KMCT COLLEGE OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES
MUKKOM, KOZHIKODE, KERALA.
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOTHERAPY.
FIRST YEAR BPT

ANATOMY- QUESTION BANK

ESSAY:-

1. Describe the radioulnar joints in detail and add a note on its applied anatomy.
2. Describe the carotid triangle in detail. Add a note on its applied anatomy
3. Explain the major categories and functions of bones in the human body, providing examples for each category.
4. Compare and contrast the different classifications of joints, including structural and functional classifications, giving examples for each.
5. Describe the structure and function of synovial joints, and provide examples of commonly found synovial joints in the body.
6. Discuss the anatomical location and significance of the axilla (armpit) in relation to the surrounding structures.
7. How does the brachial plexus contribute to the innervation of the upper limb, and what are its main components?
8. Analyze the anatomy and mechanics of the shoulder joint, highlighting its range of motion and important supporting structures.
9. Explore the anatomy of the cubital fossa, including its boundaries and the key structures passing through it.
10. Explain the structure and function of the elbow joint, detailing the bones involved and the movements it allows.
11. Describe the course and functions of the median nerve in the upper limb, as well as its clinical significance.

12. Elaborate on the anatomical course and functions of the ulnar nerve in the forearm and hand.

13. Discuss the anatomy and functions of the radial nerve, particularly in relation to the muscles it innervates and its role in hand and wrist movements.

14. Explore the anatomy and significance of the diaphragm in the respiratory system, including its role in breathing.

15. Explain the structure and function of the lungs, highlighting their role in the respiratory system.

16. Define bronchopulmonary segments and their importance in lung anatomy and surgery.

17. Discuss the mediastinum's location within the thoracic cavity and the structures it contains, emphasizing its role in organizing chest anatomy.

18. Analyze the anatomy of the heart, including its chambers, valves, and major blood vessels connected to it.

19. Explain the intricate network of blood vessels that supply the heart with oxygen and nutrients.

20. Detail the intrinsic muscles of the hand, their functions, and how they contribute to hand movements.

21. Describe the course and functions of the musculocutaneous nerve in the upper limb, emphasizing its role in arm flexion and sensation.

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Short essay questions:-

1. Discuss the anatomical features and clinical significance of the adductor canal in the thigh, emphasizing its contents and role in lower limb circulation and innervation.

2. Explain the structure and functions of the ankle joint, focusing on its components, movements, and common injuries that affect this joint.

3. Explore the anatomy and functions of the gluteal muscles, including the gluteus maximus, medius, and minimus, and their roles in hip stability and locomotion.

4. Describe the hamstring muscle group, highlighting its individual muscles, attachments, and actions in the thigh and lower limb. How are hamstring injuries typically managed?

5. Discuss the muscles of the anterior abdominal wall, their names, and functions in maintaining abdominal integrity and supporting various physiological processes.

6. Analyze the anatomy of the stomach, including its regions, mucosal lining, and role in digestion. What are the main functions and common disorders associated with the stomach?

7. Explain the structure and functions of the liver, emphasizing its role in metabolism, detoxification, and bile production, and its significance for overall health.

8. Describe the anatomy of the kidney, including its internal structures and functions in filtering blood, maintaining fluid balance, and excreting metabolic waste products.

9. Discuss the anatomy of the uterus in the female reproductive system, covering its structure, layers, and role in pregnancy. How does the uterus adapt during different stages of a woman's life?

10. Explore the anatomy of the testis in the male reproductive system, detailing its structure, function in sperm production, and hormonal regulation. How does the testis contribute to male fertility?

11. Analyze the quadriceps femoris muscle group, its components, and actions in the thigh and lower limb. How do these muscles impact daily activities and athletic performance?

12. Explain the course and functions of the median nerve in the upper limb, including its role in hand and finger movements and common conditions affecting it.

13. Elaborate on the anatomy and functions of the ulnar nerve, including its distribution and its importance in hand and wrist function. What are typical symptoms of ulnar nerve compression or injury?

14. Discuss the structures and mechanisms that provide support to the uterus within the female pelvis. How does this support system impact reproductive health and pregnancy outcomes?

15. Discuss the anatomy and functions of the femoral nerve, its course, and its role in innervating structures of the thigh and lower limb. What are the clinical implications of femoral nerve injuries?

16. Explain the anatomy of the femoral artery, including its origin, branches, and the regions it supplies with blood. How does the femoral artery contribute to the vascular supply of the lower limb?

