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**DPT 2nd Section B Anatomy**

**Instructor :- Dr. Maria Feroze**

**Section 1 MCQs**

1- A 4 Borders And 4 Surfaces 2**- C** 135

3**- A** Greater trochanter 4**- A** Leg

5**- C** Forefoot 6**- A** 1st Metatarsal

7**- B** Medial Direction 8**- A** Patellar Ligament

9**- B** Distal End Of Fibula And Talus Bone 10**- A** Tibia

11**- E** Ligament Of Head Of Femur 12**- B** Axial Loading

13**- C** Acetabular labrum 14**- A** iliofemoral ligament

15**- D** All Are True

**Section 2 Question/Answers**

**Q:1**

**Answer**

**Ankle Mortise:-**

* Ankle Joint Is Made Where Foot Meet The Leg.
* Ankle Joint Is Synovial Joint And Hinge Type.
* Bones Included During This Joint Is **Tibia Fibula** (Distal End) Of Foot And **Talus** Of Leg.
* Tibia And Fibula Is Holded By Tibiofibular Ligament, They Form Bracket Shape Socket Which IS Roofed In Hyline Cartilage Called Mortise.
* The Body Of Talus Fit Into Mortise Which Is Formed By The Bones Of Leg
* The Articular Part Of Talus Is Wedge Shaped, Its Board Anteriorly And Narrow Posteriorly.
* The Talus Anteriorly Is In Mortise, Joint IS Stable.
* The Talus Posteriorly Not In Mortise, Joint Is Smaller Amount Stable.

**Q:3**

**a Answer**

**Articulation Of Calcaneus**

* Calcaneus Is Bone Of Torsal And Is Below Talus Where It Make Heel.
* It's Two Articulations.

**Anteriorly**

* Anteriorly Clacaneus Articulation Is With Cuboid And Makes **Calcaneoucuboid** Joint.

**Superiorly**

* Superiorly Calcaneus Articulate With Talus And Makes Subtalar **Talocalcaneal** Joint.

**(b Size, Shape Of Femoral Condyles**

* Medial Femoral Condyle Is Wider And Has Larger Expanse For The Articulation Then The Lateral Femoral Condyle
* Lateral Femoral Condyle Larger Anteroposteriorly
* The Anterior Articular Surfaces Of Condyles Stettle Down Convex And Form V-Shaped Groove Which Is Thought As Tochlear Sulcus That Articulate With Patella
* Posteriorly The Condyles Are Seperated By Intercondylar Fossa Which Become The Intercondylar Notch Anteriorly.
* Through Which Anterior Curciate Ligament Run.

**(c:-Weight Bearing Of Fibula**

* It's Slender Lateral Bone of leg.
* Not Involved In Articulation Of Knee.
* Forms The Lateral Melleouls Of Ankle.
* Take No Part In Transmission Of Weight , Sight For Attachment Of Muscle.

**Q.2**

**Answer:-**

* When Tolerant Gait Imbalance Involves Clinic And He's Asked To Face Upright From Sitting Position And His Left Leg Is Rotated Towards His Left Side (Internal Rotation) The Muscles Become Active During This Movement.
* Tensor Fascia Latea
* Quadrartus Femoris
* Sartorius
* A Part Of Gluteus Maximus Medius , Minimus
* Adductors Longus
* Brevis And Magnus
* Pectineus
* Piriformis
* Psoas Major And Minor
* Gemellus Superior And Inferior
* Obturator Internus And Externus