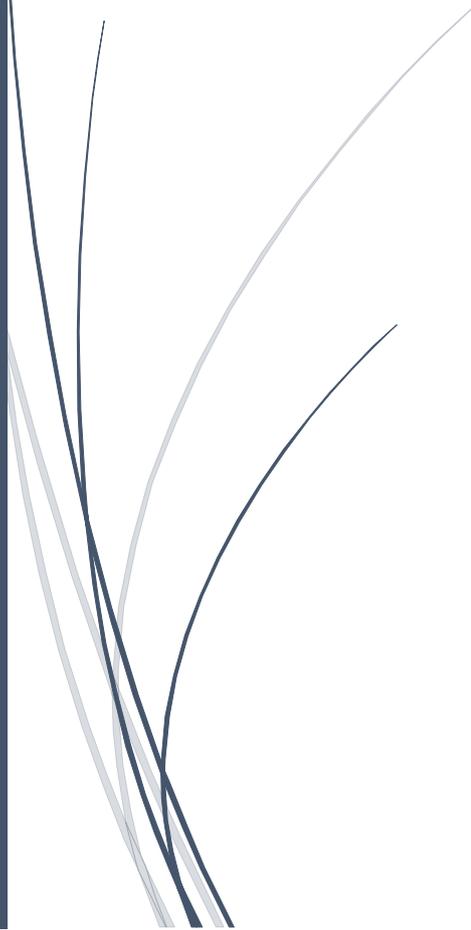




# VESSELS OF LL

MSK MCQ



DR: FATMA TAREK



<p><b>1. Which of the following doesn't share in formation of popliteal fossa boundaries:</b></p> <p>A. Gastrocnemius            B. Biceps femoris            C. Semitendinosus            D. Adductor Longus</p>	D
<p><b>2. Which of the following Is Not true regarding femoral artery?</b></p> <p>A. Pass through adductor canal            B. Continuation of internal iliac artery            C. In the femoral triangle, it lies lateral to femoral vein            D. It gives profunda femoris artery</p>	B
<p><b>3. Which of the following is true regarding dorsalis pedis artery</b></p> <p>A. Lies in posterior compartment of the leg            B. Continuation of posterior tibial artery            C. Lies between extensor digitorum and peroneus tertius muscle            D. May be absent as a normal variation</p>	D
<p><b>4. Which is true regarding small saphenous vein?</b></p> <p>A. Ends in Great saphenous vein.            B. Drain in Popliteal vein.            C. Lies on medial side of the leg            D. runs with Anterior tibial vein</p>	B
<p><b>5. The anterior tibial artery ends by continuing as which artery at which point?</b></p> <p>A. Dorsalis pedis artery midway between the two malleoli            B. Popliteal artery at the adductor hiatus            C. Medial plantar artery behind the medial malleolus            D. Lateral plantar artery behind the medial malleolus            E. Peroneal artery at the neck of the fibula</p>	A
<p><b>6. Regarding popliteal artery what is Wrong?</b></p> <p>A. It gives genicular arteries            B. It begins at the opening at adductor longus            C. It ends at lower border of popliteus            D. It gives cutaneous arteries</p>	B





<p><b>7. The plantar arch is formed mainly of:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Medial plantar</li> <li>B. Lateral plantar</li> <li>C. Dorsalis pedis :</li> <li>D. Deep plantar</li> <li>E. Posterior tibial artery</li> </ul>	B
<p><b>8. The cribriform fascia of saphenous opening is pierced by which of the following:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. small saphenous vein.</li> <li>B. Femoral vein.</li> <li>C. Deep circumflex iliac artery.</li> <li>D. Saphenous nerve</li> <li>E. Long saphenous vein</li> </ul>	E
<p><b>9. Which is false regarding femoral vein?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Terminates as popliteal vein at adductor hiatus</li> <li>B. Receives long saphenous vein</li> <li>C. Lies in the intermediate compartment of femoral sheath</li> <li>D. Lies in femoral triangle</li> <li>E. Receives medial circumflex femoral vein</li> </ul>	A
<p><b>10. One of the Following statements regarding femoral artery is true :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. It lies medial to femoral vein.</li> <li>B. Its uppermost part is enclosed within fascia lata.</li> <li>C. It enters the thigh at midpoint of inguinal ligament.</li> <li>D. It lies behind adductor brevis in the adductor canal.</li> <li>E. It passes through opening in adductor magnus &amp; continues as popliteal artery</li> </ul>	E
<p><b>11. Which of the following isn't a branch from anterior tibial artery?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Anterior tibial recurrent</li> <li>B. Posterior tibial recurrent</li> <li>C. Anterior medial malleolar</li> <li>D. Anterior lateral malleolar</li> <li>E. Posterior medial malleolar</li> </ul>	E



