بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





ANATOMY

### FINAL | Lectures 8-10

﴿ وَإِن تَتَوَلَوْا يَسْتَبَدِلْ قَوْمًا غَيْرَكُمْ ثُمَرَ لَا يَكُونُوا أَمْنَا لَكُم ﴾ اللهم استعملنا ولا تستبدلنا

Test bank

Written by: Dana Hijjeh Hind Suhwail

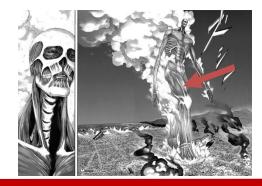


**Reviewed by: Layan Fawarseh** 

### Test bank

لاإله إلاأنت سبحانك إني كنت من الظالمين.

## The thigh



Q1. A patient has difficulty crossing one leg over the other while sitting. Which muscle is most likely weakened?

A) Rectus femorisB) GracilisC) SartoriusD) Vastus medialis

### Q2. Which of the following muscles is innervated by the lumbar plexus instead of the femoral nerve?

A) Rectus femorisB) IliacusC) PsoasD) Sartorius

Q3. Which muscle of the quadriceps femoris group is the only one that crosses both the hip and knee joints?

A) Vastus intermediusB) Rectus femorisC) Vastus medialisD) Vastus lateralis

Q4. A young athlete complains of recurrent lateral dislocation of the patella during knee flexion. Weakness in which of the following muscles is most likely contributing?

A) Vastus intermediusB) Rectus femorisC) Vastus medialisD) Vastus lateralis

#### Q5. Which of the following structures lies outside the femoral sheath?

A) Femoral arteryB) Femoral veinC) Femoral canalD) Femoral nerve

### Q6. A cancer in the upper anal canal is expected to spread first to which lymph nodes?

A) Internal iliac nodesB) Superficial inguinal nodesC) Para-aortic nodesD) External iliac nodes

### Q7. Which of the following best describes the origin of the lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh?

A) Posterior cord of the brachial plexusB) Femoral nerveC) Lumbosacral trunkD) Lumbar plexus (L2-L3)

#### Q8. Which of the following muscles laterally rotates the thigh at the hip joint?

A) Adductor longusB) Obturator externusC) Adductor brevisD) All of the above

#### Q9. Which of the following is a true statement about the obturator nerve?

A) It supplies both the adductor and hamstring portions of adductor magnus

- B) Its posterior division gives an articular branch to the hip joint
- C) It originates from the sacral plexus
- D) It supplies the pectineus consistently

Q10. Which of the following muscles is correctly matched with its nerve supply and insertion?

A) Semimembranosus - tibial portion of sciatic nerve - medial condyle of tibia

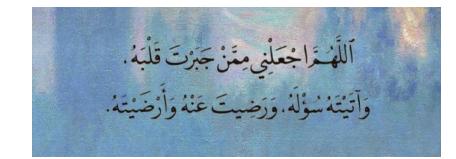
B) Biceps femoris short head - tibial nerve - head of fibula

C) Semitendinosus - common peroneal nerve - upper part of medial surface of tibia

D) Adductor magnus (hamstring portion) - obturator nerve - adductor tubercle

#### Q11. The venous drainage of the posterior thigh primarily occurs via the:

A) Popliteal veinB) Profunda femoris veinC) Small saphenous veinD) Femoral vein directly



## The thigh - inguinal region



Q1. A catheter is being inserted into the femoral artery. Into which compartment of the femoral sheath is this introduced?

A) Medial B) Intermediate C) Lateral

D) None; femoral artery is outside the sheath

#### Q2. Which of the following is a boundary of the femoral triangle?

A) Inguinal ligament, adductor longus, and sartoriusB) Inguinal ligament, rectus femoris, and sartoriusC) Inguinal ligament, pectineus, and sartoriusD) Inguinal ligament, adductor longus, and gracilis

#### Q3. The femoral sheath is formed by which of the following layer(s) of fascia?

A) Pectineus fascia

- B) Fascia iliaca and the fascia transversalis
- C) Fascia lata and the membranous layer of the superficial fascia
- D) Psoas fascia and the fatty layer of superficial fascia

Q4. A dehydrated, burned patient requires venous access. Which vein is typically used due to its superficial position anterior to the medial malleolus?

A) Small saphenous veinB) Femoral veinC) Popliteal veinD) Great saphenous vein

## Q5. Which of the following muscles forms the medial boundary of the femoral triangle?

A) SartoriusB) PectineusC) Adductor longusD) Iliopsoas

Q6. A 56-year-old man with a known <u>femoral DVT</u> is being treated with anticoagulants. Despite this, he suddenly develops hypotension, jugular venous distension, and clear lung fields. What complication should you suspect?

