

Question **1**

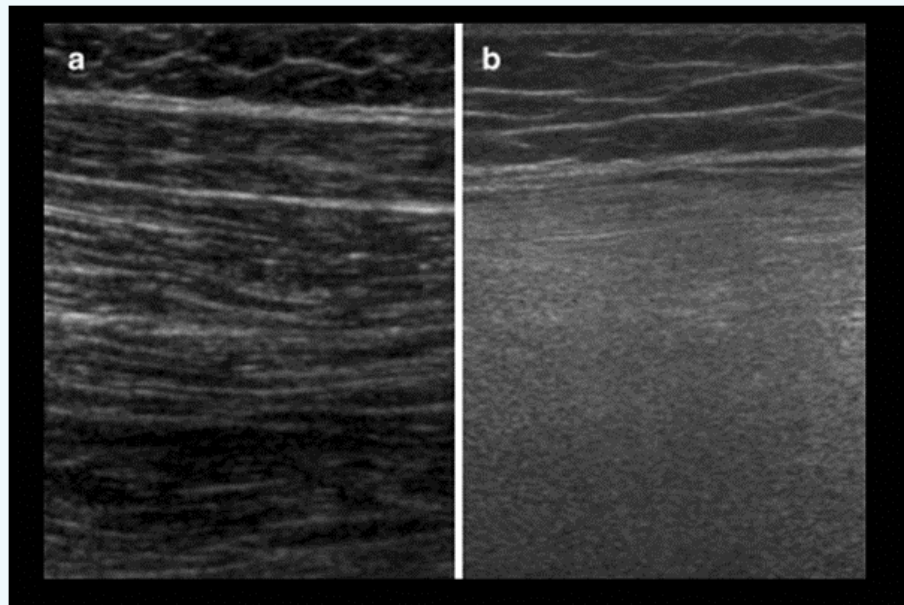
Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

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question

⚙ Edit
question

Which of the following images below demonstrates a muscular dystrophy?



Select one:

- ☒ a. B ✓
- ☐ b. A

B demonstrates the following signs of muscular dystrophy;

- increased echogenicity
- Loss of visibility of underlying septa, fascia and aponeuroses

The correct answer is: B

Question 2

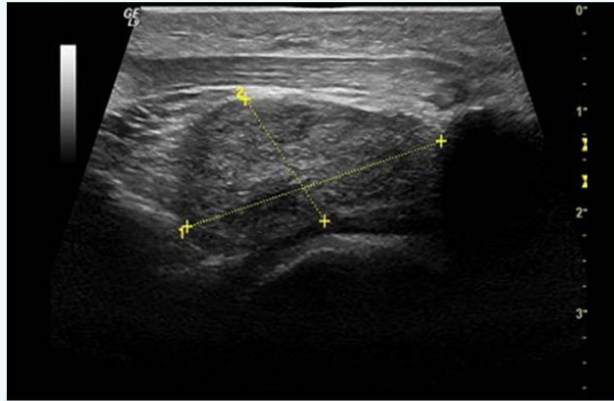
Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

Edit question

The image below demonstrates Pigmented Villonodular Synovitis as a well-delineated hypoechoic mass located inside the Hoffa fat pad.



What form of the disease is this representing?

Select one:

- ☒ a. Nodular. ✓
- ☐ b. Focal.
- ☐ c. Diffuse.
- ☐ d. Generic.

The correct answer is: Nodular.

Question 3

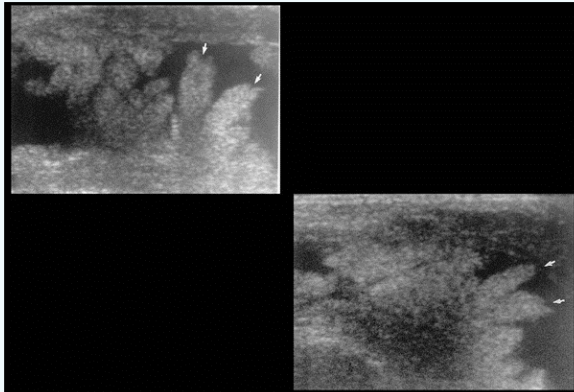
Correct

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The images below demonstrate a rare benign, compressible, intra-articular space-occupying lesion, where sub synovial tissue is replaced by mature fat cells giving rise to a villous proliferation, almost always found inside the suprapatellar recess.



What is the name of this lesion?

Select one:

- ☐ a. Rheumatoid Arthritis.
- ☐ b. Hypertrophic synovitis.
- ☐ c. Hypotrophic synovitis.
- ☐ d. Gout.
- ☒ e. Lipoma arborescens. ✓

The correct answer is: Lipoma arborescens.

Question 4

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

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question

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question

The image below demonstrates an intramuscular myxoma.



These lesions usually demonstrate positive Colour Doppler flow.

Select the correct response:

Select one:

☐ True

☒ False ✓

The correct answer is 'False'.

Question 5

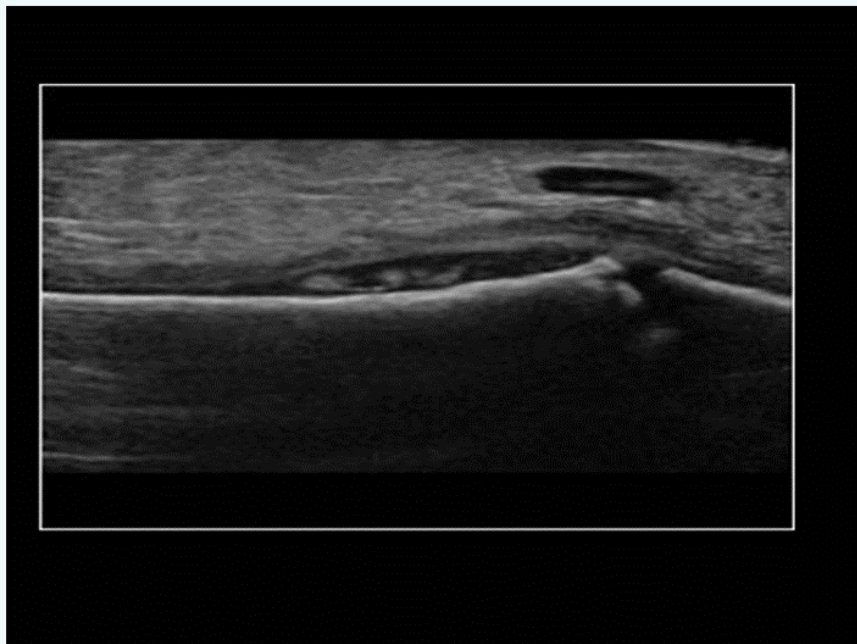
Correct

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question

This image demonstrates osteomyelitis of the distal fibula with a subperiosteal pus collection in an 11 year old girl.



Which of the following statements is not true?

Select one:

- ☐ a. Osteomyelitis is an inflammatory response of bone secondary to infection
- ☐ b. If colour flow were applied to this image, it would likely demonstrate increased blood flow.
- ☐ c. the image demonstrates periosteal elevation
- ☒ d. Osteomyelitis is a response to bone trauma ✓

Question **6**

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

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question

This image demonstrates a large osteocartilaginous exostosis (osteochondroma).



What does the hypoechoic area superficial to the bone represent?

Select one:

- ☐ a. An inflamed bursa.
- ☐ b. A benign tumour of the bone.
- ☒ c. Hypoechoic hyaline cartilage. ✓

The correct answer is: Hypoechoic hyaline cartilage.

