ST MARY’S UNIVERSITY

TWICKENHAM, LONDON

BSc Degree Examination students registered for

Level **FOUR**

Title: **Clinical Human Anatomy**

Code: **SRE4011**

Semester: **Resit**

Date: **05 July 2019**

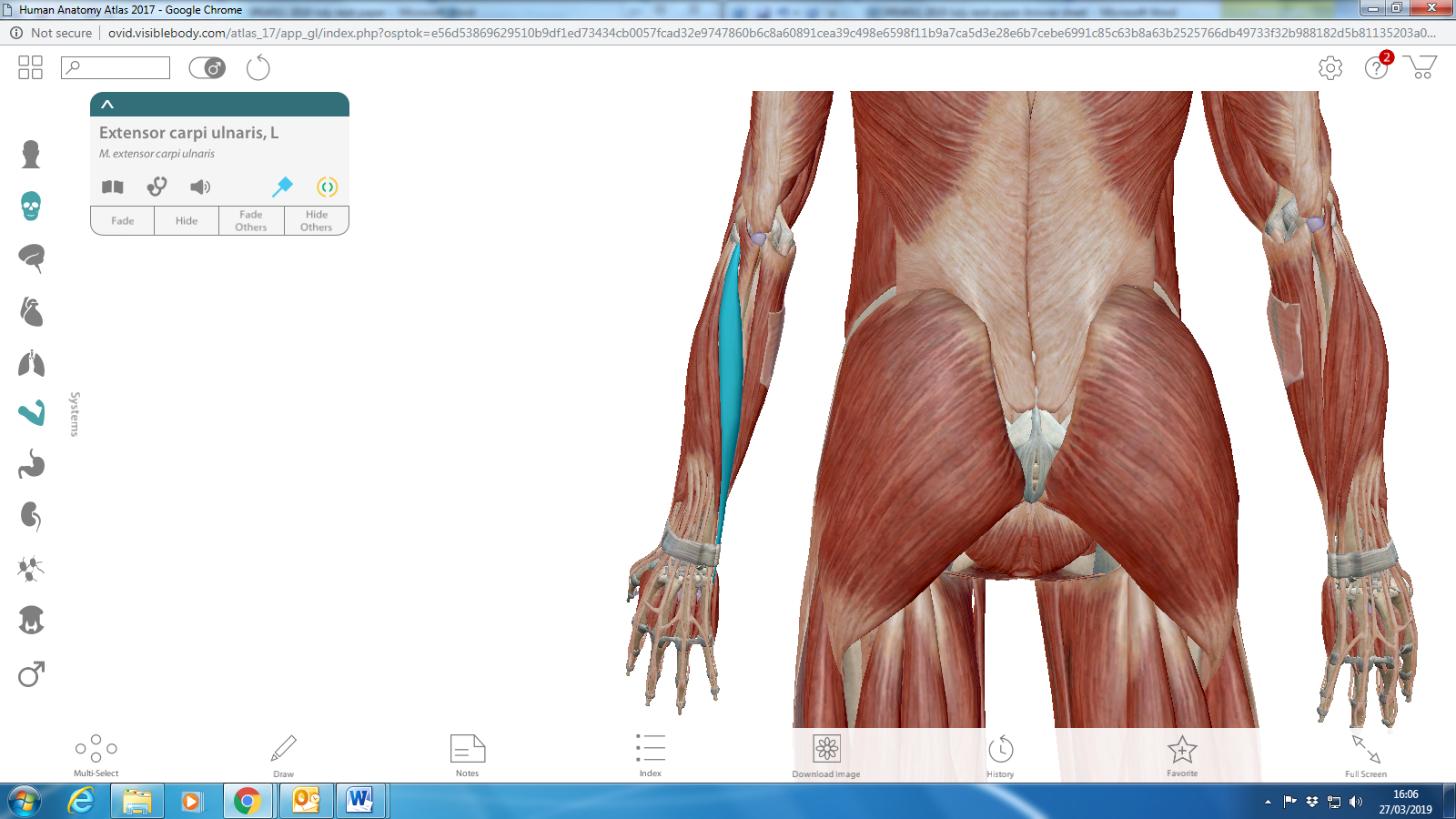
Time: **09:30-11:30am**

TIME ALLOWED: **TWO** HOURS

Please answer **ALL** multiple choice questions by answering A/B/C/D on the answer sheet provided. All multiple choice questions are worth one mark.

