

Second Written Examination in Human Anatomy (Lower Limb)

Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes

1. The ischial spine on the posterior border of the hip bone provides attachment to:

- A. Superior gemellus muscle
- B. Inferior gemellus muscle
- C. Internal obturator muscle
- D. External obturator muscle
- E. Piriformis muscle

2. The anterior superior iliac spine (ASIS) of the hip bone provides attachment to:

- 1. Inguinal ligament
- 2. Internal obturator muscle
- 3. Sartorius muscle
- 4. Internal obturator muscle
- 5. Tensor fasciae latae muscle

A. 1,2,3 B. 1,3,4. C. 1,4,5. D. 1,2,5. E. 1,3,5

3. The supra-acetabular groove on the gluteal surface of the hip bone corresponds to:

- A. Reflected tendon of the gluteus medius muscle
- B. Reflected tendon of the internal obturator muscle
- C. Reflected tendon of the external obturator muscle
- D. Reflected tendon of the rectus femoris muscle
- E. Reflected tendon of the tensor fasciae latae muscle

4. The anterior inferior iliac spine (AIIS) of the hip bone gives attachment to:

- A. Reflected tendon of the rectus femoris muscle
- B. Reflected tendon of the iliopsoas muscle
- C. Direct tendon of the rectus femoris muscle
- D. Direct tendon of the sartorius muscle
- E. Direct tendon of the piriformis muscle

5. Which muscles attach to the iliac crest of the hip bone?

- A. Internal obturator muscle
- B. External obturator muscle
- C. Transversus abdominis muscle
- D. External oblique muscle
- E. Quadratus femoris muscle

6. Which muscles attach to the linea aspera (posterior border) of the femur?

- A. The medial lip gives attachment to the vastus medialis and gluteus maximus muscles.
- B. The lateral lip gives attachment to the adductor brevis and vastus lateralis muscles.
- C. The lateral lip gives attachment to the gluteus minimus and vastus lateralis muscles.
- D. The middle portion gives attachment to the adductor longus and the long head of the biceps femoris.
- E. The medial lip gives attachment to the vastus medialis and biceps femoris muscles.

7. The medial surface of the tibial shaft provides attachment to:

- 1. Tibialis anterior muscle
- 2. Sartorius muscle
- 3. Gracilis muscle
- 4. Semitendinosus muscle
- 5. Tibialis posterior muscle

A. 1,4,3. B. 1,3,5. C. 2,3,4. D. 2,3,5. E. 1,4,5

8. Which muscle attaches to the oblique line on the posterior surface of the tibial shaft?

- A. Soleus muscle
- B. Tibialis anterior muscle
- C. Popliteus muscle
- D. Tibialis posterior muscle
- E. Semitendinosus muscle

9. The fibular head gives attachment to:

- A. Tibialis anterior muscle
- B. Semitendinosus muscle
- C. Semimembranosus muscle
- D. Lateral collateral ligament (fibular collateral ligament)
- E. Medial collateral ligament (tibial collateral ligament)

10. The medial border of the fibula provides attachment to:

- A. Tibialis posterior muscle
- B. Tibialis anterior muscle
- C. Popliteus muscle
- D. Sartorius muscle
- E. Gracilis muscle

11. The ischiofemoral ligament originates from:

- A. Ischial tuberosity
- B. Ischial spine
- C. Posterior superior iliac spine
- D. Posterior inferior iliac spine
- E. Pubic tubercle

12. Pure hip adduction is:

- A. A movement with an amplitude of 30°
- B. A movement with an amplitude of 15°
- C. A movement that moves the thigh away from the sagittal plane of the body
- D. Impossible
- E. A movement allowing crossing of the thighs with an amplitude of 15°

13. The oblique popliteal ligament inserts on:

- A. Inferior part of the medial surface of the tibia
- B. Lateral condylar shell
- C. Medial tibial tuberosity
- D. Medial condylar shell
- E. Superior part of the medial surface of the tibia

14. Regarding the cruciate ligaments of the knee, which statement is correct?

- A. Intracapsular and intrasynovial
- B. Extracapsular and intrasynovial
- C. Intracapsular and extrasynovial
- D. Anterior cruciate ligament: anteromedial
- E. Posterior cruciate ligament: anterolateral

15. Which muscle passes beneath the arch of the arcuate popliteal ligament?

- A. Soleus muscle
- B. Tibialis posterior muscle
- C. Flexor hallucis longus muscle
- D. Flexor digitorum longus muscle
- E. Popliteus muscle

16. Where does the calcaneofibular ligament insert?

- A. On the sustentaculum tali of the talus
- B. On the medial malleolus

- C. On the posterior surface of the calcaneus
- D. On the lateral surface of the calcaneus
- E. On the lateral surface of the neck of the talus

