⦁ Course Title: Human Anatomy II Dr. Maria Feroze SECTION 1: Multiple Choice Questions Name:Muhammad Saifullah ID:16245 1: Fibular shaft has................. ( 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 \_\_ 135\_\_ degrees to the shaft. <><<><><><><><><><><><><> 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?

⦁ ( Greater trochanter ). <><><>< 4 Patella is the bone of \_\_leg\_\_\_\_\_\_. <><><><><><><><><><>< ⦁ 5:Metatarsal bones form the \_Mid Foot\_\_\_\_\_. <><><><><><><><><><><><><> 6:Which of the following metatarsals usually has its growth plates situated proximally ( First metatarsal ). <><><><><><><><><><><><><> 7:The shaft of the femur descends in slight\_medial direction\_\_ for stability. <><><><><><><><><><><><><> 8:Which structure/s connects the apex of patella to the tibial tuberosity?

⦁ (Patelar Tendon). <><><><><><><><><><><><><>

9:Below , the tibia articulates with \_\_\_Distal end of fibula and talus bone\_. <><><><><>>><><><><><><><><><>> 10:Which of the following is the medial bone of lower leg? ( (Tibia).

⦁ 11: Which of the following ligaments is fully covered by synovial membrane? ( ( Ligament of the head of femur ). <><><><><><><><><><><><><><>< 12: The calcaneus is often fractured as a result of \_Axial Loading\_\_\_\_ . <><><><><><><><><><><><><><> 13: The depth of the acetabulum is raised by the\_Acetabular labrum\_ . <><><><><><><><><>>><><><><> 14: The most powerful ligament of hip joint is? \_Iliofemoral ligament\_. <><><><><><><><><><><><><><> 15: Sartorius muscle helps in the movement of

 Flexion, abduction and lateral rotation SECTION NO 2: Q/Ans #Q:1 Describe ankle mortise in your own words?. Ans:Ankle mortise:The bony arch formed by the tibial plafond and the two melioli is called ankle mortise.#It is a rectangular socket. When the foot is plantar flexed, the ankle joint also allows some movements of side to side gliding, rotation, adduction, and abduction. The bony 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. The ankle is made up of two joints: The ankle joint and the subtalar joint. The ankle joint includes two bones (the tibia and the fibula) that form a joint that allows the foot to bend up and down. This is also called the ankle joint proper or the talocrural joint. It is a synovial hinge joint and the ankle joint is formed by three bones; the tibia and fibula of the leg, and the talus of the foot: The tibia and fibula are bound together by strong tibiofibular ligaments. Together, they form a bracket shaped socket, covered in hyaline cartilage. This socket is known as a mortise. however A basic radiographic examination of the injured ankle consists of an AP-view, a Mortise-view and a lateral view. The Mortise-view is an AP-view taken with a 15-25 endorotation of the foot. The technologist turns the foot inwards until the lateral malleolus is at the same height as the mellenious. 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 Ans: 1" Articulations of calcaneus: Superiorly, the calcaneus articulates with the talus at the talocalcaneal joint, also known as the (anatomic) subtalar joint, making contact at anterior, middle and posterior facets. ... Anteriorly, the calcaneus articulates with the cuboid (calcaneocuboid joint) bones.

Talus

The talus articulates superiorly with the distal tibia, the medial malleolus of the tibia, and the lateral malleolus of the fibula to form the ankle joint. The talus articulates inferiorly with the calcaneus bone.

The main function of the calcaneus is to act a lever for your calf muscles, but it also works as an attachment point for other lesser-known muscles of the foot. The calcaneus bone is a short bone. The cacaneus bone is part of the tarsal bones, or the bones in your foot. 3:Weight bearing status of fibula:when ankle joint is in normal position weight distribution on fibula is about 6.4% with dorsiflexion of the ankle joint weight on the fibula increase with plaanter flexion of the ankle joint weight on the fibula decrease. Fibula is a slender and long bone located on the outside of the lower leg, from outside and underneath the knee and extends down to form the outside of the ankle joint. ... Fibula bone plays a minor role in bearing the weight of the body as we walk. The tibia bears approximately 80% of the body weight. The fibula is a non-weight bearing bone that originates just below the lateral tibial plateau and extends distally to form the lateral malleolus, which is the portion of the fibula distal to the superior articular surface of the talus. There are some instances when weight can be put on the ankle right away. However, most physicians will have patients wait 6 weeks before bearing weight on the leg. If symptoms worsen or do not improve after a couple of weeks, surgery may be an appropriate course of action. 2: . Difference in the size and shape of femoral condyles: Medial condyle is larger than lateral condyle. the lateral condyle is more prominent and is broader both in anteroposterior and transverse diameter.

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? Ans:When we rotate his left leg towards his left side gluteus maximum which extends and the thigh at the hip joint muscles of the left side becomes active during this whole movement.

THE END