneus

Answer: A (to anterior & posterior borders)



**Which nerve division of the Tibial nerve supplies the abductor hallucis muscle?**

- A) Lateral plantar nerve
- B) Medial plantar nerve
- C) Deep peroneal nerve
- D) Superficial peroneal nerve
- E) None of the above

Answer: B

**What is the name of the nerve that supplies the lateral group of muscles in the leg?**

- A) Tibial nerve
- B) Femoral nerve
- C) Saphenous nerve
- D) Superficial peroneal nerve
- E) Deep peroneal nerve

Answer: D

**What is the insertion of the extensor hallucis longus muscle?**

- A) Lateral cuneiform
- B) Cuboid bone
- C) Distal phalanx of big toe
- D) Medial cuneiform
- E) 1st metatarsal bone

Answer: C

**Which muscle in the anterior compartment of the leg is responsible for inversion of the foot?**

- A) Tibialis anterior
- B) Extensor digitorum longus
- C) Extensor hallucis longus
- D) Peroneus tertius
- E) None of the above

Answer: A

**Which nerve supplies the flexor digitorum brevis muscle?**

- A) Lateral plantar nerve
- B) Medial plantar nerve
- C) Deep peroneal nerve
- D) Superficial peroneal nerve
- E) None of the above

Answer: B

**Which nerve supplies the extensor digitorum brevis muscle?**

- A) Lateral plantar nerve
- B) Medial plantar nerve
- C) Deep peroneal nerve
- D) Superficial peroneal nerve
- E) None of the above

Answer: C

**Which tendon does the extensor digitorum brevis muscle insert into?**

- A) Calcaneus
- B) Proximal phalanx of big toe
- C) Long extensor tendon of 2nd, 3rd and 4th toes
- D) Distal phalanx of big toe
- E) Lateral cuneiform

Answer: C & B

**What is the action of the peroneus tertius muscle?**

- A) Inversion of the foot
- B) Eversion of the foot
- C) Plantarflexion of the foot
- D) Dorsiflexion of the foot
- E) B+D

Answer: E

**What is the location of the extensor digitorum brevis muscle?**

- A) Anterior compartment of the leg
- B) Posterior compartment of the leg
- C) Lateral compartment of the leg
- D) Dorsum of the foot
- E) Plantar aspect of the foot

Answer: D

**What is the origin of the extensor digitorum brevis muscle?**

- A) Calcaneus
- B) Talus
- C) Navicular bone
- D) Cuneiform bones
- E) Metatarsal bones

Answer: A

**Which muscle divides the anterior compartment of the leg into two compartments?**

- a) Tibialis anterior
- b) Peroneus tertius
- c) Extensor digitorum longus
- d) Extensor hallucis longus
- e) None of the above

Answer: e. The anterior compartment of the leg is not divided by any muscle

**Which nerve passes below the Extensor retinaculum?**

- A) Tibial nerve
- B) Common peroneal nerve
- C) Superficial peroneal nerve
- D) Deep peroneal nerve
- E) Saphenous nerve

Answer: D

**Which of the following muscles passes below the Extensor retinaculum?**

- A) Soleus
- B) Gastrocnemius
- C) Tibialis posterior
- D) Tibialis anterior
- E) None of the above

Answer: D

**Which vessels pass below the Extensor retinaculum?**

- A) Posterior tibial artery
- B) Popliteal vein
- C) Anterior tibial artery
- D) Plantar arch artery
- E) Dorsalis pedis vein

Answer: C

**Which nerve passes below the flexor retinaculum from medial to lateral?**

- A) Deep peroneal nerve
- B) Posterior tibial nerve
- C) Saphenous nerve
- D) Sciatic nerve
- E) Femoral nerve

Answer: B

**What is the origin of the muscles in the lateral compartment of the leg?**

- A) Medial surface of the fibula
- B) Anterior surface of the tibia
- C) Posterior surface of the fibula
- D) Lateral surface of the fibula
- E) Posterior surface of the tibia

Answer: D

**Which muscle in the lateral compartment of the leg inserts into the 1st metatarsal?**

- A) Fibularis (peroneus) longus
- B) Fibularis (peroneus) brevis
- C) Tibialis anterior
- D) Extensor digitorum longus
- E) Extensor hallucis longus

Answer: A

**What is the action of the muscles in the lateral compartment of the leg?**

- A) Dorsiflexion and inversion of the foot
- B) Dorsiflexion and eversion of the foot
- C) Plantarflexion and inversion of the foot
- D) Plantarflexion and eversion of the foot
- E) Flexion and extension of the toes

