



Written MSS Questions Anatomy

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Written MSK Qs Anatomy

1) Mention The Muscles Responsible For :

1. Upward & Downward Rotators Of Scapula
 - Upward Rotators : Upper And Lower Fibers Of Trapezius ,Lower 5 Digitation Of Serratus Anterior.
 - Downward Rotators: Rhomboids, Scapula, Pectoralis Minor.
2. Muscles Fixes Scapula And Clavicle.
 - Muscle Fix Scapula: Levator Scapula And Rhomboids.
 - Muscle Fix Clavicle: Subclavius

2) Which Structures Can Be Injured In Shoulder Dislocation.

- Axillary Nerve And Posterior Circumflex Artery

3) Mention Two Muscles Supplied By Axillary Nerve.

- Deltoid And Teres Minor

4) From Anatomical Position, To Raise Arm Above Head We Use Which Ms And Which Movement? مهم الدكتور رنيز عليه

- Supraspinatus (0-15) And Middle Fibers Of Deltoid (15-90) And They Cause Abduction.
- Serratus Ant. And Upper And Lower Fibers Of Trapezius And They Cause Upward Rotation.

5) Which Movement Is Affected During The Rupture Of Rotator Cuff? And Why?

- The Movement Affected Is Abduction Because Supraspinatus Tendon Is The Most Affected By The Rupture And It Is The Responsible For Abduction (0-15)

6) All Flexor Group Are Supplied By Median Nerve Except?

- Flexor Carpi Ulnaris And Medial Half Of Flexor Digitorum Profundus.

7) What Are The Muscles Of Pronation Of Forearm?

- Pronator Teres ,Pronator Quadratus And Brachioradialis.

8) What Are The Muscles Of Supination Of The Forearm?

- Supinator, Biceps And Brachioradialis

9) All Branches Of Posterior Cord C5,C6 Except?

- Radial Nerve (C5,C6,C7,C8,T1) And Nerve To Latissimus Dorsi(C6,C7,C8).

10) What Structures Pass Behind Surgical Neck Of Humerus = What Are The Content Of Quadrangular Space = What Structure Will Be Injured In Shoulder Dislocation?

- Axillary Nerve And Posterior Circumflex Humeral Artery.

11) What Are The Causes Of Flat Shoulder?

- Paralysis Of Deltoid Ms Due To Injury To Axillary Nerve Due To Fracture Of Surgical Neck Of Humerus Or Dislocation Of Shoulder.

12) Mention The Structures Piercing Clavi-Pectoral Fascia.

- **(CALL):**

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|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. <u>C</u> ephalic Ve n | 3. <u>L</u> ateral Pectoral Nerve. |
| 2. <u>A</u> cmio Thoracic Artery. | 4. <u>L</u> ymphatics |

13) What Are the Contents Of Cubital Fossa?

1. Median Nerve.
2. Brachial Artery And Its Branches Ulnar Artery And Radial Artery.
3. Radial Nerve And Its Deep Branch.
4. Biceps Tendon.

14) Mention Structures Pass Superficial To Flexor Reteniculum From Medial To Lateral .

- **From Medial To Lateral:**

1. Ulnar Nerve
2. Ulnar Artery
3. Cutaneous Branch Of Ulnar Nerve
4. Palmaris Longus Tendon
5. Cutaneous Branch Of Median Nerve.

15) What Is The Content Of The Anatomical Snuff Box?

- Radial Artery.
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16) What Is The Nerve Supply Of The Thenar Eminence?

- Median Nerve

17) What Is The Nerve Supply Of Thenar Muscles?

- Median And Ulnar Nerve

18) What Is The Main Nerve Supply Of Ms Of Hands?

- Ulnar Nerve.

19) Lumbrical Ms Have Two Nerve Supply .Explain.

- 1st And 2nd Lumbrical Are Supplied By Median Nerve.
- 3rd And 4th Lumbricals Supplied By Ulnar Nerve.

20) What Is L-Position?