17. Describe the great saphenous vein, its course, and its role in venous circulation in the lower limb. What are the common medical procedures involving this vein?

18. Explore the anatomy and functions of the profunda femoral artery, highlighting its branches and its contribution to the arterial supply of the thigh.

19. Analyze the anatomy and actions of the sartorius muscle, including its unique role in thigh and hip movement. How is it used in clinical evaluations of lower limb function?

20. Discuss the contents and functions of the adductor canal in the thigh, emphasizing its role in housing vital structures and facilitating blood and nerve supply.

21. Explain the anatomy of the adductor compartment in the thigh, covering its muscles and their actions. How do these muscles contribute to lower limb movement and stability?

22. Elaborate on the course and functions of the obturator nerve, including its innervation of the adductor muscles and its role in hip and thigh movements.

23. Define and describe the condition of "foot drop." What are its causes, symptoms, and potential treatment options?

24. Explore the anatomy and functions of the iliofemoral ligament in the hip joint, emphasizing its role in joint stability and mobility.

25. Discuss the structure and significance of the ligamentum patellae (patellar ligament) in the knee joint, including its attachment points and role in knee extension.

26. Describe the anatomy of the femur, focusing on its upper end. What are the key features and articulations of the femur in relation to the hip joint?

27. Explain the structure and functions of the patella (kneecap), including its role in protecting the knee joint and aiding in knee extension.

28. Analyze the linea aspera on the femur, its location, and its importance as a muscle attachment site in the thigh.

29. Discuss the anatomy and functions of the common peroneal nerve (common fibular nerve) in the leg, including its course and potential clinical issues.

30. Explore the anatomy of the popliteal artery, its branches, and its role in supplying blood to the knee joint and surrounding structures.

31. Describe the popliteal muscles, their location, and their functions in relation to the knee joint and leg movement.

32. Discuss the anatomy of the hamstring muscle group, its components, and actions in the thigh and lower limb. How do these muscles contribute to athletic performance and daily activities?

33. Explain the structure and functions of the tibia, particularly its upper end. How does the tibia contribute to leg stability and weight-bearing?

34. Explore the anatomy and functions of the meniscus in the knee joint, including its role in joint lubrication and shock absorption.

35. Discuss the cruciate ligaments in the knee joint, detailing their names, functions, and importance in maintaining joint stability.

36. Analyze the tibialis anterior muscle, its origin, insertion, and actions in the leg and foot. How does this muscle contribute to dorsiflexion and foot control?

37. Explain the anatomy and functions of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles in the calf, including their roles in plantarflexion and stability during walking and running.

38. Describe the Achilles tendon (tendocalcaneus), its location, and its significance in connecting the calf muscles to the heel bone. How does it impact movement and foot function?

39. Discuss the sustentaculum tali in the foot, its location, and its role in supporting the talus bone. How does it contribute to the foot's arches and stability?

40. Explain the anatomy and functions of the deltoid ligament in the ankle, its attachments, and its role in stabilizing the medial side of the ankle joint.

41. Explore the spring ligament (calcaneonavicular ligament) in the foot, its structure, and its role in maintaining the arches of the foot and supporting the talus.

42. Define Pott's fracture and describe its typical causes, symptoms, and treatment approaches in relation to ankle injuries.

43. Discuss the different arches of the foot, including the medial longitudinal arch, lateral longitudinal arch, and transverse arch, and their functions in weight distribution and shock absorption.

44. Explain the role and anatomy of the plantar aponeurosis (plantar fascia) in the foot, including its attachment points and its importance in maintaining the foot's arches.

45. Describe the condition known as "Saturday night palsy," including its causes, symptoms, and potential complications related to nerve compression.

46. Discuss "crutch palsy," detailing the condition, its causes, and the areas of the body it affects in individuals who rely on crutches for mobility.

47. Explain the concept of "ape thumb deformity" in relation to hand anatomy and evolution. What are the anatomical features associated with this condition?

48. Discuss the phenomenon of "sleeping foot," describing its causes, symptoms, and strategies to alleviate the discomfort and tingling associated with it.

49. Explore the anatomy and functions of the femoral canal, emphasizing its location, contents, and clinical relevance in hernia formation.

50. Define the ischial tuberosity, its location, and its role as an attachment site for muscles and ligaments in the pelvic region.

51. Explain the anatomical features and functions of the piriformis muscle, its relationship to the sciatic nerve, and its role in hip rotation and stability.

52. Describe the anatomy of the gluteus maximus muscle, including its origin, insertion, and actions, as well as its significance in activities such as walking and running.

