Nairobi Campus

MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(MMUST)

University Examinations

2016/2017 Academic year

1st Year Trimester Three Examination

For the Degree of

Bachelor of Science in Physiotherapy (BSc.PT)

Course Code: BSP 135

Course Title: Human Gross Anatomy

DATE: 13/9/17 **TIME:** 2:00 PM-5 PM

Instructions to Candidates

1. **Section A comprises of 20 Multiple Choice Questions**
2. **Section B comprises of 5 short Answer Questions**
3. **Section C comprises of 2 long Essay Questions**

Time – 3hours

OTC

6/8/2017

SECTION A (20 Marks) ***(Circle the correct response from the options provided)***

Q1. Sympathetic and parasympathetic nerves are antagonistic to one another. Both function as part of the,

a) Peripheral Nervous System (PNS)
b) Central Nervous System (CNS)
c) Autonomic Nervous System (ANS)
d) Special Interguments (SPI)

Q2. Which of the following structures are innervated by the motor fibers within the mandibular division of the trigeminal nerve?

a) Muscles of mastication
b) All portions of the tongue
c) Sternocleidomastoid muscle
d) Submandibular salivary glands

Q3. What is the anatomical name for Cranial Nerve I?

a) Optic
b) Trigeminal
c) Occulomotor
d) Olfactory

Q4. Suture that exist between the occipital and parietal bones is known as

a) Coronal suture
b) Saggital suture
c) Lambdoid suture
d) Squamosal suture

Q5. These muscles work to move the eye up and down, side to side, and to rotate it **EXCEPT**.

a) Supraspinatus and Infraspinatus
b) Superior and inferior oblique
c) Superior and inferior rectus
d) Medial and Lateral rectus

Q6. Cervical vertebrae in axial skeleton are identified as

a) C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6 and C7.
b) T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6 and T7.
c) L1, L2, L3, L4, L5, L6 and L7.
d) S1, S2, S3, S4, S5, S6 and S7.

Q7. The following are cranial bones **EXCEPT**

a) Frontal bone and parietal bone
b) Temporal bone and occipital bone
c) Mandible bone and zygomatic bone
d) Sphenoid bone and ethmoid bone

Q8. Muscles usually insert to bones through

a) Ligaments
b) Tendons
c) Retinaculum
d) Interrossei

Q.9 Joints exist where

a) Two or more ligaments meet
b) Two or tendons meet
c) Two or more muscles meet
d) Two or more bones meet

Q10. The following are true regarding skeletal system **EXCEPT**

a) It includes all of the bones and joints in the body
b) It provides attachment points for muscles to allow movements at the joints
c) It provides attachment to nerves and blood vessels
d) It provides support and protection for the soft tissues that make up the rest of the body.

Q11.This muscle originates from the manubrium of sternum and medial clavicle then insert at the mastoid process of temporal bone. Which one is it?

a) serratus anterior
b) Sternocleidomastoid
c) Pectoralis major
d) Deltoid

Q12. The following muscles originate from the scapular **EXCEPT**

a) Supraspinatus
b) Subscapularis
c) Infraspinatus
d) Pectoralis major

Q13. Temporal bone and mandible bone when united, they form

a) Sutural joint
b) Temporomandibula joint
c) Sternoclavicula joint
d) Acromioclavicula joint

Q14. The following muscles are associated with hip extension **EXCEPT**

a) Gluteus maximus
b) Biceps femoris
c) Gluteus minimus
d) Gluteus medius

Q15. Joints that form the pelvic girdle include

a) Pubic symphysis and sacroiliac joints.
b) Tibiofibula joint
c) Radioulna joint
d) Knee joint

Q16. Which one correctly lists the levels of organization from least complex to most complex?

a) Cellular, tissue, chemical system, organ, organism
b) Chemical, cellular, tissue, organ, system, organism
c) Tissue, cellular, chemical, organ, system, organism
d) Organism, system, organ, and tissue cellular, chemical

Q17. The following are external features of the tongue **EXCEPT**;

a) A root
b) A tip
c) A body
d) Head

Q18. Foramina of the Sphenoid bone include all **EXCEPT**

a) Optic canals and Superior orbital fissure
b) Foramen Mugnum
c) Foramen Rotundum and Foramen Epinosum
d) Foramen Ovale

Q19. The anatomical position is characterized by all of the following **EXCEPT**:

a) Palms facing posterior
b) Thumbs pointing laterally
c) Face pointing anteriorly
d) Body standing upright

Q20. Hyoid bone is associated with the following muscles **EXCEPT**;

a) Stylohyoid
b) Omohyoid
c) Thyrohyoid
d) Deltoid

SECTION B (SAQ)

Q1. Explain what you understand regarding the following terms; **(2 Marks Each)**

a) Kyphosis
b) Scoliosis
c) Congenital talipes equinovarus
d) Retinaculum
e) Genu recavatum

Q2. Explain what you understand by the phrase Bone **Ossification (5 Marks)**

Q3. Name and describe the structures that comprise Appendicular Skeleton (**5 Marks**)

Q4.Describe the Quadrants of the abdomen and give examples of organs in each **(10 Marks)**

Q5. Name nerves that constitute the term **CRANIAL NERVES (10 Marks)**

SECTION C (LAQ)

Q1. Draw all the important body planes; explaining their anatomical relevance in professional practice **(20 Marks)**

Q2. List and describe the systems that make up the human body and give examples of organs within each system **(20 Marks)**

BSP 135: Human Gross Anatomy (3 Units)

Purpose

The course will prepare students to acquire knowledge and understand the anatomical terminologies, land marks on the human body, organs of the human body and the relationship of organs in the human body

Learning Outcomes

i. Explain the anatomical terminologies=
ii. Describe anatomical landmarks on the human body
iii. Outline the organs of human body
iv. Describe the structural organization of the human body.
v) Explain the relationship of organs in human body

Content

Definitions of anatomical terminologies; Human posture, Anatomic landmarks, introduction to bones, joints and muscles of the body, introduction to the organ system of the body, Structural organisation, Locations of human organs and their relationships; Head, neck, trunk, limbs, muscles, bones, blood and nerve supply, functions. Osteology: bones of the upper limb, lower limb, the vertebral column, the sternum and ribs and skull.

Teaching –learning strategies

Lectures, demonstrations, laboratory teaching, practical, group discussions, self-directed, demonstrations

Assessment

The use of formative and summative assessments will be applied

- 3 Continuous Assessment tests , practical work reports, Term papers and small group presentations
- End of trimester examination using MCQ, short essay questions, long essay questions

Required Reading

1. Marieb, E.N. Mitchell S.J. (2007). *Human Anatomy and Physiology Lab manual.* (9th Ed.) Benjamin Cummings. ISBN: 0805372636.
2. Shier D.N., Butler, J.L. & Lewis R. (006). *Hole's Human Anatomy and Physiology.* McGraw-Hill ISBN: 0073316091
3. Cell Charts, slides , power point presentations
4. E-content, e-books
5. E- journals, e-magazines