

1. anatomy

1-what is the pointed structure:

lateral collateral ligament

Ligaments of the knee joint

- ❖ *The ligaments may be divided into*
- 1-Extracapsular Ligaments
- ❖ **The ligamentum patellae** is attached above to the lower border of the patella and below to the tuberosity of the tibia.
- ❖ **The lateral collateral ligament** is **cordlike** and is attached above to the **lateral condyle** of the femur and below to the **head of the fibula**. The tendon of the popliteus muscle intervenes between the ligament and the lateral Meniscus (thus, *the ligament is not attached to the lateral meniscus*)
- ❖ **The medial collateral ligament** is a **flat band** and is attached above to **the medial condyle** of the femur and below to **the medial surface** of the **shaft of the tibia**. **It is firmly attached to the edge of the medial meniscus ?!**

- ❖ **The oblique popliteal ligament** is a tendinous expansion derived from the semimembranosus muscle. It strengthens the posterior aspect of the capsule

2- what of the following is attached to the pointed part? "lesser trochanter on X-ray" iliacus+psaos major

Psoas

Origin: **Transverse processes, bodies, and intervertebral discs of the 12th thoracic and five lumbar vertebrae**

Insertion: **With iliacus into lesser trochanter of femur**

Nerve supply: **Lumbar plexus**

Actions: **Flexes thigh on trunk; if thigh is fixed, it flexes the trunk on thigh as in sitting up from lying down.**

Iliacus

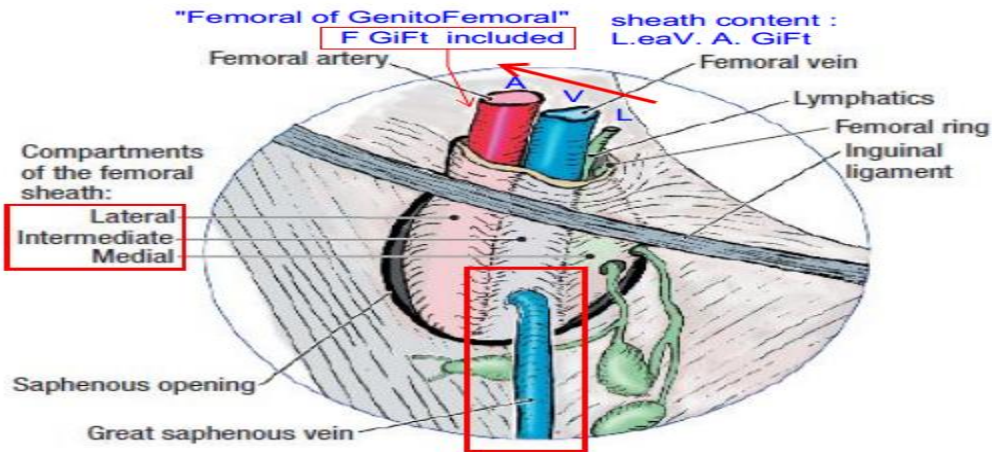
Origin: **Iliac fossa of hip bone**

Insertion: **With psoas into lesser trochanter of femur**

Nerve supply: **Femoral nerve**

Actions: **Flexes thigh on trunk; if thigh is fixed, it flexes the trunk on the thigh as in sitting up from lying down (the same as psoas).**

3- what is the non ligated structure? Ligated femoral N. , A. & V. great saphenous vein



I made this nemonic so I hope it helps for the sheeth content ... even that the Q is not about it.

4- which one of the folloing is not taking origin from the colored part? adductor part of adductor magnus "ischial tuberosity"

The ischial tuberosity is covered by *gluteus maximus* when one stands. In the sitting position the muscle slips away laterally. To palpate this bony point, therefore, feel for it uncovered by *gluteus maximus* in the flexed position of the hip.