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Question 7

Correct

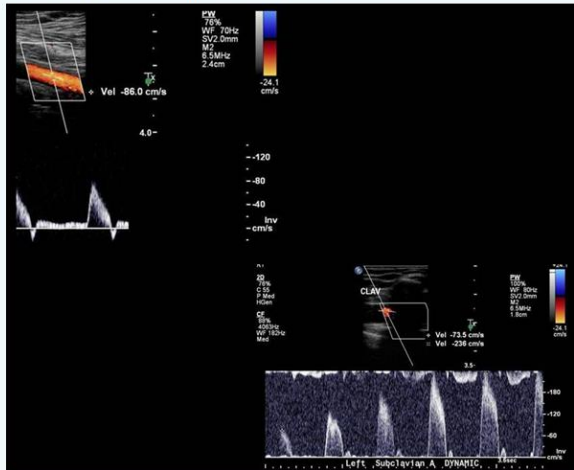
Mark 1 out of 1

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Edit question

This case demonstrates compression at the thoracic outlet of the left subclavian artery.

Use the image below to respond to the following questions.



What manoeuvres can be used to elicit the abnormal waveform?

Roos, Adson, Wright



The upper left image demonstrates:

normal waveform of the subclavian artery



The lower right image:

demonstrates abnormal waveform of the subclavian artery



The correct answer is: What manoeuvres can be used to elicit the abnormal waveform? → Roos, Adson, Wright, The upper left image demonstrates: → normal waveform of the subclavian artery, The lower right image: → demonstrates abnormal waveform of the subclavian artery

Question 8

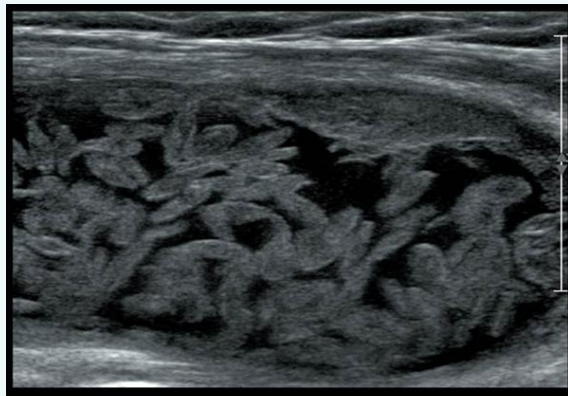
Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

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Edit question

The image below demonstrates numerous well-defined isoechoic oval lesions with no acoustic shadowing in a distended subacromial-subdeltoid bursa of the shoulder. There was marked bursa wall thickening and a moderate amount of hypoechoic fluid (rice bodies).



The sonographic appearances are most likely due to rheumatoid arthritis. Please select the correct response:

Select one:

☒ True

☐ False

The correct answer is 'True'.

Question 9

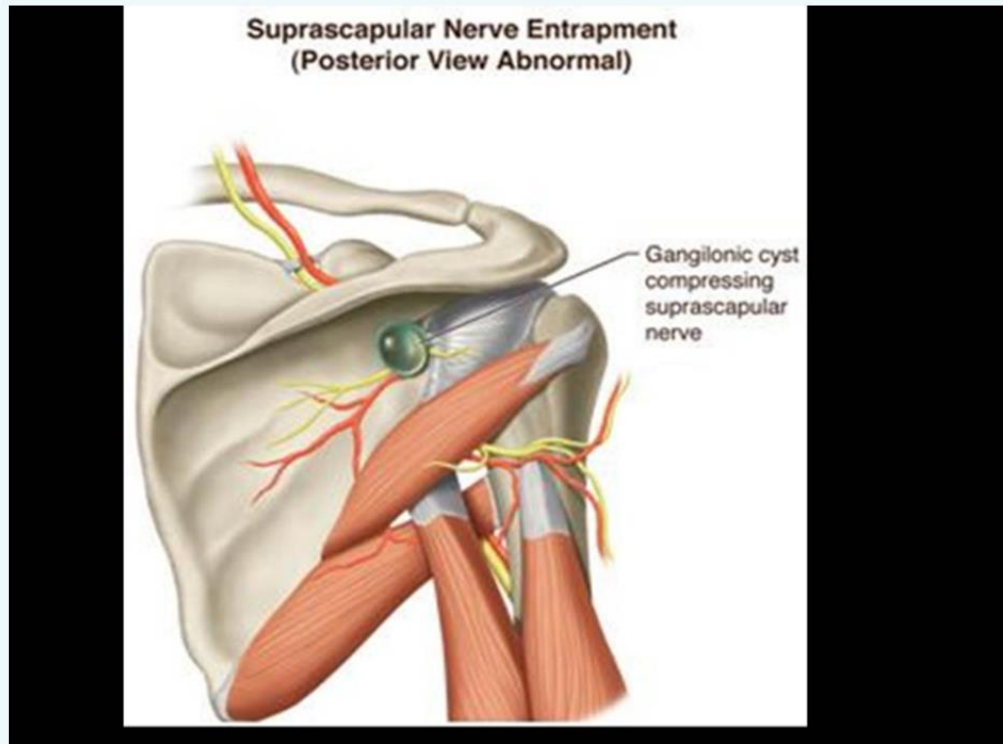
Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

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Edit question

This schematic is demonstrating compression of the subscapular nerve due to a ganglion cyst.



The ganglion cyst is situated in the notch

Select one:

- ☐ a. suprascapular
- ☒ b. spinoglenoid ✓

The suprascapular notch of scapula is superior to the spine of the scapula, and the spinoglenoid notch lies inferior to the spine of the scapula.

The correct answer is: spinoglenoid

Question 10

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

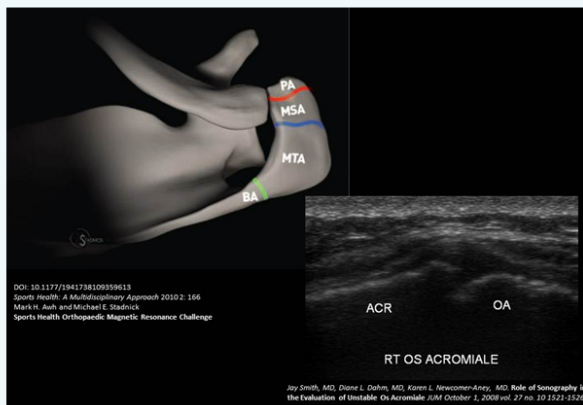
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The acromion of the shoulder has three growth centres made of cartilage. During development, these growth centres become bone. Sometimes, one or more of these growth centres does not undergo bony change resulting in what is referred to as an os acromiale.

The 3 ossification centres that usually make up the acromion include the preacromion (PA), the mesoacromion (MSA), and the meta-acromion (MTA). These centres are demonstrated on the anatomy image below.

The ultrasound image, see below also, shows a case where the acromial fragment and synchondrosis has been demonstrated on ultrasound. Note the hypertrophic changes on both the os acromiale (OA) and the acromial (ACR) sides of the synchondrosis.



Ultrasound can be used in these types of cases to:

Select one:

- ☐ a. Identify the os acromiale.
- ☐ b. Document fragment hypermobility.
- ☐ c. Reproduce pain.
- ☐ d. Guide a diagnostic-therapeutic injection.
- ☒ e. All of the above. ✓

The correct answer is: All of the above.

Question **11**

Correct

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question

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question

The image below demonstrates an intact postoperative supraspinatus.



The hyperechoic white line within the tendon (indicated by the red arrow) is:

Select one:

- ☒ a. Suture material. ✓
- ☐ b. Subacromial bursa.
- ☐ c. Scar tissue.
- ☐ d. Calcification.

The correct answer is: Suture material.

Question 12

Correct

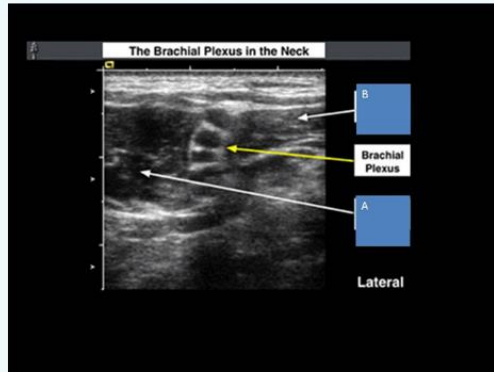
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This image taken in the region of the interscalene triangle demonstrates the brachial plexus.