Answer: D

**Which group of muscles are part of the superficial group in the posterior compartment of the leg?**

- A) Popliteus and tibialis posterior
- B) Flexor digitorum longus and flexor hallucis longus
- C) Gastrocnemius, soleus, and plantaris
- D) Fibularis longus and fibularis brevis
- E) None of the above

Answer: C

**Which muscle is known as the "heart of the lower limb"? (KAHOOT)**

- A) Plantaris
- B) Soleus
- C) Gastrocnemius
- D) Popliteus
- E) Tibialis posterior

Answer: B

**What is the function of the popliteus muscle?**

- A) Plantarflexion of the foot
- B) Dorsiflexion of the foot
- C) Inversion of the foot
- D) Eversion of the foot
- E) Flexion and unlocking of the knee joint

Answer: E

**What is the origin of the plantaris muscle?**

- A) Lateral condyle of femur
- B) Medial condyle of femur
- C) Lateral supracondylar ridge of femur
- D) Posterior surface of tibia
- E) Shaft of tibia and fibula

Answer: C

**Which muscle inserts into all tarsal bones except the talus?**

- A) Tibialis posterior
- B) Flexor hallucis longus
- C) Flexor digitorum longus
- D) Popliteus
- E) None of the above

Answer: A

**What is the origin of the gastrocnemius muscle?**

- A) Medial and lateral condyles of femur
- B) Shaft of Tibia and fibula
- C) Lateral surface of the fibula
- D) Posterior surface of the tibia
- E) None of the above

Answer: A

**Which muscle is an antigravity muscle?  
(KAHOOT)**

- A) Gastrocnemius
- B) Soleus
- C) Plantaris
- D) Popliteus
- E) Flexor hallucis longus

Answer: B

**What is the insertion of the Soleus muscle?**

- A) Medial cuneiform and 1st metatarsal bone
- B) Distal phalanx of big toe
- C) Base of the 5th metatarsal bone
- D) Tendo calcaneus into calcaneus bone
- E) None of the above

Answer: D (calcaneus tendon also called achilles tendon)

**What muscle is responsible for the locking of the knee joint?**

- A) Vastus medialis
- B) Biceps femoris
- C) Rectus femoris
- D) Semitendinosus
- E) Gluteus maximus

Answer: B

**At what stage does the locking of the knee joint occur? (DR.LECTURE)**

- A) Full flexion
- B) Mid-flexion
- C) Full extension
- D) Mid-extension
- E) No locking occurs

Answer: C

**What is the mechanism of the locking of the knee joint? (KAHOOT)**

- A) The tibia is medially rotated
- B) The femur is laterally rotated
- C) The tibia is laterally rotated
- D) The femur is medially rotated
- E) C+D

Answer: E

**What ligament is located between the ischial tuberosity and back of the sacrum and coccyx?**

- A) Pubic symphysis
- B) Sacrospinous ligament
- C) Sacrotuberous ligament
- D) Inguinal ligament
- E) Anterior sacroiliac ligament

Answer: C

**Which muscle of the anterior compartment of the leg inserts into the base of the 5th metatarsal bone?**

- A) Tibialis anterior
- B) Peroneus tertius
- C) Extensor hallucis longus
- D) Extensor digitorum longus
- E) None of the above

Answer: B

**Which muscle of the anterior compartment of the leg inserts into the medial cuneiform and 1st metatarsal bone?**

- A) Tibialis anterior
- B) Peroneus tertius
- C) Extensor hallucis longus
- D) Extensor digitorum longus
- E) None of the above

Answer: A

**Which of the following muscles has a dual nerve supply? (KAHOOT)**

- A) adductor magnus
- B) semimembranosus
- C) semitendinosus
- D) rectus femoris muscle
- E) gracilis

Answer: A

**Which of the following structures is the most common to be injured in the popliteal fossa? (kahoot)**

- A) popliteal artery
- B) popliteal vein
- C) tibial nerve
- D) common peroneal nerve
- E) small saphenous vein

Answer: D

**which of the following quadrants of gluteus maximus is suitable for intra muscular injection? (KAHOOT)**

- A) lower medial
- B) upper medial
- C) lower lateral
- D) upper lateral
- E) none of the above

Answer: D

**Which of the following will be affected in femoral nerve injury? (KAHOOT)**

- A) adduction of the thigh
- B) extension of the knee
- C) flexion of the knee
- D) medial rotation of the thigh
- E) none of the above

