



(University of Choice)

# MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (MMUST) SPECIAL/SUPPLEMENTARY UNIVERSITY EXAMS

SCHOOL OF NURSING MIDWIFERY AND PARAMEDICAL SCIENCES

## UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR

# FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING

**COURSE CODE: NCN 114** 

COURSE TITLE: ANATOMY OF THE LOWER AND UPPER

LIMBS: HUMAN ANATOMY II

DATE: 04/10/2022

TIME: 8AM-11AM

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

All questions are compulsory

**DURATION: 3 Hours** 

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

This paper consists of 4 (four) printed pages. Please turn over.

SECTION A: Multiple choice questions (MCQs)- 20mks	
<ol> <li>Choose the most appropriate answer</li> <li>The areas of the hand which are closer to the body are referred to as and the further away are referred to as respectively.</li> <li>(a) Distal and proximal</li> <li>(b) Dorsal and proximal</li> <li>(c) Proximal and distal</li> <li>(d) Palmar and distal</li> </ol>	se
<ul> <li>2. Which muscle attaches to the sternum,</li> <li>(a) Pectoralis major</li> <li>(b) Pectoralis minor</li> <li>(c) Latissimus dorsi</li> <li>(d) Serratus anterior</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>3. Flexible and tough band of fibrous connective tissue is known as</li> <li>(a) tendon</li> <li>(b) cartilage</li> <li>(c) nerves</li> <li>(d) ligament</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>4. What is an osteoblast,</li> <li>(a) Osteoid secreting cells NOT trapped in the matrix, forming bone</li> <li>(b) Osteoid secreting cells trapped in the matrix, forming bone</li> <li>(c) Protein fibres that make up the bony matrix</li> <li>(d) Osteoid secreting cells that destroy bone cells</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>5. The areas of the hand which are closer to the body are referred to as and the further away are referred to as respectively.</li> <li>(a) Distal and proximal</li> <li>(b) Dorsal and proximal</li> <li>(c) Proximal and distal</li> <li>(d) Palmar and distal</li> </ul>	se
<ul><li>6. What is the name of the place that bone growth starts?</li><li>(a) First Ossification centre</li><li>(b) Ossification centre</li><li>(c) Primary ossification centre</li><li>(d) Initial borne maturation centre</li></ul>	
<ul> <li>7 are cells that tear down and remodel bone</li> <li>(a) Macrophages</li> <li>(b) Osteoblasts</li> <li>(c) Osteocytes</li> <li>(d) Osteoclasts</li> </ul>	

- 8. Regarding the clavicle, all are correct EXCEPT:
  - (a) It is an example of the short bones.
  - (b) It is the first bone to ossify in the fetal life.
  - (c) It ossifies in membrane. d. It is the commonly fractured bone.
  - (d) It has no medullary cavity.
- 9. The anterior fontanelle closes at...while the posterior fontanelle closes at ...
  - (a) 3-6 months and 12-18 months respectively
  - (b) 12-18 months and 3-6 months respectively
  - (c) 12-18 months and posterior 2-3 months respectively
  - (d) 2-3 months and posterior 6-18 months respectively
- 10. The landmark used when assessing the level to which the presenting part of the fetus has descended into the true pelvis is;
  - (a) Iliac spines
  - (b) Ischial tuberosity
  - (c) Iliopectineal line
  - (d) Ischial spines
- 11. The Boundaries of the pelvic inlet is marked by;
  - (a) Sacral promontory
  - (b) Iliopectineal lines
  - (c) Pubic symphysis.
  - (d) Iliac crest
- 12. All the muscles are supplies by femoral nerve except:
  - (a) Iliacus
  - (b) Psoas major
  - (c) Pectineus
  - (d) Sartorius
- 13. The deepest of muscles is?
  - (a) Vastus lateralis
  - (b) Vastus medialis
  - (c) Vastus intermedius
  - (d) Rectus femoris
- 14. Femoral vein recieves blood from?
  - (a) External iliac vein
  - (b) Internal iliac vein
  - (c) Great saphenous vein
  - (d) Internal thoracic vein
- 15. How many lymph nodes are present in the popliteal fossa?
  - (a) 4
  - (b) 6
  - (c) 8
  - (d) 10

#### True or False statements

- 16. The medial pectoral nerve innervates both pectoralis major and pectoralis minor
  - (a) True
  - (b) False
- 17. The female bony pelvis is broader and flatter than the male pelvis.
  - (a) True
  - (b) False
- 18. The sutures in the fetal skull are strong hard joints that hold the skull bones rigidly in place especially during birth, so that the brain tissue cannot be damaged.
  - (a) True
  - (b) False
- 19. Once the radial nerve passes through the radial groove, it
  Passes through the intermuscular septum between the lateral head of the triceps and the brachialis.
  - (a) True
  - (b) False
- 20. Latissimus Dorsi would be innervated by Anterior Rami, thoracodorsal (C6,C7,C8)
  - (a) True
  - (b) False

#### **SECTION B: Short Answer Questions (SAQs)**

Answer all the questions in this section

- 1. (i) Using a diagram describe the anatomy of human vertebrae (4 Marks)
  - (ii) Draw a human sternum (4 Marks)
- 2. List the 4 bones that make up the carpals and 4 that make the tarsals (8 Marks)
- 3. With regards to the upper arm
  - (i) Name the different types of blood vessels supplying or contained in it (4 Marks)
  - (ii) Briefly describe the drainage (4 Marks)
- 4. (i) With the use of a diagram describe the anatomy of typical lymph node (4 Marks)
  - (ii) Describe a human long bone using a diagram (4 Marks)
- 5. With use of three examples in each class, classify bones (8 Marks)

### **SECTION C: Long Answer Questions (LAQs)**

Answer all the questions in this section

- 1. Describe the muscles of the upper limbs (20 Marks)
  - 2. Discuss the different types of joints giving at least three examples in each (20 Marks)