What anatomy are A and B indicating on the image below?



B= Middle scalene muscle ✓

A= Anterior scalene muscle ✓

The Brachial plexus lies between the anterior and middle scalene muscles. The middle scalene muscle is more lateral (muscle A).

The correct answer is: B= → Middle scalene muscle, A= → Anterior scalene muscle

Question 13

Correct

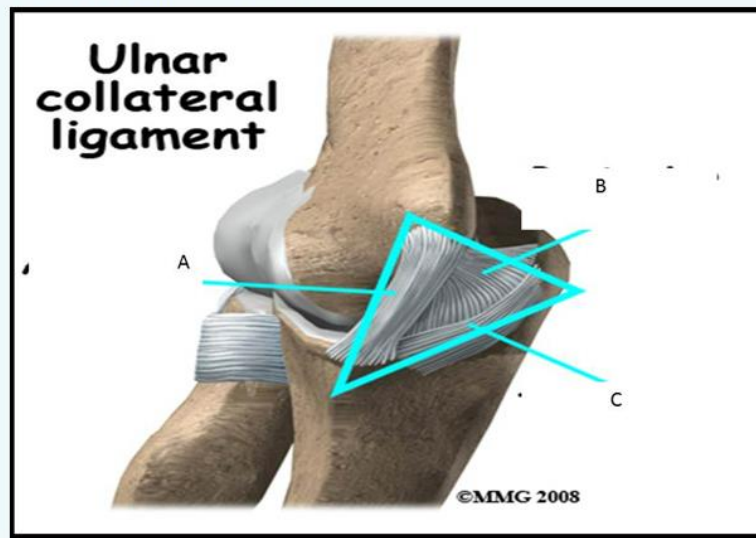
Mark 1 out of 1

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Edit question

The schematic diagram below demonstrates the components of the medial ligament complex of the elbow.

Using the image, please match the labels.



B= Posterior band ✓

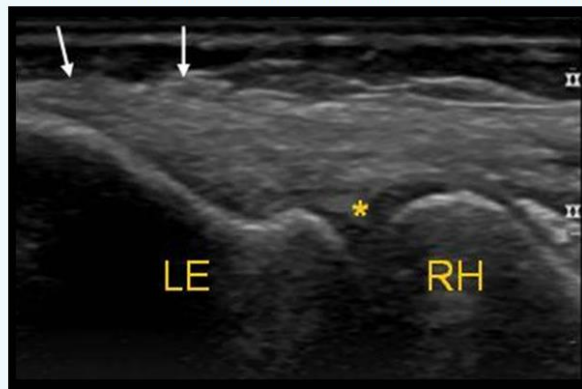
A= Anterior band ✓

C= Transverse ligament ✓

The correct answer is: B= → Posterior band, A= → Anterior band, C= → Transverse ligament

Question 14
Correct
Mark 1 out of 1
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The image below demonstrates the normal synovial fringe at the lateral elbow joint (asterisk).



If this structure were thickened and irregular, this might be as a result of locking and popping of the elbow secondary to entrapment of the synovial fringe at the radio-capitellar joint.

Select the correct response:

Select one:

- ☒ True ✓
☐ False

The correct answer is 'True'.

Question 15
Correct
Mark 1 out of 1
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Edit question

The image below demonstrates an image of distal biceps tendon with tendinous and intratendinous rupture (yellow arrows).



A coexistent finding in this image is:

Select one:

- ☒ a. an effusion in the bicipitoradial bursa ✓
☐ b. effusion in the anterior synovial recess
☐ c. olecranon bursitis

Bicipitoradial bursa is the correct answer. This bursa lies between the distal biceps tendon and the radial tuberosity. Bursitis is seen as a hypoechoic mass near the distal biceps tendon.

The correct answer is: an effusion in the bicipitoradial bursa

Question **16**

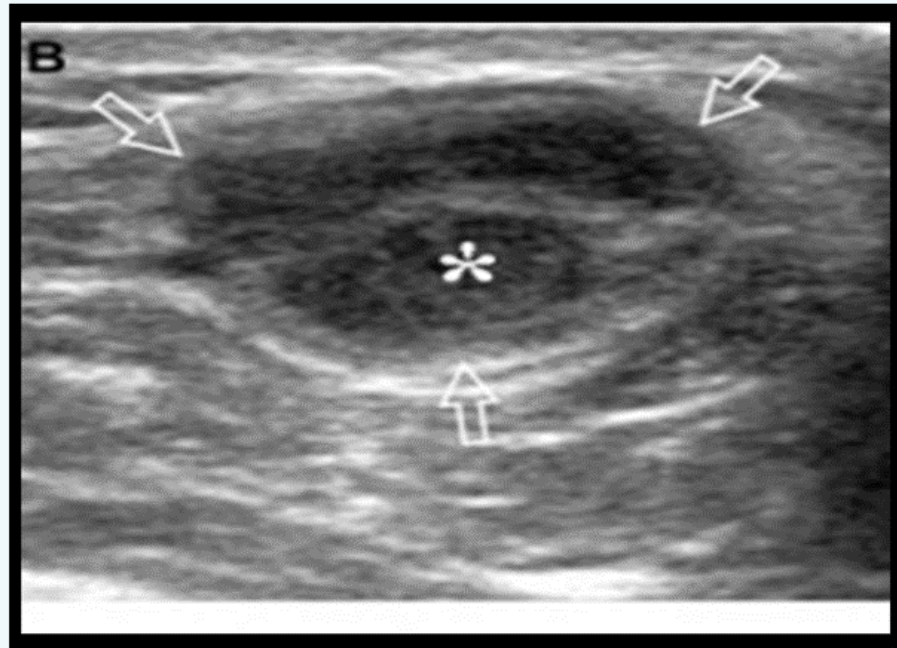
Partially correct

Mark 1 out of 1

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⚙ Edit question

The image below demonstrates leprosy in the ulnar nerve at the elbow.



The main sonographic finding in this image is:

Select one:

- ☐ a. Decreased size of the nerve.
- ☐ b. Smooth fusiform enlargement of fascicles.
- ☐ c. An abscess formation.
- ☒ d. Loss of fascicular architecture. ✓

The correct answer is: Smooth fusiform enlargement of fascicles.

Question **17**

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

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⚙ Edit question

The patient with pronator syndrome will present with symptoms of:

- Aching in the proximal volar forearm which is exacerbated by pronation and supination of the forearm,
- Paraesthesia in one or more of the radial three and a half fingers, and;
- With weakness of the FPL and APL.

Select one:

- ☒ True ✓
- ☐ False

The correct answer is 'True'.

Question 18

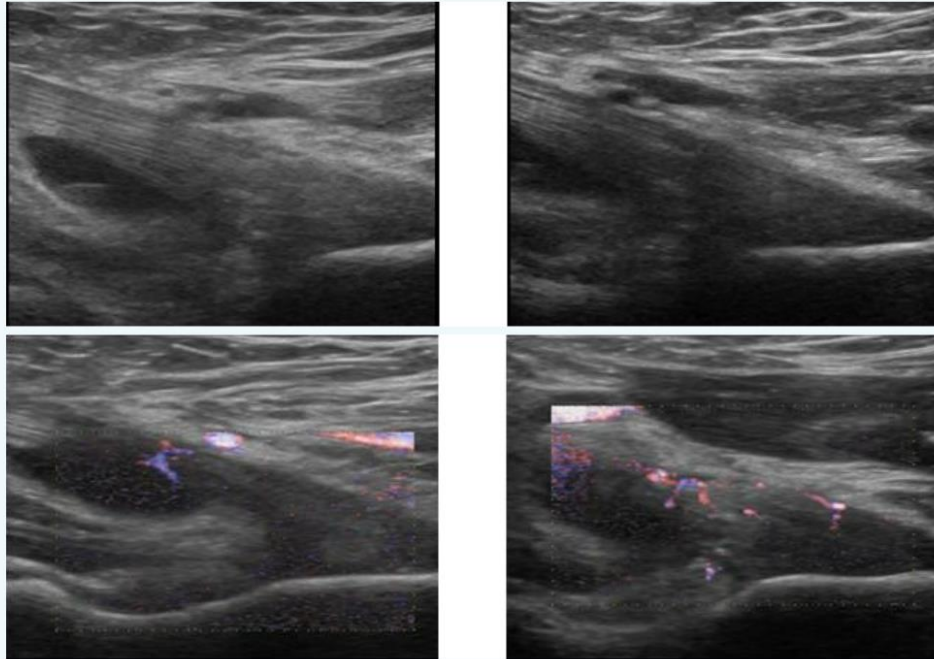
Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

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question

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question

The images below have been taken at the anterior proximal forearm and represent the distal insertion on to the radial tubercle of the tendon that originates from the supraglenoid tubercle of the scapula.



