

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



**FINAL | Lectures 11-15**

﴿ وَإِنْ تَوَلَّوْا يَسْتَبَدِلْ قَوْمًا غَيْرَكُمْ ثُمَّ لَا يَكُونُوا أَمْثَلَكُمْ ﴾

اللهم استعملنا ولا تستبدلنا

**Test bank**

Written by: Hind Suhwail



**ANATOMY**



**Test bank**

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ  
عِلْمًا نَافِعًا وَرِزْقًا  
طَيِّبًا وَعَمَلًا مُتَقَبَّلًا

merrv\_0

اللَّهُمَّ أَعِنَّا عَلَى  
ذِكْرِكَ وَشُكْرِكَ  
وَحَسَنِ عِبَادَتِكَ

# Gluteal region



Q1. Which of the following structures passes through the greater sciatic foramen and then re-enters the pelvis via the lesser sciatic foramen?

- A. Sciatic nerve
- B. Pudendal nerve
- C. Posterior femoral cutaneous nerve
- D. Inferior gluteal nerve

Ans : B

Q2. A patient presents with a waddling gait. On examination, you note that the pelvis drops on the contralateral side when they stand on one leg. Which muscle is most likely weak or paralyzed?

- A. Gluteus maximus
- B. Gluteus medius
- C. Piriformis
- D. Quadratus femoris

Ans : B

Q3. The upper medial quadrant of the buttock receives its sensory supply from:

- A. Posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh
- B. Anterior rami of L1 and T12
- C. Posterior rami of upper lumbar and sacral nerves
- D. Lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh

Ans : C

Q4. All of the following pass through the lesser sciatic foramen EXCEPT:

- A. Internal pudendal artery
- B. Pudendal nerve
- C. Sciatic nerve
- D. Tendon of obturator internus

Ans : C



Q5. The sacrotuberous ligament connects the sacrum to which of the following bony landmarks?

- A. Ischial tuberosity
- B. Ischial spine
- C. Greater trochanter
- D. Iliac crest

Ans : A

Q6. Which of the following is a wrong match?

- A. Gluteus minimus - Superior gluteal nerve
- B. Sciatic nerve - Exits above piriformis
- C. Tensor fasciae latae - Assists in knee extension
- D. Gluteus maximus - Inserts into iliotibial tract

Ans : B

Q7. The muscle that primarily extends the hip joint and contributes to knee extension via the iliotibial tract is:

- A. Gluteus medius
- B. Gluteus minimus
- C. Gluteus maximus
- D. Piriformis

Ans : C

Q8. Which of the following is correct?

- A. Gluteus medius abducts the thigh and stabilizes the pelvis when walking
- B. Gluteus maximus lies deep to gluteus minimus
- C. Inferior gluteal nerve exits above piriformis
- D. Sciatic nerve gives off the pudendal nerve

Ans : A

Q9. A patient receives a gluteal intramuscular injection in the lower medial quadrant and complains of shooting pain down the posterior thigh. Which structure was likely injured?

- A. Femoral nerve
- B. Pudendal nerve
- C. Superior gluteal nerve
- D. Sciatic nerve

Ans : D

Q10 . A 40-year-old woman presents with difficulty walking. On examination, when asked to stand on her right leg, her **left** pelvis drops. This is a positive Trendelenburg sign. Which of the following is the most likely cause?

- A. Left gluteus medius weakness
- B. Right gluteus maximus injury
- C. Right superior gluteal nerve damage
- D. Left inferior gluteal nerve injury

Explanation: The pelvis drops on the unsupported side (left) when there's weakness of the gluteus medius and minimus on the stance side (right). These muscles are innervated by the superior gluteal nerve.

Ans : C

الحمد لله على النعم  
التي تحيط بنا

# The Leg

Q1. The lateral cutaneous nerve of the calf is a branch of which nerve?

