

Pelvis

1.	Which of the following associations of joints and types is correct? a. Symphysis pubis primary cartilaginous. b. Sacroiliac joint Synovial plane c. Lumbosacral joint Primary cartilaginous. d. Acetabulofemoral Fibrous. e. Sacrococcygeal Fibrous.	B
2.	Regarding to the pelvis, choose the correct; a. The promontory is the anterior limit of pelvic inlet b. The upper part of symphysis pubis limits pelvis outlet anteriorly c. The pelvic diaphragm separates between pelvic inlet & outlet d. The sacro-tuberous ligament limits the pelvic outlet laterally e. Ischeal spine form lateral boundary of pelvic outlet	D
3.	According to Levator ani: a. Attaches to white line from fascia over obturator internus. b. Has fibres which assist continence by pulling the rectum posteriorly. c. Lies inferior to the ischiorectal fossa. d. Is supplied by anterior primary rami of S1 and S2. e. Produces lateral rotation of hip.	A
4.	Which of the following muscles covers the lateral pelvic wall? a. obturator internus b. piriformis c. pubococcygeus d. iliococcygeus e. ischiococcygeus	A
5.	Which of the following structures is located at the anterior borders of levator ani? a. coccygeus muscle b. piriformis muscle c. urogenital hiatus d. obturator internus muscle e. rectum	C

6.	<p>Which of the following muscles is the larger part of the pelvic floor?</p> <p>a. coccygeus b. obturator internus c. piriformis d. deep transverse perineal muscle e. levator ani</p>	E
7.	<p>Regarding to piriformis, its supplied by:</p> <p>a. S₁ & S₂ b. S₂ & S₃ c. S₃ & S₄ d. S₄ & S₅ e. S₄ & pudendal nerve</p>	A
8.	<p>Regarding to coccygeus, its supplied by:</p> <p>a. S₁ & S₂ b. S₂ & S₃ c. S₃ & S₄ d. S₄ & S₅ e. S₄ & pudendal nerve</p>	D
9.	<p>Regarding to levator ani, its supplied by:</p> <p>a. S₁ & S₂ b. S₂ & S₃ c. S₃ & S₄ d. S₄ & S₅ e. S₄ & pudendal nerve</p>	E
10.	<p>The pelvic diaphragm is formed by:</p> <p>a. Obturator internus b. Obturator externus c. Coccyx and obturator internus d. Piriforms and coccygeus e. Levator ani and coccygeus</p>	E
11.	<p>Which of the following is considered to be the artery of pelvis?</p> <p>a. obturator b. pudendal c. uterine d. internal iliac e. sacral</p>	D

12.	<p>Which of the following arteries arises from the anterior division of internal iliac?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. superior rectal b. iliolumbar c. superior gluteal d. gonadal e. obturator 	E
13.	<p>Which of the following arteries is considered the continuation of posterior division of internal iliac?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. superior rectal b. iliolumbar c. superior gluteal d. gonadal e. obturator 	C
14.	<p>Superior rectal artery arises from ... while middle rectal arises from.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. superior mesenteric & anterior division of internal iliac b. Inferior mesenteric & posterior division of internal iliac c. Inferior mesenteric & anterior division of internal iliac d. superior mesenteric & internal pudendal e. Inferior mesenteric & internal pudendal 	C
15.	<p>The pelvic splanchnic nerves contain which of the following?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. somatic afferents b. sympathetic fibers c. parasympathetic fibers d. special visceral efferents e. special somatic afferents 	C
16.	<p>One of the following is not branch from sacral plexus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. pudendal nerve b. sciatic nerve c. inferior gluteal nerve d. Obturator nerve e. posterior cutaneous nerve of thigh 	D