Answer: B

**Which of the following muscles isn't supplied by tibial nerve ? (KAHOOT)**

- A) semimembranosus
- B) semitendinosus
- C) ischial part of adductor magnus
- D) short head of biceps femoris
- E) none of the above

Answer: D

**Which of the following is responsible for locking of the knee? (KAHOOT)**

- A) Popliteus
- B) Semimembranosus
- C) Semitendinosus
- D) Gracilis
- E) Biceps femoris

Answer: E

**Which of the following posterior thigh muscles assist the extension of the hip but can't flex the knee ? (From DR. LECTURE)**

- A) Short head of biceps femoris
- B) Semimembranosus
- C) Semitendinosus
- D) Long head of biceps femoris
- E) Adductor magnus (ischial head)

Answer: E (Because it is inserted to adductor tubercle)

**Which nerve injury can cause foot drop? (DR. LECTURE)**

- A) Ulnar nerve
- B) Sciatic nerve
- C) Facial nerve
- D) Oculomotor nerve
- E) Vagus nerve

Answer: B

**Which nerve injury results in foot drop? (DR. LECTURE)**

- A) Saphenous nerve
- B) Obturator nerve
- C) Femoral nerve
- D) Common peroneal nerve
- E) Tibial nerve

Answer: D

**Which of the following structures if injured it results in an inability to extend the terminal phalanx of the big toe? (DR. LECTURE)**

- a) Extensor hallucis longus tendon
- b) Achilles tendon
- c) Tibial nerve
- d) Flexor hallucis longus tendon
- e) Plantar fascia

Answer: A

**Which muscle is responsible for both dorsiflexion of the ankle and eversion of the foot? (DR. LECTURE)**

- A) Tibialis anterior
- B) Peroneus brevis
- C) Peroneus tertius
- D) Extensor hallucis longus
- E) Soleus

Answer: C

**Which structure can be felt hitting your fingers when you press deeply in the back of your knee? (DR. Lecture)**

- A. Popliteal artery
- B. Popliteal vein
- C. Popliteal fossa
- D. Popliteus muscle
- E. Common peroneal nerve

Answer: A

**From which spinal nerve roots does the sciatic nerve arise? (IMPORTANT)**

- A) L1-L3
- B) L2-L4
- C) L4-S3
- D) L4-S4
- E) S1-S3

Answer: C, S4 is written in sacral plexus slides but the dr. said its from L4-S3

**What is the structure that sleeps between your gluteal muscles, and when injured, can cause a dipping gait? (DR. LECTURE)**

- A) Inferior gluteal nerve
- B) Superior gluteal nerve
- C) Sciatic nerve
- D) Femoral nerve
- E) Obturator nerve

Answer: B

**Which muscle is responsible for propulsion during running?**

- A) Tibialis anterior
- B) Gastrocnemius
- C) Soleus
- D) Quadriceps femoris
- E) Gluteus maximus

Answer: B

**The muscle that aid you to jump is ? (KAHOOT)**

- A) Gastrocnemius
- B) Tibialis posterior
- C) Soleus
- D) Tibialis Anterior
- E) Extensor hallucis longus

Answer : A



**Two muscles are inserted in 1<sup>st</sup> metatarsal are?  
(KAHOOT)**

- A) Tibialis posterior & peroneus longus
- B) Tibialis anterior & peroneus brevis
- C) Tibialis posterior & peroneus brevis
- D) Tibialis anterior & peroneus longus
- E) Tibialis anterior & posterior

Answer : D

**A nerve that if cut you will have weak inversion?  
(KAHOOT)**

- A) Sciatic
- B) Common peroneal
- C) Medial plantar
- D) Superficial peroneal
- E) Nerve to popliteus

Answer: B

**A muscle in the posterior compartment of the leg does not flex your ankle? (KAHOOT)**

- A) Popliteus
- B) Tibialis posterior
- C) Flexor digitorum longus
- D) Flexor hallucis longus
- E) None of the above

Answer: A

**A muscle that extends the medial 4 Toes?  
(KAHOOT)**

- A) Extensor digitorum longus
- B) Tibialis posterior
- C) Extensor digitorum brevis
- D) Lumbricalis
- E) Plantaris

Answer: C

**A muscle that extends the lateral 4 Toes?  
(DR.Lecture)**

- A) Extensor digitorum longus
- B) Tibialis posterior
- C) Extensor digitorum brevis
- D) Lumbricalis
- E) Plantaris