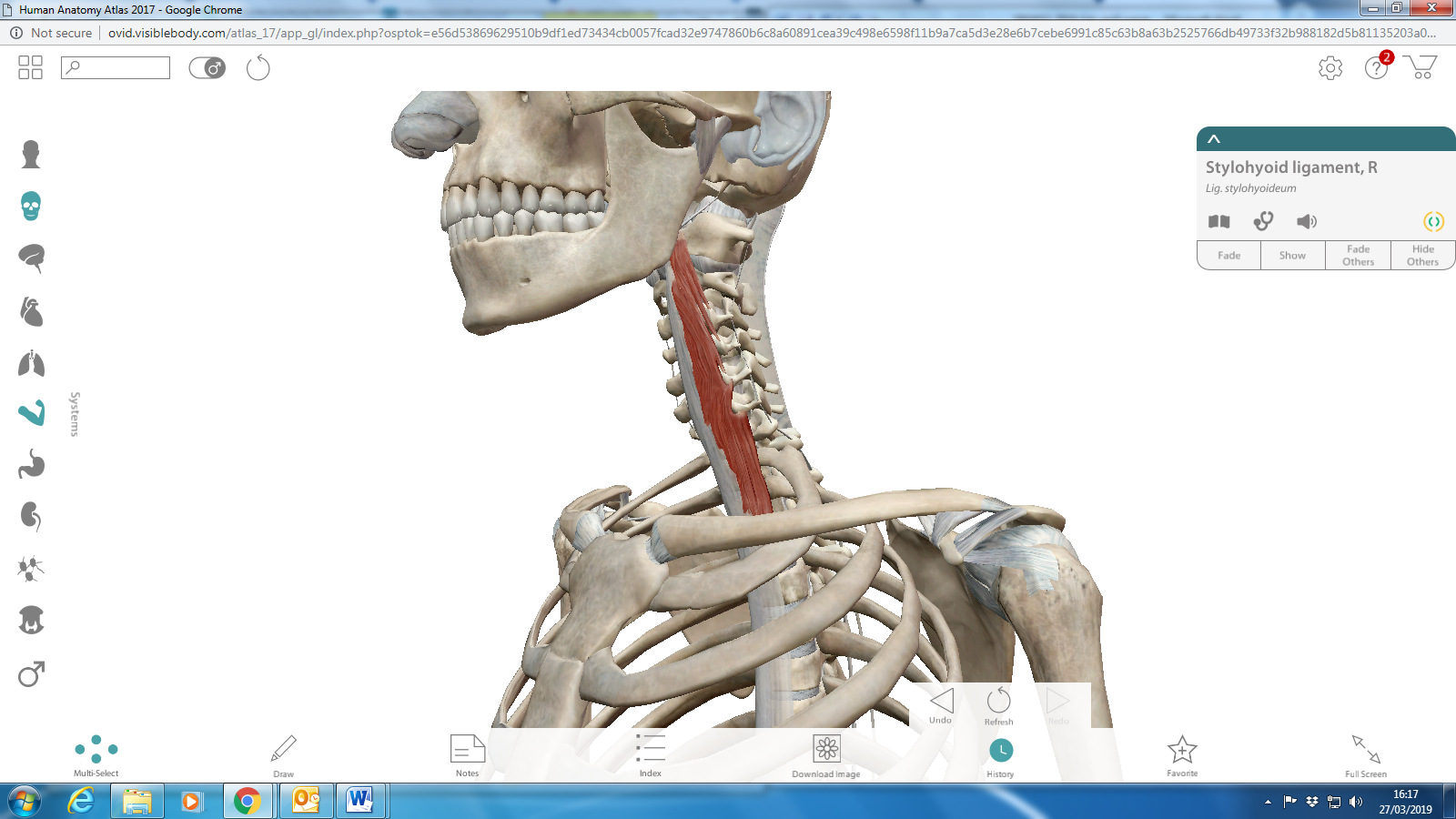
Please answer **ALL** short answer questions in the answer booklet.

