Subject: Anatomy II

Mid Term Assignments.

Semester: DPT 2nd.

Dr.Attaullah

Section A.

Note: Highlight the correct option of the given MCQs from section A. attempt all 3 questions from section B.

1. **Out of the following bony landmarks to which the Ligamentum teres attached?**
2. intertrochanteric line
3. trochanteric crest
4. Fovea capitis
5. Greater trochanter
6. **Neck of the femur connects the head of the femur with the shaft. It is cylindrical, projecting in a superior and medial direction. It is set at an angle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_degrees to the shaft.**
7. 156
8. 170
9. 135
10. 101
11. **The proximal area of the femur forms the hip joint with the acetabulum of the pelvis. It consists of a head and neck, and two bony processes the greater and lesser trochanters. There are also two bony ridges connecting the two trochanters; the intertrochanteric line anteriorly and the trochanteric crest posteriorly. Out of all these proximal bony landmarks which one is the most lateral palpable bony landmark?**
12. Greater trochanter
13. Lesser trochanter
14. The intertrochanteric line
15. Trochanteric crest.
16. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the site of attachment for iliopsoas muscle.**
17. Greater trochanter
18. Lesser trochanter
19. The intertrochanteric line
20. Trochanteric crest.
21. **Neck of femur fractures are increasingly common and tend to be sustained by the elderly population as a result of low energy falls in the presence of osteoporotic bone. Classically, the distal fragment is pulled upwards and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
22. Medially rotated
23. Externally rotated
24. No rotation occurs
25. None of the above
26. **Regarding neck of the femur fracture the medial femoral circumflex artery can be damage in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
27. Intracapsular fracture
28. Shaft fracture
29. Extracapsular fracture
30. Femoral epicondylar fracture
31. **The shaft of the femur descends in slight\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for stability.**
32. Lateral direction
33. Medial direction
34. Posterior direction
35. Diagonal direction
36. **Mr. A met with an accident and his right femur broke at 3 different places. The cut was a clean break and the four pieces were put back together in their original place. What kind of fracture did he have?**
37. Contusion
38. Hairline Fracture
39. Multiple Fracture
40. Simple Fracture
41. **A closed femoral shaft fracture can result in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_blood loss.**
42. 10-15ml
43. 100-150ml
44. 1000-1500ml
45. 10000-15000ml
46. **Which of the following is the medial bone of lower leg?**
47. Patella
48. Fibula
49. Tibia
50. Medial cuboid
51. **The shaft of the tibia is prism-shaped, with\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
52. One border and one surface
53. Two borders and one surface
54. Three borders and two surfaces
55. Three borders and three surfaces
56. **The calcaneus is often fractured as a result of \_\_\_\_\_**
57. Distraction
58. Axial loading
59. Walking
60. Setting
61. **The depth of the acetabulum is raised by the\_\_\_\_\_\_**
62. Fovea captious
63. Capsule of hip joint
64. acetabular labrum
65. ischial Bursae
66. **The most powerful ligament of hip joint is?**
67. Iliofemoral ligament
68. Pubofemoral ligament.
69. Ischiofemoral ligament.
70. Transverse acetabular ligament
71. **The hip joint is supplied by the branches of the following arteries EXCEPT**:
72. Medial circumflex femoral artery.
73. Lateral circumflex femoral artery.
74. Radial artery.
75. Superior gluteal artery.

**Section B**

***Q:1*** *Describe Hip joint anatomy. (your answer should cover these headings, (****Articular surfaces of hip joint****,* ***Ligaments of joint, Stability of hip joint, Blood and nerve supply****).*

***Q:2*** *Explain the following in detail.*

1. *Cruciate ligaments*
2. *Menisci*

***Q:3*** *Write down a comprehensive note on medial and lateral ligaments of ankle joint*