Answer: A

## **ANATOMY OF THE FOOT**

**Where is the apex of plantar aponeurosis attached?**

- A) Medial and lateral malleolus
- B) Tibia and fibula
- C) Medial and lateral condyle of femur
- D) Medial and lateral tubercles of calcaneus
- E) Head of metatarsal bones

Answer: D

**What happens if the plantar aponeurosis is injured?**

- A) Difficulty in plantarflexion of ankle joint
- B) Difficulty in dorsiflexion of ankle joint
- C) Difficulty in eversion of foot
- D) Difficulty in inversion of foot
- E) Damage to the underlying nerves, blood vessels, and muscles

Answer: E

**What is the cause of plantar fasciitis?**

- A) Wearing tight shoes
- B) Overstretching of the plantar fascia
- C) Standing or walking for long periods of time
- D) High-impact sports
- E) Poor foot posture

Answer: C

**What is the main symptom of plantar fasciitis?**

- A) Swelling in the sole of the foot
- B) Numbness in the toes
- C) Tingling sensation in the heel
- D) Pain and tenderness in the sole of the foot
- E) Stiffness in the ankle joint

Answer: D

**What can happen if there are repeated attacks of plantar fasciitis and it is left untreated ?**

- A) Infection in the foot
- B) Swelling of the plantar fascia
- C) Ossification in the posterior attachment of the aponeurosis
- D) Dislocation of the ankle joint
- E) Fracture of the calcaneus bone

Answer: C

**Which layer of the muscles of the sole of the foot contains the lumbricals?**

- A) First layer
- B) Second layer
- C) Third layer
- D) Fourth layer
- E) None of the above

Answer: B

**Which layer of muscles in the sole of the foot contains the tendons of flexor hallucis longus and flexor digitorum longus?**

- A) First layer
- B) Second layer
- C) Third layer
- D) Fourth layer
- E) None of the above

Answer: B

**Which layer of muscles in the sole of the foot contains the tendons of peroneus longus and tibialis posterior?**

- A) First layer
- B) Second layer
- C) Third layer
- D) Fourth layer
- E) None of the above

Answer: D

**The plantar calcaneonavicular (spring) ligament is located on the \_\_\_\_\_ aspect of the foot.**

- A) Medial
- B) Lateral
- C) Dorsal
- D) Posterior
- E) None of the above

Answer: A

**Which ligament extends from the calcaneus and cuboid to the bases of the middle three metatarsal bones?**

- A) Long plantar ligament
- B) Short plantar ligament
- C) Plantar calcaneonavicular (spring) ligament
- D) Plantar aponeurosis
- E) Deltoid ligament

Answer: A

**What is the purpose of the arches of the foot?**

- A) To protect the bones
- B) To support the weight of the body
- C) To provide movement
- D) To regulate body temperature
- E) To store energy

Answer: B

**How many arches does the foot have?**

- A) One
- B) Two
- C) Three
- D) Four
- E) Five

Answer: C (lateral & medial longitudinal , transverse)

**What holds the arches of the foot in position?**

- A) Bones
- B) Muscles
- C) Nerves
- D) Ligaments and tendons
- E) Blood vessels

Answer: D

**When are the arches of the foot usually fully developed?**

- A) At birth
- B) Age 5
- C) Age 12 or 13
- D) Age 18
- E) Age 25

Answer: C

**What is the purpose of the segmented arch of the foot?**

- A) To provide stability
- B) To create movement
- C) To store fat
- D) To hold up weight
- E) To enhance sensory perception

Answer: D

**What are the causes of flat foot?**

- A. Only congenital factors
- B. Only acquired factors
- C. Both congenital and acquired factors
- D. Hormonal imbalance
- E. Environmental factors

Answer: C

**What is flat foot?**

- A. A condition in which the medial longitudinal arch is excessively high.
- B. A condition in which the medial longitudinal arch is depressed or collapsed.
- C. A condition in which the lateral longitudinal arch is excessively high.
- D. A condition in which the transverse arch is excessively high.
- E. A condition in which the transverse arch is depressed or collapsed.

Answer: B

**What is claw foot?**

- A. A condition in which the medial longitudinal arch is excessively high.
- B. A condition in which the medial longitudinal arch is depressed or collapsed.
- C. A condition in which the lateral longitudinal arch is excessively high.
- D. A condition in which the transverse arch is excessively high.
- E. A condition in which the transverse arch is depressed or collapsed.