17. The muscle origin of the psoas minor is located at:

- A. The lateral surface of the vertebral bodies and intervertebral disc from T12 to L1
- B. The lateral surface of the five lumbar vertebrae and their intervertebral discs
- C. The costiform processes of the sacral vertebrae
- D. The body of the first thoracic vertebra
- E. The anterior surface of the five lumbar vertebrae and their intervertebral discs

18. What is the action of the semimembranosus muscle?

- A. Medial rotator of the thigh
- B. Abductor of the thigh
- C. Extensor of the thigh on the pelvis
- D. Flexor of the thigh on the pelvis
- E. Lateral rotator of the leg

19. The fibularis (peroneus) longus muscle inserts on:

1. The lateral tubercle of the base of the first metatarsal
2. The tuberosity of the fifth metatarsal
3. The medial cuneiform (first cuneiform bone)
4. The fourth metatarsal
5. The lateral tubercle of the third metatarsal

- A. 1,4. B. 2,3 C. 1,5. D. 1,3 E. 3,5

20. The fibularis tertius (peroneus tertius) muscle inserts on:

- A. Medial surface of the medial cuneiform bone
- B. Base of the first metatarsal
- C. Dorsal surface of the base of the fifth metatarsal
- D. Dorsal surface of the distal phalanx of the hallux
- E. Lateral borders of the proximal phalanx of the second toe

21. Which muscle belongs to the anterior compartment of the leg?

- A. Flexor hallucis longus
- B. Extensor digitorum longus
- C. Fibularis brevis
- D. Fibularis longus
- E. Extensor digitorum brevis

22. Which muscle belongs to the dorsal region of the foot?

- A. Extensor digitorum brevis (Pedal muscle / Pedious)
- B. Opponens digiti minimi
- C. Flexor hallucis brevis
- D. Abductor hallucis
- E. Adductor hallucis

23. The femoral triangle (Scarpa's triangle) is bounded laterally by:

- A. Adductor longus muscle.
- B. Iliopsoas muscle.
- C. Sartorius muscle
- D. Inguinal ligament
- E. Pectineus muscle

24. Hunter's canal corresponds to:

- A. Femoral canal.
- B. Femoral triangle.
- C. Vascular lacuna.
- D. Adductor canal
- E. Adductor hiatus

25. What is the termination of the popliteal artery?

- A. Anterior to the plantaris muscle
- B. Posterior to the popliteus muscle
- C. Medial to the lateral head of gastrocnemius
- D. Lateral to the medial head of gastrocnemius
- E. At the tendinous arch of the soleus muscle

26. The fibular (peroneal) artery is a collateral branch of:

- A. Anterior tibial artery
- B. Femoral artery
- C. Popliteal artery
- D. Posterior tibial artery
- E. Dorsalis pedis artery

27. Which of the following is a collateral branch of the dorsalis pedis artery?

- A. Posteromedial malleolar artery
- B. Nutrient artery of the tibia
- C. Arcuate artery
- D. Anterior fibular recurrent artery
- E. Anterior tibial recurrent artery

28. From which roots does the femoral nerve arise?

- A. Anterior ramus of L1
- B. Anterior rami of L1–L2
- C. Anterior rami of L1–L2–L3
- D. Anterior rami of L2–L3–L4
- E. Anterior rami of L3–L4–L5

29. Which of the following nerves is not a terminal branch of the femoral nerve?

- A. Nerve to the gracilis muscle
- B. Medial musculocutaneous nerve
- C. Saphenous nerve
- D. Nerve to the quadriceps femoris muscle
- E. Lateral musculocutaneous nerve

30. Regarding the sciatic nerve, which statements are correct?

- A. It is formed by the lumbosacral trunk and the anterior rami of S1, S2, and S3.
- B. It is formed by the lumbosacral trunk and the posterior rami of S1, S2, and S3.
- C. It passes above the piriformis muscle.
- D. In the gluteal region, it passes anterior to the gluteus maximus muscle.
- E. In the gluteal region, it is covered by the gluteus medius muscle.

Nom:

[illegible]

Prénom:

[illegible]

Salle/Place

	/	

Date de naissance :

A B C D E

1. ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

2. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

3. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

4. ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐

5. ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐

6. ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐

7. ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐

8. ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

9. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

10. ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

A B C D E

11.     

12. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

13. ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐

14. ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐

15. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

16. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

17. ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

18. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

19. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

20. ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐

A B C D E

21. ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐

22. ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

23. ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐

24. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

25. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

A B C D E

26. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

27. ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐

28. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

29. ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

30. ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

les Réponses C ou D de la
Question 5 sont validées.