53. Discuss the rectus sheath, its components, and its role in protecting and supporting the rectus abdominis muscles in the abdominal wall.

54. Explore the arterial anastomoses around the knee joint, detailing the interconnected blood vessels that provide collateral circulation to this region.

55. Analyze the different parts of the stomach, including the cardia, fundus, body, and pylorus, and their respective functions in the digestive process.

56. Describe the blood supply of the stomach, including the main arteries and veins that nourish and drain this organ.

57. Discuss the concept of the "stomach bed," explaining the anatomical structures and relationships around the stomach within the abdominal cavity.

58. Explain the different parts of the duodenum, highlighting the duodenal cap, descending, horizontal, and ascending parts, and their functions in digestion and absorption.

59. Describe the lobes of the liver, including the right, left, caudate, and quadrate lobes, and their roles in liver function.

60. Discuss the "bare area" of the liver, explaining its significance and location within the liver's anatomical structure.

61. Explain the ligament of the liver (ligamentum teres hepatis), including its origin, course, and clinical significance in fetal and adult anatomy.

62. Explore the porta hepatis, detailing its structures and functions in relation to the liver, including the passage of blood vessels and bile ducts.

63. Describe the falciform ligament, its location, and its role in anchoring the liver to the anterior abdominal wall and diaphragm.

64. Discuss the lesser omentum, including its components (hepatogastric and hepatoduodenal ligaments) and its role in liver and stomach function.

65. Explain the different parts of the gall bladder, such as the neck, body, and fundus, and their functions in storing and releasing bile.

66. Explore the extrahepatic biliary apparatus, including the common hepatic duct, cystic duct, and common bile duct, and their roles in bile transport and digestion.

67. Describe the spleen, including its location in the abdominal cavity, its structural components, and its functions in the immune system and blood filtration.

68. Discuss the various parts of the pancreas, such as the head, body, tail, and pancreatic ducts, and their roles in endocrine and exocrine functions.

69. Explain the structure and function of the appendix in the human body, including its potential role in the immune system and digestive health.

70. Explore the anatomy of the anal canal, including its divisions, sphincters, and the transition from the rectum. How does the anal canal contribute to fecal control?

71. Discuss the support structures of the uterus, including ligaments and muscles, and their roles in maintaining the position and stability of the uterus within the pelvis.

72. Define the axes of the uterus, including the anteversion, anteflexion, and retroversion, and their clinical significance in gynecology.

73. Explain the anatomy of the fallopian tubes, detailing their different parts, including the infundibulum, ampulla, and isthmus, and their functions in the reproductive system.

74. Describe the ovaries, their location in the female reproductive system, and their roles in oocyte production and hormone secretion.

75. Explore the anatomy of the testis, including its coverings and internal structures, and its functions in sperm production and hormone secretion.

76. Discuss the covering of the kidney, specifically the renal capsule, and its role in protecting and supporting the kidney's structural integrity.

77. Explain the external features of the kidney, including the renal cortex, medulla, and renal pelvis, and their functions in renal physiology.

78. Discuss the blood supply of the kidney, highlighting the renal arteries, renal veins, and their role in maintaining renal function and filtration.

79. Describe the ureter, including its anatomy, location, and function in transporting urine from the kidney to the urinary bladder.

80. Explain the ligament of the bladder, its structure, and its role in stabilizing the urinary bladder within the pelvic cavity.

81. Define the trigone of the urinary bladder, explaining its anatomical features and significance in bladder function and urinary retention.

Short answers:-

1. Clavicle
2. Humerus
3. Radius
4. Carpal bone
5. Axillary artery
6. Mammary gland
7. Biceps brachii
8. Deltoid
9. Spaces of back
10. Trapezius
11. Serratus anterior

12. Rotator cuff
13. Cubital fossa
14. Triceps brachii
15. Supinator
16. Flexor retinaculum
17. Extensor retinaculum
18. Elbow joint
19. Wrist joint
20. Superior radioulnar joint
21. Thenar muscle
22. Lumbricals
23. Interosseous
24. Brachial artery
25. Superior palmar arch
26. Anatomical snuff box
27. Wrist drop
28. Frozen shoulder
29. Carpal tunnel syndrome
30. Claw hand
31. Erbs point paralysis
32. Palmar aponeurosis
33. Axillary nerve
34. Musculocutaneous nerve