Answer: A

**What is the most common cause of claw foot?**

- A. Congenital factors
- B. Acquired factors
- C. Hormonal imbalance
- D. Environmental factors
- E. Muscle imbalance, as in poliomyelitis

Answer: E

### **JOINTS OF LOWER LIMB**

**Which joint connects the femur and the tibia?**

- A) Hip joint
- B) Knee joint
- C) Ankle joint
- D) Subtalar joint
- E) Sacroiliac joint

Answer: B

**Which joint is a modified hinge synovial joint?**

- A) Hip joint
- B) Knee joint
- C) Ankle joint
- D) Subtalar joint
- E) Sacroiliac joint

Answer: B

**Which joint allows for rotation of the thigh?**

- A) Hip joint
- B) Knee joint
- C) Ankle joint
- D) Subtalar joint
- E) Sacroiliac joint

Answer: A (dr. said it in the lecture + its written in the image)

**The joint between the femur and the acetabulum is known as:**

- A) Hip joint
- B) Knee joint
- C) Ankle joint
- D) Sacroiliac joint
- E) Midtarsal joint

Answer: A

**Which ligament of the hip joint prevents overextension of the hip joint? (KAHOOT)**

- A) Iliofemoral ligament
- B) Pubofemoral ligament
- C) Ischiofemoral ligament
- D) Ligament of the head of the femur
- E) Labrum acetabular

Answer: A (it's the strongest ligament in the body)

**Which ligament of the knee joint extends from the apex of the patella to the tibial tuberosity?**

- A) Tibial collateral ligament
- B) Fibular collateral ligament
- C) Ligamentum patellae
- D) Anterior cruciate ligament
- E) Posterior cruciate ligament

Answer: C

**Which ligament of the knee joint separates from the joint capsule by the tendon of popliteus?**

- A) Ligamentum patellae
- B) Tibial collateral ligament
- C) Fibular collateral ligament
- D) Anterior cruciate ligament
- E) Posterior cruciate ligament

Answer: C

**The anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) prevents anterior displacement of which structure?**

- A) Tibia
- B) Femur
- C) Patella
- D) Fibula
- E) Menisci

Answer: A

**The main stabilizer of the femur during walking down stairs is:**

- A) Ligamentum patellae
- B) Tibial collateral ligament
- C) Fibular collateral ligament
- D) Anterior cruciate ligament
- E) Posterior cruciate ligament

Answer: E

**Which muscle is responsible for lateral rotation of the knee joint? (dr.lecture)**

- A) Semimembranosus
- B) Semitendinosus
- C) Gracilis
- D) Biceps femoris
- E) Quadriceps femoris

Answer: D (rotation of knee joint is other expression to rotation of tibia)

**The ligament of the hip joint that is attached to the ischium and intertrochanteric line and greater trochanter is:**

- A) Iliofemoral ligament
- B) Pubofemoral ligament
- C) Ischiofemoral ligament
- D) Ligament of the head of the femur
- E) Labrum acetabular

Answer: C

**Which ligament is responsible for preventing anterior displacement of the femur in the knee joint?**

- A) Iliofemoral ligament
- B) Pubofemoral ligament
- C) Anterior cruciate ligament
- D) Posterior cruciate ligament
- E) Ligamentum patellae

Answer: D

**Which ligament is responsible for providing side-to-side stability of the extended knee joint?**

- A) Tibial collateral ligament
- B) Fibular collateral ligament
- C) Ligamentum patellae
- D) Anterior cruciate ligament
- E) A+B

Answer: E

**The medial meniscus of the knee joint is attached to which ligament?**

- A) Fibular collateral ligament
- B) Tibial collateral ligament
- C) Ligamentum patellae
- D) Anterior cruciate ligament
- E) Posterior cruciate ligament

Answer: B

**The ligament of the head of the femur is responsible for:**

- A) Preventing overextension of the hip joint
- B) Transmitting blood supply to the head of the femur
- C) Deepening the concavity of the acetabulum
- D) Stabilizing the medial longitudinal arch of the foot
- E) Facilitating rotation of the femur on the tibia

Answer: B

**Which ligament deepens the concavity of the acetabulum?**

- A) Iliofemoral ligament
- B) Pubofemoral ligament
- C) Ischiofemoral ligament
- D) Ligamentum teres femoris
- E) Labrum acetabular

Answer: E

**All of the following are commonly affected in the unhappy triad injury EXCEPT:**

- A) Medial collateral ligament
- B) Anterior cruciate ligament
- C) Medial meniscus
- D) Lateral collateral ligament