Ischial tuberosity
 Divided by a transverse ridge into:
 An upper quadrangular and a lower triangular parts
 The upper quadrangular part is divided by an oblique ridge into:
 1-Upper lateral part for the attachment of semimembranosus
 2- lower Medial for the attachment of semitendinosus and long head of biceps

The lower triangular part is divided by a longitudinal ridge into:
 1-lateral part that gives attachment to the adductor part of the adductor magnus muscle
 2-medial part (subcutaneous part)

5-what is the muscle attached to the colored part? "Mandible angle internally" medial pterygoid muscle

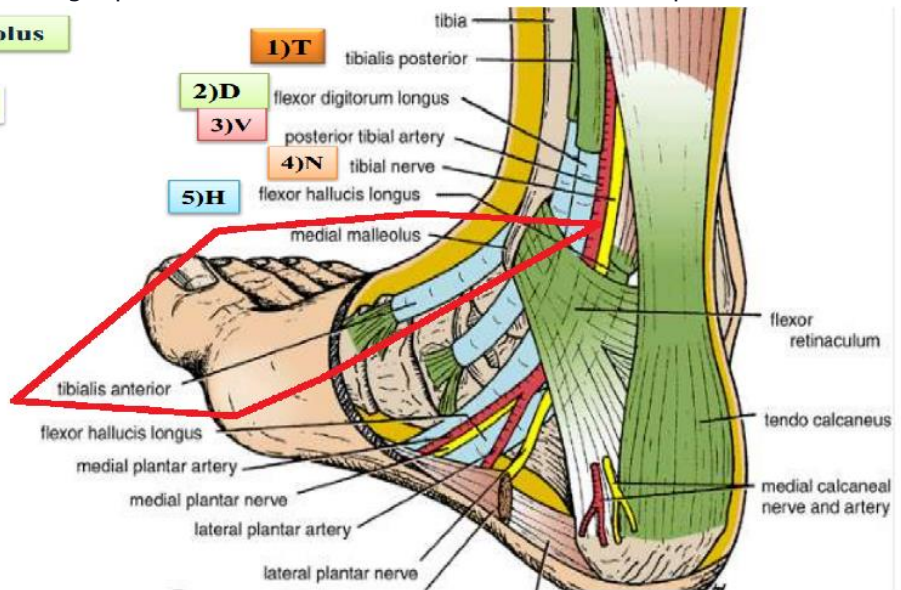
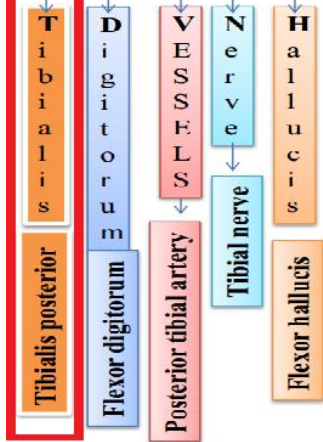


6- what is the ligated structure? "right posterior to M. Malleolus"

posterior tibialis

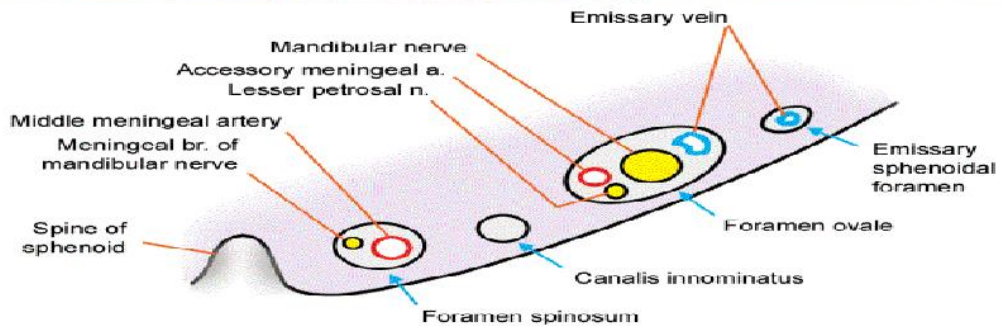
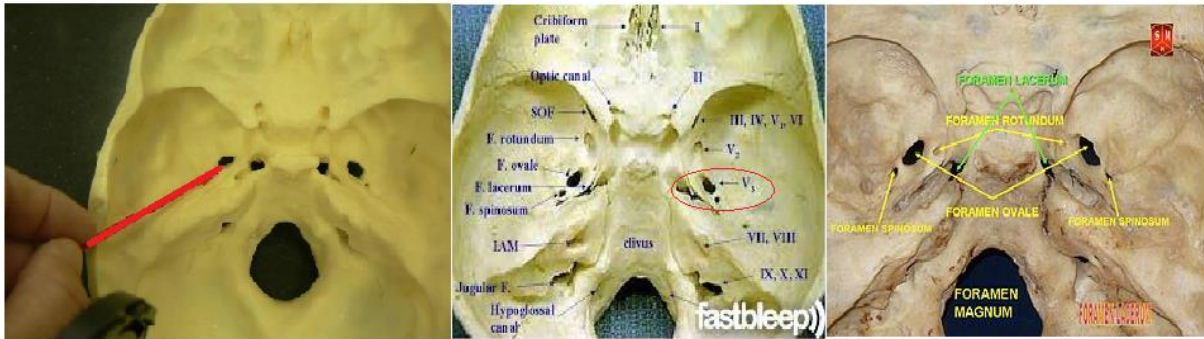
Behind the medial malleolus

