



<p>1. Regarding the hip joints one of the following statements is correct:</p> <p>A. It is a synovial joint of ball and socket variety. B. Its flexion is performed by gluteus maximus muscle. C. Its main flexor is the quadriceps femoris muscle. D. The presence of deep acetabulum makes it unstable. E. The iliofemoral ligament limits its hyperflexion.</p>	A
<p>2. Which structure passes through lesser sciatic foramen:</p> <p>a) Piriformis muscle. b) Inferior gluteal nerve. c) Tendon of obturator internus. d) Superior gluteal nerve.</p>	C
<p>3. Which ligament prevents dislocation of femur backwards at the knee joint:</p> <p>a) Posterior cruciate ligament. b) Medial collateral ligament. c) Anterior cruciate Lligament. d) Lateral collateral ligament. e) Transverse ligament</p>	C
<p>4. One of The following muscle is supplied by the obturator nerve:</p> <p>a) Semitendinosus. b) Pectineus. c) Gracilis. d) ischial head of Adductor magnus</p>	C
<p>5. Locking of the knee joint to permit flexion is caused by action of:</p> <p>A. Vastus medialis. B. Articularisgenu C. Gastrocnemius. D. Biceps femoris. E. Popliteus.</p>	D
<p>6. The articularis genu muscle, mark the correct statement:</p> <p>a) Is the deep fibers of the vastus medialis muscle. b) Is fixed to the upper border of the synovial membrane of knee. c) Is supplied by the obturator nerve.</p>	B





<p>d) Arises from the upper half of the medial surface of the femur. e) The deep fibers of the vastus lateralis muscle</p>	
<p>7. One of the following muscle produce Lateral rotation of the thigh:</p> <p>a) Gluteus midius. b) Rectus femoris. c) Gluteus minimus. d) Biceps femoris. e) Piriformis.</p>	E
<p>8. Bony prominence on which one normally kneels:</p> <p>A. Femoral condyles B. Patellae C. Tibial condyles D. Intercondylar eminences of tibia E. Tibial tuberosity</p>	E
<p>9. One of The following structures pass through greater sciatic foramen:</p> <p>a) Femoral nerve. b) sciatic nerve c) Obturator nerve. d) Saphenous nerve. e) 4th perforator.</p>	B
<p>10. Which muscle group are you testing when you instruct your patient to straighten his leg (knee) against resistance?</p> <p>A. Anterior leg (shin) muscles B. Anterior thigh (quadriceps) muscles C. Medial thigh muscles D. Posterior leg (calf) muscles E. Posterior thigh (hamstrings) muscles</p>	B
<p>11. Which of the following muscle prevent tilting of pelvis to opposite side:</p> <p>a) Gluteus maximus. b) Obturator internus. c) Glueus medius. d) Obturator externus. e) Qudratus femoris.</p>	C





<p>12. In a patient who has a posterior dislocation of the hip, which of the following ligamentous structures would be torn?</p> <p>A. Pubofemoral ligament B. Iliofemoral ligament C. Ischiofemoral ligament D. Lacunar ligament E. Sacrotuberous ligament</p>	C
<p>13. Which of the following muscles, is supplied by The sciatic nerve:</p> <p>a) Obturator externus. b) Adductor magnus. c) Obturator internus. d) Quadratus femoris. e) Semitendnosus.</p>	E
<p>14. Femoral nerve supplies one of the following muscles:</p> <p>a) Semitendinosus. b) Iliacus. c) Gracilis. d) biceps femoris. e) Tensor fascia lata.</p>	B
<p>15. Regarding quadriceps femoris muscle, mark ONE true statement; thus it:</p> <p>A. Extends the knee joint. B. Flexes the knee joint. C. Extends the hip joint. D. Abducts the hip joint E. Medially rotates the knee joint.</p>	A
<p>16. Unlocking of the knee joint to permit flexion is caused by action of:</p> <p>a) Vastus medialis. b) Articularisgenu c) Gastrocnemius. d) Biceps femoris. e) Popliteus.</p>	E





17. One of the following statements describe the sartorius muscle:

- A. It is innervated by the femoral nerve.
- B. It arises from the anterior inferior iliac spine.
- C. It inserts on the lateral surface of the fibula.
- D. It forms the roof of the femoral triangle.
- E. Its contraction produces extension, abduction and lateral rotation of hip joint.

A

18. Hyperextension of the hip joint is limited by:

- A. Iliofemoral ligament.
- B. Ischiofemoral ligament
- C. Pubofemoral ligament.
- D. Ligament of the head of the femur.
- E. Shape of the acetabular fossa.

A

19. The iliotibial tract receives muscle attachment from:

- a) Tensor fasciae lata muscle.
- b) Gluteus medius muscle.
- c) Iliacus.
- d) Gluteus minimus.
- e) Sartorius.

