Workbook – Self Test: Answer Key

Module 1 1

- Chapter 6: Lower Limb
  - Self-Test (Starting on pg. 156): 1-15, 17-34 & 38-50
    - 1. **B** (Tail)
    - 2. **False** (the proximal aspect is commonly fractured)
    - 3. **A** (Plantar surface near head of first metatarsal)
    - 4. **D** (Navicular)
    - 5. **C** (Intermediate cuneiform)
    - 6. **B** (Subtalar joint)
    - 7. **B** (Tibial plafond)
    - 8. **False** (the lateral aspect of the ankle joint should not be open)
    - 9. 1 (Trochlear process) – **D** (Calcaneus)
      2 (Lateral malleolus) – **G** (Fibula)
      3 (2nd largest tarsal bone) – **B** (Talus)
      4 (Between navicular and base of 1st metatarsal) – **F** (Medial cuneiform)
      5 (Base) – **A** (Metatarsal)
      6 (Between calcaneus and talus) – **E** (Sinus tarsi)
      7 (Anterior tubercle) – **C** (Tibia)
    - 10. A – **3** (Lateral malleolus)
      B – **4** (Distal tibiofibular joint)
      C – **5** (Medial malleolus)
      D – **1** (Talus)
      E – **2** (1st metatarsal)
    - 11. **C** (AP Ankle)
    - 12. A – **6** (Base of 1st metatarsal)
      B – **8** (Head of 1st metatarsal)
      C – **5** (1st MTP joint)
      D – **2** (1st proximal phalanx)
      E – **3** (IP joint)

F – **1** (2nd distal phalanx)

G – **7** (2nd proximal phalanx)

H – **4** (Head of 2nd metatarsal)

I – **9** (1st distal phalanx)

J – **2** (1st proximal phalanx)

K - **5** (1st MTP joint)

- 13. **A** (Fig. 6.17)
- 14. **A** (Affected MTP joint)
- 15. **B** (10-15° posterior; towards the calcaneus)
- 17. **D** (30-40°)
- 18. **D** (Dorsoplantar projection)
- 19. **A** (10° posterior)
- 20. **C** (AP oblique-medial rotation)
- 21. **D** (Intercondylar tubercles)
- 22. **A** (IC fossa)
- 23. **A** (5-7°)
- 24. **True**
- 25. **B** (Base)
- 26. **C** (Cruciates)
- 27. **C** (Menisci)
- 28. A – **3** (Head of fibula)

  B – **9** (Femorotibial joint space)

  C – **6** (Lateral condyle of femur)

  D – **8** (Intercondyloid eminence)

  E – **1** (Medial condyle of tibia)

  F – **4** (Articular facets)

  G – **2** (Neck of fibula)

  H – **10** (Lateral condyle of tibia)

  I – **5** (Patella)

  J – **7** (Proximal tibiofibular joint)
- 29. **B** (AP oblique-medial rotation)
- 30. A – **3** (Medial femoral condyle)

  B – **5** (Lateral femoral condyle)

C – **1** (Adductor tubercle)

D – **6** (Anterior aspect of lateral femoral condyle)

E – **2** (Head of fibula)

F – **3** (Medial femoral condyle)

G – **5** (Lateral femoral condyle)

H – **1** (Adductor tubercle)

I – **4** (Anterior aspect of medial condyle)

J – **7** (Tibial tuberosity)

- 31. **B** (Under-rotation of knee toward IR)
- 32. **True**
- 33. **C** (Over-rotation of knee toward IR)
- 34. **D** (Osgood-Schlatter disease)
- 38. **C** (1 inch (2.5cm) inferior to medial malleolus)
- 39. **B** (AP oblique [15-20^{o} medial rotation])
- 40. **D** (Interepicondylar)
- 41. **B** (Proximal tibiofibular)
- 42. **True**
- 43. **D** (All of these)
- 44. **D** (Bilateral Merchant method)
- 45. **C** (Requires overflexion of knee)
- 46. **B** (Lateral rotation of lower limb)
- 47. **C** (Increase CR angle to 45^{o} caudad)
- 48. **A** (Increase CR angle to 40^{o} cephalad)
- 49. **A** (Hobbs modification)
- 50. **B** (Excessive medial rotation)