

Subject: Human Anatomy II

Instructor: Dr. Arooba.

Class: Dental Technology, 2nd semester

Section: B

MidTerm Assignment, Spring 2020.

Total marks: 30.

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iD : 16846 (sec B)

Select the best option.

1. A muscle known for tailor master:

- A. Iliacus
- B. Psoas major
- C. Sartorius
- D. Pectineus

2. Which of the quadricep femoris muscles performs extension as well as flexion?

- A. Vastus lateralis
- B. Vastus medialis
- C. Vastus intermedias
- D. Rectus femoris

3. Which of the following muscles crosses two joints?

- A. Vastus lateralis
- B. Vastus medialis

C. Vastus intermedius

D. Rectus femoris

4. It is the largest and longest bone of the body:

A. Hip bone

B. Femur

C. Vertebra

D. Tibia

5. It is the union of three bones:

A. Sternum

B. Femur

C. Hip bone

D. Tibia

6. The true foot drop occurs because of:

A. Sciatic nerve

B. Common peroneal nerve

C. Tibial nerve

D. Posterior cutaneous nerve

7. Peripheral hearts are located in:

A. Thorax

B. Abdomen

C. Thigh

D. Leg

8. Which of the following structure does not take part in the formation of the knee joint?

- A. Condyle of tibia
- B. Head of fibula
- C. Medial femoral condyle
- D. Lateral femoral condyle

9. It is inserted to the quadrate tubercle:

- A. Quadriceps femoris
- B. Quadratus plantae
- C. Quadratus femoris
- D. Rectus femoris

10. How many tarsal bones are there?

- A. 12
- B. 14
- C. 16
- D. 18

Give brief answers to the following questions. Add diagrams/ picture where needed.

Each question carries 5 marks.

- 1. GIVE REASONS:
 - a) Why hip joint is more stable than shoulder joint?
- Answer:
- STABILITY OF HIP JOINT :

- The hip joint is unique in having a high degree of stability as well as mobility .
- The stability or strength depends upon .
- Depth of the acetabulum and the narrowing of its mouth by the acetabular labrum.

Tension and strength of ligament.

Strength of the surrounding muscles.

Length and obliquity of the neck of the femur.

HIP JOINT MUCH MORE STABLE THAN THE SHOULDER JOINT:

It is because that the acetabulum is much deeper than the very shallow glenoid fossa of the scapula . and the socket is deeper and the ligament and muscle much bigger and stronger. As a result we cannot get the same range of movement from our hips as from our shoulder but it return the hip is more stable and much less likely to dislocate than the shoulder .

And also the tremendous motion of shoulder joint make it less stable than hip joint .

b) Why flexor compartment of lower limb is directed posteriorly?

ANSWER:

The flexor hallucis longus muscle is found on the lateral side of the leg. This is slightly counter -intuitive , as it is opposite the great toe, which it acts on .
 Attachments: originates from the posterior surface of the fibula , attaches to the planter surface of the phalanx of the great toe. Actions: Flexes the great toe.

c) Why varicose veins are more common in prolonged standing working persons?

ANSWER:

REASON:

varicose veins are caused by increased blood pressure in the veins sitting or standing for long periods can cause blood to pool in the leg veins, increasing the pressure within the veins . The veins can stretch from the increased pressure. This may weaken the walls of the veins and damage the valves.

2. What do you know about the ligaments of hip joint?

ANSWER:

LIGAMENT OF HIP JOINT :

The ligament of the hip joint act to increase stability .they can be divided into two group - intra capsular and extra capsular :

ILIFEMORAL LIGAMENT :

Arises from the anterior iliac spain and then bifurcates before inserting into the in trochanteric line of the femur .

it has a "y" shaped appearance , and prevents hyperextension of the hip joint. it is the strongest of the three ligaments .

PUBOFEMORAL :

spans between the superior pubic rami and the inter trochanteric line of the femur , reinforcing the capsule anteriorly and inferiorly .

it has a triangular shape and prevents excessive abduction and extension .

ISCHIOFEMORAL : spans between the body of the ischium and the greater trochanter of the femur , reinforcing the capsule posteriorly .

it has a spiral orientation , and prevents hyperextension and holds the femoral head in the acetabulum.

3. Write a note on the movements and stability of talocrural joint.

ANSWER:

STABILITY OF TALOCRURAL JOINT: .

Movements and muscles involved . The ankle joint is a hinge type joint , with movement permitted in one plane . Thus , plantarflexion and dorsiflexion are the main movements that occur at the ankle joint .

4. Write a note on the transverse arch of the foot.

ANSWER:

TRANSVER ARCH OF THE FOOT :

The transverse arch is located in the coronal plane of the foot . it is formed by the metatarsal bases , the cuboid and the three cuneiform bones . it has :

MUSCULAR SUPPORT : Fibularis longus and tibialis posterior.

LIGAMENOUS SUPPORT : Plantar ligaments (in particular the long planter , short planter and planter calcaneonavicular ligaments) and deep transvers metatarsal ligaments .

OTHER SUPPORT : Planter oponeurosis.

BONY SUPPORT : The wedged shape of the bones of the arch .