- It's The Writing Position In Which Meta-Carpophalangeal Joint Flexed And Interphalangeal Extended

21) what are the results of axillary nerve injury?

- Loss of sensation from upper lateral part of the arm .
- Paralysis of deltoid ms and teres minor.
- Deformity : flat shoulder

22) what are the results of lesion of radial nerve?

- loss of sensation of all extensor group except brachioradialis – Extensor carpi radialis longus & anconeus .
- Paralysis of all extensor group except brachioradialis – Extensor carpi radialis longus & anconeus Deformity: wrist drop.

23) Mention the cutaneous nerve supply of the hand ?

- **Palm:** Medial 1/3 (medial 1.5 finger) ulnar Lateral 2/3 (lateral 3.5 fingers) median
- **Dorsum:** Medial 1/3 (media 1.5 finger) ulnar Lateral 2/3 (lateral 3.5 fingers) radial

24) Mention the number of nerves that supply the skin of hands?

- 3 nerves { median ,Ulnar and radial}

25) Mention the causes of claw hand (partial and complete) .

- partial claw hand caused by injury of Ulnar nerve. Complete claw hand caused by injury of lower trunk of brachial plexus.

26) Deep branch of radial nerve (posterior interosseus) pass between 2 heads of ms.

- deep branch of radial nerve pass between 2 heads of supinator ms.

27) Median nerve pass between 2 heads of ms.

- median nerve pass between 2 heads of pronator teres ms

28) Enumerate lateral rotators of the thigh

- Piriform.
- Superior gemellous
- Obturator internus
- Inferior gemellous
- Quadratus femoris

29) Mention the function of the iliotibial tract

- it is the insertion of two ms: gluteus maximus and tensor fasciae lata.

30) Mention the hamstring ms.

1. Biceps femoris
2. Semitendinosus
3. Semimembranosus.

31) Ischial tuberosity is the origin of three ms .explain.

- it's the origin of long head of biceps femoris, Semitendinosus, Semimembranosus.

32) Mention three ms supplied by sciatic nerve (tibial part).

- long head of biceps femoris , Semitendinosus, Semimembranosus.

33) What are the result of lesion of gluteus maximus? and what is the early sign of lesion?

- It leads to a difficulty in arising from a chair and it's the early sign. and difficulty in stepping in bus or climbing stairs.

34) Describe anastomosis around the Scapula :

1. Suprascapular
2. Subscapular
3. Deep branch of transvers cervical
4. Post. Intercostal arteries of aorta

35) Dorsum surface of the index has two arterial supply. Explain

- From radial artery (1st dorsal metacarpal) And from dorsal carpal arch from Ulnar artery.

36) Ant. Interosseus artery shares in the formation of two arches. What are these arches?

- palmer carpal arch.
- Dorsal carpal arch.

37) What is the largest branch of brachial artery?

- profunda brachii artery .

38) Radial artery supply lateral 1.5 finger. explain

- **dorsal** : from radial artery : dorsal digital and 1st dorsal meta carpal.
- **Palmer**: from deep carpal arch which is formed mainly by radial artery which gives principal pollicis and radialis indices

39) Ulnar artery supply medial 3.5 fingers. explain

- **Dorsum**: from dorsal carpal arch which is formed mainly by Ulnar artery and gives 2nd, 3rd and 4th dorsal metacarpal.
- **Palmer**: from superficial Palmer arch mainly formed Ulnar artery which gives Palmer digital and common Palmer digital.

40) Mention muscles of anterior compartment of the thigh?

1. Quadriceps femoris
2. sartorius
3. iliopsoas
4. Articularis genu

41) The muscle responsible for tailor position is?

- sartorius ms

42) Mention the adductor muscles of the thigh?

1. adductor brevis
2. adductor longus
3. adductor magnus
4. gracilis
5. pectineus

43) Mention the main flexor muscle of the hip joint?

- iliopsoas ms

44) Compare between the pubic part & ischial part of adductor magnus?