35. Pericardium
36. Pleura
37. Arch of aorta
38. Coronary sinus
39. Bronchopulmonary segments
40. Esophagus
41. Trachea
42. Mediastinum
43. Intercostal muscles
44. Opening of diaphragm
45. Ribs
46. Sternum
47. Crutch palsy
48. Arterial anastomoses around elbow joint
49. Hyaline cartilage
50. Elastic cartilage
51. Fibro cartilage
52. Skeletal muscle
53. Cardiac muscle
54. Sarcomere
55. Compact bone
56. Epiphysis
57. Blood supply of long bone

58. Periosteum
59. Axial and appendicular skeleton
60. Typical vertebrae features
61. Saturday night palsy
62. Contents of axilla
63. Femoral nerve
64. Femoral artery
65. Great saphenous vein
66. Profunda femoral artery
67. Sartorius
68. Adductor canal
69. Adductor compartment
70. Obturator nerve
71. Foot drop
72. Iliofemoral ligament
73. Ligamentum patella
74. Femur/upper end of femur
75. Patella
76. Linea aspera
77. Common peroneal nerve
78. Popliteal artery
79. Popliteal muscle
80. Hamstring muscle

81. Tibia/upper end of tibia
82. Meniscus
83. Cruciate ligament
84. Tibialis anterior
85. Gastrocnemius
86. Soleus
87. Achilles tendon/tendocalcaneous
88. Sustentaculum Tali
89. Deltoid ligament
90. Spring ligament
91. Pott's fracture
92. Arches of foot
93. Plantar aponeurosis
94. Medial longitudinal arch
95. Lateral longitudinal arch
96. Saturday night palsy
97. Crutch palsy
98. Ape thumb deformity
99. Sleeping foot
100. Femoral canal
101. Ischial tuberosity
102. Piriformis
103. Gluteus maximus

104. Rectus sheath
105. Arterial anastomoses around knee joint
106. Parts of stomach
107. Blood supply of stomach
108. Stomach bed
109. Parts of duodenum
110. Lobes of liver
111. Bare area of liver
112. Ligament of liver
113. Porta hepatis
114. Falciform ligament
115. Lesser omentum
116. Parts of gall bladder
117. Extra hepatic biliary apparatus
118. Spleen
119. Parts of pancreas
120. Appendix
121. Anal canal
122. Support of uterus
123. Axes of uterus
124. Fallopian tube/parts
125. Ovary
126. Testis

127. Covering of kidney

128. External features of kidney

129. Blood supply of kidney

130. Ureter

131. Ligament of bladder

132. Trigone of urinary bladde

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ANATOMY- ANSWER KEYS

Essay:-

1. Radioulnar joints are where the radius and ulna bones meet. There are two types: proximal and distal. They allow for forearm rotation. Proximal radioulnar joint pivot action aids pronation and supination. Distal radioulnar joint permits rotation during gripping.

2. The carotid triangle is a region in the neck bordered by sternocleidomastoid, omohyoid, and anterior midline muscles. It houses the common carotid artery and internal jugular vein. Surgeons access this area for procedures like carotid endarterectomy.

3. Bones in the human body serve structural, protective, and hematopoietic functions. They include long bones (femur), short bones (carpals), flat bones (scapula), and irregular bones (vertebrae).

4. Joint classifications: Structural (fibrous, cartilaginous, synovial) based on tissue, Functional (synarthrosis, amphiarthrosis, diarthrosis) based on movement. Example: Synovial joints are structurally diverse and allow significant movement, e.g., knee joint.

5. Synovial joints have synovial fluid-filled cavities and allow various movements. Examples include the knee (hinge), hip (ball and socket), and shoulder (ball and socket) joints.

6. The axilla is the armpit region. It contains vital structures like axillary artery and brachial plexus. Lymph nodes in the axilla are important for breast cancer evaluation.

7. The brachial plexus innervates the upper limb. Components include roots, trunks, divisions, cords, and branches. It supplies muscles and provides sensory innervation.

8. The shoulder joint (glenohumeral joint) is highly mobile but unstable. It relies on muscles (rotator cuff) and ligaments for support. Movements include flexion, extension, abduction, adduction, rotation, and circumduction.

9. The cubital fossa is a triangular depression on the anterior elbow. It houses the brachial artery, median nerve, and biceps tendon. It's a common site for venipuncture.

10. The elbow joint involves the humerus, radius, and ulna. It primarily allows flexion and extension, with some pronation and supination.

11. The median nerve innervates forearm muscles and provides sensation to the palm and fingers. Injury can result in weakness and sensory deficits.

12. The ulnar nerve innervates intrinsic hand muscles and provides sensation to the ulnar aspect of the hand. It's essential for fine motor control.