Answer: D

**Medial rotation of the knee joint is primarily performed by which muscles?**

- A) Semimembranosus and semitendinosus
- B) Quadriceps femoris
- C) Gracilis
- D) Biceps femoris
- E) Gastrocnemius

Answer: A (Gracilis assist , not a main medial rotator)

**Which one of the following muscles is supplied by lateral plantar nerve ? (KAHOOT)**

- A) Adductor hallucis
- B) Flexor hallucis brevis
- C) Extensor hallucis brevis
- D) Abductor hallucis brevis

Answer: A (Note : Extensor hallucis brevis is part of extensor digitorum brevis that is innervated by deep peroneal nerve)

**Which of the following muscles is present on the third layer of the foot ? (KAHOOT)**

- A) Abductor digiti minimi
- B) adductor hallucis
- C) abductor hallucis
- D) flexor digitorum brevis

Answer : B

**One of the following ligaments is attached to the navicular bone? (KAHOOT)**

- A) Spring
- B) Short planter
- C) Long planter
- D) planter apponeurosis

Answer : A

**Which of the following bones is not sharing in the formation of medial longitudinal arch of the foot ? (KAHOOT)**

- A) Calcaneous
- B) Cuboid
- C) Intermediate cuniform
- D) 1<sup>st</sup> metatarsal

Answer: B

**Which of the following muscles is present in the 4<sup>th</sup> layer of the foot? (KAHOOT)**

- A) Tibialis Posterior
- B) Peroneus pertius
- C) Flexor hallucis longus
- D) Flexor digitorum longus

Answer : A



**One of the following muscles is supplied by medial plantar nerve. (KAHOOT)**

- A) Abductor digiti minimi brevis
- B) Planter interossei
- C) Flexor digiti minimi brevis
- D) abductor hallucis brevis

Answer : D

**Which type of joint is the ankle joint?**

- A) Pivot synovial joint
- B) Hinge synovial joint
- C) Ball and socket joint
- D) Saddle joint
- E) Gliding joint

Answer: B

**The talocalcaneonavicular joint allows for which type of movement? (Dr.Lecture)**

- A) Flexion and extension
- B) Adduction and abduction
- C) Supination and pronation
- D) Inversion and eversion
- E) Circumduction

Answer: D

**Which of the following is NOT an articular surface involved in the ankle joint?**

- A) Lower end of tibia
- B) Medial meniscus of tibia
- C) Lateral malleolus of fibula
- D) Trochlear surface of the body of talus
- E) Medial malleolus of tibia

Answer: B

**Which ligament attaches the medial malleolus to the navicular bone, talus, and plantar calcaneo-navicular (spring) ligament?**

- A) Anterior talofibular ligament
- B) Posterior talofibular ligament
- C) Calcaneofibular ligament
- D) Medial (deltoid) ligament
- E) None of the above

Answer: D

**The subtalar joint is located between:**

- A) Talus and calcaneum
- B) Navicular and cuboid
- C) Talus and navicular
- D) Calcaneum and cuboid
- E) None of the above

Answer: A

**Why is inversion more free than eversion at the midtarsal joint?**

- A) Lateral malleolus is lower than the medial malleolus
- B) Medial malleolus is lower than the lateral malleolus
- C) Lateral malleolus is longer than the medial malleolus
- D) Medial malleolus is longer than the lateral malleolus
- E) None of the above

Answer: A

### **NERVES**

**Which of the following is NOT a muscular branch of the tibial nerve?**

- A) Gastrocnemius
- B) Plantaris
- C) Soleus
- D) Popliteus
- E) Biceps femoris (short head)

Answer: E

**The tibial nerve injury results in weakness of which movement at the ankle?**

- A) Dorsiflexion
- B) Plantarflexion
- C) Inversion
- D) Eversion
- E) Flexion

Answer: B

**The tibial nerve injury can result in which deformity of the foot?**

- A) Calcaneovalgus
- B) Clubfoot
- C) Cavus foot
- D) Hallux valgus
- E) Hammertoe

Answer: A

**Which branch of the tibial nerve is responsible for sensory supply to the medial surface of the heel?**

- A) Sural nerve
- B) Medial calcaneal branch
- C) Medial plantar nerve
- D) Lateral plantar nerve
- E) Plantaris nerve