	Pubic Part	Ischial part
NS	Obturator foramen (ant division)	Sciatic nerve
Action	A adduction L lateral rotation	E extension of hip joint

45) Mention the type of the hip joint

- synovial ball and socket

46) Explain the function of iliofemoral ligament ?

- Resists the hyperextension of the hip joint.
- It resists the tendency of body to fall backwards during the erect posture

47) Mention the function of fibrocartilage ligament around hip joint

- deepens the acetabulum to hold the head of femur. (Labrum acetabulare)

48) The group of muscle using in kicking ball position?

1. hamstrings group ms
2. E extinction the hip
3. F flexion the knee
4. Lateral or medial rotation

49) Which muscles maintain longitudinal arch of foot

- Tibialis posterior > Flexor digitorum longus > flexor hallucis longus

50) Which 2 muscles act as muscles pump?

- Gastrocnemius > soleus

51) Which nerve supply the Tibialis anterior

- Deep peroneal (anterior tibial nerve) and Recurrent genicular

52) Mention the action of Extensor Hallucis longus

- Dorsiflexion of foot > inversion of foot at subtalar joint > Extension of metacarpophalangeal & interphalangeal joint of big toe.

53) Enumerate the contents of the lateral compartment of foot?

- peroneus brevis & peroneus longus

54) Which muscle maintain transverse arch of foot

- peroneus longus

55) What is the type of knee joint?

- synovial biaxial (modified hinge)

56) Compare between medial and lateral collateral ligaments of knee.

	Medial	Lateral
Site	Leis () Medial condyle of femur and tibia	Leis () lateral condyle of femur and fibula
Attachment to meniscus	Firmly attached to medial meniscus	separated from lateral meniscus by the capsule of joint and tendon of popliteus

57) The capsule of knee joint is deficient anteriorly and replaced by what?

- It is replaced by quadriceps femoris tendon, patella and ligamentum patellae.

58) Mention the function of the menisci.

1. facilitate the articulation between the articular surfaces through spread of synovial fluid.
2. Adaptation of upper surface of the tibial condyles to curvature of the femoral condyles.

59) Compare between the two menisci.

Lateral meniscus	Medial meniscus
Nearly circular	Nearly semilunar
Separated from the capsule by the popliteus tendon	Is attached to the tibial collateral ligament and capsule
less fixed	more fixed
less frequently damaged	more frequently damaged

60) Compare between anterior and posterior cruciate ligaments.

	Anterior cruciate ligament	Posterior cruciate ligament
Tibial attachment	▪ anterior intercondylar area	▪ posterior intercondylar area
Femoral attachment	▪ Post. part of medial surface of the lateral condyle	▪ Ant. part of lateral surface of the medial condyle
Direction	▪ upwards and backwards	▪ upwards and forwards
Function	a) It prevents sliding of femoral condyles backwards on the flat upper surface of the tibia. b) It becomes tense during knee extension. c) It prevents hyperextension of the knee joint.	a) It prevents sliding of the femoral condyles from forwards on the flat upper surface of the tibia. b) It becomes tense during knee flexion. c) It prevents hyperflexion of the knee joint.

61) Which ligaments resist the hyperextension of :

- **knee joint.** → ant cruciate ligament.
- **hip joint.** → iliofemoral ligament.

62) What is the type of ankle joint.

- synovial uniaxial joint(hinge).

63) What ligaments attached to Malleolar Fossa of fibula?

- 2 ligaments (posterior talo fibular ligament-posterior tibiofibular ligament).

64) Enumerate the contents of any layer of the sole of the foot.

The First layer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Three muscles: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abductor hallucis muscle. 2. Flexor digitorum brevis muscle 3. Abductor digiti minimi muscle.
The Second layer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Two muscles: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Flexor digitorum accessorius. 2. Four Lumbricals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Two tendons: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tendon of flexor digitorum longus. 2. Tendon of flexor hallucis longus
The Third layer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Three muscles: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Flexor hallucis brevis muscle 2. Adductor hallucis muscle. 3. Flexor digiti minimi muscle.
The Fourth layer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Two muscles: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Three Planter interossei 2. Four Dorsal interossei <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Two tendons: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tendon of peroneus longus. 2. Tendon of tibialis posterior.