- A. Tibial nerve
- B. Saphenous nerve
- C. Common peroneal nerve
- D. Femoral nerve

Ans : C



Q2. Which of the following statements about the anterior fascial compartment of the leg is NOT correct?

- A. Tibialis anterior inverts the foot and helps maintain the medial longitudinal arch.
- B. Peroneus tertius everts the foot but is innervated by the superficial peroneal nerve.
- C. Extensor hallucis longus extends the big toe and inverts the foot.
- D. Extensor digitorum longus is innervated by the deep peroneal nerve and extends the lateral four toes.

Ans : B

Q3. The peroneus longus muscle helps in:

- A. Inversion of the foot
- B. Dorsiflexion
- C. Eversion and plantar flexion
- D. Extension of the toes

Ans : C

Q4. Which structure lies most medially under the flexor retinaculum?

- A. Posterior tibial artery
- B. Flexor hallucis longus
- C. Tibial nerve
- D. Tibialis posterior tendon

Ans : D

Q5. Which nerve provides sensation to the lateral side of the foot and little toe?

- A. Sural nerve
- B. Medial plantar nerve
- C. Saphenous nerve
- D. Deep peroneal nerve

Ans : A

Q6. The tendon that lies most laterally behind the medial malleolus is:

- A. Flexor hallucis longus
- B. Tibialis posterior
- C. Flexor digitorum longus
- D. Posterior tibial artery

Ans : A

Q7. Which muscle is innervated by L4, L5 and supports the medial longitudinal arch?

- A. Peroneus brevis
- B. Tibialis anterior
- C. Soleus
- D. Gastrocnemius

Ans : B

A decorative border featuring various flowers and greenery, including red and white blossoms, surrounding a central pink rectangular area.

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ  
وَسَلِّمْ عَلَيَّ  
سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ

# Foot Pt1 & 2

Q1. The first lumbrical of the foot is innervated by the:

- A. Deep peroneal nerve
- B. Medial plantar nerve
- C. Lateral plantar nerve
- D. Tibial nerve

Ans : B



Q2. All of the following statements about the adductor hallucis are true EXCEPT:

- A. It has both oblique and transverse heads.
- B. It inserts into the lateral side of the proximal phalanx of the big toe.
- C. It is innervated by the medial plantar nerve.
- D. It flexes the metatarsophalangeal joint of the big toe and holds metatarsals together.

Ans : C

Q3. Which of the following is INCORRECT?

- A. The medial plantar nerve is a branch of the tibial nerve.
- B. The saphenous nerve is a branch of the femoral nerve.
- C. The sural nerve supplies the medial side of the foot.
- D. The lateral plantar nerve supplies the lateral 1½ toes.

Ans : C

Q4. Which structure mainly supports the transverse arch of the foot?

- A. Peroneus longus tendon
- B. Plantar aponeurosis
- C. Tibialis posterior tendon
- D. Flexor hallucis longus tendon

Ans : A

Q5. Which of the following is true about the lateral plantar artery?

- A. It is smaller than the medial plantar artery
- B. It passes superficial to the flexor retinaculum
- C. It contributes to the plantar arch
- D. It supplies only the lateral toe

Ans : C

Q6. The medial plantar nerve supplies all EXCEPT:

- A. Abductor hallucis
- B. Flexor digitorum brevis
- C. 1st lumbrical
- D. Adductor hallucis

Ans : D

Q7. Which of the following tendons lie in the 2nd layer of the sole?

- A. Tibialis posterior
- B. Peroneus longus
- C. Flexor hallucis longus
- D. Extensor digitorum brevis

Ans : C

Q8. A lesion to the deep branch of the lateral plantar nerve would affect which muscle?

