Week 9 HETI Anatomy MCQs

1. Regarding the femoral triangle:

Select one:

a. Adductor magnus makes up part of the floor

b. No motor branches of the femoral nerve leave the triangle to enter the adductor canal

c. The cutaneous nerve supply overlying the lateral part of the triangle is the ilio-inguinal nerve

d. The femoral artery occupies the lateral compartment of the femoral sheath. CorrectMoore 6th Edition pg 553 "lateral compartment for the femoral artery"

2. Which structure does NOT contribute to the boundaries of the femoral ring?

Select one:

a. Pubic crest CorrectMoore 6th Edition pg 554

b. Femoral vein

c. Pectineal ligament

d. Inguinal ligament

3. Which is true regarding pectineus?

Select one:

a. The adductor brevis lies anterior (posterior)

b. The posterior division of the obturator nerve lies posterior (anterior division)

c. It contributes to the floor of the adductor canal (floor of femoral triangle)

d. It is quadrilateral in shape. CorrectMoore 6th Edition pg 545 "flat quadrangular muscle"

4. Regarding the femoral artery:

Select one:

a. It enters the thigh directly beneath the deep inguinal ring

b. If gives rise to the profunda femoris artery, which pierces the femoral sheath

c. The superficial epigastric artery and the deep external pudendal artery are branches of it. Moore 6th Edition pg 555 table 5.5

d. It lies lateral to the femoral nerve in the femoral sheath

5. Which does NOT contribute to the stability of the hip joint?

Select one:

a. The ligaments arising from constituent bones of the pelvis, especially the iliofemoral ligament

b. The pectineus, adductors, gracilis and piriformis

c. The joint is most stable when flexed and adducted CorrectMoore 6th Edition pg 628 fig 5.79 " extension ...increase stability"

d. The gluteus medius, minimus and tensor fasciae latae

6. The psoas muscle:

Select one:

a. Is a powerful lateral rotator of the femur (flexor)

b. Inserts into the greater trochanter (lesser trochanter)

c. Passes across the front of the capsule of the hip joint Moore 6th Edition pg 546 table 5.3.1

d. Is supplied by L4 and L5 nerve roots (?)

7. Which structure does NOT pass under the inguinal ligament:

Select one:

a. Great saphenous vein CorrectMoore 6th Edition pg 553 fig 5.27A

b. Femoral branch of the genito-femoral nerve

c. Lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh

d. Femoral vein

8. Which is WRONG regarding the gluteal muscles?

Select one:

a. Maximus forms the gluteal fold CorrectMoore 6th Edition pg 564 table 5.6

b. Maximus extends the hip whilst climbing stairs

c. Minimus is separated from the greater trochanter by a bursa

d. Medius medially rotates the hip joint

9. The femoral nerve:

Select one:

a. Divides after passing through the femoral triangle

b. Is formed from the same spinal segments as the obturator nerve CorrectMoore 6th Edition pg 547 table 5.3.11, pg 549 table 5.4

c. Enters the thigh in the femoral sheath

d. Is formed from the anterior divisions of the posterior primary rami of L2 – 4 (anterior rami)

10. Which is correct?

Select one:

a. The femoral artery lies on the iliacus muscle as it enters the thigh

b. The lateral and medial circumflex femoral arteries can occasionally arise from the main femoral artery Moore 6th Edition pg 554 "enters the femoral trianlge deep to the midpoint of the inguinal ligament"

c. The femoral artery gives off three small branches below the inguinal ligament, and the profunda femoris below the termination of the femoral sheath

d. The femoral artery enters the thigh between the anterior superior iliac spine and the pubic tubercle