

2025



Level 1 - MSS

# ANATOMY

price  
3

Lecture 10 - MCQ

Dr . Hossam selim



1) **Eversion and inversion of the foot occurs at:**

- A. Ankle joint.
- B. Subtalar joints.
- C. Inferior tibiofibular joint.
- D. First tarsometatarsal joint.
- E. tarsometatarsal joints

2) **Inversion of the foot is done by:**

- A. Tibialis anterior and tibialis posterior muscles.
- B. Extensor digitorum brevis.
- C. Peroneus longus.
- D. Peroneus tertius.
- E. Peroneus brevis.

3) **Consider the lateral compartment of the leg. Which statement is correct?**

- A. All muscles of lateral compartment innervated by superficial peroneal nerve.
- B. It contains the peroneal artery.
- C. It contains peroneus longus, brevis and tertius.
- D. The peroneus longus tendon grooves the lateral malleolus.
- E. The muscles of the lateral compartment principally invert the foot.

4) **One of these structures is located in the anterior compartment of the leg:**

- A. Posterior tibial artery.
- B. Soleus.
- C. Extensor digitorum longus.
- D. Tibial nerve.
- E. Medial plantar artery.

5) **One of the Following statements regarding muscles of front of leg is true:**

- A. These are all supplied by tibial nerve.
- B. These receive their blood supply by posterior tibial artery.
- C. They produce plantar flexion of foot.
- D. Tibialis anterior can invert foot.
- E. Soleus and gastrocnemius are inserted into calcaneus by separate tendons.





- 6) Which one of the following muscles is supplied by the deep peroneal nerve:
- A. Tibialis anterior.
  - B. Tibialis posterior.
  - C. Flexor digitorum longus. D. Peroneus brevis.
  - E. Peroneus longus
- 7) One of the Following statements regarding muscles of the anterior compartment of the leg is false:
- A. Peroneus tertius.
  - B. Peroneus brevis.
  - C. Tibialis anterior.
  - D. Extensor hallucis longus.
  - E. Extensor digitorum longus.
- 8) Which statement correctly describes the anterior compartment of the leg?
- A. It is separated from posterior compartment by anterior intermuscular septum,
  - B. All muscles of the compartment are innervated by the deep peroneal nerve.
  - C. The anterior tibial artery arises in the anterior compartment.
  - D. It contains extensor digitorum brevis.
  - E. Tibialis anterior assists in eversion of the foot.
- 9) The tibialis anterior
- A. Arises from the medial surface of tibia
  - B. Inserts into the medial surface of the medial cuneiform bone
  - C. Passes beneath the flexor retinacula of the ankle
  - D. Supplied by tibial nerve
  - E. It everts the foot,
- 10) The muscles supplied by the superficial peroneal nerve::
- A. Evert the foot.
  - B. Invert the foot.
  - C. extend the foot.
  - D. Dorsiflex the foot.
  - E. Peroneus longus & tertious

**11) Superficial peroneal nerve supplies:**

- A. Peroneus tertius.
- B. Peroneus longus.
- C. Tibialis anterior.
- D, Flexor digitorum longus.
- E. Extensor digitorum longus.

**12) All the following muscles can evert the foot except**

- a) Peroneus longus
- b) Peroneus brevis
- c) Tibialis anterior
- d) Peroneus tertius

**13) One of the following muscle maintain the transverse arch of foot**

- a) Tibialis anterior
- b) Rectus femoris
- c) Extensor hallucis longus
- d) Peroneus longus

**14) All of the following regarding the peroneal retinaculum is true except**

- a) Peroneus longus tendon is deep to it
- b) Attached to the calcaneus
- c) Extend from the medial malleolus
- d) It has superior part and inferior part

**ANSWERS**

1	B	8	B
2	A	9	B
3	A	10	A
4	C	11	B
5	D	12	C
6	A	13	D
7	B	14	C