* ***Subject; human anatomy***
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* ***class dental technology ;2nd semester***
* ***section B***
* ***mid-term assignment ,spring 2020***

*Select the best option*

1. *A muscle known for tailor master*

* *Iliescu’s*
* *Psoas major*
* *Sartorius*

1. *Which of the quadriceps femora’s muscle performs extension as well as flexion*
   * + - *Vastus laterals*
       - *Vastus medals*
       - *Vastus intermedias*
       - *Rectus femoris*
2. *Which of the following muscle crosses two joint?*

* *Vastus laterals*
* *Vastus medial*
* *Vastus intermedius*
  + - *Rectus femoris*

1. *It is the largest and longest bone of the body*
   * + - *Hip bone*
       - *Femur*
       - *Vertebra*
       - *Tibia*
2. *It is the union of three bone;*
   * + - *Sternum*
       - *Femur*
       - *Hip bone*
       - *Tibia*
3. *The true foot drop occur because of;*

* *Sciatic nerve*
* *Common peroneal nerve*
* *Tibia nerve*
* *Posterior cutaneous nerve*

1. *Peripheral heart are located in;*

* *thorax*
* *abdomen*
* *thigh*
* *leg*

1. *Which of the following structure does not take part in the formation of the knee join*
   * + *Condyle of tibia*
     + *Head of fibula*
     + *Medial femoral condyle*
     + *Lateral femoral condyle*
2. *It is the inserted to the quadrate tubercle*
   * + *Quadriceps femoris*
     + *Quadrats Plantae*
     + *Quadrats femoris*
     + *Rectus femoris*
3. *How many tarsal bones are there?*
   * + *12*
     + *14*
     + *16*
     + *18*

*Give brief answer to the following question*

*Give reason;*

1. *Q ; Why hip joint is more stable than shoulder joint?*

*Ans ;this is because the socket is deeper and the ligament and muscle much bigger and stronger .as a result we cannot get the same range of movement from our hip as from our shoulder but it return the hip is more stable and much likely to dislocate than the shoulder*

1. *Q why flexor compartment of lower limb is directed posteriorly?*

*Ans the flexor halluces longs muscle is found in lateral side of leg this is slightly counter intuitive as it opposite to great toe which it act is attachment originates from the posterior surface of tibia .attached to the planter surface of phalanx of the great toe .action the flex toe .*

1. *Q why varicose veins are more common in prolonged standing working persons?*

*Ans varicose veins are caused by increased blood pressure in the vein .When the valve become weakened or damaged ‘blood can collect in the vein to become enlarged .Sitting are standing for long period can cause blood to pool in the leg veins increasing with in the vein.*

1. *Q what do you know about the hip bone of ligament?*

*Ans the hip bone is the body 2nd largest weight joint (after the knee). It is a ball and socket joint at the juncture of the leg and pelvic. The rounded head of the femur (thigh bone). Forms the ball which fits in to the acetabulum .Ligament connect the ball to the socket and usually provide tremendous stability of the joint .The hip joint is normally very sturdy because of the fit between the femoral head and acetabulum as well as strong ligament and muscle of the joint*

*All of the various component of the hip mechanism asset on the mobility of the joint damage to any single component can negatively affect range of motion and ability to bear weight on the joint .Orthopedic degeneration or trauma -those condition affecting the bones of the hip of the joint –can necessitate total hip replacement ‘partial hip ‘replacement or hip resurfacing.*

1. *Ligament*
   * 1. *Iliofemoral ligament*
     2. *Pub femoral ligament*
     3. *Ishio femoral ligament*

*Muscle group*

*The various muscle which attached to or cover the hip joint generate the hip movement*

* + - *gluteal*
    - *quadriceps*
    - *iliopsoas*
    - *hamstring*
    - *groin muscle*

1. *Q WRITE NOTE ON THE MOVEMENT AND STABILITY OF TALOCRURAL JOINT?*

*Ans the ankle joint (or talocrural joint) is a synovial joint located in lower limb /it is formed by the bone of the leg (tibia and fibula) and the foot talus*

*Functionally, it is a hinge toe joint, permitting dorsiflexion and plantar flexion*

*Of the foot*

*In this article we shall look at the anatomy of the ankle joint its articulating surface ligament movement and clinical correlation*

*Articulating surface*

*The ankle joint is formed by three bone the tibia and fibula of the leg and talus of the foot the tibia and fibula are bound together tibiofibular ligament*

*Ligament*

* + - *There are two main set of ligament which originate from each malleolus* 
      * *Medial ligament*

*Lateral ligament*

*Anterior talofibular*

*Posterior talofibular*

*Calcaneofibular*

1. *Q write short note transverse arch of the foot*

*Ans the foot has three arches two longitudinal medal and lateral arches and one anterior transverse arch they are formed tarsal and meta tarsal bone and support by ligament and tendon on the foot.*

*There shape allow them to act in the same ways spring .bearing the weight of the body and absorbing the shock produce during locomotion*

*Longitudinal arches*

*There are two longitudinal arches*

***Medial arch***

* + - * + *Muscular support*
        + *Ligamentous support*
        + *Bony support*

***Lateral arch***

***Muscular support***

*Ligamentous support*

*Bony support*

*The end*