

**LOWER LIMBS MCQ FOR
INTERCALATED AUGUST 2021**

1. The most medial structure in the femoral triangle is:
 - a. Femoral nerve
 - b. Femoral artery
 - c. Femoral vein
 - d. Femoral canal
2. The tennis players are more prone to the fracture of:
 - A. Tendo calcaneus
 - B. Superior peroneal retinaculum
 - C. Plantaris tendon
 - D. Plantar aponeurosis
3. Popliteal lymph nodes drain into:
 - a. Superficial inguinal lymph nodes
 - b. Deep inguinal lymph nodes
 - c. Femoral lymph nodes
 - d. Saphenous lymph nodes
4. The subsartorial (adductor canal) is located in:
 - A. Upper third of thigh
 - B. Middle third of thigh
 - C. Lower third of thigh
 - D. Leg
5. Which of these muscles is a lateral rotator of the hip joint?
 - a. Gluteus maximus
 - b. Gluteus medius
 - c. Gluteus minimus
 - d. Tensor fascia lata
6. Which of the quadriceps femoris muscles performs extension as well as flexion?
 - A. Vastus lateralis
 - B. Vastus medialis
 - C. Vastus intermedius
 - D. Rectus femoris
7. Which of the following muscles crosses two joints?
 - A. Vastus lateralis
 - B. Vastus medialis
 - C. Vastus intermedius
 - D. Rectus femoris
8. Which of these muscles form a boundary of adductor hiatus?
 - A. Vastus lateralis
 - B. Vastus medialis
 - C. Vastus intermedius
 - D. Rectus femoris
9. It is the first gear muscle?
 - A. Gastrocnemius
 - B. Soleus
 - C. Sartorius
 - D. Gluteus medius
10. It contains peripheral heart:
 - A. Gastrocnemius
 - B. Soleus
 - C. Sartorius
 - D. Plantaris
11. Which muscle passes through the greater sciatic foramen?
 - A. Superior gemellus
 - B. Obturator externus
 - C. Obturator internus
 - D. Piriformis
12. The muscle having action at its origin:
 - A. Popliteus
 - B. Plantaris
 - C. Pectineus
 - D. Lumbricals
13. Which of the following muscles is different from others?
 - A. Rectus femoris
 - B. Biceps femoris
 - C. Quadratus plantae
 - D. Gastrocnemius
14. Femoral vein receives blood from?
 - A. External iliac vein
 - B. Internal iliac vein
 - C. Great saphenous vein
 - D. Internal thoracic vein
15. It performs its function in the unlocking of the knee joint:
 - A. Plantaris
 - B. Popliteus
 - C. Soleus
 - D. Gastrocnemius

16. It is situated between superior gemellus and inferior gemellus:
- Obturator externus
 - Obturator internus
 - Piriformis
 - Quadratus femoris
17. It is inserted to the quadrate tubercle:
- Quadriceps femoris
 - Quadratus plantae
 - Quadratus femoris
 - Rectus femoris
18. Iliotibial tract receives the insertion of:
- Gluteus max. and gluteus min.
 - Gluteus med. and gluteus min
 - Gluteus max. and gluteus med.
 - Gluteus max. and tensor fascia
19. The greater sciatic foramen is formed by:
- Sacrospinous ligament & ischiotuberous ligament
 - Sacrospinous ligament & sacrotuberous ligament
 - Iliofemoral & pubofemoral ligaments
 - Iliofemoral & ischiofemoral ligaments
20. The medial femoral circumflex artery is the branch of:
- Femoral artery
 - External iliac artery
 - Internal iliac artery
 - Profunda femoris artery
21. Rectus femoris takes origin from:
- Anterior superior iliac spine
 - Anterior inferior iliac spine
 - Posterior superior iliac spine
 - Posterior inferior iliac spine
22. Which of the following structures is not present in the popliteal fossa?
- Small saphenous vein
 - Saphenous nerve
 - Posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh
 - Tibial nerve
23. In the extended knee joint with the foot on the ground the joint is unlocked by:
- Medial rotation of femur
 - Lateral rotation of femur
 - Medial rotation of tibia
 - Lateral rotation of tibia
24. How many lymph nodes are present in the popliteal fossa?
- 4
 - 6
 - 8
 - 10
25. Which nerve is subcutaneous?
- Tibial nerve
 - Common peroneal nerve
 - Superficial peroneal nerve
 - Deep peroneal nerve
26. How many retinacula are present around the ankle?
- 2
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5
27. Superficial peroneal nerve supplies:
- Anterior compartment of leg
 - Posterior compartment of leg
 - Anteromedial surface of leg
 - Anterolateral surface of leg
28. Which muscle is attached to the tuberosity of the navicular bone?
- Tibialis posterior
 - Tibialis anterior
 - Flexor halucis brevis
 - Peroneus tertius
29. Nutrient artery to the fibula is a branch of:
- Anterior tibial artery
 - Posterior tibial artery
 - Peroneal artery
 - Genicular branch of femoral artery
30. The apex of aponeurosis is attached to
- Tuberosity of calcaneum
 - Medial tubercle of calcaneum
 - Lateral tubercle of calcaneum
 - Medial and lateral tubercles
31. The injection is given to the upper outer quadrant to save the damage to:

- A. Posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh
 B. Inferior gluteal nerve
 C. Lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh
 D. Sciatic nerve
32. The symphysis pubis is:
 A. Primary cartilaginous joint
 B. Secondary cartilaginous joint
 C. Synovial joint
 D. Fibrous joint
33. The floor of the acetabulum is non-articular called:
 A. Acetabular fossa
 B. Acetabular margin
 C. Acetabular notch
 D. Capsule
34. Intertrochanteric line is the connection between the two trochanters:
 A. Anteriorly
 B. Posteriorly
 C. Medially
 D. Laterally
35. Medial and lateral condyles of the femur are separated by:
 A. Intertrochanteric line
 B. Intertrochanteric crest
 C. Intercondylar notch
 D. Popliteal fossa
36. _____ bursae are usually associated with gluteus maximus.
 A. 1
 B. 2
 C. 3
 D. 4
37. Which muscle is pierced by sciatic nerve?
 A. Superior gemellus
 B. Inferior gemellus
 C. Piriformis
 D. Obturator externus
38. The increase in neck angle with the shaft of the femur is called:
 A. Coxa valga
 B. Coxa vara
 C. Coxa benda
 D. Coxa increase
39. The saphenous opening is situated 1.5 inch _____ pubic tubercle.
 A. Below
 B. Below and lateral
 C. Lateral
 D. Below and medial
40. The medial boundary of the femoral triangle is formed by:
 A. Adductor magnus
 B. Adductor longus
 C. Sartorius
 D. Iliopsoas
41. The lateral wall of adductor canal is formed by:
 A. Sartorius
 B. Vastus lateralis
 C. Vastus medialis
 D. Adductor longus
42. Branches of the femoral artery include all except:
 A. Superficial epigastric artery
 B. Superior epigastric artery
 C. Deep external pudendal artery
 D. Profunda femoris artery
43. Which is the largest?
 A. Rectus femoris
 B. Vastus lateralis
 C. Vastus medialis
 D. Vastus intermedius
44. Muscular branches of the posterior division of obturator nerve supply:
 A. Sartorius
 B. Iliopsoas
 C. Pectineus
 D. Quadriceps
45. The posterior division of obturator nerve pierces:
 A. Piriformis
 B. Obturator externus
 C. Obturator internus
 D. Superior gemellus
46. It looks like inverted Y shaped:
 A. Iliofemoral ligament

- B. Pubofemoral ligament
 - C. Ischiofemoral ligament
 - D. Plantar aponeurosis
47. Pes anserinus receives the insertion of all except:
- A. Semitendinosus
 - B. Sartorius
 - C. Gracilis
 - D. Adductor magnus (hamstring portion)
48. Circumduction is the combination of?
- A. Flexion, extension, medial rotation, and lateral rotation
 - B. Flexion, extension, abduction, and adduction
 - C. Abduction, adduction, medial rotation, and lateral rotation
 - D. Extension, adduction, medial rotation, and lateral rotation
49. Sustentaculum tali is located on _____ of calcaneus.
- A. Medial surface
 - B. Lateral surface
 - C. Anterior surface
 - D. Superior surface
50. A metatarsal bone has the following basic parts:
- A. Head, shaft, and tail
 - B. Head, shaft, and base
 - C. Head, neck, tubercle, and base
 - D. Head, neck, tubercle, and tail
51. One of these arteries participates in trochanteric anastomosis:
- A. Descending genicular arteries
 - B. Ascending genicular arteries
 - C. Inferior gluteal artery
 - D. Middle gluteal artery
52. Femoral hernia is more common in:
- A. Men
 - B. Women
 - C. Children
 - D. Old age
54. It passes upward, backward and laterally to be attached to the posterior part

of the medial surface of the lateral femoral condyle:

