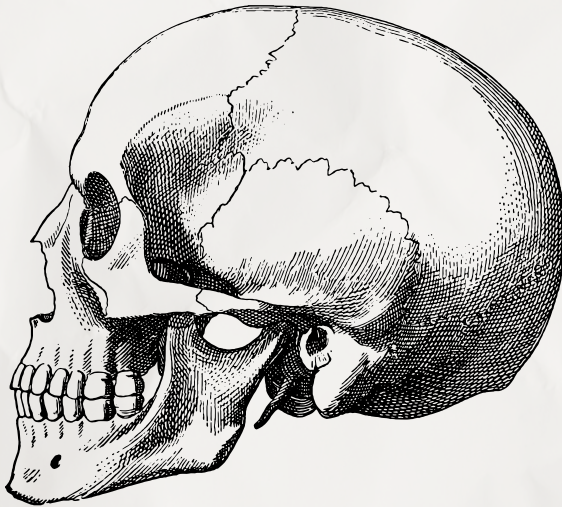


ANATOMY & EMBRYOLOGY

MID EXAM



Done by: rahaf alfogaha

The tibial nerve supplies all of the following posterior leg muscles EXCEPT:

- A. Semitendinosus
- B. Semimembranosus
- C. Long head of biceps femoris
- D. Short head of biceps femoris
- E. Adductor magnus (hamstring part)

Ans D

:The pubic symphysis is an example of a

- A. Primary cartilaginous joint
- B. Synovial joint
- C. Secondary cartilaginous joint
- D. Fibrous joint
- E. Plane joint

Ans c

:The mandible is classified as a(n)

- A. Long bone
- B. Flat bone
- C. Pneumatic bone
- D. Irregular bone
- E. Short bone

Ans D

The surgical neck of the humerus is most closely related to which structure

- A. Radial nerve
- B. Axillary nerve and posterior humeral circumflex artery
- C. Musculocutaneous nerve
- D. Subscapular artery
- E. Ulnar nerve

Ans B

Which muscle is responsible for initiating abduction of the shoulder joint?

- A. Infraspinatus
- B. Deltoid
- C. Supraspinatus
- D. Teres major
- E. Subscapularis

Ans C

The great saphenous vein drains into the:

- A. External iliac vein
- B. Popliteal vein
- C. Femoral vein
- D. Internal iliac vein
- E. Deep femoral vein

Ans C

The lesser saphenous vein passes:

- A. Anterior to medial malleolus
- B. Posterior to medial malleolus
- C. Anterior to lateral malleolus
- D. Posterior to lateral malleolus
- E. Deep to Achilles tendon

Ans D

The femoral artery is a direct continuation of the:

- A. Internal iliac artery
- B. Abdominal aorta
- C. External iliac artery
- D. Inferior epigastric artery
- E. Popliteal artery

Ans C

Dorsiflexion and inversion of the foot is mainly done by muscles in the:

- A. Superficial posterior compartment
- B. Lateral compartment
- C. Deep posterior compartment
- D. Anterior compartment
- E. Medial compartment

Ans D

The radial artery contributes mainly to the formation of:

- A. Superficial palmar arch
- B. Dorsal carpal arch
- C. Deep palmar arch
- D. Axillary arch
- E. Radial collateral arch

Ans C

Which structure divides the axillary artery into three parts?

- A. Pectoralis major
- B. Clavicle
- C. Teres minor
- D. Pectoralis minor
- E. Brachialis

Ans D

The heel bone is also known as the:

- A. Talus
- B. Navicular
- C. Cuboid
- D. Calcaneus
- E. Medial cuneiform

Ans D

The joint that allows pivot movement in the neck is the:

- A. Atlanto-occipital joint
- B. Atlanto-axial joint
- C. Sternoclavicular joint
- D. Costotransverse joint
- E. Temporomandibular joint

Ans B

Damage to the surgical neck of the humerus may injure which nerve?

- A. Radial
- B. Axillary
- C. Ulnar
- D. Musculocutaneous
- E. Median

Ans B

.Blastocyst formation occurs approximately how many days after fertilization?

- A. 1 day
- B. 2 days
- C. 3 days
- D. 4-5 days
- E. 7 days

Ans D

A rotation defect of the upper limb buds during development can lead to:

- A. Congenital hip dysplasia
- B. Clubfoot
- C. Amelia
- D. Phocomelia
- E. Congenital elbow dislocation

Ans E

The mnemonic "She Looks Too Pretty, Try To Catch Her" is used to remember:

- A. Branches of the brachial plexus
- B. Layers of the abdominal wall
- C. Carpal bones
- D. Contents of the cubital fossa
- E. Arteries around the scapula

Ans c

All of the following are found at the proximal end of the ulna EXCEPT:

- A. Olecranon
- B. Coronoid process
- C. Radial notch
- D. Ulnar styloid process
- E. Trochlear notch

Ans D

The muscle that unlocks the knee joint is:

- A. Gastrocnemius
- B. Soleus
- C. Biceps femoris
- D. Popliteus
- E. Semimembranosus

Ans D

A structure responsible for separating and supporting muscles is called:

- A. Tendon
- B. Ligament
- C. Bursa
- D. Fascia
- E. Periosteum

Ans D

There is some mammary gland that determines the size of a breast. All of the following determine the border of breast

EXCEPT:

- A. R2
- B. R4
- C. R6
- D. Body of sternum
- E. Xiphoid process

Ans: E

Q: All of the following are from the proximal end of the ulna EXCEPT:

- A. Olecranon
- B. Coronoid process
- C. Trochlear notch
- D. Radial notch
- E. Olecranon fossa

Ans: E

Q: The wrist is formed from attachment between radius and carpal bones. Which of the following are:

- A. Scaphoid, Triquetrum
- B. Scaphoid, Pisiform
- C. Scaphoid, Lunate

Ans: C

Q: The mandible bone is:

- A. Flat
- B. Irregular
- C. Short
- D. Long

Ans: B

Q: The longest and medial bone of metacarpals is:

- A. 5th digit
- B. 3rd digit
- C. 1st digit

Ans: A

Q: The artery course into the posterior compartment of arm is:

- A. Axillary
- B. Posterior humeral circumflex
- C. Brachial

Ans: B

Q: The axillary artery is divided into three parts based on:

- A. Pectoralis minor
- B. Pectoralis major
- C. Teres minor
- D. Teres major

Ans: A

The patellar ligament is attached distally to the:

- A. Femur
- B. Fibula
- C. Tibial tuberosity
- D. Iliac crest
- E. Medial condyle of tibia

Ans.C

Gastrulation occurs:

- A. Immediately after fertilization
- B. Before implantation
- C. After blastocyst formation
- D. At the zygote stage
- E. During cleavage

Ans.C

The cause of rotation of the upper limb buds during embryonic development is mainly to:

- A. Allow elbow extension
- B. Position the thumb medially
- C. Align limb muscles for adult function
- D. Fuse the radius and ulna
- E. Initiate ossification of limb bones

Ans.C