What pathology do these images represent:

- ☐ a. There is no pathology demonstrated, this is a normal biceps tendon.
- ☐ b. Tricipitaloradial bursitis with effusion and avulsion of the distal triceps tendon.
- ☒ c. Bicipitoradial bursitis with effusion and tendinosis of the distal biceps tendon. ✓
- ☐ d. Bicipitoradial bursitis with effusion and avulsion of the distal biceps tendon.
- ☐ e. There is no pathology demonstrated, this is a normal triceps tendon.
- ☐ f. Tricipitaloradial bursitis with effusion and tendinosis of the distal triceps tendon.

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Bicipitoradial bursitis with effusion and tendinosis of the distal biceps tendon.

Question 19

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

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Edit question

Anterior interosseous nerve syndrome (Kiloh-Nevin syndrome) is a nerve entrapment which can occur where the anterior osseous nerve branches off the main trunk of the median nerve near the pronator teres and tendinous bridge connecting the heads of the FDS.

Symptoms of this syndrome do not include:

- ☒ a. Sensory loss of the skin at the region of interest of the forearm. ✓
- ☐ b. Muscle weakness in the FPL.
- ☐ c. Muscle weakness in the FDP and pronator quadratus muscles.
- ☐ d. The patient is not usually symptomatic in this syndrome, it is an incidental finding.
- ☐ e. Pain in the forearm.

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Sensory loss of the skin at the region of interest of the forearm.

Question 20

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

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Edit question

This image shows a case of pronator syndrome. The white arrow shows the nerve as it approaches the pronator muscle and then becomes thickened (red arrow).



What nerve does this syndrome involve?

Select one:

- ☐ a. ulnar nerve
- ☒ b. median nerve ✓
- ☐ c. radial nerve

The correct answer is: median nerve

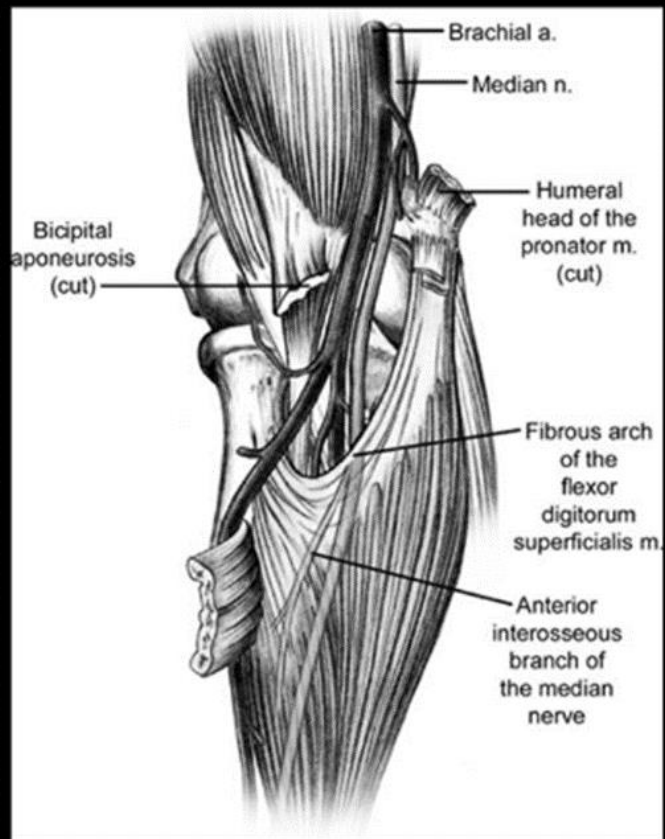
Question **21**

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

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question

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question



The schematic above demonstrates the anterior interosseous nerve, a branch of the median nerve. If there is anterior interosseous nerve entrapment, there will be muscle and sensory loss.

Select one:

- ☐ True
- ☒ False ✓



The correct answer is 'False'.

Question **22**

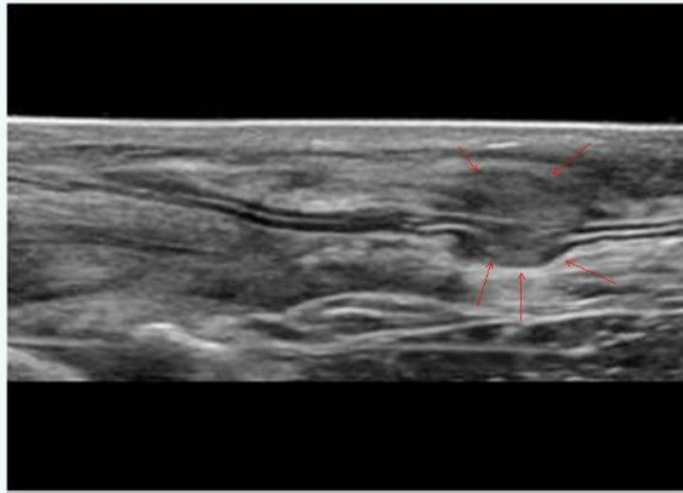
Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

Edit question

In the image below, the lesion marked by the red arrows results from a traumatic nerve injury of the median nerve.



This lesion most likely represents:

Select one:

- ☒ a. A hypoechoic fibrous mass due to random regeneration of Schwann cells and axons. ✓
- ☐ b. A surgical anastomosis of the nerve.
- ☐ c. A perineural collection.

The correct answer is: A hypoechoic fibrous mass due to random regeneration of Schwann cells and axons.

Question **23**

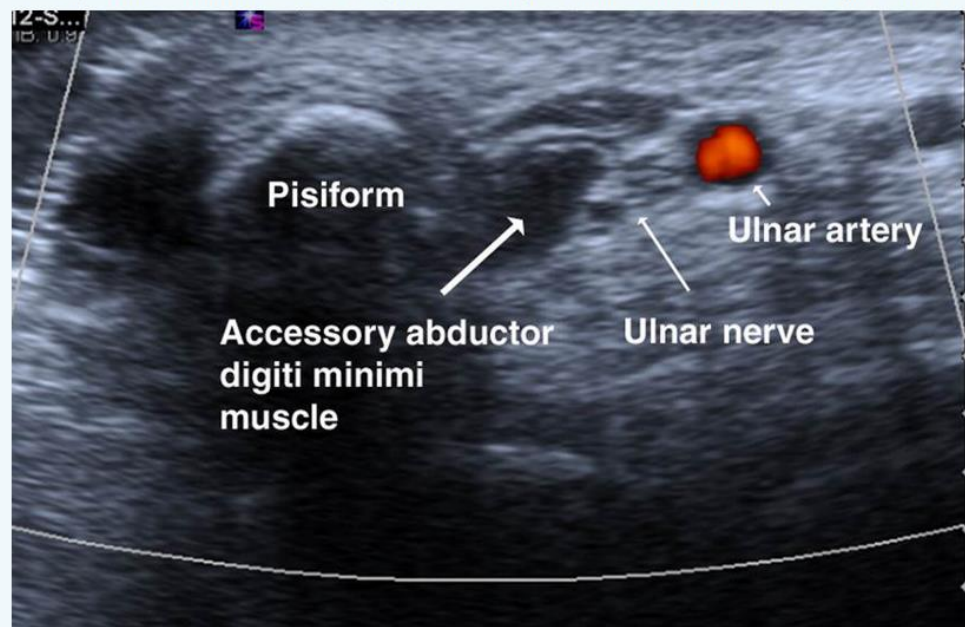
Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

Edit question

The image below demonstrates an accessory muscle causing entrapment of the ulnar nerve at Guyon's canal.



