

King Saud University
College of Applied Medical Sciences
Rehabilitation sciences Department

RHS 241
Anatomy
1st Midterm exam
2011-2012

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Student name:-----

Student ID number: -----

I Multiple choice question:

(6 points)

Choose only the **one** most appropriate answer:

1. A patient is performing movements for shoulder joint in the sagittal plane, her shoulder will moves:
 - a. In flexion and extension direction
 - b. In abduction and adduction direction
 - c. In internal and external rotation direction
 - d. In abduction only
 - e. All the above

2. Which joint of the following is synovial joint:
 - a. Tibiofibular joint
 - b. Hip joint
 - c. Sacroiliac joint
 - d. Knee joint
 - e. Both b & d

3. Supracristal line use to locate the position of the spinous process of
 - a. L1
 - b. L5
 - c. S1
 - d. L4
 - e. L3 & L2

4. Which of the following is **false** concerning the characteristic of women pelvic:
 - a. Sacrum is wider
 - b. Less bone thickness
 - c. Acetabulum larger
 - d. Tilted forward
 - e. Shallow surface

5. Trendlenburg gait is characteristic of:
 - a. Unilateral paralysis of hip adduction
 - b. Bilateral paralysis of hip abduction
 - c. Unilateral paralysis of hip abduction
 - d. Bilateral paralysis of hip adduction
 - e. Both b & d

6. Which muscles of the thigh that act on both hip and knee joint:
 - a. Anterior compartment
 - b. Posterior compartment
 - c. Medial compartment
 - d. Lateral compartment
 - e. Both a & b

7. Posterior drawer test is used to assess the:
 - a. Anterior cruciate ligament
 - b. Medial collateral ligament
 - c. Lateral collateral ligament
 - d. Posterior cruciate ligament
 - e. Both meniscus

8. If lateral collateral ligament injured, there is a high incidence of injury to the:
 - a. common peroneal nerve
 - b. Siatic nerve
 - c. Tibial nerve
 - d. Femoral nerve
 - e. None of the above

9. Which one of the following muscles originated from femur to calcaneus:
 - a. Soleus
 - b. Tibialus posterior
 - c. Gastrocnemius
 - d. Plantaris
 - e. Popliteus

10. Which statement is **false** regarding the ankle joint:
 - a. It is most stable in fully planter flexion position
 - b. It is hinge joint
 - c. It is strengthen by deltoid ligament
 - d. It is synovial joint
 - e. It is formed by the articulation of the talus and distal ends of the tibia and fibula

11. The main action of Tibialis anterior is:

- a. Inversion & plantar flexion
- b. Eversion & dorsiflexion
- c. Eversion & plantar flexion
- d. Inversion & dorsiflexion
- e. Dorsiflexion only

12. The ankle lies -----to the hip:

- a. Inferior
- b. Distal
- c. Lateral
- d. Both a & b
- e. Both a & c

Bonus question:

13. What is the primary function of sacroiliac joint:

- a. Allow forward motion of the top of the sacrum
- b. Prevent large rotation force on the pelvis during hamstrings contraction
- c. Produce inward motion of the iliac crests to increase the diameter of the birth canal
- d. Produce outward movement of the ischial tuberosities to increase the diameter of the birth canal
- e. All the above

II true or false question:

(3 points)

- 1) ASIS and pubic symphysis lie within the same vertical line in the anatomical position.
- 2) Pelvis bone allows large surface area for the attachment of ligament.
- 3) Tibia & fibula articulate with the distal end of femur bone to form knee joint.
- 4) Sciatic nerve could be injured from posterior dislocation of the hip.
- 5) The function of sesamoid bone is to provide surface for tendon attachment.
- 6) The extensor hallucis longus muscle extending from the tibia to the distal phalanx of big toe.

III Case study:

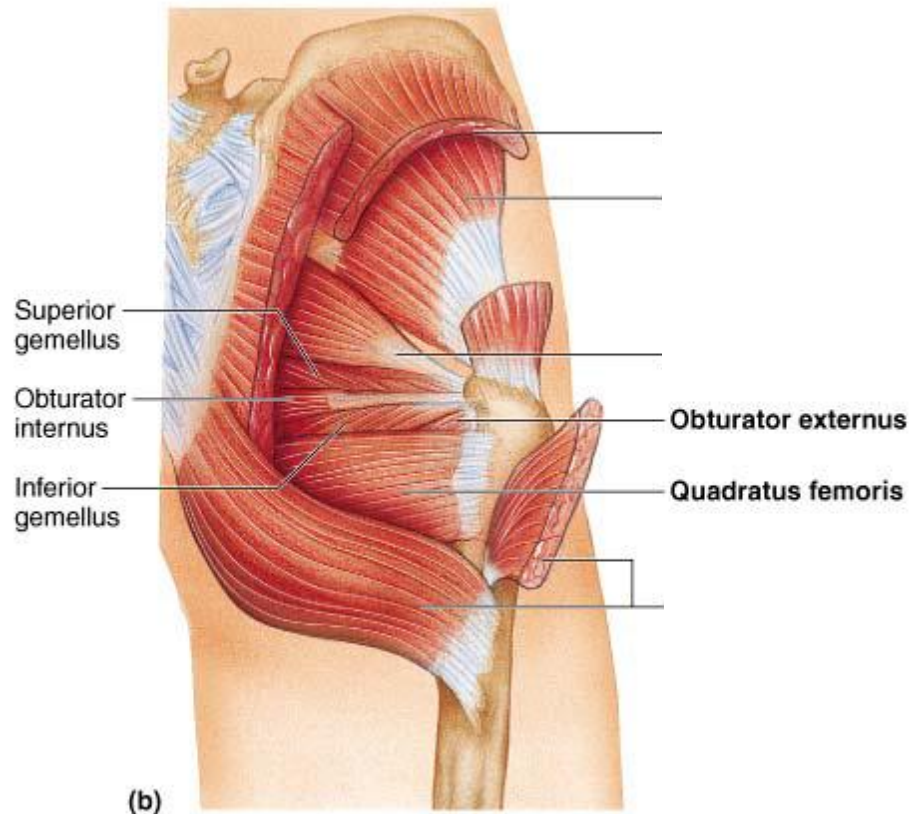
A 38 years old man had a car accident and when he transferred to the hospital they diagnosed him with hip dislocation, what was his hip position during that accident? **(1 point)**

A lady with low back pain complain seek the hospital for examination and after evaluation the result showed that she have herniation of intervertebral disc in L2,3 and L3,4. **(3 points)**

- a. Which nerve will be entrapments?
- b. What movement of the knee is likely to be week?
- c. Which reflex will be lost?
- d. Describe the sensory distribution of that nerve?
- e. Name two muscles that could be affected in that injury?

IV Name the structures pointed in the diagram:

(2 points)



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