Tom does very nice hats



7- what is the nerve passing from the pointed foramen? "ovale"

mandibular nerve



OVALE stands for:

O – Otic ganglion (Does not pass through it, but lies inferior to it)

V – V3 cranial nerve

A – Accessory meningeal artery

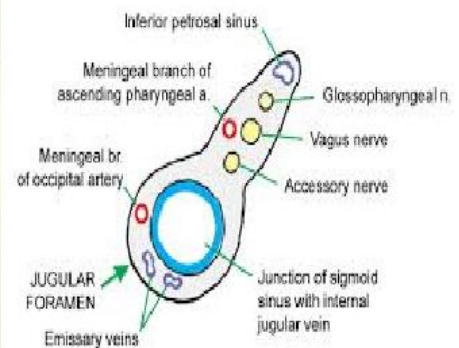
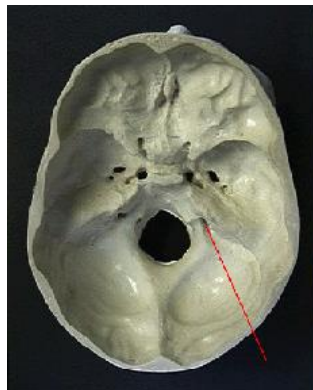
L – Lesser petrosal nerve

E – Emissary vein - See more at:

<http://mbbsdost.com/fbapp/index.php?mno=555#sthash.cHDCHg3c.dpuf>

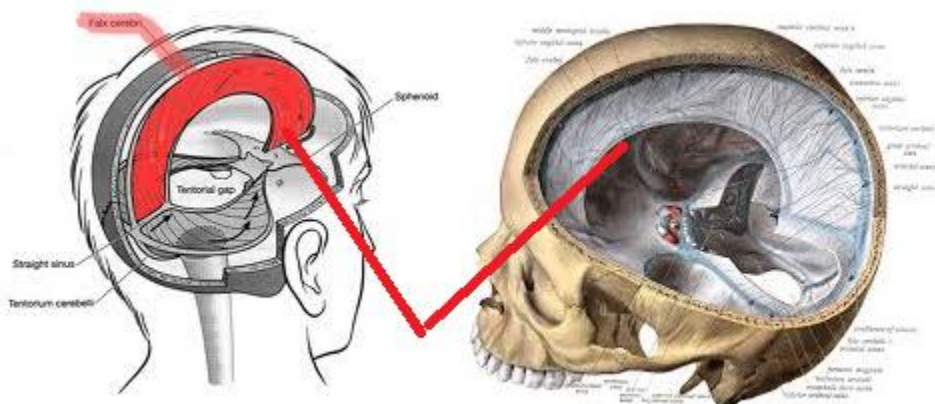
8- what is the structure not passing from this foramen? "Jugular foramen"