1. Which of the following bony landmarks can be palpated?
   1. AIIS
   2. PSIS
   3. Acetabulum
   4. Obturator foramen
2. The four quadriceps muscles are?
3. Rectus Femoris, Biceps Femoris, Semimembranosus, Semitendinosus
4. Rectus Femoris, Vastus lataralis, Vastus intermedialis, Vastus medialis
5. Rectus Femoris, Psoas Major, Pectinious, Sartorius
6. Rectus Femoris, Vastus lateralis, Vastus obliques, Vastus medialis
7. Which of the following joints does not allow pronation to occur?
8. Humeroradial joint
9. Humeroulnar joint
10. Proximal radioulnar joint
11. Distal radioulnar joint
    * 1. Which muscle is highlighted in blue in the picture below?
12. Extensor carpi ulnaris
13. Palmaris longus
14. Extensor digitorum
15. Flexor digitorum

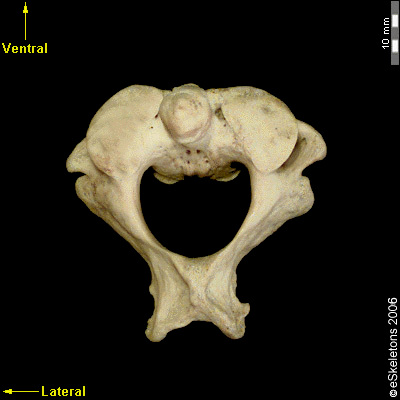


* + 1. What is the inner layer of the intervertebral disc known as?

1. Anulus fibrosus
2. Triangular cartilage
3. Nucleus pulposus
4. End plate
   * 1. Which of the following is NOT a function of the sacrotuberus ligament?
5. Binds sacrum to the ilium
6. Limits nutation of the sacrum
7. Prevents posterior flaring or diastasis of the joint
8. Is lengthened when the hip is maximally extended
   * 1. Which of the below is a function of the Meniscus in the knee?
9. Dissipate force evenly
10. Provide an attachment point for the LCL
11. To increase blood supply to the surrounding tissues
12. Increase friction
    * 1. Which bone found in the foot articulates with the Talus to create the subtalar joint?
    1. Fibula
    2. Navicular
    3. Calcaneus
    4. Cuboid
       1. The muscle in this picture is Longus Colli. Which movements does this muscle create?



