



قائمة الاسئلة 2025-05-17 05:26

علم التشريح التطبيقي - () - المستوى الثاني - قسم العلاج الطبيعي - كلية العلوم الطبية التطبيقية - الفترة الأولى - درجة الامتحان (40)

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- 1) 1. Which muscle is responsible for closing the eye?
 - 1) - a) orbicularis oris
 - 2) + b) orbicularis oculi
 - 3) - c) frontals
 - 4) - d) masseter
- 2) 2-What does paraplegia affect ?
 - 1) - A/all four limbs
 - 2) - B/upper limbs only
 - 3) + C/lower limbs only
 - 4) - D/one side of the body
- 3) 3-Which disorder is associated with inflammation of the spinal cord ?
 - 1) - A/bell's palsy
 - 2) + B/myelitis
 - 3) - C/spondylitis
 - 4) - D/sciatica
- 4) 4-Which condition is characterized by compression of the median nerve in the wrist ?
 - 1) + A/carpal tunnel syndrome
 - 2) - B/brachial neuritis
 - 3) - C/bell's palsy
 - 4) - D/sciatica
- 5) 5-What is the primary treatment focus in physiotherapy for bell's palsy ?
 - 1) - A/strengthening limb muscles
 - 2) - B/eye surgery
 - 3) + C/facial muscle exercises
 - 4) - D/spinal alignment
- 6) 6-One common symptom of flat foot is ?
 - 1) - A/numbness in fingers
 - 2) - B/sharp pain in the knee
 - 3) + C/foot pain after prolonged standing or walking
 - 4) - D/blurred vision
- 7) 7-)Flat foot can be treated by ?
 - 1) - A/eyeglasses
 - 2) + B/arch-supporting insoles or orthotics
 - 3) - C/lung exercises
 - 4) - D/neck traction
- 8) 8-)In physiotherapy , strengthening which muscle is essential for flat foot management ?
 - 1) - A/deltoid
 - 2) + B/tibialis posterior
 - 3) - C/gluteus maximus
 - 4) - D/biceps femoris
- 9) 9-Obturator nerve formed by the anterior division of ?
 - 1) - A/L2 ,L3 and L4
 - 2) - B/L1,L2and L3
 - 3) + C/L3,L4and L5
 - 4) - D/T12,L1and L2



10) 10-)All the structure pass through the carpal tunnel syndrome superficially except ?

- 1) - A/ulnar nerve
- 2) - B/palmaris longus tendon
- 3) + C/tendon of flexor carpi radialis
- 4) - D/palmar cutaneous branch of median nerve

11) 11-The lateral borderies of the cubital fossa are ?

- 1) - A/lateral border of brachioradialis muscle
- 2) - B/lateral border of pronator teres muscle
- 3) + C/medial border of brachioradialis muscle
- 4) - D/medial border of pronator teres muscle

12) 12-)75% of the lymph drain into ?

- 1) + A/axillary (L.N)
- 2) - B/internal mammary (L.N)
- 3) - C/posterior intercostal (L.N)
- 4) - D/subscapular and subclavicular (L.N)

13) 13-Carpal tunnel syndrome is caused by ?

- 1) - A/compress of ulnar nerve
- 2) + B/compress of median nerve
- 3) - C/compress of radial nerve
- 4) - D/compress of axillary nerve

14) 14-The lateral cord is formed by ?

- 1) - A/anterior division of upper trunk
- 2) - B/anterior and posterior division of the inferior trunk
- 3) + C/anterior division of the superior and inferior trunk
- 4) - D/anterior division of the superior and middle trunk

15) 15)All the following are branch from the posterior cord except ?

- 1) - A/radial nerve
- 2) - B/nerve to latissimus dorsi
- 3) + C/nerve to rhomboid
- 4) - D/lower subscapular nerve

16) 16)The anterior interosseous nerve is branch form ?

- 1) + A/medial nerve
- 2) - B/ulnar nerve
- 3) - C/radial nerve
- 4) - D/axillary nerve

17) 17-The median nerve is branch from ?

- 1) - A/lateral cord
- 2) - B/medial cord
- 3) + C/lateral and medial cord
- 4) - D/lateral and posterior cord

18) 18-The nerve that attached to pons is ?

- 1) - A/trochlear nerve
- 2) + B/facial nerve
- 3) - C/optic nerve
- 4) - D/vagus nerve

19) 19-)The primary function of the medulla oblongata is ?

