



(University of Choice)

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

MAIN CAMPUS

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR**

FIRST YEAR, SECOND TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS

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

COURSE CODE: BSP 121

COURSE TITLE: GROSS HUMAN ANATOMY

DATE: _____

TIME: _____

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

This paper consists of three sections:

- i. Section A – Multiple Choice Questions
- ii. Section B – Short Answer Question
- iii. Section C – Long Answer Question.

Answer all questions

TIME: 3 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

*OK
moderated 8/12/18*

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (20 marks)

Choose the most suitable choice, only one choice is correct

1. Which of the following is not a type of bone cell?
 - a. Osteoblasts
 - b. Osteoclasts
 - c. Osteocytes
 - d. Osteoma
2. Rotator cuff muscles include the following except
 - a. Supraspinatus
 - b. Infraspinatus
 - c. Teres major
 - d. Subscapularis
3. The bicep brachii and brachialis muscle are both innervated by which nerve?
 - a. Ulnar nerve
 - b. Radial nerve
 - c. Musculocutaneous nerve
 - d. Median nerve
4. Which of the following muscles is part of the Thenar eminence _____.
 - a. Abductor digiti minimi
 - b. Flexor digiti minimi
 - c. Opponens digiti minimi
 - d. Opponens pollicis
5. The following muscles are part of the hamstrings which is not.
 - a. Semitendinous
 - b. Semimembranous
 - c. Bicep femoris
 - d. Tensor fascia latae
6. The action of inversion is performed by which muscle:
 - a. Peroneus tertius
 - b. Extensor digitorum longus
 - c. Tibialis posterior
 - d. Peroneus longus
7. The Tendon Achilles is formed by the following muscles except
 - a. Gastrocnemius
 - b. Soleus
 - c. Plantaris
 - d. Gracilis
8. Extensor hallucis brevis is innervated by which nerve?
 - a. Medial planter nerve
 - b. Lateral planter nerve

- c. Tibial nerve
 - d. Peroneal nerve
9. The muscle that is the chief flexor of the hip joint and trunk is the
- a. Tensor fasciae
 - b. Iliopsoas
 - c. Rectus femoris
 - d. Sartorius
10. The ligament that inserts in the fovea capitis of the head of femur is
- a. Ischiofemoral
 - b. Iliofemoral
 - c. Transverse ligament
 - d. Ligamentum teres
11. The cranial nerve that controls the sternocleidomastoid and trapezius is
- a. Trigeminal nerve
 - b. Vagus nerve
 - c. Accessory nerve
 - d. Facial nerve
12. The following are abdominal muscles :
- a. Rectus abdominis
 - b. Transverse abdominal
 - c. Quadratus lumborum
 - d. All the above
13. A common insertion point for the abdominal muscles is
- a) Pectin pubis
 - b) Linea alba
 - c) Ribs
 - d) Iliac crest
14. The main nerve control for facials muscles is?
- a. Trigeminal
 - b. Facial
 - c. Cervical plexus
 - d. Accessory

15. The following are divisions of the anterior triangle of the neck. Which one is not?
- Digastric
 - Muscular
 - Submental
 - Subclavian
16. The action of the orbicularis oris is
- Closes the mouth
 - Closes the eyelids
 - Elevate the lip
 - Compress the checks against the molar teeth
17. The three bones in the middle ear are mentioned below except?
- Malleus
 - Incus
 - Stapes
 - Temporal bone
18. The translucent mucous membrane in the eye is the?
- Cornea
 - Conjunctiva
 - Sclera
 - Iris
19. There are three different papillae in the tongue mentioned below except
- Circumvallate
 - Fungiform
 - Piriform
 - Filiform
20. Which is not a layer of the epidermis
- Corneum
 - Lucidum
 - Basale
 - Reticular

Section B: Short Answer questions (40 marks).

- Explain four differences between the male pelvis and the female pelvis (8 marks).
- The perineum is separated by which muscles from the pelvic cavity, and what are their actions. It consists of which structures (8 Marks)
- Describe the arches of the foot indicating the bony structures that form the 3 arches (8marks)
- List 8 facial bones (8Marks).

5. Name and give examples of four synovial type of joints (8marks)

Section C: Long Answer Questions (40 marks).

1. Using a well labeled diagram give an account of the organization and the contents of the axilla (20 marks).
2. With the aid of well labelled diagram discuss the structural organization of the brachial plexus (20 Marks)

BSP 121 HUMAN SYSTEMIC ANATOMY I (Units)

Purpose of the Course

This course is designed to enable the students describe the structure and relative locations of various organs of the human body and consequently explain their functional significance in health and disease.

Expected Learning Outcomes

To provide students with working knowledge of the structure of the human body as the foundation for their clinical studies.

To understand the topographical and functional anatomy of the limbs

To understand the pay particular attention to muscles, bones and joints of each region.

To identify the topics on musculoskeletal and neurological systems, understand their structure, physiology, and their importance to physiotherapy.

Course Content:

Musculoskeletal Anatomy: Anatomical positions of the body, axes, planes, common anatomical terminologies. Connective tissue classification. Bone-composition and functions, classification and types according to morphology and development. Joints – definition, classification, structure of fibrous, cartilaginous joints, blood supply and nerve supply of joints. Muscles – Origin, insertion, nerve supply and actions.

Upper Extremity: a) Osteology, b) Joints, c) Soft parts,

Lower extremity: a) Osteology, b) Joints, c) Soft parts, d) Arches of foot, skin of the sole and dorsum of foot

Trunk and Pelvis: a) Osteology, b) Soft tissue, c) Pelvic girdle.

Head and Neck: a) Osteology, b) Soft parts, c)

Gross anatomy of eye, nose, ears and tongue.

Practicals

Upper extremely Surface Anatomy

Lower extremely Surface Anatomy

Head and Spinal Cord, Neck and Brain including Surface Anatomy

Demonstration of the muscles of whole body and organs in thorax and abdomen in cadaver

Demonstration of movements in joints

Cranial nerves, spinal nerves and points of palpation of nerves and arteries.

Mode of Delivery

Lectures

Tutorial

Practicals

Discussions

Instructional Material

Audio-visual Aids

Videos / DVD

Chalkboards.

Course Assessment

Continuous assessment 30%

Examination 70%

Core Reading Materials

Moorie (Kieth LJ) Clinically Oriented Anatomy. Ed.3, Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore, 1992

Snell (Richard SJ.) Clinically anatomy for medical student: Ed.5. Little Brown and Company Boston 1995.

Recommendation Reference Materials

Romanes (GJ) Cunningham manual of practical anatomy: upper and lower limb

Ed 15 Vol I Oxford Medical Publication, Oxford 1996.

Romanes (GJ) Cunningham manual of practical anatomy: Thorax and abdomen ed 15 Vol II Oxford Medical Publication, oxford 1996.

Romanes (GJ) Cunningham manual of practical anatomy: Head and Neck and Brain ed 15 Vol Ii Oxford Medical Publication, Oxford 1996.