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Paper: Anatomy

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**SECTION 1: Multiple Choice Questions**

Max Marks: 15

1. Fibular shaft has
  1. Four borders
  2. Two borders two surfaces
  3. Four borders four surfaces
  4. Four surfaces
  5. Two borders four surfacesWhich of the following is true?  
A. 1 and 4
2. 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.  
A. 135
3. 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?  
A. Greater trochanter
4. Patella is the bone of \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Leg
5. Metatarsal bones form the \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Fore foot
6. Which of the following metatarsals usually has its growth plates situated proximally  
A. First metatarsal
7. The shaft of the femur descends in slight \_\_\_\_\_ for stability.  
A. Medial direction
8. Which structure/s connects the apex of patella to the tibial tuberosity?  
A. Patellar Tendon
9. Below , the tibia articulates with \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Distal end of fibula and talus bone
10. Which of the following is the medial bone of lower leg?  
A. Tibia
11. Which of the following ligaments is fully covered by synovial membrane?  
A. Ligament of the head of femur
12. The calcaneus is often fractured as a result of \_\_\_\_\_

B. Axial loading

13. The depth of the acetabulum is raised by the\_\_\_\_\_

A. Acetabular labrum

14. The most powerful ligament of hip joint is?

A. Iliofemoral ligament

15. Sartorius muscle helps in the movement of \_\_\_\_\_

A. All are true

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**SECTION NO 2: Q/Ans**

**Max Marks: 15**

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

**Mortise meaning:**

**Athat is design to connet or joint one part of projection or tendon to anothere**

**Part so to join them.**

**Ankle mortise:** when the foot is plantar flexed so some movements occur at ankle so the hole or bony arch which is formed by the tibia and the two malleoli is called ankle mortise.

- It is a socket like structure

**The ankle mortise** is formed by tibia and fibula which

consist of medial and lateral malleoli .

- It is the hinge that connects the ends of tibia and fibula to the talus.

**Benefits:**

- Helps in range of motion of an ankle.

**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:**

The movement that we gave to the patient is external rotation so the muscles that are involved in the external rotation at the hip joint of the patient are,

**Hip external rotation muscles:**

- The obturator internus and externus.
- The psoas major and minor.
- The gluteus maximus, medius, and minimus.
- The sartorius.
- The piriformis.
- The quadratus femoris.

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

➤ **Articulation of calcaneue:**

**Anteriorly:**

Anterior surface articulates with cubiod bone.

**Letrally:**

It is flate having no articulation.

**Posteriorly:**

There has prominence of heel to which the important tendon Achilles tendon attached.

**Superiorly:**

It articulates with the talus bone.

**Medially:**

It has a structure called sustentaculum tali which supports the talus.

**Inferiorly:**

It has a tubercle in the mid line.

➤ **Difference in the size and shape of femoral condyles:**

<b>Medial condyle:</b>	<b>Lateral condyle:</b>
It is oval in shape.	It is circular in shape.
It is larger in size	It is smaller in size
It is more prominent .	It is not more prominent.

It is less strong than lateral condyle.	It is more stronger.
It has a small projection called medial epicondyle.	It has also a small projection at lateral side called lateral epicondyle.
It provides an attachment site to the ischial head of adductor magnus.	They provide an attachment site to the fibular collateral ligament.

➤ **Weight bearing status of fibula:**

**Answer:**

- Fibula is the lateral bone of the leg.
- It is present laterally and parallel to the tibia.
- Distally it forms lateral malleolus which articulates with the talus to form ankle joint.
- It is not a weight bearing bone.
- It just provides attachment sites for muscles.
- Because it does not take part in articulation at knee joint.
- It is very weak as compared to tibia.

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