**Subject: Human Anatomy II**

**Instructor: Dr. Arooba.**

**Class: Dental Technology, 2nd semester**

**Section: B**

**MidTerm Assignment, Spring 2020. Total marks: 30.**

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**Select the best option.**

1. A muscle known for tailor master:

A. Iliacus

B. Psoas major

**C. Sartorius**

D. Pectineus

2. Which of the quadricep femoris muscles performs extension as well as flexion?

A. Vastus lateralis

B. Vastus medialis

**C. Vastus intermedias**

D. Rectus femoris

3. Which of the following muscles crosses two joints?

A. Vastus lateralis

B. Vastus medialis

C. Vastus intermedius

**D. Rectus femoris**

4. It is the largest and longest bone of the body:

A. Hip bone

**B. Femur**

C. Vertebra

D. Tibia

5. It is the union of three bones:

A. Sternum

B. Femur

**C. Hip bone**

D. Tibia

6. The true foot drop occurs because of:

A. Sciatic nerve

**B. Common peroneal nerve**

C. Tibial nerve

D. Posterior cutaneous nerve

7. Peripheral hearts are located in:

A. Thorax

B. Abdomen

**C. Thigh**

D. Leg

8. Which of the following structure does not take part in the formation of the knee joint?

A. Condyle of tibia

**B. Head of fibula**

C. Medial femoral condyle

D. Lateral femoral condyle

9. It is inserted to the quadrate tubercle:

A. Quadriceps femoris

B. Quadratus plantae

**C. Quadratus femoris**

D. Rectus femoris

10. How many tarsal bones are there?

A. 12

**B. 14**

C. 16

D. 18

**Give brief answers to the following questions. Add diagrams/ picture where needed.**

**Each question carries 5 marks.**

1. GIVE REASONS:  
a) Why hip joint is more stable than shoulder joint?  
b) Why flexor compartment of lower limb is directed posteriorly?  
c) Why varicose veins are more common in prolonged standing working persons?

2. What do you know about the ligaments of hip joint?

3. Write a note on the movements and stability of talocrural joint.

4. Write a note on the transverse arch of the foot.

Question 1 (a)

Why hip joint is more stable than shoulder joint?

Answer...

This is because the socket is deeper and the ligaments and muscles much bigger

And stronger . As a result we can not get the same range of movement from our hips as from our shoulder but an return the hip is more stable and much less likely to dislocate than the shoulder.

Question (b)

Why flexor comportment of lower limb is directed posteriorly?

Answer...

The gastroenemius, soleus and plantaris muscle are known as the calf muscle. They form the superficial mucle of the posterior comportment of the leg. The dep muscle of the posteriour comportment of the leg are the popleteus tabialis posterior , flexor digitorum longus and flexur hallucis longus

Question (c)

Answer...

Varicose veins are caused by increased blood pressure in the veins. When the valves become weakend or demage blood can collect in the vein, the causes the veins to become in larged. Sitting or standing for long periods can cause blood to pool an the leg veins, increasing the pressure within tbe veins.

Question (2)

Answer...

The hip joint is encircled with ligaments to provide stability to the hip by forming a dense and febrous structure around the joint capsule. The ligaments adjoining the hip joint include

**Iliofemoral ligament:**This is a Y shaped ligament that connect the pelvis to the femoral head at the frount of the joint

**Pubofemoral ligament:**Which attach the most forward part of the pelvis known as the pubis to the femur

**The intra capsular ligament,**The ligamentum teres, is attached to a depression in the acetabulum (the acetabular notch)and a depression on the femoral head (the forea of the head)

Question (3)

Answer...

The ankle joint (are talocrural joint) is a synovial joint located in the lower limb. It is formed by the bones of the leg (tibia and fibula) and the foot (talus) functionally,

It is a hinge type joint, permitting dorsiflexon and plantarflexion of the foot

The most stable position on the ankles as dorsiflexon

As the ankle moves into plantarflexion, the talus glide interiorly and the ankle becomes less stable , which is why most ankle sprains involves sone degree of plantarflexion as the mechanism. Intotal , the ankle allows the foot to move in sex diffrent ways: dorsiflexion , plantarflexion , inversion , eversion , and medial and lateral rotation. Flexion and extension at the ankle are refrred to is dorseflexion and plantarflexion.

Question (4)

Answer...

The transverse arch of the foot is in arch in the coronal plane formed by the three cuneiforms , the cubied and the basis of the five metatorsals. They are held together by the deep transeverse metatarsal ligement

The arches of the foot , formed by the torsals and metatarsal bones. Strengthened by ligament and tendons , allow the foot to support the weight of the body in the erect posture with the least weight.....