13. The radial nerve innervates extensor muscles in the arm and forearm. It's crucial for wrist and finger extension.

14. The diaphragm is the primary muscle of respiration. It contracts to increase thoracic volume during inspiration.

15. Lungs are respiratory organs that facilitate gas exchange. They contain bronchi, bronchioles, and alveoli for this purpose.

16. Bronchopulmonary segments are discrete lung regions with separate blood supply. They are significant for lung surgery.

17. The mediastinum is a central thoracic compartment containing vital structures like the heart, major vessels, and trachea.

18. The heart has four chambers: two atria and two ventricles. It's connected to vessels like the aorta and pulmonary arteries.

19. The coronary arteries supply the heart with oxygenated blood. The coronary veins return deoxygenated blood to the right atrium.

20. Intrinsic hand muscles control finger and thumb movements. Examples include the lumbricals and interossei.

21. The musculocutaneous nerve innervates the anterior arm muscles and provides sensation to the forearm's lateral aspect. It aids in arm flexion.

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42. The musculocutaneous nerve innervates the anterior arm muscles and provides sensation to the forearm's lateral aspect. It aids in arm flexion.

43. The radial nerve innervates muscles of the forearm, including the extensor muscles. It plays a key role in extending the wrist and fingers, as well as supinating the forearm.

44. The diaphragm is a dome-shaped muscle that separates the thoracic and abdominal cavities. It contracts during inhalation, creating a vacuum in the chest cavity and allowing air to enter the lungs. It's crucial for breathing.

45. Lungs are essential respiratory organs consisting of bronchi, bronchioles, and alveoli. They facilitate gas exchange, with oxygen entering the bloodstream and carbon dioxide exiting.

46. Bronchopulmonary segments are subdivisions of the lung that have their own blood supply and can be surgically removed or treated independently. They are vital for precise lung surgeries.

47. The mediastinum is a central compartment in the thoracic cavity containing structures like the heart, great vessels, esophagus, and trachea. It organizes the chest anatomy and provides passage for important structures.

48. The heart has four chambers: two atria (left and right) and two ventricles (left and right). Valves (e.g., mitral, aortic) control blood flow, while major vessels (e.g., aorta, pulmonary artery) connect to it.

49. The coronary arteries supply the heart with oxygen and nutrients. The right coronary artery and left coronary artery (which divides into the left anterior descending and circumflex arteries) form this network.

50. Intrinsic hand muscles include the thenar, hypothenar, and interossei muscles. They control fine motor movements like gripping, pinching, and spreading of the fingers.

51. The musculocutaneous nerve innervates muscles in the upper arm, including the biceps brachii. It's responsible for flexing the forearm and provides sensation to the lateral forearm

Short Essay :-

1. The adductor canal in the thigh houses the femoral artery, femoral vein, and saphenous nerve. It plays a crucial role in lower limb circulation and innervation.

2. The ankle joint is a hinge joint formed by the tibia, fibula, and talus bones. It allows dorsiflexion and plantarflexion and is susceptible to injuries like sprains.

3. Gluteal muscles, including the gluteus maximus, medius, and minimus, stabilize the hip joint and play key roles in walking and standing.

4. The hamstring muscle group consists of the biceps femoris, semitendinosus, and semimembranosus. They flex the knee and extend the hip and are prone to strains.

5. Muscles of the anterior abdominal wall, like the rectus abdominis and transversus abdominis, provide support, protect organs, and assist in processes like breathing.

6. The stomach has regions including the cardia, fundus, body, and pylorus. It's involved in digestion, breaking down food with gastric juices.

7. The liver is a vital organ for metabolism, detoxification, and bile production, supporting overall health.

8. The kidneys filter blood, maintain fluid balance, and excrete waste products, vital for homeostasis.

9. The uterus in the female reproductive system has layers including the endometrium and myometrium. It adapts during menstrual cycles and pregnancy.

10. The testis in the male reproductive system produces sperm and hormones like testosterone, contributing to fertility.

11. The quadriceps femoris muscle group includes the rectus femoris, vastus lateralis, vastus medialis, and vastus intermedius. They extend the knee and affect daily activities and sports performance.

12. The median nerve in the upper limb innervates muscles in the forearm and hand, controlling hand and finger movements. Conditions like carpal tunnel syndrome can affect it.

13. The ulnar nerve innervates hand and wrist muscles, contributing to grip strength. Ulnar nerve compression can cause symptoms like numbness and weakness.