- A. Anterior cruciate ligament
 - B. Posterior cruciate ligament
 - C. Medial collateral ligament
 - D. Lateral collateral ligament
55. Cutaneous innervation to the hallux:
- A. Sural nerve
 - B. Deep peroneal nerve
 - C. Saphenous nerve
 - D. Lateral plantar nerve
56. Lumbosacral plexus is formed by:
- A. L1-S1
 - B. L2-S2
 - C. L3-S3
 - D. L4-S4
57. Deep inguinal lymph nodes are found around:
- A. Great saphenous vein
 - B. Popliteal vein
 - C. Femoral vein
 - D. External iliac vein
58. Cloquet node drains
- A. Scrotum
 - B. Vagina
 - C. Vulva
 - D. Glans penis
59. Pelvic drop is injury to:
- A. Superior gluteal nerve
 - B. Inferior gluteal nerve
 - C. Superior gluteal artery
 - D. Inferior gluteal artery
60. Inversion takes place at?
- A. Hip joint
 - B. Knee joint
 - C. Proximal tibiofibular joint
 - D. Ankle joint
61. Small saphenous vein travels with?
- a. Saphenous nerve
 - b. Sural nerve
 - c. Posterior cutaneous nerve
 - d. Anterior cutaneous nerve
62. Incompetent valves in the leg cause
- a. Thick veins

- b. Varicose veins
 - c. Thin veins
 - d. Turgid veins
63. Communicating venous system goes from
- a. Deep→Superficial
 - b. Superficial →Deep
 - c. Medial→Lateral
 - d. Lateral→Medial
64. Deep venous thrombosis can be treated using
- a. Analgesics
 - b. Antipyretics
 - c. Anticonvulsants
 - d. Anticoagulants
65. Clunial nerve supplies
- a. Leg
 - b. Gluteal region
 - c. Dorsum of the foot
 - d. Sole
66. Which of these is not a branch of lumbosacral plexus?
- a. Subcostal nerve
 - b. Ilioinguinal nerve
 - c. Iliofemoral nerve
 - d. Femoral nerve
67. Injury to femoral nerve include all except?
- a. Weakened flexion of the thigh
 - b. Loss of extension of leg
 - c. Sensory loss in the medial leg
 - d. Lateral rotation of the leg
68. Foot slap is caused by
- a. Common peroneal nerve
 - b. Deep peroneal nerve
 - c. Superficial peroneal nerve
 - d. Tibial nerve
69. Which of these ligaments is weakest?
- a. Iliofemoral
 - b. Pubofemoral
 - c. Ischiofemoral
 - d. Ligament of the head of femur
70. In adults, ligament of the head of femur is replaced by?
- a. Medial circumflex artery
 - b. Obturator artery
 - c. Gluteal artery
 - d. Profunda femoris artery
71. Fascia lata is not:
- a. Attached inferiorly to the tibial condyles and head of the fibula
 - b. Reinforced anteriorly by expansions from the quadriceps tendon
 - c. Attached to Scarpa's fascia above the inguinal ligament
 - d. Continuous below the popliteal fossa into the deep fascia of the calf
72. Which of this false about iliotibial tract:
- a. Lies lateral to tensor fascia latae
 - b. Inserts onto the head of the fibula
 - c. Is the insertion of 60% of gluteus maximus
 - d. Is a weak flexor of the knee via tensor fascia latae
73. Which of the following muscles is not found in the floor of the femoral triangle?
- a. Iliopsoas
 - b. Pectineus
 - c. Adductor magnus
 - d. Adductor longus
74. Which of the following is allows for expansion within the femoral sheath?
- a. Femoral artery
 - b. Femoral canal
 - c. Femoral nerve
 - d. Lymph node of Cloquet
75. Which of these adductor muscles is dispensable?
- a. Adductor longus
 - b. Adductor brevis
 - c. Adductor magnus
 - d. Gracilis
76. Deltoid ligament is found in:
- a. Shoulder joint
 - b. Hip joint
 - c. Knee joint
 - d. Ankle joint
77. Which part of talus is involved in ankle joint?
- a. Head
 - b. Neck
 - c. Trochlear

d. Body

78. Occurs at the subtalar joint

- a. Dorsiflexion
- b. Plantarflexion
- c. Inversion
- d. Sliding

79. Lovelock's fracture occurs at

- a. Talocrural joint
- b. Subtalar joint

c. Transverse tarsal joint

d. Tarsometatarsal joint

80. Which of the metatarsals has a tuberosity?

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 4
- d. 5

