



1. **Which of the following muscles planter flex the foot at the ankle joint:**

- A. Peroneus tertius.
- B. Extensor digitorum brevis.
- C. Tibialis posterior.
- D. Extensor hallucis brevis.
- E. Tibialis anterior.

C

2. **Which of the following ligaments prevented posterior displacement of the tibia on the femur?**

- A. Oblique popliteal
- B. Anterior cruciate
- C. Posterior cruciate
- D. Lateral collateral
- E. Medial collateral

C

3. **The common types of football injuries are rupture of the:**

- A. Tibial collateral ligament.
- B. Fibular collateral ligament.
- C. Posterior cruciate ligament
- D. Plantar aponeurosis.
- E. Lateral meniscus.

A

4. **You are concerned that your patient's medial deltoid ligament may have been torn from its proximal attachment. Which of the following would you palpate for tenderness?**

- A. The medial aspect of the tibial shaft
- B. The lateral aspect of the fibular shaft
- C. The lateral malleolus
- D. The medial malleolus
- E. The calcaneus

D

5. **Regarding the ankle joint, one the followings is correct:**

- A. Synovial joint of condylar variety.
- B. It is unstable joint.
- C. The medial or deltoid ligament is weaker than the lateral one.
- D. Movements of inversion and eversion do not take place at the ankle joint.
- E. Muscles of anterior compartment of leg planter flex it.

D





6. A 17-year-old football player complains of severe knee pain after being tackled from the side. When the knee is flexed, the tibia can be moved anteriorly. Rupture or tearing of which of the following ligaments would most likely account for this observation?

- A. Anterior cruciate ligament
- B. Fibular collateral ligament
- C. Lateral meniscus
- D. Medial meniscus
- E. Posterior cruciate ligament

A

7. Which of the following actions would you most likely expect to be the weakest if your patient has a lesion of tibial nerve in the popliteal fossa?

- A. Dorsiflexion of the ankle
- B. Extension of the hip
- C. Extension of the digits
- D. Flexion of the knee
- E. Flexion of the digits

E

8. Which statement is correctly describe the ligaments of the knee joint?

- A. The medial meniscus is smaller than the lateral meniscus.
- B. The lateral meniscus is attached to the lateral collateral ligament.
- C. The transverse ligament of the knee attaches to both menisci.
- D. The anterior cruciate ligament prevents hyperflexion of the knee.
- E. The posterior cruciate ligament inserts onto the lateral femoral condyle.

C

9. The deltoid ligament; mark the correct answer:

- A. Lies on the lateral aspect of the ankle joint
- B. Attached inferiorly to the spring ligament.
- C. Is rather a weak ligament.
- D. Is quadrilateral in shape.
- E. It receive insertion of peroneus brevis.

B

10. Injury of the common peroneal nerve is indicated by

- A. Inability to dorsiflex the ankle
- B. Inability to plantarflex the ankle
- C. Anaesthesia of the medial border of the foot

A





<p>D. Anaesthesia of the sole E. The foot is everted</p>	
<p>11. A patient comes to you complaining of his inability to stand on his tiptoes. Which of the following nerve injuries is most likely to be involved?</p> <p>A. Femoral nerve B. Tibial nerve C. Common fibular nerve D. Deep fibular nerve E. Superficial fibular nerve</p>	B
<p>12. Tibial nerve supplies:</p> <p>A. Peroneus tertius. B. Peroneus longus. C. Tibialis anterior. D. Flexor digitorum longus. E. Extensor digitorum longus.</p>	D
<p>13. A patient with the hip dislocation is also exhibiting weakness of extension of the thigh at the hip. This would indicate possible damage to which of following?</p> <p>A. Femoral nerve B. Obturator nerve C. Common fibular portion of the sciatic nerve D. Tibial portion of the sciatic nerve E. Saphenous nerve</p>	D
<p>14. Which one of the following muscles is supplied by the deep peroneal nerve:</p> <p>A. Tibialis anterior. B. Tibialis posterior. C. Flexor digitorum longus. D. Peroneus brevis. E. Peroneus longus.</p>	A
<p>15. A 23-year-old female postpartum day 1 with right foot weakness numbness, and foot drop after a difficult vaginal delivery. What is the most likely diagnosis?</p>	C





<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Femoral nerve B. Obturator nerve C. Common peroneal portion of the sciatic nerve D. Tibial portion of the sciatic nerve E. Saphenous nerve 	
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<p>16. You have examined a patient and find there is weakness in the ability to flex knee. This indicates a problem with which of the following nerves?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Femoral nerve B. Tibial nerve C. Common fibular nerve D. Deep fibular nerve E. Superficial fibular nerve 	B
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<p>17. Which of the following actions would you most likely expect to be the weakest if your patient has a lesion of the tibial nerve in the popliteal fossa?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Dorsiflexion of the ankle B. Extension of the hip C. Extension of the digits D. extension of the knee E. Flexion of the digits 	E
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<p>18. The nerve commonly injured in fractured neck of the fibula is the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Sciatic nerve. B. Superficial peroneal nerve. C. Deep peroneal nerve. D. Tibial nerve. E. Common peroneal nerve. 	E
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<p>19. Effects of common peroneal nerve injury include one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Foot drop and inversion of the foot B. Foot drop and eversion of the foot. C. Dorsi flexion and eversion of the foot. D. Dorsi flexion and inversion of the foot. E. Loss of sensation on the medial side of the leg. 	A
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<p>20. Injury of the common peroneal nerve is indicated by</p> <p>A. Inability to dorsiflex the ankle B. Inability to plantarflex the ankle C. Anaesthesia of the medial border of the foot D. Anaesthesia of the sole E. The foot is everted</p>	A
<p>21. Which one of the following muscles is supplied by deep peroneal nerve:</p> <p>A. Tibialis anterior. B. Tibialis posterior. C. Flexor digitorum longus. D. Peroneus brevis. E. Peroneus longus.</p>	A
<p>22. Which of the following muscles would be susceptible to paralysis following a crushing injury to the lateral aspect of the head and neck of the fibula?</p> <p>A. Extensor digitorum longus. B. Tibialis anterior. C. Peroneus longus. D. All of the above. E. None of the above</p>	D
<p>23. Superficial peroneal nerve supplies:</p> <p>A. Peroneus tertius. B. Peroneus longus. C. Tibialis anterior. D. Flexor digitorum longus. E. Extensor digitorum longus.</p>	B
<p>24. When administering an intramuscular gluteal injection in the superior-lateral quadrant, healthcare provider would most likely avoid injury of?</p> <p>A. Femoral nerve B. Genitofemoral nerve C. Inguinal nerve D. Obturator nerve E. Sciatic nerve</p>	E