A) Acute myocardial infarctionB) Tension pneumothoraxC) pulmonary embolismD) Acute pericarditis

#### Q7. Which of the following is not a content of the adductor canal?

A) Nerve to vastus lateralisB) Femoral arteryC) Saphenous nerveD) Femoral vein

Q8. At the lower border of the popliteus muscle, the femoral artery divides into:

A) Profunda femoris and popliteal arteries
B) Medial and lateral circumflex arteries
C) Anterior tibial and posterior tibial arteries
D) Dorsalis pedis and arcuate arteries

Q9. The popliteal artery enters the popliteal fossa through:

A) The opening in the interosseous membraneB) The adductor hiatus of adductor magnusC) The lesser sciatic foramenD) The femoral canal

## Q10. The horizontal group of superficial inguinal lymph nodes mainly receives lymph from:

A) Lower limbB) anterior abdominal wallC) TestesD) Posterior leg and foot



# Anatomy of popliteal fossa



Q1. All of the following are correctly matched regarding the boundaries of popliteal fossa, EXCEPT:

- A) Superolateral biceps femoris
- B) Superomedial semimembranosus and semitendinosus
- C) Inferolateral lateral head of gastrocnemius and soleus
- D) Inferomedial medial head of gastrocnemius

Q2. A patient has a foot drop after a knee injury. Which nerve is most likely injured at the lateral boundary of popliteal fossa?

- A) Tibial nerve
- B) Saphenous nerve
- C) Common peroneal nerve
- D) Obturator nerve

Q3.Choose the incorrect statement:

- A) Popliteal fossa is innervated by the tibial nerve
- B) Soleus forms the floor of the fossa
- C) Popliteal artery is the deepest structure
- D) Genicular arteries create a network around the popliteal fossa

Q4. A 27-year old patient is unable to unlock the knee joint to permit flexion of the leg. Which of the following muscles is likely affected?

- A) Popliteus
- B) Gastrocnemius
- C) Biceps femoris
- D) Semimembranosus

#### Q5. Concerning the popliteal fossa, choose the correct statement:

- A) It has a triangular outline
- B) Its roof is pierced by the short saphenous vein
- C) It doesn't contain lymph nodes
- D) The popliteal vein lacks valves

Q6. The following are contents of popliteal fossa, EXCEPT:

- A) Posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh
- B) Popliteal artery and vein
- C) Common peroneal nerve
- D) Great saphenous vein

#### Q7. The popliteal artery gives the following branches, Except:

- A) Descending genicular artery
- B) Superior medial genicular artery
- C) Inferior lateral genicular artery
- D) None of the above

#### Q8. Which structure lies deepest in the popliteal fossa?

- A) Popliteal vein
- B) Tibial nerve
- C) Common peroneal nerve
- D) Popliteal artery

Q9. A surgeon is operating near the popliteal fossa and wants to avoid disrupting the lymphatic drainage of the lower limb. Which lymph nodes should he be cautious around?

- A) Deep cervical
- B) Popliteal
- C) Axillary
- D) External iliac



### For any feedback, scan the code or click on it.

Corrections from previous versions:

Versions	Slide # and Place of Error	Before Correction	After Correction
V0 → V1	Slide 7 Slide 11 Slide 12 Slide 29	during knee <u>extention</u> "abducts the thigh" Ans: <u>A</u> D) Geniular arteries create	during knee <u>flexion</u> deleted Ans: <u>B</u> D) Geni <u>c</u> ular arteries create
V1 → V2			

### Additional Resources:

رسالة من الفريق العلمي

وَأَن لَيْسَ لِلْإِنسَكِنِ إِلا مَا سَعَىٰ ٢٩ وَأَنْ سَعْيَهُ سَوْفَ يُرَىٰ ﴿ ٤٠ ﴾ شُرْ يُجَزَئهُ ٱلْجَزَاءَ ٱلْأُوْفَى ﴿ ٤١

الحمد لله عدد كل شيء والحمد لله ملء كل شيء

اللهم يا واسع العطاء يا عظيم يا كريم يا قوي يا عزيز يا الله، أنزل على قلوب أهل غزة السكينة، وعلى صدورهم الرضا، وعلى أفئدتهم النور، وعلى بيوتهم وخيامهم العافية، وعلى قبورهم الرحمة، وعلى أرزاقهم البركة، وعلى حياتهم قرة عين الفرح بك.