65) Enumerate 3 joints of synovial ball and socket variety.

1. shoulder joint.
2. Hip joint.
3. Talo- calcano-navicular joint.

66) Mention the boundaries of femoral triangle

- **Base:** inguinal ligament.
- **Laterally:** medial border of the sartorius.
- **Medially:** medial border of adductor longus.

67) Enumerate the structures pass through adductor hiatus

- femoral artery then become popliteal artery & femoral vein then become popliteal vein

68) Mention the contents of subsartorial canal

1. Femoral artery
2. Femoral vein.
3. Saphenous nerve.
4. Nerve to vastus medialis.
5. Descending genicular artery.

69) Mention the content of floor of popliteal fossa

- Popliteal surface of the femur.
- Capsule of the knee joint.
- Popliteus muscle.

70) Mention the contents of popliteal fossa

1. Popliteal artery.
2. Popliteal vein: superficial to the artery.
3. Short saphenous vein.
4. Tibial nerve.
5. Common peroneal nerve.
6. Popliteal lymph node.
7. Fatty tissue.

71) What is the function of extensor retinaculum

- Keeps the extensor tendons in their place during their contraction

72) Mention the structure under the retinaculum

- **from medial to lateral side:**
 1. Tibialis anterior.
 2. Extensor hallucis longus
 3. Anterior tibial vessels
 4. Anterior tibial nerve
 5. Extensor digitorum longus
 6. Peroneus tertius

73) Mention the muscular branches of femoral nerve

- **IQSAP**
 1. Iliacus
 2. Quadriceps
 3. Sartorius
 4. Articularis genu
 5. Pectineus

74) Compare between anterior division and posterior division of obturator nerve

	Anterior Division	Posterities division
Muscular branch	1. Adductor brevis 2. Adductor longus 3. Gracilis	1. Adductor brevis 2. Adductor magnus pubic part 3. Obturator externals
Articular branch	Hip	Knee

75) Superior gluteal nerve supply

1. Gluteus Medius
2. Gluteus minimums
3. Tensor fascia lata

76) Mention the termination of sciatic nerve

1. Tibial (medial peroneal)
2. Common peroneal (lateral peroneal)

77) Compare between sciatica and sciatic nerve injury

- **Sciatica** : Is the neuritis of sciatic nerve
- **Sciatic nerve injury** :- due to wrong IM injection in the gluteal region

78) Mention the cause and effect of peroneal nerve injury

- Fracture of neck of fibula

79) Mention the cutaneous nerve supply of the sole of the foot

- **Medial planter** →
 - 1) mecial 2/3 of the skin of sole
 - 2) medial 3/2 toes
- **Lateral planter** →
 - 1) Lateral 1/3 of the skin of sole .
 - 2) Lateral 1 and 1/2 toes

80) What is the largest branch of the femoral artery?

- profunda femoris (deep femoral artery).

81) What are the branches of femoral artery?

- 3 superficial arteries (superficial external Pudendal -superficial epigastric-superficial circum iliac)
- 3 deep arteries (deep external Pudendal-descending genicular-profunda femoris)

82) Dorsalis pedis artery supply the dorsum of all toes. explain

- dorsalis pedis artery gives 1st dorsal metatarsal which supply the dorsum of medial 1.5 toes.
- And gives arcuate artery which supply dorsum of lateral 3.5 toes.

83) Which artery get injured in case of fracture of neck of the fibula?

- circumflex fibular artery.

84) Which nerve get injured in case of fracture of neck of the fibula? And what is the result of this injury?

- common peroneal and deep peroneal nerves and they cause foot drop.

85) What of the largest branch of posterior tibial artery?

- peroneal artery.

86) What is the main artery of lower limb?

- femoral artery.

87) Explain arterial supply of planter surface of the toes.

- **medial 1.5 toes:** supplied by medial planter and 1st planter metatarsal.
- **Lateral 3.5 toes:** supplied by lateral planter artery through the planter arch.