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**Paper :- Anatomy**

***SECTION 1: Multiple choice question***

***Answers:-***

1. C (1,3 and 4 )
2. C ( 135 )
3. A ( Greater trochanter)
4. A ( leg )
5. C ( Fore foot )
6. A ( First metatarsals )
7. B ( Medial direction )
8. B ( Patellar tendon )
9. B ( Distal end of fibula and talus )
10. A ( Tibia )
11. E ( Ligament of the head of femur)
12. B ( Axial loading )
13. C ( Acetabular labrum )
14. A ( illiofemoral ligament )
15. D ( All are true )

***SECTION 2: Q/Ans***

**Q:1 Describe ankle mortise in your own word.**

**Answer;**

The ankle socket is sometimes refers to Mortise of the Ankle joint because the structure of the ankle jont is similar to a joint use in wood working called Mortise Tenon joint.

**Q:2 A patient comes to -------------------------------------whole movement?**

**Answer;**

When a patient comes to our clinic and he suffer from gait imbalance. I asked to him stand with anatomical position and rotate his left leg toward his left side. ”During this rotation and movement the Lateral rotatator group muscles (piriformis, Gluteus minimus, Superior gemilius, Inferior gemilius, Obturator internus, Quadratus femoris) and Hip flexor or External rotators become active”.

**Q:3 Write down a note on;**

**A ) Articulation of Calcaneus.**

Calcanueus bone is the largest bone of foot . This bone is help in the production of the heel of human body/foot.

Calcaneus bone articulate with talus bone and anteriorly with cuboid bone of foot.

**B) Difference in the size and shape of femoral condyles**

There are two condyles in the lower end of the femur. The Medial condyle is larger articulating surface than the Lateral condyle.

**C) weight bearing status of fibula.**

The fibula is a bone located with lateral side of the leg. Its main function is to act as an attachment for muscles, and not as a weight-barer.

This bone is called non-weight bearing because it takes no part in the articulation of the knee joint or in the transmission of body weight.