At the level demonstrated in the image, which of the following statements is true?

Select one:

- ☒ a. The entrapment will involve both motor and sensory fibres of the nerve. ✓
- ☐ b. The entrapment will involve only motor fibres of the nerve.
- ☐ c. The entrapment will involve only sensory fibres of the nerve.

The site of entrapment is at the level of the pisiform where the main trunk sensory and motor fibers will be involved.
The correct answer is: The entrapment will involve both motor and sensory fibres of the nerve.

Question **24**

Correct

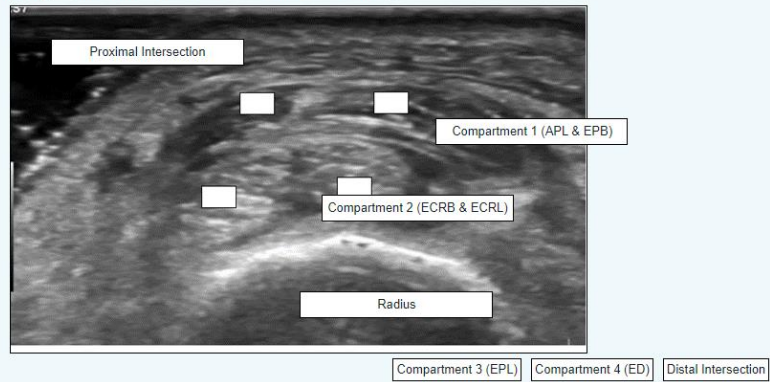
Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

Edit question

This image is taken at the wrist and depicts intersection syndrome.

Label the image by dragging and dropping the words to the correct location on the image.



Your answer is correct.

Question **25**

Correct

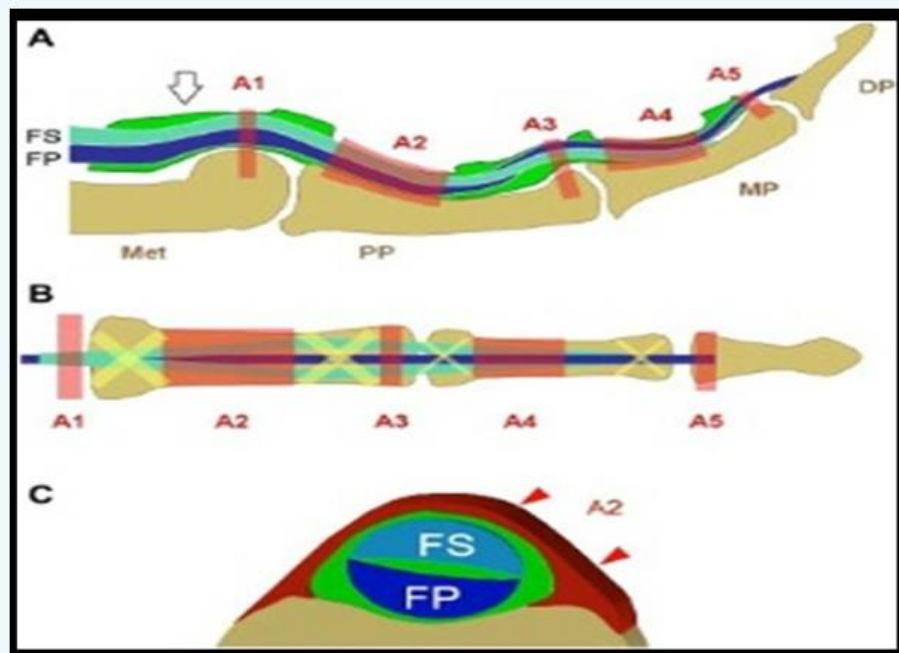
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Edit question

The schematic below demonstrates the sites of the finger pulleys.

Using the image, match the labels with the site descriptors.



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A5
pulley
is at
the:
✓
A2
pulley
extends
from
the:
✓
A3
pulley
is:
✓
A4
pulley
is at
the:
✓
A1
pulley
is at
the:
✓

DIP joint and arises from the palmar plate.

Base of the proximal phalanx to the junction of the proximal two thirds and distal third of the proximal phalanx, arises from the bone and is the

A small pulley at the PIP joint arising from the palmar plate.

Middle third of middle phalanx and arises from the bone.

MCP joint-base of proximal phalanx and palmar plate.

The correct answer is: A5 pulley is at the: → DIP joint and arises from the palmar plate., A2 pulley extends from the: → Base of the proximal phalanx to the junction of the proximal two thirds and distal third of the proximal phalanx, arises from the bone and is the strongest pulley., A3 pulley is: → A small pulley at the PIP joint arising from the palmar plate., A4 pulley is at the: → Middle third of middle phalanx and arises from the bone., A1 pulley is at the: → MCP joint-base of proximal phalanx and palmar plate.

Question **26**

Correct

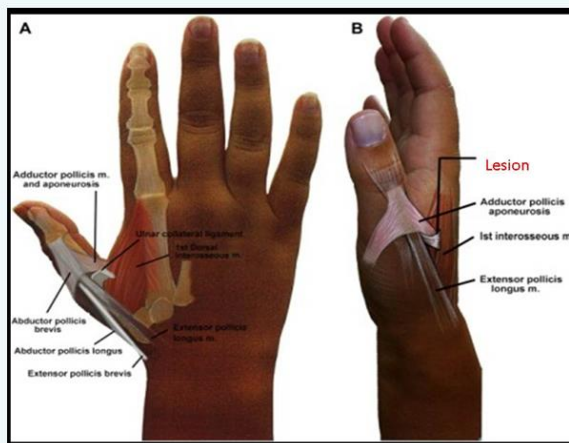
Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

Edit question

The schematic anatomy image below demonstrates a lesion where the proximal ruptured end of the ulnar collateral ligament of the thumb displaces over the proximal edge of the adductor pollicis aponeurosis.

What is the name of the lesion?



Select one:

- ☒ a. Stener lesion ✓
- ☐ b. Boxer's knuckle
- ☐ c. Mallet thumb

The correct answer is: Stener lesion

Question **27**

Correct

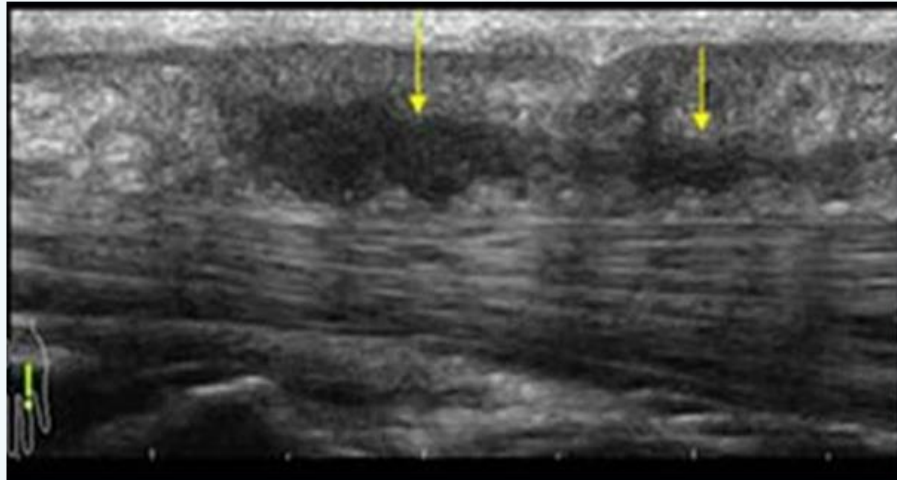
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question

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question

The image below demonstrates a case of Dupuytren's palmar fibromatosis.

