Name: [redacted]

mc21

HK*3402 Winter 2010
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

12½

QUESTION 1.
Scenario: You have been pulled over by a police officer for driving too fast. Fortunately, it is your lucky day. The police officer just so happens to be an anatomist who loves to challenge citizens on their knowledge of human anatomy, in exchange for leniency.

His Challenge to You: If your heel is held in a stationary position and is used as a pivot point, consider the movements the foot undergoes in speeding up and slowing down.

The officer poses the following questions to you:

Why were you speeding? (fyi, what he really means is: 1) what movement is required to depress the gas pedal, and 2) what muscles did you use to perform this movement?)

1½

- Plantar Flexion
  - Muscles
    - Gastrocnemius
    - Soleus
    - Plantaris
    - Tibialis Posterior.

lato

What movement would have been required to release the gas pedal? What muscles would be used to perform this movement?

1

- Dorsi Flexion
  - Muscles
    - Tibialis Anterior
    - Flexor Hallicus Longus?

If the heel is stationary and used as a pivot point:

- **Would you still be able to depress the gas pedal following calcaneus tendon rupture? Why/Why not?**

1

  - Yes b/c gastrocnemius, soleus and ~~Tibialis Post~~ Plantaris ~~Insert~~ attach to calcaneal tendon but tibialis Post. is left, but will only have miniscule effect on depressing the gas pedal.
- **Would you still be able to depress the gas pedal following complete severance of the tibial nerve? Why/Why not?**

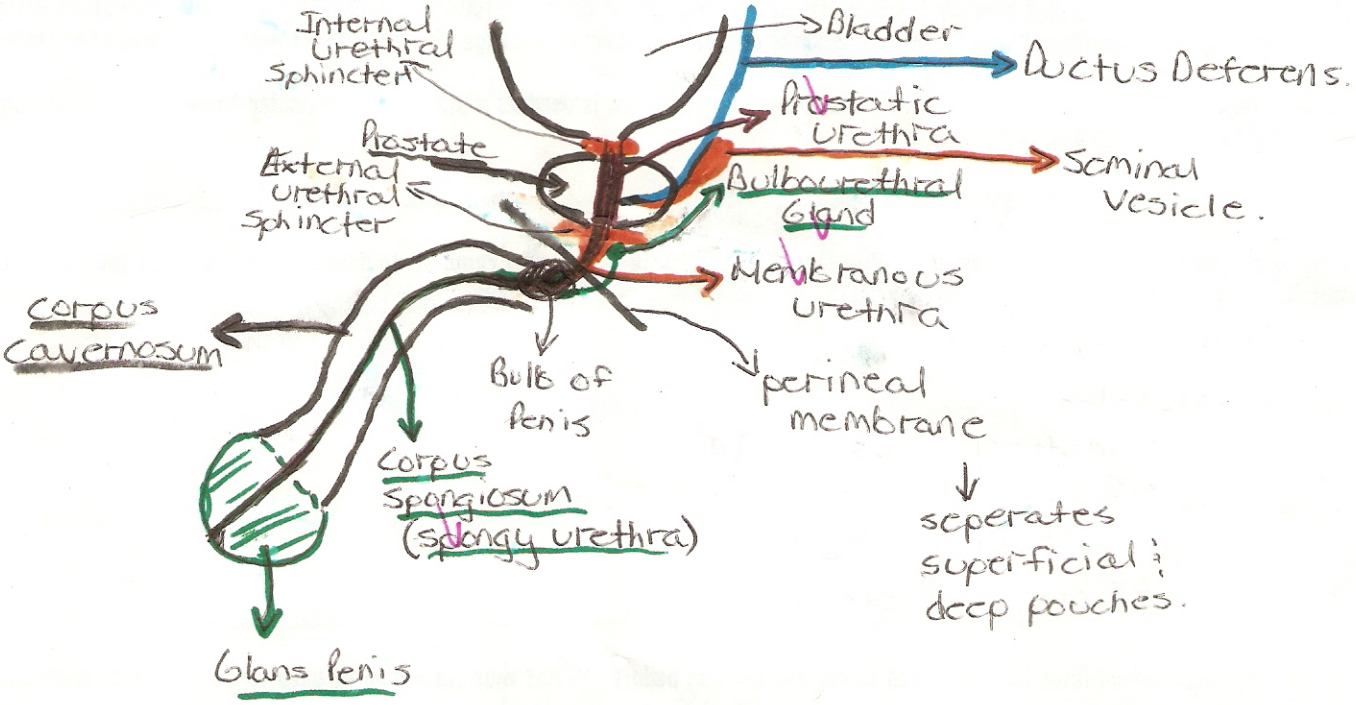
Name: _____

QUESTION 2. Complete only one of the following two questions:

insertion of male urethral catheter. Use a diagram to describe the path of the catheter and structures encountered during its insertion.

or

Use a diagram to describe structures relevant to the pelvic diaphragm. Be sure to include relevant landmarks.



6

What structures contribute to the perineal body? What is it's significance?

11/2

- Perineal Body stabilizes the muscles of superficial and deep perineal pouches (acts as a common insertion point)

stabilizes the urogenital triangle.

- Contributors
  - Bulbospongiosum
  - Superficial Transverse Perineal Muscle
  - Deep Transverse perineal Muscle.

Bonus Question: Hypospasdias is a common congenital anomaly of the penis. This anomaly is characterized by a defect on the ventral surface of the penis so that the external urethral orifice is more proximal than normal. For example, the external urethral orifice may be on the ventral aspect of the glans or body of the penis. What is the embryological basis of this congenital anomaly.

(1)

- Maybe the raphe of the ~~penis~~ penis never fused together closing up the shaft of penis
  - ∴ you would have an opening in the raphe area were the external orifice might be instead of the distal end of glans penis.

8 1/2

Name [redacted] Stu [redacted]

HK*3402

PRACTICAL TEST #1 Lower Limb and Pelvis

~~56.5~~ 57.5

8am (Friday Wave) March 11 - 12, 2010

Wave 1 Wave 2 Wave 3 Wave 4 Wave 5 Wave 6

1A.	Internal Iliac Artery	1B.	Umbilical Artery
2A.	Superior Vesicle Artery	2B.	Inferior Vesicle Artery
3A.	Iliopsoas Muscle	3B.	Gluteus Medius
4A.	Sacrotuberous Ligament	4B.	Lesser Sciatic Foramen
5A.	Soleus	5B.	Plantaris
6A.	Fibularis Longus	6B.	Fibularis Brevis
7A.	Flexor Hallicus Longus	7B.	~~Posterior~~ Tibial ~~Artery~~ Nerve
8A.	Tibialis Anterior	8B.	Dorsi Flexion
9A.	Sartorius	9B.	Gluteus Minimus
10A.	Semitendonsus	10B.	Gracilis
11A.	Common Fibular Nerve	11B.	Popliteal Artery
12A.	Superior/Inferior Gamellus	12B.	Adductor Magnus
13A.	Iliacus	13B.	Lateral Femoral Cutaneous Nerve of Thigh
14A.	Psoas Minor/Major	14B.	Genitofemoral Nerve
15A.	Tensor of Fascia Latae	15B.	Superior Gluteal Nerve

16A. Sartorius

16B. Superior Aspect of Medial surface of Tibia.

17A. Prostate

17B. Pubic Symphisis

18A. Piriformis

18B. Anterior Sacral Trunks.

19A. Superior Gamellus.

19B. Nerve to Obturator Internus.

20A. Lateral Circumflex Femoral Artery.

20B. Deep Artery of Thigh

21A. ~~Obturator Internus~~ Obturator Nerve (Right)

21B. ~~Nerve to Quadratus~~ Adductor Longus.

22A. Obturator Nerve

22B. Abductor Brevis.

23A. Deep Branch of Common Fibular Nerve

23B. Anterior Tibial Artery

24A. Anterior Tibial Artery

24B. Extensor Hallicus Longus.

25A. Sartorius

25B. Biceps Femoris

26A. ~~Extensor Digitorum Longus~~ Fibularis Brevis

26B. Plantar Flexion

27A. Coccygeus Muscle

27B. Piriformis

28A. Urinary Bladder

28B. Prostate

29A. Ductus Deferens

29B. Ureter

30A. Ischiocavernosus

30B. Bulbospongiosus