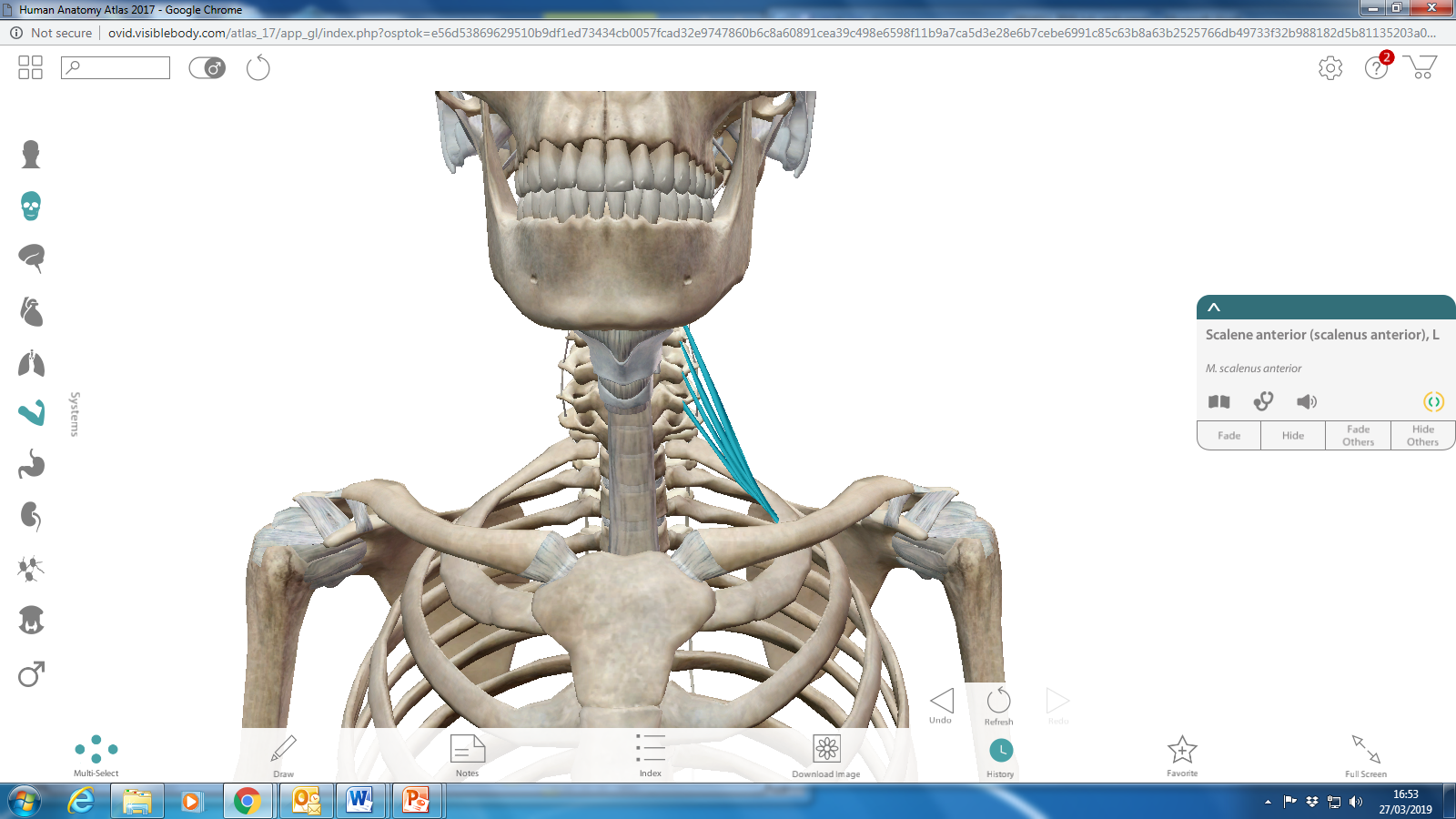
1. Extension, contralateral rotation, ipsilateral lateral flexion of the Cx.
2. Flexion only of the Cx.
3. Flexion, assists with ipsilateral rotation of the Cx
4. Flexion, assists with contralateral lateral flexion of the Cx.
   * 1. The brachial plexus is made up of:
5. A lateral, posterior and medial cord
6. A superior, middle and inferior trunk
7. 3 anterior and 3 posterior divisions
8. All of the above
   * 1. Rhomboids major inserts into …
9. Lateral border of the scapula
10. Spine of scapula
11. Inferior angle of the scapula
12. Medial border of the scapula
    * 1. Which three muscles insert into the Pes anserinus on the Tibia?
13. Gracilis; Semimembranosis; Rectus Femoris
14. Gracilis; Semitendinosus; Sartorius
15. Semitendinosus; Semimembranosis; Sartorius
16. Sartorius; Biceps Femoris; Adductor Magnus
    * 1. What are the attachments of the Lateral collateral ligament of the knee?
17. Lateral condyle of the femur to lateral condyle of the tibia
18. Lateral epicondyle of the femur to lateral epicondyle of the tibia
19. Lateral condyle of the tibia to the fibula head
20. Later epicondyle of the femur to the fibula head
    * 1. What is the joint classification of the apophyseal joints in the spine?
21. Synovial plane joints
22. Synovial hinge joints
23. Synovial biaxial joints
24. Synovial ball and socket joints
    * 1. Name this vertebra:



1. C1
2. C2
3. C7
4. T4
   * 1. Which of the following attaches to the Corocoid process?
5. Long head of Biceps Brachii tendon
6. Pectoralis Major
7. Coracobrachialis
8. Brachialis
   * 1. The Ulnar nerve comes from the ventral nerve roots of:
9. C5 & C6
10. C5, C6 & C7
11. C7, C8 & T1
12. C8 & T1
    * 1. Which of the following bony landmarks are NOT palpable?
13. Soleal line
14. Anterior border of tibia
15. Medial condyle of tibia
16. Tibial tuberosity
    * 1. Which of the muscles listed below internally rotates the hip?
17. Adductor Brevis
18. Pectineus
19. Tensa Fascia Lata
20. Piriformis
    * 1. The joint orientation of the superior facets in the Lumbar spine face in which direction?
21. Posteriorly & laterally
22. Posteriorly & medially
23. Superiorly & medially
24. Inferiorly & anteriorly
    * 1. What movement occurs at the distal radioulnar joint?
25. Rotation
26. Flexion/extension
27. Abduction/adduction
28. Internal/external rotation
    * 1. The Musculocutaneous nerve innervates which muscle?
29. The Pectorals
30. The Deltoids
31. Biceps Brachii
32. Triceps Brachii
    * 1. The Spinalis muscles makes up one of the three erector spinae group. Where is its main attachment point?
33. The spinous processes
34. The transverse process
35. The ribs
36. The occipital bone
    * 1. Which ligament is highlighted in blue?



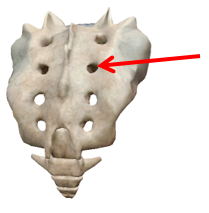
1. Anterior talofibular ligament
2. Talocalcaneal ligament
3. Posterior talofibular ligament
4. Tibiofibular ligament
   * 1. What is the function of the subacromial bursa?
5. Separate the tendon of the subscapularis from the anterior margin of the glenohumeral joint.
6. Separate the tendon of the infraspinatus from the posterior margin of the glenohumeral joint.
7. Prevent friction between the humerus and the corocoacromial arch.
8. Stabilise the glenohumeral joint.
   * 1. Where would you palpate the head of the Ulna?
9. Distal end of the Ulna on the lateral side of the dorsal surface
10. Proximal end of the Ulna on the lateral side of the dorsal surface
11. Proximal end of the Ulna on the anterior surface below medial epicondyle of the humerus
12. Distal end of the Ulna on the palmer side, proximal to the scaphoid bone
    * 1. Which statement is NOT correct about the atlantoaxial joint?
13. The facet on the anterior arch of the atlas articulates with the dens of the axis
14. The atlantoaxial joint consists of 3 articulations
15. The atlantoaxial joint is a rotary joint
16. The posterior longitudinal ligament extends from the dens to stabilise the atlantoaxial joint.
    * 1. Name the muscle highlighted in blue:



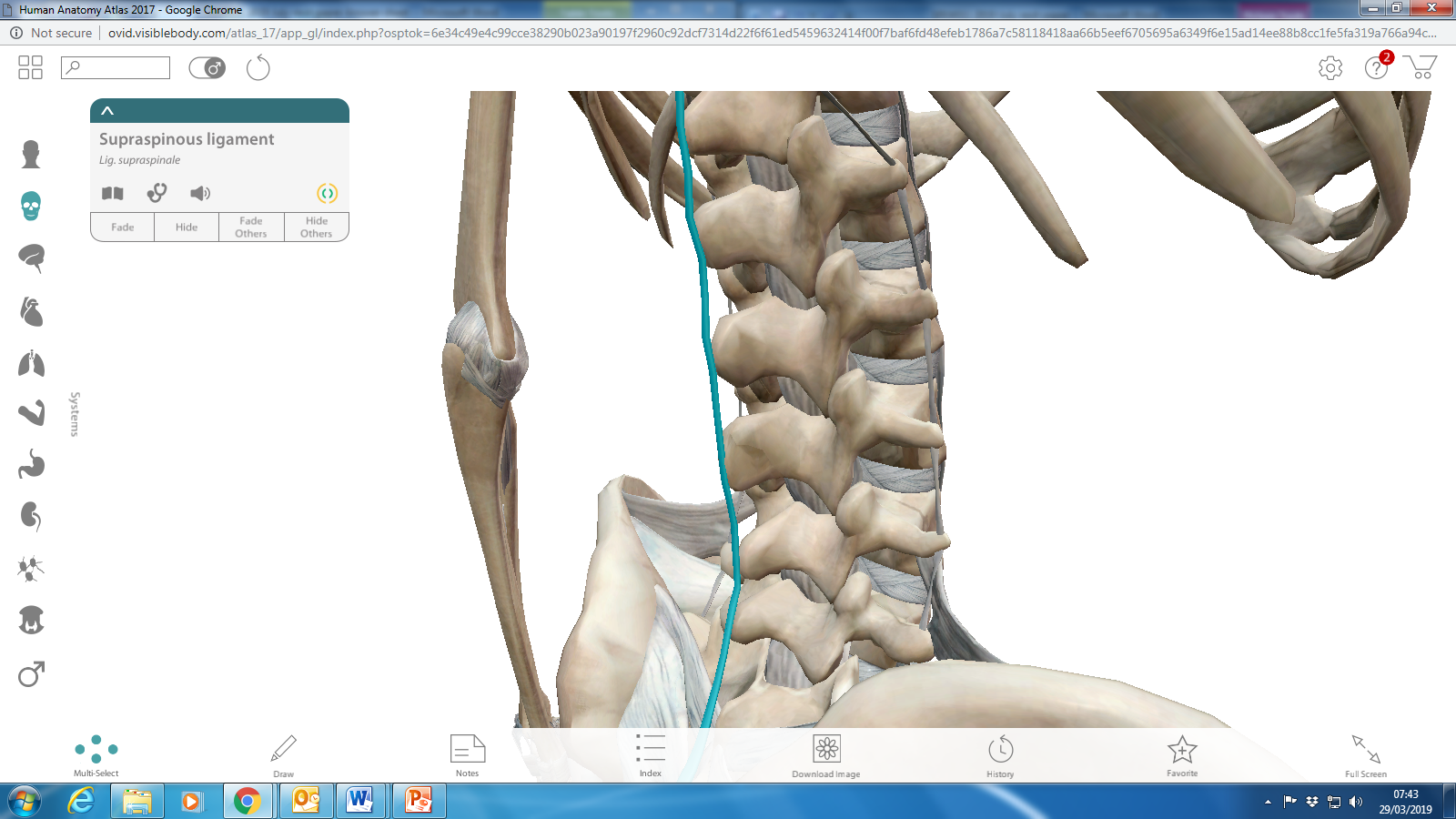
1. Scaleneus anterior
2. Splenius Cervicis
3. Sternocleidomastoid
4. Longus Colli
   * 1. Which of the following muscles assists with shoulder ABDuction?
5. Triceps brachii
6. Biceps brachii
7. Supraspinatus
8. Coracobrachialis
   * 1. Which of these muscles flexes the wrist?
9. Palmaris Longus
10. Flexor pollicis brevis
11. Flexor digiti minimi
12. Pronator quadratus
    * 1. What nerve innervates the Hamstring group?
13. Femoral nerve
14. Sciatic nerve
15. Gluteal nerve
16. Obturator nerve
    * 1. How many interphalangeal joints are there in the hand?
17. Five
18. Seven
19. Nine
20. Eleven
    * 1. Name the bone highlighted in blue:



1. Lunate
2. Scaphoid
3. Hamate
4. Pisiform
   * 1. Which of the structures below pass through the Axilla?
5. Lumbar plexus
6. Sacral plexus
7. Brachial plexus
8. Cervical plexus
   * 1. Which muscle sits most superficial…
9. Psoas Major
10. Iliacus
11. Pectineus
12. Rectus Femoris
    * 1. Where does the Scalenus Posterior muscle insert in to?
13. Medial end of the Clavicle
14. Lateral end of the Clavicle
15. 1st rib
16. 2nd rib
    * 1. What is the function of the transverse ligament found in the hip?
17. To reduce the amount of hip flexion
18. It attaches to the proximal aspect of the femoral head and supplies the femur with nutrients
19. To complete the acetabulum inferiorly to increase stability
20. To limit excessive internal rotation
    * 1. What is the name given to the most distal point of the sternum?
21. Acromial process
22. Jugular notch
23. Xiphoid process
24. Sternal notch
    * 1. How many floating ribs do we have in total?
25. 2
26. 4
27. 6
28. 8
    * 1. Which of these muscles concentrically externally rotates the glenohumeral joint?
    1. Infraspinatus
    2. Pectoralis Minor
    3. Subscapularis
    4. Brachioradialis
       1. What are the articulating surfaces of the Subtalar joint?
    5. The superior calcaneus with the inferior surface of the talus
    6. The inferior surface of the tibia, articular facet on the distal fibula and the trochlea surface of the talus.
    7. Between the distal tibia and fibula
    8. The tibia condyles and the posterior surface of the patella
       1. What is the nerve innervation for the Gluteus Maximus?
    9. Sciatic nerve
    10. Inferior gluteal nerve
    11. Superior gluteal nerve
    12. Obturator nerve
        1. Name the landmark that the arrow is pointing at.



* 1. Median crest
  2. Sacral hiatus
  3. Sacral foramina
  4. Transverse ridges
     1. In the lumbar spine, what is the unique bony landmark which is an attachment for the Multifidus muscle?
  5. Spinous process
  6. Transverse process
  7. Lamina
  8. Mammillary process
     1. What is the generic name given for the soft tissue structure found round the edge of the glenoid fossa and the acetabulum fossa?
  9. Labrum
  10. Triangular fibrocartilage complex
  11. Meniscus
  12. Aponeurosis
      1. What muscle has an insertion into the base of the calcaneus and assists in dorsiflexion?
  13. Tibialis anterior
  14. Tibialis posterior
  15. Plantaris
  16. Soleus
      1. What is the soft tissue structure, located on the anterior trunk, which inserts into the linea alba along with the rectus abdominus tendon?
  17. Flexor retinaculum
  18. External Oblique aponeurosis
  19. Interosseus membrane
  20. Thoracolumbar fascia
      1. Which ligament is highlighted in blue?



1. Ligamentum flavum
2. Intertransverse ligament
3. Supraspinous ligament
4. Anterior longitudinal ligament
   * 1. How many pairs of spinal nerves are present in the cervical spine?
5. 6
6. 7
7. 8
8. None of the above
   * 1. Triquetral normally has which other bone firmly attached?
9. Lunate
10. Trapezoid
11. Radius
12. Pisiform

Section Two

Please answer ALL of the questions below in the answer book provided.

1. Name the origin, insertion and nerve supply for the muscles found in the Rotator cuff group (12 marks)
2. The hip joint is a very stable joint - why? Discuss the structures which create this stability (4 marks)
3. What is the joint classification for the apophyseal joints and what movements does it allow? (2 marks)
4. What structures pass through the Cubital fossa at the elbow? (3 marks)
5. Describe the nerve pathway of the Ulnar nerve. (3 marks)
6. List the Quadricep muscles along with their origin and insertion points. (7 marks)
7. Name all muscles which extend the cervical spine. (4 marks)
8. Name and describe the joints where the ribs articulate with the thoracic vertebra (3 marks)
9. Name the ligaments found that the Sternoclavicular joint (4 marks)
10. Discuss how the abdominal muscles are layered from deep to superficial. (4 marks)
11. What is the origin, insertion, action and nerve supply of the Biceps Brachii muscle? (4 marks)

**END OF EXAMINATION**

**SRE4011 Clinical Human Anatomy**

**Answer Sheet to Multiple Choice Questions**

**Reg. Number ……………………………………..**

**Insert your letter to your answer next to the question number**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Question Number** | **Answer (a, b, c or d)** |
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**Please attached this to your exam script with the treasury tag provided**