- 1) - A/memory
- 2) - B/coordination
- 3) + C/regulation of breathing and heart rate



- 4) - D/voluntary movement
- 20) 20-Which lobe of the brain is responsible for vision ?
- 1) - A/frontal
- 2) - B/temporal
- 3) + C/occipital
- 4) - D/parietal
- 21) 21-The muscle that helps in shrugging the shoulders is ?
- 1) - 1/latissimus dorsi
- 2) - 2/pectoralis major
- 3) + 3/trapezius
- 4) - 4/ deltoid
- 22) 22-)Which muscle is involved in smiling ?
- 1) - A/masseter
- 2) + B/zygomaticus major
- 3) - C/orbicularis oris
- 4) - D/buccinators
- 23) 23-The primary function of the spinal cord is ?
- 1) - A/thought processing
- 2) + B/reflex action and nerve transmission
- 3) - C/balance control
- 4) - D/hormone regulation
- 24) 24-The antagonist to the gastrocnemius is ?
- 1) - A/soleus
- 2) + B/tibialis anterior
- 3) - C/quadriceps
- 4) - D/hamstrings
- 25) 25-which muscle is responsible for puckering the lips ?
- 1) - A/ orbicularis oculi
- 2) - B/ orbicularis oris
- 3) + C/buccinator
- 4) - D/masseter
- 26) 26-The median nerve originates from which plexus ?
- 1) + A/ Brachial
- 2) - B/lumbar
- 3) - C/Sacral
- 4) - D/cervical
- 27) 27-The small saphenous vein typically drains into which of the following veins?
- 1) - A/ Femoral vein
- 2) - B/ Great saphenous vein
- 3) + C/ Popliteal vein
- 4) - D/ Anterior tibial vein
- 28) 28-Which of the following veins is a deep vein located in the thigh and is a continuation of the external iliac vein?
- 1) - A/ Great saphenous vein
- 2) - b/ Small saphenous vein
- 3) + C/ Femoral vein
- 4) - D/ Popliteal vein
- 29) 29-Valves within the veins of the lower limb play a crucial role in preventing?
- 1) - A/ Increased blood pressure



- 2) ☒ B/ Backflow of blood
3) ☐ C/ Decreased blood viscosity
4) ☐ D/ Arteriosclerosis
- 30) 30-The sural nerve is formed by the union of branches from which two nerves?
1) ☐ A/ Femoral and obturator
2) ☒ B/ Tibial and common peroneal (fibular)
3) ☐ C/ Saphenous and tibial
4) ☐ D/ Deep and superficial peroneal (fibular)
- 31) 31-The dorsalis pedis artery is a continuation of which artery?
1) ☐ A/ Posterior tibial artery
2) ☒ B/ Anterior tibial artery
3) ☐ C/ Popliteal artery
4) ☐ D/ Fibular (peroneal) artery
- 32) 32-which of the following is largestl branche of posterior tibial artery?
1) ☒ A/peroneal artery
2) ☐ B/ lateral plantar artery
3) ☐ C/medial plantar artery
4) ☐ D/lateral tarsal artery
- 33) 33-Femoral artery begins?
1) ☐ A/ After the midinguinl point
2) ☐ B/ Before the midinguinal point
3) ☒ C/ under the midinguinal point
4) ☐ D/ before pisiformis M
- 34) 34-sural artery brach from?
1) ☐ A/ femoral artery
2) ☒ B/ popliteal artery
3) ☐ C/ posterior tibial artery
4) ☐ D/ anterior tibial artery
- 35) 35-which nerve of the following can be only palpated subcutaneously in lower limb?
1) ☒ A/ common peroneal nerve
2) ☐ B/ tibial nerve
3) ☐ C/ posterior tibial nerve
4) ☐ D/ deep peroneal nerve
- 36) 36-Calf muscles of leg supplied by?
1) ☒ A/ tibial nerve
2) ☐ B/ common peroneal nerve
3) ☐ C/ femoral nerve
4) ☐ D/ obturator nerve
- 37) 37-The obturator nerve passes through which anatomical structure to enter the medial compartment of the thigh?
1) ☐ A/ Greater sciatic foramen
2) ☐ B/ Lesser sciatic foramen
3) ☒ C/ Obturator canal
4) ☐ D/ Femoral canal
- 38) 38-The femoral nerve primarily arises from which spinal nerve roots?
1) ☐ A/ L1-L3
2) ☒ B/ L2-L4
3) ☐ C/ L3-L5
4) ☐ D/S1-83



39) 39-The ligament that connects the femur to the tibia medially is the:

- 1) - a) Anterior cruciate ligament (ACL)
- 2) - b) Lateral collateral ligament (LCL)
- 3) + c) Medial collateral ligament (MCL)
- 4) - d) Posterior cruciate ligament (PCL)

40) 40-The sciatic nerve divides into which two branches?

- 1) - a) Radial and Ulnar nerves
- 2) + b) Tibial and Common Peroneal nerves
- 3) - c) Median and Ulnar nerves
- 4) - d) Femoral and Obturator nerves