14. The support system for the uterus in the female pelvis includes ligaments and muscles, impacting reproductive health and pregnancy outcomes.

15. The femoral nerve innervates muscles in the thigh and lower limb, contributing to hip flexion and knee extension. Injuries can lead to weakness.

16. The femoral artery supplies blood to the thigh and lower limb, contributing to the vascular supply of this region.

17. The great saphenous vein is a major superficial vein in the leg used in procedures like vein grafts for coronary artery bypass surgery.

18. The profunda femoral artery, or deep femoral artery, branches off the femoral artery, supplying blood to the thigh muscles.

19. The sartorius muscle flexes, abducts, and laterally rotates the thigh, with a unique role in crossing the legs. It's tested in clinical evaluations of lower limb function.

20. The adductor canal contains vital structures like the femoral artery, femoral vein, and saphenous nerve, supporting blood and nerve supply to the lower limb.

21. The adductor compartment in the thigh includes muscles like the adductor longus and magnus, which adduct the thigh and provide stability during movement.

22. The obturator nerve innervates adductor muscles and assists in hip and thigh movements.

23. Foot drop is a condition characterized by weakness or paralysis of the muscles responsible for dorsiflexion, often due to nerve injury or compression.

24. The iliofemoral ligament in the hip joint helps stabilize the joint and facilitates movement.

25. The ligamentum patellae, or patellar ligament, connects the patella to the tibia, aiding in knee extension.

26. The femur's upper end articulates with the acetabulum of the hip bone, forming the hip joint.

27. The patella, or kneecap, protects the knee joint and assists in knee extension.

28. The linea aspera on the femur serves as a muscle attachment site in the thigh.

29. The common peroneal nerve, or common fibular nerve, innervates muscles in the leg and can be prone to injury, leading to foot and ankle problems.

30. The popliteal artery supplies blood to the knee joint and surrounding structures.

31. Popliteal muscles, such as the popliteus, assist in knee joint movements.

32. The hamstring muscle group includes the biceps femoris, semitendinosus, and semimembranosus, which play roles in thigh and lower limb movements.

33. The tibia is a weight-bearing bone in the leg, contributing to leg stability.

34. The meniscus in the knee joint helps with joint lubrication and shock absorption.

35. The cruciate ligaments, including the anterior and posterior cruciate ligaments, stabilize the knee joint.

36. The tibialis anterior dorsiflexes the foot and assists in foot control.

37. The gastrocnemius and soleus muscles in the calf enable plantarflexion and provide stability during walking and running.

38. The Achilles tendon connects the calf muscles to the heel bone, influencing movement and foot function.

39. The sustentaculum tali in the foot supports the talus bone and contributes to foot arches and stability.

40. The iliofemoral ligament in the hip joint helps stabilize the joint and facilitates movement.

41. The spring ligament, or calcaneonavicular ligament, maintains the foot's arches and supports the talus.

42. Pott's fracture is a type of ankle fracture often caused by excessive inversion or eversion of the foot.

43. Foot arches distribute weight and absorb shock during activities like walking or running.

44. The plantar aponeurosis, or plantar fascia, supports the foot's arches and provides stability.

45. "Saturday night palsy" refers to nerve damage due to prolonged pressure on nerves during sleep or inebriation.

46. "Crutch palsy" results from pressure on nerves when using crutches for an extended period.

47. "Ape thumb deformity" is a condition where the thumb is extended and does not oppose the fingers effectively, resembling an ape's thumb.

48. "Sleeping foot" often occurs when nerves are compressed during prolonged sitting, leading to temporary numbness and tingling.

49. The femoral canal is a passage in the groin area, and it can be a site for hernia formation.

50. The ischial tuberosity is a bony prominence in the pelvis and serves as an attachment point for muscles and ligaments.

