

Paper Anatomy.

Section B

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Start in the name of Allah..

Select the best option.

1. A metatarsal bone has the following basic parts:

A. Head, shaft, and tail.

B. Head, shaft, and base. [True].

C. Head, neck, tubercle, and base

D. Head, neck, tubercle, and tail

2. Sustentaculum tali is located on_____ of calcaneum.

A. Medial surface. [True].

B. Lateral surface

C. Anterior surface

D. Superior surface

3. Circumduction is the combination of?

A. Flexion, extension, medial rotation, and lateral rotation

B. Flexion, extension, abduction, and adduction. [True].

C. Abduction, adduction, medial rotation, and lateral rotation

D. Extension, adduction, medial rotation, and lateral rotation

4. It looks like inverted Y shaped:

A. Iliofemoral ligament. [True].

- B. Pubofemoral ligament
- C. Ischiofemoral ligament
- D. Plantar aponeurosis

5. The increase in neck angle with the shaft of the femur is called:

- A. Coxa valga
- B. Coxa vara. (True)
- C. Coxa benda
- D. Coxa increase

6. The floor of the acetabulum is non-articular called:

- A. Acetabular fossa. (True)
- B. Acetabular margin
- C. Acetabular notch
- D. Capsule

7. The tubercle separating the tendons of peroneus longus and peroneus brevis is:

- A. Anterior tubercle
- B. Posterior tubercle
- C. Medial tubercle
- D. Peroneal tubercle. (True)

8. The symphysis pubis is:

- A. Primary cartilaginous joint
- B. Secondary cartilaginous joint. (True)
- C. Synovial joint
- D. Fibrous joint

9. Which bone does not part in the formation of the knee joint?

- A. Femur
- B. Tibia
- C. Fibula. (True)
- D. Patella

10. Regarding tibia:

- A. Anterior border is subcutaneous. (True)
- B. Lateral border is subcutaneous
- C. Medial border is subcutaneous
- D. Medial surface is subcutaneous

Answers the questions...

Q 1. Describe the arches of foot. Name the factors responsible for the maintenance of these arches?.

Ans. Foot has three arches two longitudinal (medial and lateral) and one transverse arches. The arches of the foot are formed by the tarsal and metatarsal bones. They allow the foot to support the weight of the body.

Factors that are responsible for the maintenance of arches....

1. The shape of the bone..
2. Beams that connect arches at the two ends.
3. Ligaments and muscles that hold different segments of the arch together.
4. Suspending arch from above...

(_____).

Q.2. Mention the attachments, nerve supply and actions of the muscle largely responsible for the prominence of buttocks. Which site is safe for the intramuscular injection in this region?

Ans. Attachment of nerve supply.. Inferior gluteal is the main motor neuron that supplies nerve to the prominence of buttocks.

Action of muscle... Gluteus maximus is the largest muscle. Its action is responsible for the prominence of buttocks..

Safe area for the intramuscular injection is gluteus medius and under the gluteus medius the site of the injection is ventral gluteal region. And there were also upper lateral and quadrantal regions...

(_____)

Q.3. How greater and lesser sciatic foramina formed and enlist the structures passing through them?

Ans.. The greater sciatic foramina is formed by the sacrotuberous and sacrospinous ligament and the lesser sciatic foramina is formed by the sacrotuberous ligament which run between the sacrum and ischial tuberosity and sacrospinous ligament run between the sacrum and ischial spine.

Structures.

The greater sciatic foramina is opening the posterior of human pelvis the piriformis muscle

Pass through the foramen and occupy most of its volume. The greater sciatic foramen is wider

In women than in men. It is bounded as follows. Anterolaterally by the greater sciatic notch of the ilium.

Posteromedially by the sacrotuberous ligament. Inferiorly by the sacrospinous ligament and ischial spine ligaments. Superiorly by the anterior sacroiliac ligament..

The lesser sciatic foramina is bounded as follows..

Anteriorly the tuberosity of the ischium.

Superiorly the spine of the ischium.

Posteriorly the sacrotuberous ligament.

Q 4. What are hamstring muscles? Give their origin, insertion, nerve supply and action.

Ans.. Hamstring Muscle...

Hamstring muscle consists of biceps femoris, semitendinosus and semimembranosus.. these muscles act to extend at the hip and flex at the knee. It is also responsible for your hip and knee movements in walking, squatting and bending your knee...

Origin of the hamstring muscle is ...

Tuberosity of the ischium, linea aspera.

Insertion..

Tibia and Fibula.

Nerve supply..

Sciatic nerve (tibial and common fibula nerve).

Action..flexion of knee and extension of hip.....

The End..