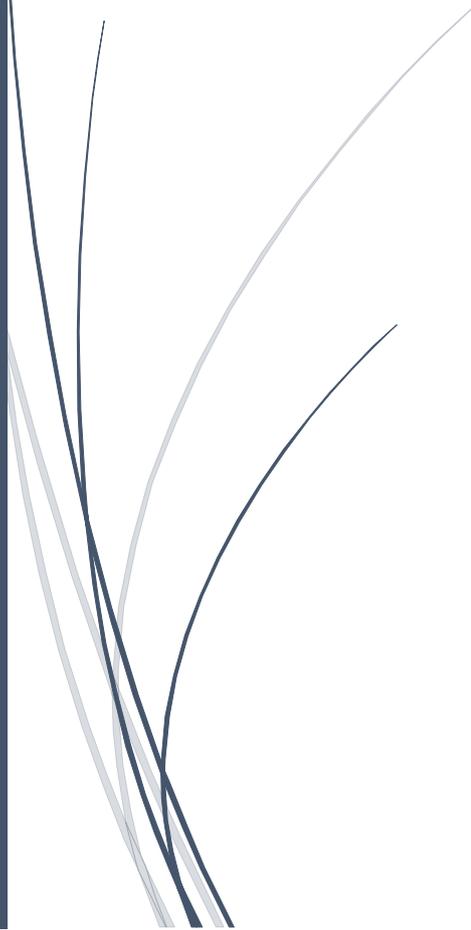




Nerves of LL

MSK MCQ



DR: FATMA TAREK



<p>1. 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>2. The femoral nerve originates from which of the following roots?</p> <p>A. T12, L1, L2. B. L1, L2, L3. C. L2, L3, L4. D. L3, L4, L5. E. L2, L3.</p>	C
<p>3. Which is true regarding femoral nerve :</p> <p>A. Continue in the sole of the foot B. Motor nerve only C. Pass through adductor canal D. Supplies pectineus in the thigh</p>	D
<p>4. Which is true regarding tibial nerve :</p> <p>A. Branch from femoral nerve B. Runs with anterior tibial artery C. Gives branch to tibialis anterior D. Supplies popliteus</p>	D
<p>5. Fracture neck fibula may cause injury of :</p> <p>A. Femoral N B. Tibial N C. Saphenous N D. Common peroneal N.</p>	D
<p>6. One of the following is correct concerning the femoral nerve:</p> <p>A. Enters the thigh lateral to the femoral sheath.</p>	A



<p>B. Supplies motor nerves to most of muscles of posterior compartment of thigh.</p> <p>C. Lies medial to the femoral artery in the femoral triangle.</p> <p>D. Has motor branches below the knee.</p> <p>E. Supplies cutaneous branches to the lateral surface of the leg.</p>	
<p>7. 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</p> <p>B. Tibial nerve</p> <p>C. Common fibular nerve</p> <p>D. Deep fibular nerve</p> <p>E. Superficial fibular nerve</p>	B
<p>8. Tibial nerve supplies:</p> <p>A. Peroneus tertius.</p> <p>B. Peroneus longus.</p> <p>C. Tibialis anterior.</p> <p>D. Flexor digitorum longus.</p> <p>E. Extensor digitorum longus.</p>	D
<p>9. The femoral nerve supplies one of the following muscles:</p> <p>A. Semitendinosus.</p> <p>B. Iliacus.</p> <p>C. Gracilis.</p> <p>D. biceps femoris.</p> <p>E. Tensor fascia lata.</p>	B
<p>10. The saphenous nerve:</p> <p>A. Is a branch of the obturator</p> <p>B. Gives a branch to the scrotum</p> <p>C. Is closely related to the great saphenous vein in the upper thigh</p> <p>D. Is cutaneous to the medial side of the foot</p> <p>E. Is motor to adductor magnus</p>	D
<p>11. The Sciatic nerve:</p> <p>A. Is one of the branches of lumbar plexus.</p> <p>B. Enters the gluteal region by passing through lesser sciatic foramen.</p> <p>C. Lies superficial to gluteus maximus muscle.</p>	E





<p>D. Divides into deep and superficial peroneal nerves. E. Supplies ischeal part of adductor magnus muscle.</p>	
<p>12. 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>13. The sciatic nerve supply one of the following muscles:</p> <p>A. Biceps femoris B. Sartorius C. rectus femoris D. Gluteus maximus E. Adductor magnus</p>	A
<p>14. 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> <p>A. Femoral nerve B. Obturator nerve C. Common peroneal portion of the sciatic nerve D. Tibial portion of the sciatic nerve E. Saphenous nerve</p>	C
<p>15. The sciatic nerve:</p> <p>A. Is formed entirely by sacral spinal nerves B. Consists of two components, which pass through the greater and lesser sciatic foramina respectively C. Passes midway between the greater trochanter and the ischial tuberosity D. Rests on adductor longus: E. Terminates by dividing into superficial and deep peroneal nerves</p>	C





<p>16. To avoid sciatic nerve injury, an intramuscular injection in the gluteal region is given in which of the following quadrants?</p> <p>A. Upper outer quadrant. B. Lower outer quadrant. C. Upper inner quadrant. D. Lower inner quadrant. E. Any one of the above quadrants.</p>	A
<p>17. Effects of common peroneal nerve injury include one of the following:</p> <p>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.</p>	A
<p>18. The common peroneal nerve:</p> <p>A. Supplies the long head of biceps femoris B. Forms the lateral plantar nerve C. Passes between tibia and fibula D. Is a branch of the sciatic nerve E. Passes around the neck of the femur</p>	D
<p>19. 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>20. 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>21. 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.</p>	D





<p>B. Tibialis anterior. C. Peroneus longus. D. All of the above. E. None of the above</p>	
<p>22. 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>23. 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
<p>24. Which of the following nerves innervates at least one muscle that acts on both the hip and the knee joints:</p> <p>A. Ilioinguinal nerve. B. Femoral nerve. C. Saphenous nerve. D. Common peroneal nerve. E. Superficial peroneal nerve.</p>	B
<p>25. One of The following muscle is supplied by the obturator nerve:</p> <p>A. Semitendinosus. B. Pectineus. C. Gracilis. D. biceps femoris. E. ischial head of Adductor magnus</p>	C
<p>26. The obturator nerve; mark the most suitable answer:</p> <p>A. Is formed of the ventral divisions of L2, 3 & 4 nerves. B. Is completely motor. C. Supplies all the muscles of medial compartment.</p>	A





- D. a & c are true.
- E. b & c are true.

27. Regarding the obturator nerve which is true:

- A. Is formed by dorsal divisions of 2, 3 & 4 lumbar
- B. Supplies hip joint.
- C. Crosses the external iliac artery.
- D. Leaves the pelvis through greater sciatic notch.
- E. Supplies the ankle joint

B