hypoglossal nerve



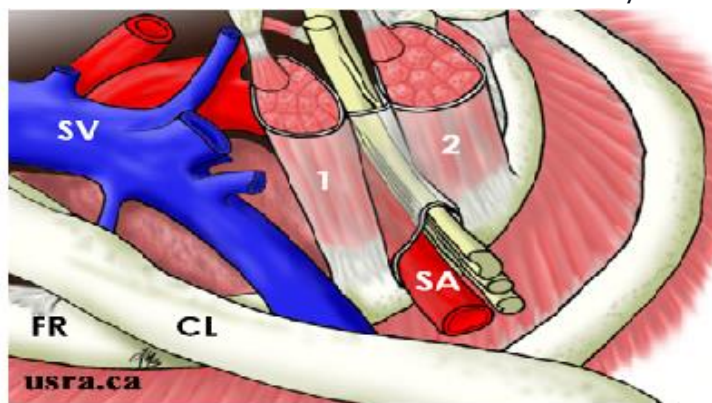
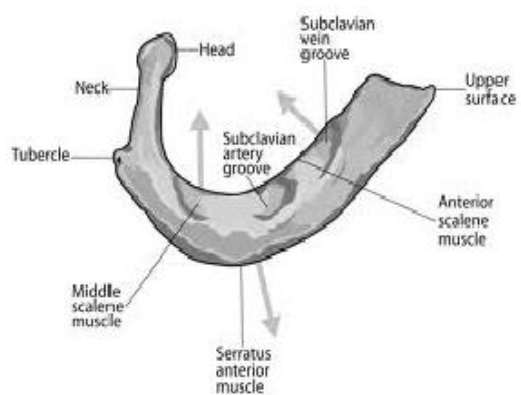
9- what is the pointed structure:

flax cerebri

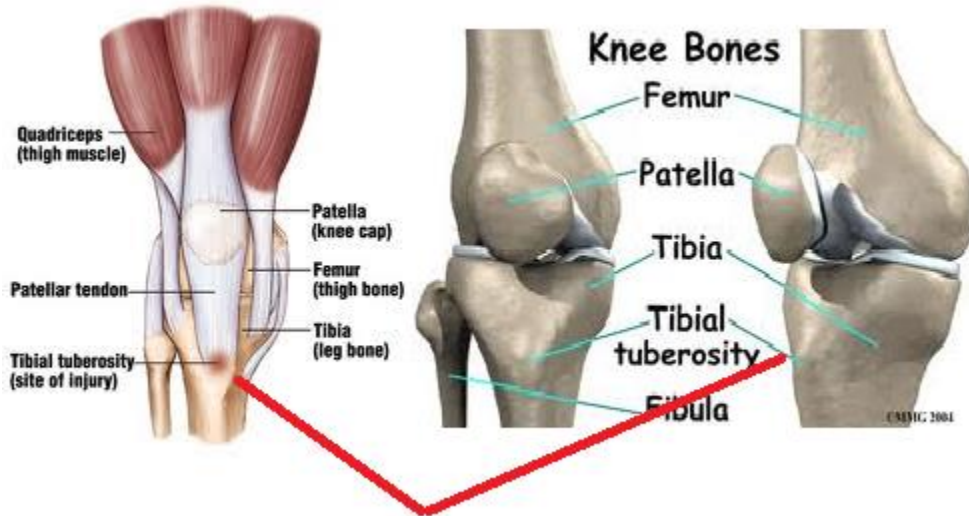


10- what is the structure not related to this bone? "First rib"

vertebrular artery



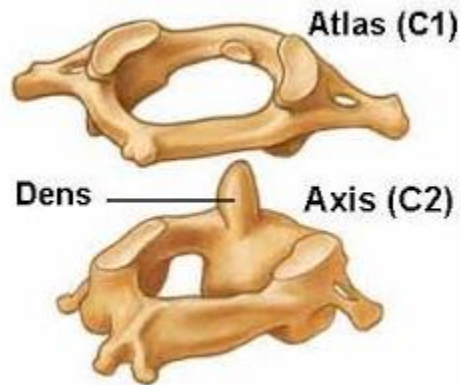
11- what is the nerve supplying the structure attached to colored area? "tibial tuberosity" femoral nerve



12- what is the name of this bone?



axis vertebra



13- what is the eye muscle doing this movement ?