The nodules in this condition adhere to the:



Select one:

- ☐ a. Extensor tendons of the fingers.
- ☐ b. The phalange bones of the affected finger.
- ☒ c. Flexor tendon of the fingers. ✓
- ☐ d. The lunoscapoid ligament.
- ☐ e. The palmar plate of the MCP.

The correct answer is: Flexor tendon of the fingers.

Question **28**

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

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question

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question

The image below demonstrates a Boutonnière deformity.



This deformity is where there is:

Select one:

- ☒ a. Rupture of the central slip of the extensor tendon at the PIP insertion site, and the lateral tendons are still intact. ✓
- ☐ b. Rupture of the central slip of the extensor tendon at the DIP insertion site, and the lateral tendons are still intact.
- ☐ c. Rupture of the A5 pulley of the affected finger.

The correct answer is: Rupture of the central slip of the extensor tendon at the PIP insertion site, and the lateral tendons are still intact.

Question **29**

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

Edit question

Which of the following signs is not a sonographic feature of an A2 pulley tear?

Select one:

- ☐ a. Displacement of the flexor tendon over the proximal phalanx.
- ☒ b. Displacement of the flexor tendon over the middle phalanx. ✓
- ☐ c. Swelling and thickening of the pulley.

The correct answer is: Displacement of the flexor tendon over the middle phalanx.

Question **30**

Correct

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The images below have been taken on the dorsal aspect of the 3rd finger nailbed.

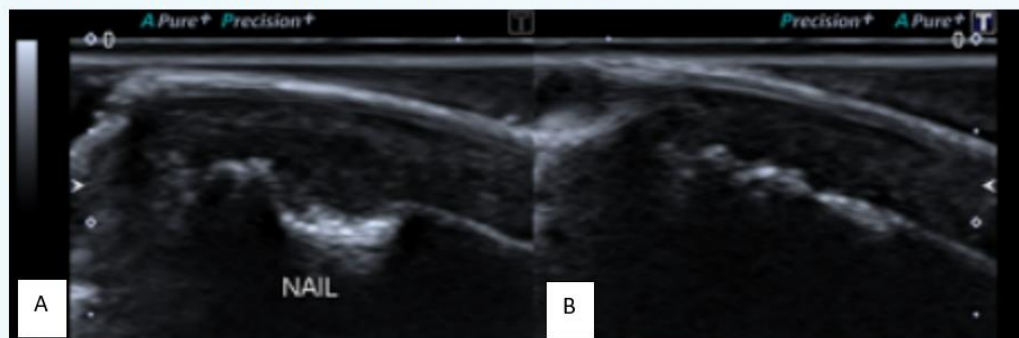


Image A is the symptomatic side and image B is a comparison image.

The patient presented with sharp pain in the nail plate of the finger when pressure is applied and extreme sensitivity to cold.

Given the ultrasound appearances and patient's symptoms, the most likely diagnosis is:

- ☐ a. Osteochondroma.
- ☐ b. Palmar Plate Tear.
- ☐ c. Rheumatoid Arthritis.
- ☒ d. Subungual Glomus Tumour. ✓
- ☐ e. Gout.

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:
Subungual Glomus Tumour.

Question **31**

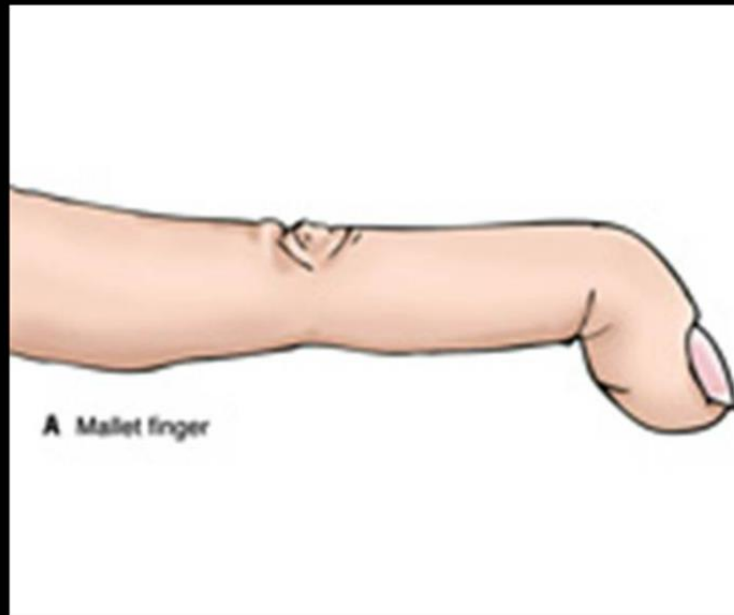
Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

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question

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question

The image below demonstrates a case of mallet finger.



What appearances are you likely to see on an ultrasound scan?

Select one:

- ☐ a. Sagittal band injuries
- ☐ b. extensor hood injury
- ☒ c. Extensor tendon tear in the finger at the distal insertion of the tendon into the base of distal phalanx ✓

The correct answer is: Extensor tendon tear in the finger at the distal insertion of the tendon into the base of distal phalanx

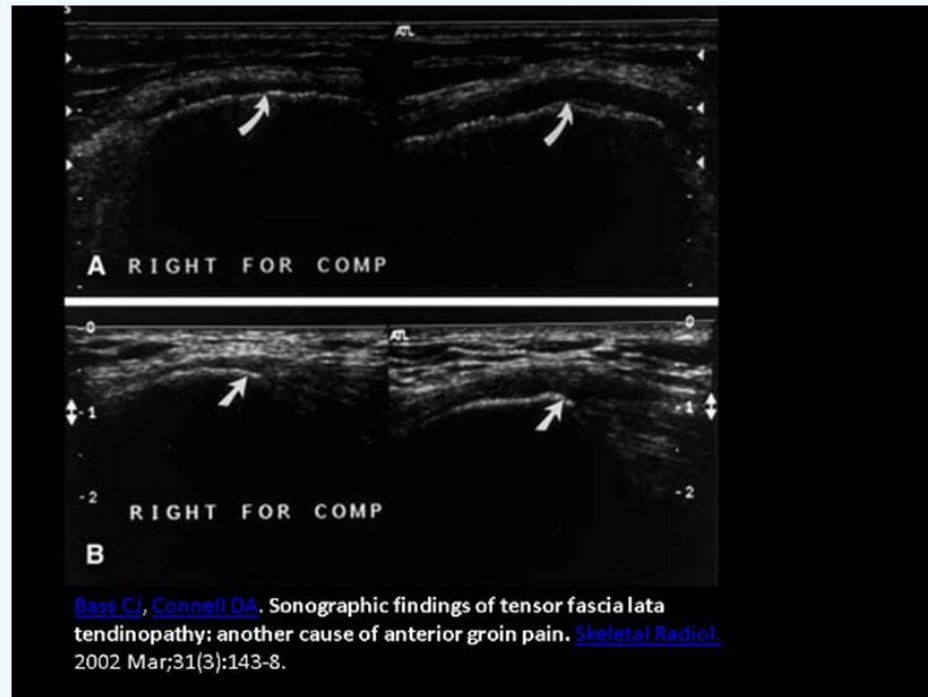
Question **32**

Correct

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[Bass CJ](#), [Connell DA](#). Sonographic findings of tensor fascia lata tendinopathy: another cause of anterior groin pain. [Skeletal Radiol](#). 2002 Mar;31(3):143-8.

Above, are split screen sonograms of a normal right TFL and an abnormal left TFL.

Filled arrows point to the iliac crest.

What is the origin site of the TFL?

