



(University of Choice)

**MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(MMUST)**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR**

FIRST YEAR SECOND TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS

**FOR THE DEGREE
OF
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MIDWIFERY**

COURSE CODE: NMM 124

COURSE TITLE: HUMAN ANATOMY-UPPER & LOWER LIMB

DATE: TUESDAY, 19TH APRIL 2022

TIME: 8AM - 11AM

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

All Questions Are Compulsory

TIME: 3 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

This Paper Consists of 4 Printed Pages. Please Turn Over. ►

SECTION I

1. The 'screw-home' movement in extension of the knee joint begins with tightening of the:
 - a) Anterior cruciate ligament
 - b) Oblique popliteal ligament
 - c) Medial collateral ligament
 - d) Lateral collateral ligament

2. The great saphenous vein:
 - a) Joins the femoral vein above the inguinal ligament
 - b) Begins as the upward continuation of the lateral marginal vein of the foot
 - c) Runs behind the medial malleolus
 - d) Enters the femoral vein on its anteromedial side

3. The myotome for plantar flexion of the great toe is:
 - a) L3, 4
 - b) L4, 5
 - c) L5, S1
 - d) S1, 2

4. Which of the following structures is NOT found in the adductor (Subsartorial) canal?
 - a) Femoral artery
 - b) Femoral vein
 - c) Femoral nerve
 - d) Saphenous nerve

5. Which of the following is found in the popliteal fossa?
 - a) Sciatic nerve
 - b) Femoral vein
 - c) Common peroneal nerve
 - d) Femoral artery

6. The skin crease of the hip:
 - a) Is where the inguinal ligament is attached to the fascia lata
 - b) Is where the external oblique aponeurosis is joined to Scarpa's fascia
 - c) Is where Scarpa's fascia is attached to the fascia lata
 - d) Is mainly supplied by the femoral nerve

7. Superficial cutaneous nerves supplying the thigh include the following EXCEPT:
 - a) Ilioinguinal nerve
 - b) Saphenous nerve
 - c) Femoral branch of genitofemoral nerve
 - d) Medial femoral cutaneous nerve

8. At the ankle joint:
 - a) The distal fibular is not part of the joint
 - b) The medial ligament is made up of three separate bands
 - c) The posterior tibiofibular ligament is also known as posterior transverse ligament
 - d) The long and short peronei muscles assist in plantar flexion

9. The pudendal nerve
 - a). Arises from L5/S1/2
 - b). Emerges from the upper border of piriformis
 - c). Contains only sensory fibres
 - d). Passes medial to the ischial spine

10. All of the following are lateral rotators of the hip EXCEPT
 - a). Gluteus maximus
 - b). Gluteus medius
 - c). Gemellus superior
 - d). Quadratus femoris

11. Identify the incorrect pairing for testing muscles:
- a) Latissimus dorsi – abduct to 60° and adduct against resistance
 - b) Trapezius – shrug shoulders against resistance
 - c) Rhomboids – place hands on hips and draw elbows back and scapulae together
 - d) serratus anterior – push with arms outstretched against a wall
12. Stabilising factors of the shoulder joint include all but:
- a) A tight capsule
 - b) Tendons that fuse with the capsule
 - c) Glenohumeral and coracohumeral ligaments
 - d) Labrum
13. Latissimus dorsi:
- a) Is an accessory muscle of inspiration and expiration
 - b) Is supplied by the dorsal scapular nerve
 - c) Forms the lower border of the medially axillary fold
 - d) Laterally rotates the humerus
14. Teres major:
- a) Receives its nerve supply from the lateral cord of the brachial plexus
 - b) Is part of the medial wall of the axilla
 - c) Forms the medial border of the triangular space
 - d) Is separated from teres minor by the long head of triceps
15. At the carpal tunnel:
- a) The flexor tendon synovial sheath is incomplete on the ulnar side
 - b) The superficial tendons lie in the same plane
 - c) The four profundus tendons have not yet separated
 - d) The median nerve lies lateral to flexor digitorum superficialis
16. The nerve supply of serratus anterior is:
- a) Axillary nerve

- b) C4
- c) Dorsal scapular nerve
- d) Long thoracic nerve

17. The metacarpophalangeal joints are:

- a) Planar
- b) Ellipsoid
- c) Hinge
- d) Saddle

18. Extensor pollicis brevis:

- a) Origin – radius and interosseous membrane
- b) Lies on ulnar side of snuffbox
- c) Inserts into the base of the first distal phalanx
- d) Nerve supply = ulnar nerve

19. Which of the following does not connect the arm to the pelvic girdle?

- a) Deltoid
- b) Biceps
- c) Subclavius
- d) subscapularis

20. Which carpal bone is most commonly dislocated?

- a) Lunate
- b) Scaphoid
- c) Trapezium
- d) Capitate

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. Explain classifications of bones on the basis of shape? **(8 Marks)**
2. State 8 muscles of anterior compartment of the thigh **(8 Marks)**
3. Explain four joints of the upper Limb **(8 Marks)**
4. State the branches of Lumbar plexus **(8 Marks)**
5. State the functions of the bones of the Lower Limb **(8 Marks)**

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. Bones are part of skeleton system and they have important functions in the body.
 - a) Draw and label the gross anatomy of long bone **(5 Marks)**
 - b) State the five[5] functions of the bones **(5 Marks)**
 - c) Describe the structure of the long bone **(10 Marks)**

2. The patients with complains of knee pain and immobility was diagnosed with knee cap(patella) fracture and meniscus tear
 - a) Draw and label synovial joint **(4Marks)**
 - b) Explain a patella bone **(2Marks)**
 - c) Explain (3)three structural classifications of joints **(6 Marks)**
 - d) Explain 4 stages of bone healing **(8 Marks)**