DPT 2nd (section B )

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PAPER # Anatomy

Section ( A )

Mcqs

1. fovea captitious
2. 135
3. Greater trochanter
4. Lesser trochanter
5. External rotater
6. Intracapsular fracture
7. Medial direction
8. Multiple fracture
9. 1000-1500ml
10. Tibia
11. Three borders and three surfaces
12. Axial loading
13. Acetabular labrum
14. Ilofemoral ligaments
15. Redial artery

SECTION ( B )

Q.1 ( ANSWER )

HIP JOINT :-

* The hip joint is the junction where the hip joins the leg to the trunk of the body.
* It is comprised of two bones : the thigh bone or femur and pelvis .
* Which is made up of three bones called ilium, ischium and pubis .
* The ball of the hip joint is made by femoral head while socket formed by the accetebulum.

ARTICULATINH SURFACES :-

* The hip joint consist of an articulation between the head of femur and acetabulum of the pelvis .
* The acetabulum is cup- like depression located on the infer lateral aspect of the pelvis .

*LIGAMENTS OF HIP JOINT* :-

* The stability of the hip joint is directly related to its muscle s of ligaments .

1. Capsular ligaments
2. Ilofemoral ligaments
3. Ischiofemoral ligaments
4. Transverse acetabular ligaments

STABILITY OF HIP JOINT :-

* The dep’t of the acetabulum and narrowing of its mouth by the acetabular labrum.
* Three power full ligaments ( Ilofemoral, Ischiofemoral and pubofemoral )
* Length and obliquity of neck of femur.
* The strength of the surrounding muscles example ; gluteus medius , gluteus meniscus etc.

Never supply of hip joint :-

1. Femoral
2. Obturator
3. Superior gluteal nerve
4. Nerve to the quadrates femories
5. Sciatic nerve

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Q.2 ( Answer )

Menisci :-

The medial and lateral menisci are fibrocartilage structure in the knee that serve two function .

* The deepen the articular of the tibia then increasing stability of the joint.
* The act as shock absorbers by increasing surface area to further dissipate forces .
* The medial meniscus is fixed to the tibial collateral ligaments and joint capsule .
* The lateral meniscus is smaller and does not have any extra attachments , rendering it fairly mobile .

*CRUCIATE LIGAMENTS* :-

Cruciate ligaments (also cruciform ligaments ) are pair of ligaments arranged like a letter X .

They occur in several joint of the body , such as the knee joint amd the Atlanta-axial joint .

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Q.3 ( Answer )

*ANKLE JOINT* :-

* The ankle joint ( or talocrual joint)is a synovial joint located in the lower limb.
* It is formed by the bones of the leg (tibia and fibula) and that foot( falus )

**Medial ligaments of the ankle joint** :-

The deltoid ligaments is a strong flat and triangular band .

It is attached above to the apex and anteriorand posterior borders of the medial malleolus.

The deltoid ligaments is composed of superficial and keep components .

**Lateral ligaments of the ankle joint** :-

The lateral ligaments of the ankle composed of anterior talo-fibular ligament (ATFL) , The calcaneo-fibular ligaments (CFL) and the posterior talo fibular ligaments .

The medial (deltiod) ligament is much stronger than the lateral ligament and a therefore injured much less frequency .

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