Select one:

- ☒ a. Anterior superior iliac spine (ASIS) ✓
- ☐ b. Anterior inferior iliac spine (AIIS)

The correct answer is: Anterior superior iliac spine (ASIS)

Question 33

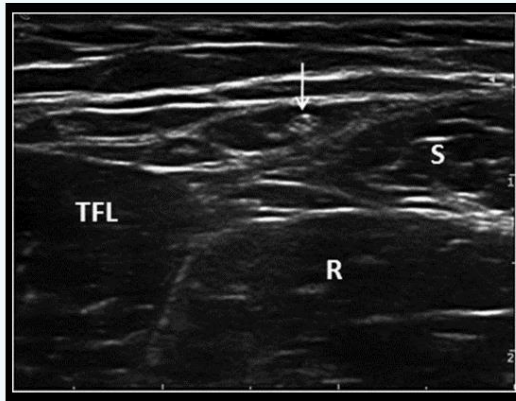
Correct

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Edit question

The transverse ultrasound image below demonstrates the lateral femoral cutaneous nerve (LFCN) lying within the intermuscular space between the tensor fasciae latae muscle (TFL) and the sartorius (S) with the rectus femoris (R) seen sitting inferiorly.



Compression of this nerve will result in:

Select one:

- ☒ a. Sensory symptoms only. ✓
- ☐ b. Motor symptoms only.

The correct answer is: Sensory symptoms only.

Question 34

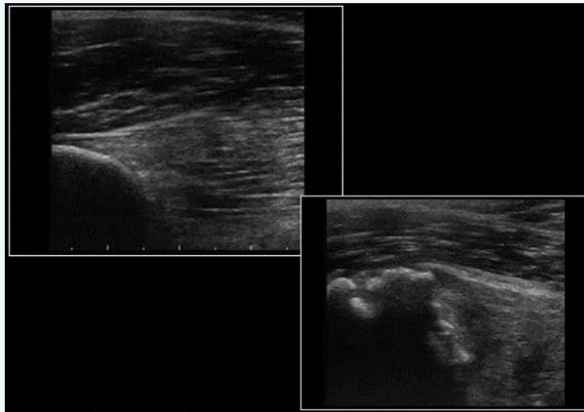
Correct

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Edit question

The top image demonstrates the normal origin of the rectus femoris muscle. The bottom image demonstrates an abnormal origin of the rectus femoris muscle.



What is the origin of the rectus femoris muscle?

Select one:

- ☒ a. Anterior inferior iliac spine. ✓
- ☐ b. Anterior superior iliac spine.
- ☐ c. Posterior inferior iliac spine.
- ☐ d. Posterior superior iliac spine.

Question **35**

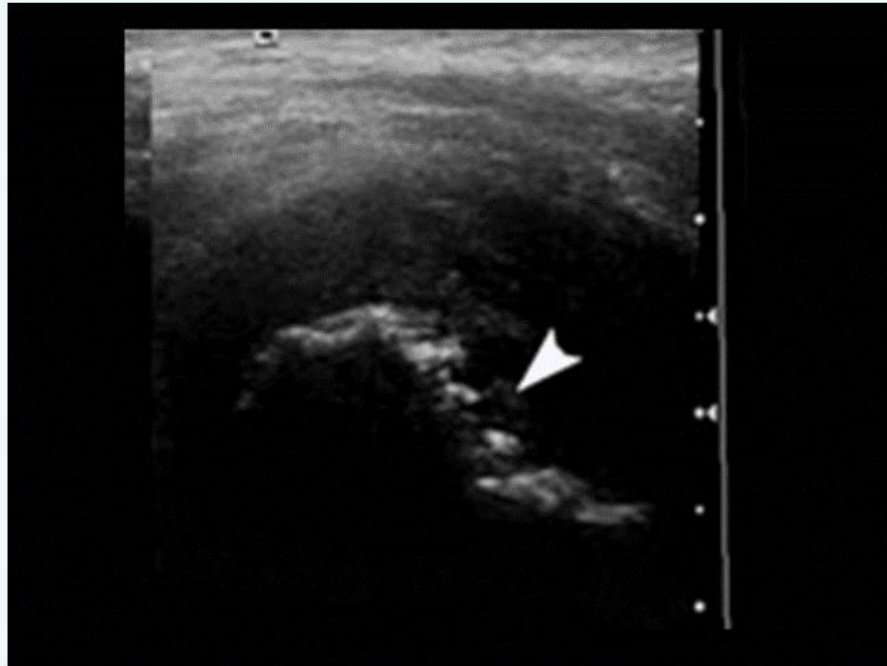
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The sagittal image of the symphysis pubis shows irregularity of the articular cortex.



What condition do you think is being demonstrated in this image?

Select one:

- ☐ a. Morel-Lavelle lesion
- ☐ b. Piriformis syndrome
- ☒ c. osteitis pubis ✓

The correct answer is: osteitis pubis

Question **36**

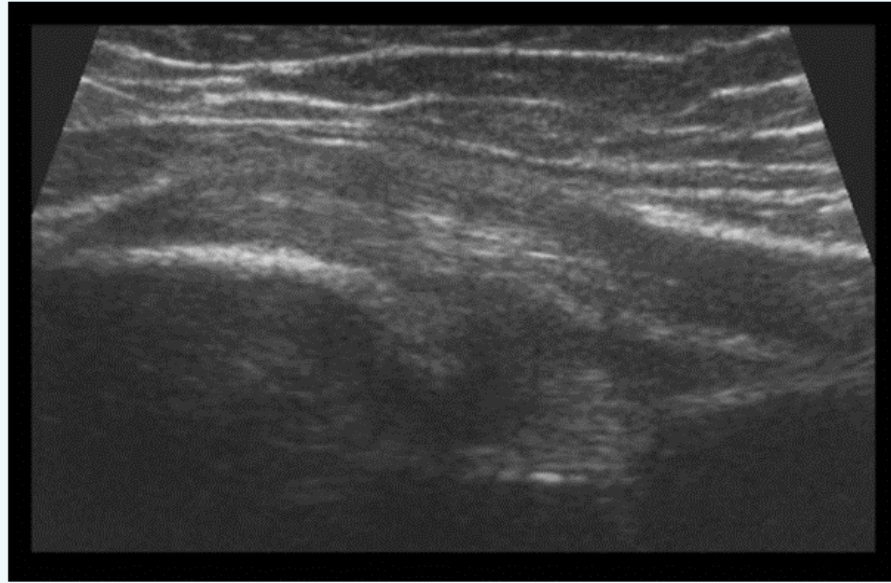
Correct

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The image below demonstrates a conjoint tendon origin at the ischial tuberosity.



What is the tendon called?

Select one:

- ☒ a. Conjoined tendon of the semitendinosus and biceps femoris. ✓
- ☐ b. Conjoined tendon of the semitmembranosus and biceps femoris.
- ☐ c. Conjoined tendon of the semitendinosus and semimembranosus.

The correct answer is: Conjoined tendon of the semitendinosus and biceps femoris.

Question **37**

Correct

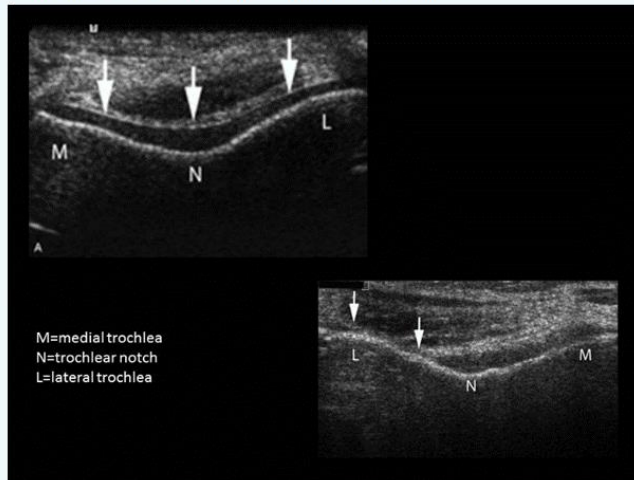
Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

Edit question

The image below demonstrates the articular cartilage of the trochlea of the knee. Top image is normal. Bottom image is abnormal.