51. The piriformis muscle assists in hip rotation and stability and can compress the sciatic nerve.

Short Answers:-

1. Clavicle: Collarbone, part of the shoulder girdle.
2. Humerus: Upper arm bone, connecting shoulder and elbow joints.
3. Radius: One of the two forearm bones, on the thumb side.
4. Carpal bone: Bones in the wrist.
5. Axillary artery: Major artery supplying blood to the armpit and upper limb.
6. Mammary gland: The breast, responsible for milk production.
7. Biceps brachii: Muscle on the front of the upper arm, responsible for flexing the elbow.
8. Deltoid: Shoulder muscle responsible for arm abduction.
9. Spaces of back: Various spaces within the back, housing muscles and structures.
10. Trapezius: Large back muscle responsible for shoulder and neck movement.
11. Serratus anterior: Muscle connecting ribs to the scapula, aiding in shoulder movement.
12. Rotator cuff: Group of muscles and tendons stabilizing the shoulder joint.
13. Cubital fossa: Front of the elbow, containing important structures.
14. Triceps brachii: Muscle on the back of the upper arm, extending the elbow.
15. Supinator: Muscle that rotates the forearm.
16. Flexor retinaculum: Band of connective tissue in the wrist, holding tendons in place.
17. Extensor retinaculum: Band of connective tissue in the wrist, holding tendons in place.
18. Elbow joint: Hinge joint connecting the humerus, radius, and ulna.
19. Wrist joint: Joint connecting the forearm bones (radius and ulna) to the carpal bones.
20. Superior radioulnar joint: Joint allowing rotational movement between the radius and ulna.
21. Thenar muscle: Muscles at the base of the thumb responsible for thumb movement.
22. Lumbricals: Hand muscles involved in finger flexion.
23. Interosseous: Structures between bones, often referring to the interosseous muscles of the hand.
24. Brachial artery: Major artery in the upper arm.

25. Superior palmar arch: Arterial arch in the hand.
26. Anatomical snuff box: Depression on the back of the hand near the thumb.
27. Wrist drop: Weakness or paralysis of wrist and finger extension.
28. Frozen shoulder: Pain and stiffness in the shoulder joint.
29. Carpal tunnel syndrome: Compression of the median nerve in the wrist.
30. Claw hand: Hand deformity with flexed fingers.
31. Erb's point paralysis: Paralysis of the arm due to brachial plexus injury.
32. Palmar aponeurosis: Connective tissue in the palm of the hand.
33. Axillary nerve: Nerve controlling shoulder and arm movements.
34. Musculocutaneous nerve: Nerve supplying the arm muscles.
35. Pericardium: Membrane surrounding the heart.
36. Pleura: Membrane surrounding the lungs.
37. Arch of aorta: Part of the largest artery, carrying oxygenated blood from the heart.
38. Coronary sinus: Vein draining blood from the heart's muscle.
39. Bronchopulmonary segments: Divisions of the lung, each with its own blood supply.
40. Esophagus: Tube connecting the throat to the stomach.
41. Trachea: Windpipe, carrying air to and from the lungs.
42. Mediastinum: Space between the lungs containing the heart and other structures.
43. Intercostal muscles: Muscles between the ribs, aiding in breathing.
44. Opening of diaphragm: Passage for the esophagus, aorta, and vena cava through the diaphragm.
45. Ribs: Curved bones protecting the chest.
46. Sternum: Breastbone, located in the center of the chest.
47. Crutch palsy: Nerve injury due to pressure on axillary nerve from using crutches.
48. Arterial anastomoses around the elbow joint: Network of connecting arteries around the elbow.
49. Hyaline cartilage: Smooth cartilage found in joints and the respiratory tract.

50. Elastic cartilage: Cartilage with more flexibility, found in the ear and epiglottis.
51. Fibrocartilage: Cartilage with both strength and flexibility, found in intervertebral discs.
52. Skeletal muscle: Muscle attached to bones, responsible for voluntary movements.
53. Cardiac muscle: Muscle found in the heart responsible for pumping blood.
54. Sarcomere: Functional unit of muscle fibers.
55. Compact bone: Dense, hard bone tissue.
56. Epiphysis: The end part of a long bone.
57. Blood supply of long bone: Arteries and veins supplying bones.
58. Periosteum: Outer covering of bone.
59. Axial and appendicular skeleton: Two major divisions of the skeletal system.
60. Typical vertebrae features: Common characteristics of vertebrae.
61. Saturday night palsy: Nerve injury due to prolonged pressure during sleep.
62. Contents of axilla: Structures within the armpit.
63. Femoral nerve: Nerve supplying the thigh and leg muscles.
64. Femoral artery: Major artery supplying the thigh and lower limb.
65. Great saphenous vein: Major superficial vein in the leg.
66. Profunda femoral artery: Artery supplying deep structures of the thigh.
67. Sartorius: Long thigh muscle aiding in leg flexion and rotation.
68. Adductor canal: Canal in the thigh housing vital structures.
69. Adductor compartment: Thigh muscles responsible for leg adduction.
70. Obturator nerve: Nerve innervating the adductor muscles.
71. Foot drop: Weakness or paralysis of dorsiflexor muscles in the foot.
72. Iliofemoral ligament: Hip ligament aiding in stability.
73. Ligamentum patella: Connective tissue linking the patella to the tibia.
74. Femur/upper end of femur: Thigh bone and its upper section.
75. Patella: Kneecap, protecting the knee joint.

