**Mid-Term Assignment (Spring 2020) (DPT 2nd Semester- sec B)**

**Course Title: Human Anatomy II Instructor: Dr. Maria Feroze**

**Time Allowed: 48 hours Max marks: 30**

**Note:**

* **This assignment has two sections (section 1: MCQs and section 2: Q/Ans). Solve both.**

***SECTION 1: Multiple Choice Questions* Max Marks: 15**

1. **Fibular shaft has**
2. **Four borders**
3. **Two borders two surfaces**
4. **Four borders four surfaces**
5. **Four surfaces**
6. **Two borders four surfaces**

**Which of the following is true?**

1. 1 and 4
2. 2, 3 and 4
3. 1, 3 and 4
4. 1,3 ,4 and 5
5. **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.**
6. 156
7. 170
8. 135
9. 101
10. **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?**
11. Greater trochanter
12. Lesser trochanter
13. The intertrochanteric line
14. Trochanteric crest.
15. **Patella is the bone of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
16. Foot
17. Only distal end of leg
18. Both a and c
19. **Metatarsal bones form the \_\_\_\_\_\_**
20. Hind foot
21. Mid foot
22. Fore foot
23. Both b and c
24. **Which of the following metatarsals usually has its growth plates situated proximally**
25. First metatarsal
26. First and second metatarsals
27. Second and third metatarsals
28. Third metatarsal
29. **The shaft of the femur descends in slight\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for stability.**
30. Lateral direction
31. Medial direction
32. Posterior direction
33. Diagonal direction
34. **Which structure/s connects the apex of patella to the tibial tuberosity?**
35. Patellar Ligament
36. Patellartendon
37. Distal portion of the common tendon of the quadriceps femoris
38. Both A and B
39. All of the above
40. **Below , the tibia articulates with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
41. Distal end of fibula only
42. Distal end of fibula and talus bone
43. Distal end of fibula, talus bone and a small portion of calcaneus
44. All are true
45. **Which of the following is the medial bone of lower leg?**
46. Tibia
47. Fibula
48. Medial cuboid
49. Both a and c
50. **Which of the following ligaments is fully covered by synovial membrane?**
51. Iliofemoral ligament
52. Pubofemoral ligament
53. Ischiofemoral ligament
54. Transverse Acetabular ligament
55. Ligament of the head of femur
56. **The calcaneus is often fractured as a result of \_\_\_\_\_**
57. Distraction
58. Axial loading
59. Twisting
60. Walking
61. Sitting
62. **The depth of the acetabulum is raised by the\_\_\_\_\_\_**
63. Acetabular fat pad
64. Capsule of hip joint
65. Acetabular labrum
66. Ischial Bursa
67. Both b and c
68. **The most powerful ligament of hip joint is?**
69. Iliofemoral ligament
70. Pubofemoral ligament.
71. Ischiofemoral ligament.
72. Transverse acetabular ligament
73. All are powerful as they are ligaments of hip joint
74. **Sartorius muscle helps in the movement of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
75. Flexion
76. Flexion and abduction
77. Flexion, abduction and lateral rotation
78. All are true

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* **You can use Google as a source of help but refrain from copy pasting the data directly from these sources.**
* **More than 25% plagiarism (similarity) in your answer will not be acceptable.**
* **Attempt all questions from this section, all questions carry equal marks.**

***SECTION NO 2: Q/Ans* Max Marks: 15**

**Q:1** Describe ankle mortise in your own words.

**Answer:**  The ankle mortise is the body arch formed by the tibial plafond and the two malleoli is referred to as the ankle “mortise” ( or talar mortise ). The mortise is a rectangular socket.

**Features**

The ankle mortise features three articulations or “movable joints between bones. “ They are the fibular lateral malleolar, on one side,and the tabial medial malleolar on the other side. The tibial dome is above the mortise.

**Q:2** A patient comes to your clinic with gait imbalance. You ask him to stand upright from a sitting position and then rotate his left leg towards his left side. Which of the hip joint muscles of the left side become active during this whole movement?

**Answer:** When we rotate his left leg toward his left side gluteus maximum which extends and the tight at the hap joint muscles of the left side becomes active during this whole movement.

**Q:3** Write down a note on:

1. Articulations of calcaneus
2. Difference in the size and shape of femoral condyles
3. Weight bearing status of fibula

**ANSWER:3**

.**Articulations of calcaneus**

The calcanium articulates with the talus ans in front with the cuboid bone

. Different in the size and shape of femoral condyles

**Difference in the size**

. Medial condyle is larger than lateral condyle.

**Shape of femoral condyle**

. The lateral condyle is more prominent and is broader both

anteroposterior diameter.

**Weight bearing status of fibula**

When ankle joint is in normal weigh distribuition of fibula is about 6.4% with dorsiflexion of the ankle joint weight on the fibula increases with planter flexion of the ankle joint weight on the fibula decreases.