A

20. One of The following muscle is a lateral rotator of the thigh:

- a) The iliopsoas.
- b) The rectus femoris.
- c) The gluteus medius.
- d) The biceps femoris.
- e) The obturator internus.

E

21. The sciatic nerve supply one of the following muscles:

- a) Biceps femoris
- b) Sartorius
- c) Rectus femoris
- d) Gluteus maximus
- e) Adductor magnus

A





22. To avoid sciatic nerve injury, an intramuscular injection in the gluteal region is given in which of the following quadrants?

- a) Upper outer quadrant.
- b) Lower outer quadrant.
- c) Upper inner quadrant.
- d) Lower inner quadrant.
- e) Any one of the above quadrants.

A

23. Which of the following muscles is a powerful flexor of the thigh:

- A. Superior gemellus.
- B. Adductor longus.
- C. Gracilis.
- D. Psoas major.
- E. Obturator internus.

D

24. Regarding quadriceps femoris muscle, mark ONE true statement:

- a) Extends the knee joint.
- b) Flexes the knee joint.
- c) Extends the hip joint.
- d) Abducts the hip joint
- e) Medially rotates the knee joint.

A

25. Consider the fascia and compartments of thigh, which statement is correct?

- A. The iliotibial tract lies superficial to the fascia lata.
- B. The iliotibial tract inserts onto the lateral epicondyle of the femur.
- C. The femoral vein passes through the fascia lata.
- D. There are four compartments.
- E. There are three intermuscular septa in the thigh.

E

26. Consider these statements about the anterior compartment of the thigh, which of them is correct?

- A. All muscles of anterior compartment are innervated by obturator nerve.
- B. Sartorius flexes the hip and extends the knee joint.
- C. The quadriceps tendon inserts directly onto the tibia.
- D. Quadriceps femoris extends the hip joint.

E





<p>E. Vastus medialis is of importance in preventing lateral dislocation of patella.</p>	
<p>27. Flexion of the hip joint is done by which of the following muscle.:</p> <p>A. Vastus medialis muscle. B. Sartorius muscle. C. Semimembranosus muscle. D. Biceps femoris muscle. E. Gluteus medius.</p>	B
<p>28. Flexion of the hip joint is carried out by:</p> <p>A. Iliopsoas B. Vastus intermedius C. Semimembranosus D. Gluteus maximus E. Quadratus femoris</p>	A
<p>29. Regarding the iliotibial tract; which is true:</p> <p>a) It is attached between iliac crest & lateral condyle of the tibia. b) It receives the insertion of gluteus medius & tensor fascia lata. c) It belongs to the investing layer of the superficial fascia of the thigh. d) It is connected to linea aspra by lateral intermuscular septum. e) It helps to support the flexed knee joint in the sitting position.</p>	A
<p>30. The strongest ligament of the hip joint is:</p> <p>A. Ligamentum teres. B. Iliofemoral ligament C. Pubofemoral ligament. D. The capsular ligament. E. The transverse acetabular ligament.</p>	B
<p>31. The most powerful extensor of the hip joint is:</p> <p>a. Semimembranosus. b. Gluteus maximus. c. Sacrospinalis. d. Gluteus medius. e. obturator externus</p>	B





32. The powerful extension of the thigh, required when one is standing from a sitting position, is a function of the:

- a) Gluteus maximus muscle.
- b) Psoas major muscle.
- c) Iliacus muscle.
- d) Obturator externus muscle.
- e) Piriformis muscle.

A

33. Muscle pair inserted into iliotibial tract:

- a. Gluteus maximus and gluteus medius
- b. Gluteus medius and gluteus minimus
- c. Quadratus femoris and gluteus maximus
- d. Tensor fasciae latae and quadratus femoris
- e. Tensor fasciae latae and gluteus maximus

E

34. Regarding the action of the glutei muscles:

- a) Gluteus maximus is medial rotator of the thigh.
- b) Gluteus medius is adductor of the hip joint.
- c) Gluteus minimus is flexor of the hip joint.
- d) Both glutei maximus and medius are extensors of the hip joint.
- e) Both glutei medius and minimus are powerful abductor of hip joint

E

35. One of the following statement is true for the tensor fascia lata muscle,:

- a) Attached to the anterior inferior iliac spine.
- b) Inserted into the iliotibial tract.
- c) Innervated by the inferior gluteal nerve.
- d) Lies deep to the gluteus medius muscle.
- e) it produce flexion of hip

B

36. One of the Following muscles produce lateral rotation of knee joint:

- a) Gluteus medius.
- b) Semitendonius.
- c) Superior gemellus.
- d) Rectus femoris.
- e) Biceps femoris.

E