Answer: B

**Tarsal tunnel syndrome is characterized by which of the following symptoms?**

- A) Tingling, burning, or numbness
- B) Weakness of plantarflexion at the ankle
- C) Dorsiflexion and eversion of the foot
- D) Clawing of the toes
- E) Sensory loss from most of the sole of the foot

Answer: A

**Tarsal tunnel syndrome occurs as a result of compression of the tibial nerve beneath which structure?**

- A) Flexor retinaculum
- B) Extensor retinaculum
- C) Patellar ligament
- D) Quadriceps tendon
- E) Achilles tendon

Answer: A

**Which nerve supplies the skin of the calf, lateral border of the foot, and the lateral side of the little toe?**

- A) Sural nerve
- B) Medial calcaneal branch
- C) Medial plantar nerve
- D) Lateral plantar nerve
- E) Plantaris nerve

Answer: A

**Which muscle is the main extensor of the knee joint? (KAHOOT)**

- a. Quadriceps femoris
- b. Hamstring
- c. Gluteus maximus
- d. Sartorius

Answer: A

**Which one of the following bones does not share in the formation of the knee joint ? (KAHOOT)**

- A) Lateral Condyle of fibula
- B) Lateral Condyle of tibia
- C) Patella
- D) Medial condyle of femur

Answer : A

**The ACL prevents.....displacement of the tibia ? (KAHOOT)**

- A) Posterior
- B) Anterior
- C) Lateral
- D) Medial

Answer: B (ACL= Anterior cruciate ligament)

**Which of the following is correct about the lateral meniscus ? (KAHOOT)**

- A) it is C shaped
- B) it is firmly attached to bones
- C) it is an extracapsular ligament
- D) less susceptible to injury

Answer: D

**Dorsiflexion and planterflexion are occurring in the.....joint ? (KAHOOT)**

- A) Hip joint
- B) Knee joint
- C) Ankle joint
- D) Subtalar joint
- E) Sacroiliac joint

Answer: C

**Where does the tibial nerve terminate?**

- A) Popliteal fossa
- B) Anterior compartment of the leg
- C) Deep to the flexor retinaculum
- D) Lateral compartment of the leg
- E) Superficial to the extensor retinaculum

Answer: C

**Which of the following muscles of the foot is NOT supplied by the motor branches of the lateral plantar nerve?**

- A) Abductor digiti minimi
- B) Quadratus plantae
- C) Adductor hallucis
- D) Flexor digiti minimi brevis
- E) Flexor hallucis longus

Answer: E

**The lateral plantar nerve supplies the sensory innervation to which area of the foot?**

- A) Medial one-third of the sole
- B) Medial two-thirds of the sole
- C) Lateral one-third of the sole
- D) Lateral two-thirds of the sole
- E) Entire sole of the foot

Answer: C

**What is the termination site of the common fibular nerve?**

- A) Superior angle of the popliteal fossa
- B) Lateral angle of the popliteal fossa
- C) Medial angle of the popliteal fossa
- D) Neck of the femur
- E) Neck of the fibula

Answer: E

**Which sensory branch of the common peroneal nerve supplies the skin on the upper two-thirds of the antero-lateral side of the leg?**

- A) Deep fibular nerve
- B) Superficial fibular nerve
- C) femoral nerve
- D) Medial plantar nerve
- E) Lateral cutaneous nerve of the calf

Answer: E

**What is the most common cause of common fibular nerve injury?**

- A) Fracture of the tibia
- B) Fracture of the femur
- C) Fracture of the fibular neck
- D) Dislocation of the knee joint
- E) Soft tissue trauma to the lower leg

Answer: C

**What is the clinical manifestation of common fibular nerve injury on motor function?**

- A) Loss of plantar flexion at the ankle
- B) Loss of knee extension
- C) Loss of hip adduction
- D) Loss of dorsiflexion at the ankle
- E) Loss of hip flexion

Answer: D

**Which movement of the foot is weakened as a result of common fibular nerve injury?**

- A) Eversion
- B) Inversion
- C) Dorsiflexion
- D) Plantar flexion
- E) Abduction

Answer: B

**Which sensory area is supplied by the sensory branch of the deep peroneal nerve?**

- A) Medial aspect of the leg
- B) Lateral aspect of the leg
- C) Anterolateral side of the foot
- D) Between the big toe and second toe at the dorsum of the foot
- E) Sole of the foot

Answer: D

**What is the clinical manifestation of deep peroneal nerve injury on motor function?**

- A) Loss of plantar flexion at the ankle
- B) Loss of knee extension
- C) Loss of hip adduction
- D) Loss of dorsiflexion at the ankle
- E) Loss of hip flexion