- A. Flexor digitorum brevis
- B. Flexor hallucis brevis
- C. Adductor hallucis
- D. Abductor hallucis

Ans : C

Q9. The dorsalis pedis artery is a continuation of the:

- A. Anterior tibial artery
- B. Posterior tibial artery
- C. Fibular artery
- D. Medial plantar artery

Ans : A



Q10. Loss of sensation in first web space suggests injury to:

- A. Saphenous nerve
- B. Superficial peroneal nerve
- C. Deep peroneal nerve
- D. Tibial nerve

Ans : C

Q11. The most important tendons maintaining the medial longitudinal arch are:

- A. Flexor digitorum brevis and abductor digiti minimi
- B. Tibialis posterior and flexor hallucis longus
- C. Peroneus brevis and tibialis anterior
- D. Abductor hallucis and peroneus longus

Ans : B

اللهم هب لنا من الأقدار أجملها

# Nerve injury of LL

Q1. A 25-year-old athlete is stabbed in the anterior thigh and can no longer extend his knee. There is also sensory loss on the medial leg and foot. Which nerve is most likely injured?

- A. Obturator nerve
- B. Tibial nerve
- C. Sciatic nerve
- D. Femoral nerve

Ans : D

Q2. A 30-year-old man is involved in a motorcycle accident and fractures the neck of his fibula. He now has foot drop and loss of sensation over the dorsum of the foot. Which nerve is affected?

- A. Tibial nerve
- B. Saphenous nerve
- C. Common peroneal nerve
- D. Deep peroneal nerve

Ans : C

Q3. A stab wound to the popliteal fossa causes weakness in plantarflexion and numbness of the sole. Which branch of the sciatic nerve is affected?

- A. Tibial nerve
- B. Common peroneal nerve
- C. Superficial peroneal nerve
- D. Deep peroneal nerve

Ans : A

Q4. A patient has intact plantarflexion but cannot evert the foot. Sensory loss is noted on the lateral dorsum of the foot. Which nerve is likely injured?

- A. Deep peroneal nerve
- B. Tibial nerve
- C. Superficial peroneal nerve
- D. Femoral nerve

Ans : C

Q5. Obturator nerve injury leads to loss of sensation in:

- A. Lateral foot
- B. Middle of medial thigh
- C. Anterior thigh
- D. Sole of foot

Ans : B



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  |                            |                   |                  |
| V1 → V2  |                            |                   |                  |

## Additional Resources:

## رسالة من الفريق العلمي

ءَامَنَ الرَّسُولُ بِمَا أُنزِلَ إِلَيْهِ  
مِن رَّبِّهِ ءِ وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ كُلٌّ ءَامَنَ بِاللَّهِ وَمَلَائِكَتِهِ  
وَكُتُبِهِ ءِ وَرُسُلِهِ ءِ لَا نُفَرِّقُ بَيْنَ أَحَدٍ مِّن رُّسُلِهِ ءِ وَقَالُوا  
سَمِعْنَا وَأَطَعْنَا ءِ غُفْرَانَكَ رَبَّنَا وَإِلَيْكَ الْمَصِيرُ ﴿٢٨٥﴾ لَا يُكَلِّفُ  
اللَّهُ نَفْسًا إِلَّا وُسْعَهَا لَهَا مَا كَسَبَتْ وَعَلَيْهَا مَا اكْتَسَبَتْ  
رَبَّنَا لَا تُؤَاخِذْنَا إِن نَّسِينَا أَوْ أَخْطَأْنَا رَبَّنَا وَلَا تَحْمِلْ  
عَلَيْنَا إِضْرًا كَمَا حَمَلْتَهُ عَلَيَّ الَّذِينَ مِن قَبْلِنَا رَبَّنَا  
وَلَا تُحْمِلْنَا مَا لَا طَاقَةَ لَنَا بِهِ ءِ وَأَعْفُ عَنَّا وَاعْفِرْ لَنَا  
وَارْحَمْنَا ءِ أَنْتَ مَوْلَانَا فَانصُرْنَا عَلَى الْقَوْمِ الْكَافِرِينَ ﴿٢٨٦﴾