<p><b>12. The superficial external pudendal artery is a branch of:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Femoral artery</li> <li>B. External iliac artery</li> <li>C. Internal iliac artery</li> <li>D. Aorta</li> <li>E. Obturator artery</li> </ul>	A
<p><b>13. The superficial epigastric artery is a branch from..... artery:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Femoral</li> <li>B. Popliteal</li> <li>C. Profunda femoris</li> <li>D. External iliac</li> <li>E. Internal iliac</li> </ul>	A
<p><b>14. The orifice in adductor muscle transmits:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Femoral vessels</li> <li>B. Femoral nerve</li> <li>C. Saphenous nerve</li> <li>D. Tibial nerve</li> <li>E. Sciatic nerve</li> </ul>	A
<p><b>15. Femoral vessels enter popliteal fossa through hiatus of:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Adductor longus.</li> <li>B. Rectus femoris.</li> <li>C. Adductor magnus.</li> <li>D. Gracilis.</li> <li>E. Vastus medialis.</li> </ul>	C
<p><b>16. The fibular artery is a branch from.....</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Popliteal</li> <li>B. Anterior tibial</li> <li>C. Posterior tibial</li> <li>D. Profunda femoris</li> <li>E. Dorsalis pedis</li> </ul>	C
<p><b>17. Regarding femoral artery, what is Wrong?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. It begins at midpoint of inguinal ligament</li> <li>B. Its pulsation can be felt</li> </ul>	A





<p>C. It passes in femoral sheath and triangle  D. It lies between femoral nerve and femoral vein  E. Its branches share in anastomosis around knee</p>	
<p><b>18. One of the following statements regarding popliteal artery:</b></p> <p>A. It begins at the opening in the adductor magnus (Adductor hiatus).  B. It ends at the upper border of the popliteus muscle.  C. It gives two genicular branches.  D. It courses through the popliteal fossa from superior to lateral angle  E. It courses through the popliteal fossa from superior to medial angle</p>	A
<p><b>19. The popliteal artery one of statements is true:</b></p> <p>A. Gives four genicular branches.  B. Lies superficial to popliteal vein.  C. Is crossed anteriorly by the tibial nerve.  D. Terminates by dividing into anterior and posterior tibial artery  E. Ends at the upper border of popliteus muscle.</p>	D
<p><b>20. Reduced blood supply to the lateral compartment of the leg results primarily from damage to:</b></p> <p>A. Anterior tibial artery.  B. Femoral artery.  C. Lateral malleolar artery.  D. Circumflex fibular artery.  E. Peroneal artery.</p>	E
<p><b>21. Regarding arteries of lower limb, one of the following statements is true:</b></p> <p>A. Femoral artery begins superficial to inguinal ligament.  B. Profunda femoris artery gives four perforating branches.  C. Posterior tibial artery enters the sole behind the lateral maleolus  D. Dorsalis pedis artery is continuation of posterior tibial artery on dorsum of foot.  E. Plantar arch is mainly formed by the medial plantar artery.</p>	B
<p><b>22. Ligation of the anterior tibial artery would affect which of this branches:</b></p> <p>A. Dorsalis pedis artery.  B. Lateral plantar artery.  C. Planter arch.  D. Peroneal artery.</p>	A





E. Circumflex fibular artery.	
<p><b>23. The Peroneal artery is a branch of which artery:</b></p> <p>A. Anterior tibial artery.          B. Popliteal artery.          C. Posterior tibial artery.          D. Arcuate artery.          E. Lateral planter artery.</p>	C
<p><b>24. The dorsalis pedis artery is terminated by:</b></p> <p>A. Dividing in the cleft between great and second toes          B. Joining the plantar branch          C. Forming a dorsal arterial arch          D. Dividing into medial and lateral plantar arteries          E. Supplying the ankle joint</p>	B
<p><b>25. Regarding saphenous vein, following statements is true:</b></p> <p>A. It starts at lateral end of dorsal venous arch.          B. It passes behind medial malleolus.          C. It empties into femoral vein.          D. It has not any valves.          E. It runs most of its course laterally in the superficial fascia.</p>	C
<p><b>26. The plantar arterial arch is formed by the lateral plantar artery and the:</b></p> <p>A. Plantar metatarsal artery.          B. Anterior tibial artery.          C. Posterior tibial artery.          D. Peroneal artery.          E. Dorsalis pedis artery.</p>	E
<p><b>27. As an orthopedic surgeon is operating in the posterior compartment of the thigh, the branches of which of the following arteries supplies it?</b></p> <p>A. Profunda femoris artery          B. Femoral artery          C. Superior gluteal artery          D. Inferior gluteal artery          E. Obturator artery</p>	A



**28. Concerning short (small) saphenous vein: mark the most suitable answer**

- A. Pass in front of lateral malleolus.
- B. Descends over the back of the calf.
- C. Ends in the popliteal vein.
- D. Run with small saphenous nerve.
- E. Pierce cribriform fascia.

C