Answer: D

**The superficial peroneal nerve provides sensory innervation to which part of the dorsum of the foot?**

- A) Anterior area
- B) Intermediate area
- C) Posterior area
- D) Medial area

Answer: B

**Which of the following is correct about tibial nerve injury ? (KAHOOT)**

- A) Clawing of toes
- B) foot drop
- C) loss of sensation
- D) inversion

ANSWER : A

**Which of the following is incorrect about common peroneal nerve injury ? (KAHOOT)**

- A) loss of sensation upper lateral 2/3 of the leg
- B) foot is everted
- C) loss of sensation on dorsum of foot
- D) foot is in plantar flexion

ANSWER : B

**Sural nerve is a branch of ..... nerve ? (KAHOOT)**

- A) deep peroneal
- B) common peroneal
- C) superficial peroneal
- D) tibial

ANSWER : D

**Skin on the medial side of the big toe is supplied by ..... nerve ? (KAHOOT)**

- A) Sural communicating
- B) sural
- C) medial planter
- D) saphenous

ANSWER :D

**The deep peroneal nerve gives sensory supply to.....? (KAHOOT)**

- A) Medial side of big toe
- B) Lateral side of the big toe
- C) Medial side of the little toe
- D) Lateral side of the little toe

Answer: B

**Which of the following is not a manifestation of sciatic nerve injury? (KAHOOT)**

- A) Foot drop
- B) week knee extension
- C) loss of sensation below the knee
- D) paralysis of ischial part of adductor magnus

Answer: B

**A patient with fracture of the neck fibula which of the following will be lost in this patient? (KAHOOT)**

- A) Flexion of the knee
- B) Dorsiflexion of ankle
- C) Inversion of the foot
- D) Sensation on the sole

Answer: B

### **Lower Limb Blood vessels**

**Which of the following is not a branch of the posterior tibial artery ? (KAHOOT)**

- A) Tibial recurrent
- B) Nutrient artery to the tibia
- C) Muscular to tibialis posterior
- D) Circumflex fibular

Answer: A

**Which of the following is not correct about great saphenous vein? (KAHOOT)**

- A) It begins on the medial side of the foot
- B) It is a superficial vein
- C) It ends in the popliteal vein
- D) abnormal valves causes varices

Answer: C

**Pulsation of dorsalis pedis artery can be felt ...? (KAHOOT)**

- A) Lateral to extensor hallucis longus tendon
- B) Medial to flexor digitorum longus tendon
- C) Lateral to extensor digitorum longus tendon
- D) Between calcaneus and medial malleolus

Answer: A

**Choose the incorrect statement regarding the femoral artery ? (KAHOOT)**

- A) It gives superficial and deep branches
- B) It begins in the adductor canal
- C) It continues as popliteal artery
- D) Its pulsation is felt at the midinguinal point

Answer: B

**Fibular artery is a branch of \_\_\_\_\_? (KAHOOT)**

- A) popliteal
- B) common peroneal
- C) posterior tibial
- D) deep peroneal

Answer: C

**Which of the following arteries is a branch of the profunda femoris artery ? (KAHOOT)**

- A) Lateral circumflex femoral
- B) Superficial external pudendal
- C) Circumflex fibular
- D) Deep external pudendal

Answer: A

### **ABDOMEN & THORAX**

**Compared to the left bronchus which of the following is incorrect about the right bronchus? (KAHOOT)**

- A) Shorter
- B) Horizontal
- C) Wider
- D) Foreign body inhalation is more common

Answer: B

**Choose the wrong match of the following (KAHOOT)**

- A) Spleen – left lumbar
- B) Liver – right hypochondrium
- C) Stomach – left hypochondrium
- D) Caecum – right ileac

Answer: A

**Regarding the heart valves, chose the incorrect statement. (KAHOOT)**

- A) Tricusped between right and left atria
- B) Pulmonary between right ventricle and pulmonary
- C) Aortic is on the left side
- D) Mitral is bicusped

Answer: A

**Choose the incorrect statement from the following (KAHOOT)**

- A) Appendix opens into the caecum
- B) hepatic duct emerges from the liver
- C) Bile duct opens in the jejunum
- D) Pancreatic duct opens into the duodenum

Answer: C

**Choose the correct statement about the right lung ? (KAHOOT)**

- A) Has two lobes
- B) More respiratory capacity than left lung
- C) Has one fissure
- D) Its hilum has two arterial openings

Answer: B