76. Linea aspera: Ridge on the femur for muscle attachment.
77. Common peroneal nerve: Nerve controlling leg and foot movements.
78. Popliteal artery: Artery supplying the knee and surrounding area.
79. Popliteal muscle: Muscles surrounding the back of the knee.
80. Hamstring muscle: Group of muscles at the back of the thigh.
81. Tibia/upper end of tibia: Shinbone and its upper part.
82. Meniscus: Cartilage in the knee joint for cushioning.
83. Cruciate ligament: Ligaments in the knee joint for stability.
84. Tibialis anterior: Muscle on the front of the shin, dorsiflexing the foot.
85. Gastrocnemius: Calf muscle, responsible for plantarflexion.
86. Soleus: Muscle beneath the gastrocnemius, aiding in plantarflexion.
87. Achilles tendon/tendocalcaneous: Tendon connecting calf muscles to the heel.
88. Sustentaculum Tali: Bony projection supporting the talus bone in the foot.
89. Deltoid ligament: Ligament stabilizing the inner side of the ankle.
90. Spring ligament: Ligament maintaining the foot's arches and supporting the talus.
91. Pott's fracture: Ankle fracture often involving both bones of the leg.
92. Arches of foot: Curved structures in the foot providing support and flexibility.
93. Plantar aponeurosis: Thick band of tissue on the sole of the foot.
94. Medial longitudinal arch: Arch running along the inner side of the foot.
95. Lateral longitudinal arch: Arch running along the outer side of the foot.
96. Saturday night palsy: Nerve injury due to prolonged pressure on nerves during sleep or inebriation.
97. Crutch palsy: Nerve injury due to pressure on nerves from using crutches.
98. Ape thumb deformity: Condition involving a thumb positioned close to the palm.
99. Sleeping foot: Numbness and tingling sensation in the foot due to nerve compression.
100. Femoral canal: Canal in the thigh housing vital structures.

101. Ischial tuberosity: Bony prominence in the pelvis, supporting body weight.
102. Piriformis: Muscle in the buttocks, aiding in hip rotation and stability.
103. Gluteus maximus: Large buttocks muscle, responsible for hip extension.
104. Rectus sheath: Protective structure for the rectus abdominis muscle.
105. Arterial anastomoses around knee joint: Network of connecting arteries around the knee.
106. Parts of stomach: Sections of the stomach, including the cardia, fundus, body, and pylorus.
107. Blood supply of stomach: Arteries supplying blood to the stomach.
108. Stomach bed: Surrounding anatomical structures around the stomach.
109. Parts of duodenum: Different sections of the duodenum, including the cap, descending, horizontal, and ascending parts.
110. Lobes of liver: Divisions of the liver, including right, left, caudate, and quadrate lobes.
111. Bare area of liver: Non-covered region of the liver's diaphragmatic surface.
112. Ligament of liver: Connective tissue structure associated with the liver.
113. Porta hepatis: Area of the liver where vessels and bile ducts enter and exit.
114. Falciform ligament: Ligament attaching the liver to the abdominal wall.
115. Lesser omentum: Connective tissue structure in the abdomen.
116. Parts of gall bladder: Sections of the gallbladder, including the neck, body, and fundus.
117. Extrahepatic biliary apparatus: Structures outside the liver related to bile transport.
118. Spleen: Organ involved in blood filtration and immune function.
119. Parts of pancreas: Divisions of the pancreas, including the head, body, and tail.
120. Appendix: Small, tube-like structure in the digestive system.
121. Anal canal: Passage leading from the rectum to the anus.
122. Support of uterus: Structures supporting the uterus in the pelvic region.
123. Axes of uterus: Different orientations of the uterus in the pelvis.
124. Fallopian tube/parts: Tubular structure in the female reproductive system.

125. Ovary: Female reproductive organ involved in egg production and hormone secretion.
126. Testis: Male reproductive organ responsible for sperm production and hormone secretion.
127. Covering of kidney: Protective layer around the kidney.
128. External features of kidney: Visible parts of the kidney.
129. Blood supply of kidney: Arteries and veins supplying the kidney.
130. Ureter: Tube connecting the kidney to the urinary bladder.
131. Ligament of bladder: Connective tissue supporting the urinary bladder.
132. Trigone of urinary bladder: Triangular area in the bladder's base, related to urinary