superior oblique muscle

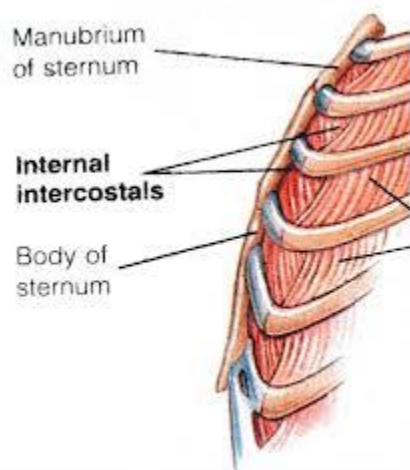


Superior oblique

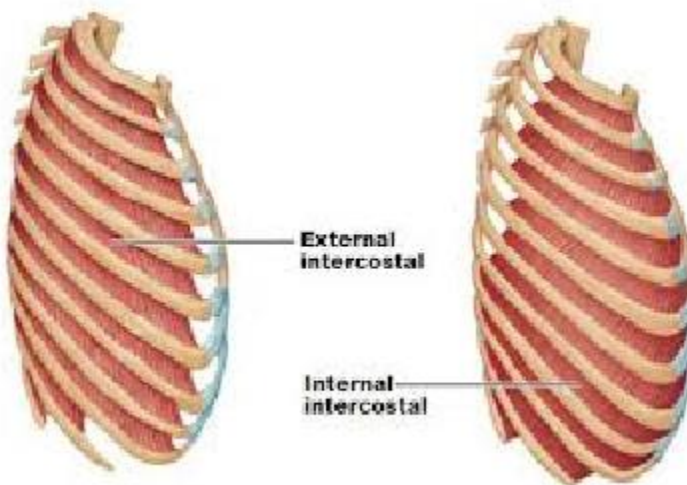


Look medially and downward

14- what is the pointed muscle ?

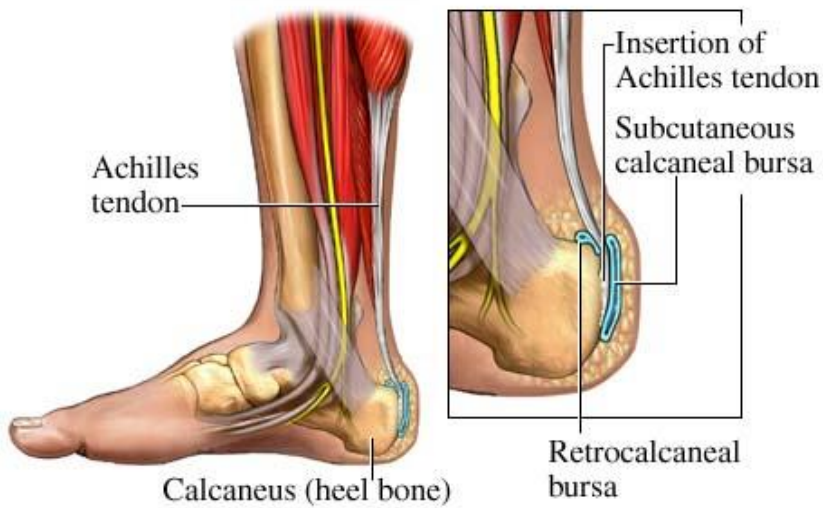


internal intercostal muscle



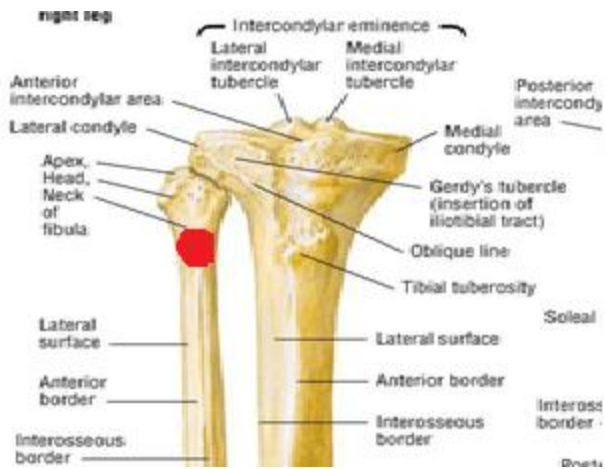
15- what is the main function of the ligated tendon? "achilles tendon"

planter flexion



16- what is the structure passing from the colored area? "neck of fibula"

common peroneal



Physio..

1- Tetanization that can be induced in skeletal muscle?

waves summation

2- which of the following events occur when we increased the temperature of the solution in simple muscle twitch

1. increase in amplitude

Answer is (1+4)

4, decrease in latent period

Patho..

1 what is the pointed structure?

sequestrum



2- a 48 woman have this growing gelatenous mass in her jaw that is producing?

cartillage formation