Use the images below to respond to the following questions.



In the abnormal image there is:

No osteophyte seen



In the abnormal image the subchondral bony margins:

Show a diffuse, mild contour irregularity.



In the abnormal image, over the lateral trochlea:

There is marked loss of cartilage.



The correct answer is: In the abnormal image there is:

→ No osteophyte seen, In the abnormal image the subchondral bony margins:

→ Show a diffuse, mild contour irregularity., In the abnormal image, over the lateral trochlea:

→ There is marked loss of cartilage.

Question **38**

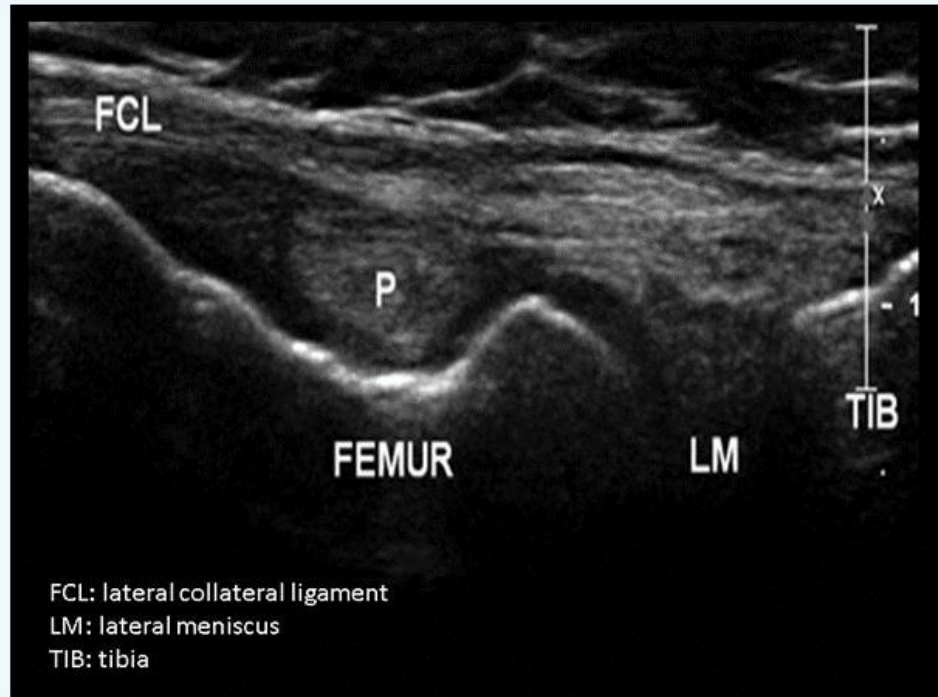
Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

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question

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question

What structure is indicated by 'P' in the image below of the lateral knee.



Select one:

- ☐ a. Biceps tendon.
- ☐ b. Patellar tendon insertion.
- ☐ c. Peroneus brevis insertion.
- ☒ d. Popliteus tendon origin. ✓
- ☐ e. Superior tibiofibular joint.
- ☐ f. Popliteal ligament.

The correct answer is: Popliteus tendon origin.

Question 39

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

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The ultrasound image below demonstrates a tendon at the knee inserting on to the anteromedial aspect of the tibial metaphysis, 5-6 cm below the joint line.



What is the most likely pathology that is demonstrated here?

Select one:

- ☒ a. Pes anserine bursitis. ✓
- ☐ b. Semimembranosus-tibial collateral bursitis.
- ☐ c. Baker's cyst of the medial popliteal fossa.

The correct answer is: Pes anserine bursitis.

Question 40

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

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The x-ray image below demonstrates smooth periosteal bone formation (open arrow) of the medial femoral cortex.

The ultrasound image is taken in the transverse imaging plane and demonstrates cortical irregularity (arrow) of the right femur with surrounding hypo echogenicity (open arrows).



What pathology are these images demonstrating?

Select one:

- ☒ a. Adductor Insertion Avulsion Syndrome. ✓
- ☐ b. Osteosarcoma.
- ☐ c. Myositis Ossificans.

Question **41**

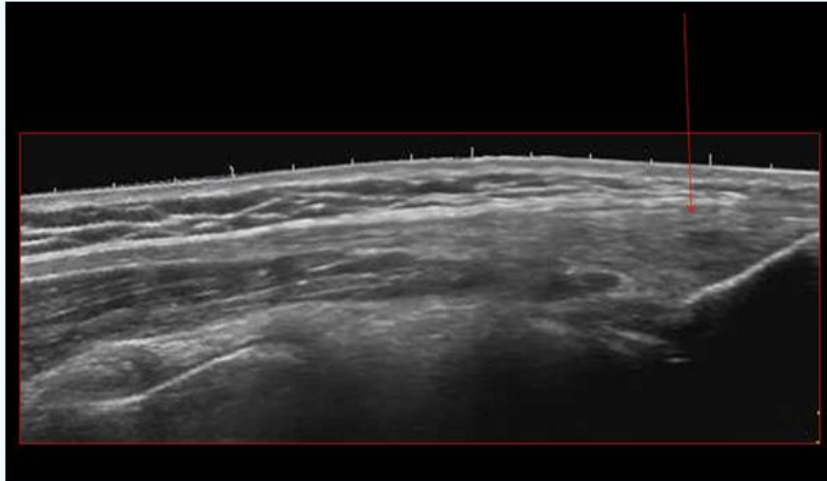
Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

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question

The image below demonstrates a tendon, at the posterior knee, inserting onto the fibular head.



What is the name of the tendon?

Select one:

- ☐ a. Tendon of semitendinosus.
- ☐ b. Pes anserine tendon.
- ☒ c. Tendon of biceps femoris. ✓

The correct answer is: Tendon of biceps femoris.

Question **42**

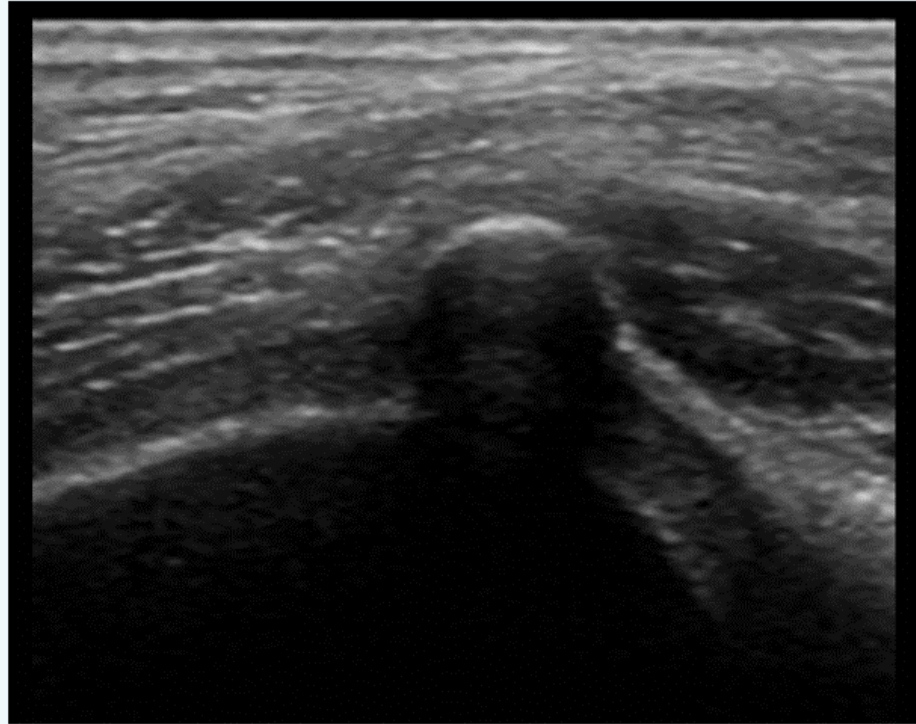
Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

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The image below demonstrates a sesamoid bone called a flabella.



What structure does the flabella lie within?

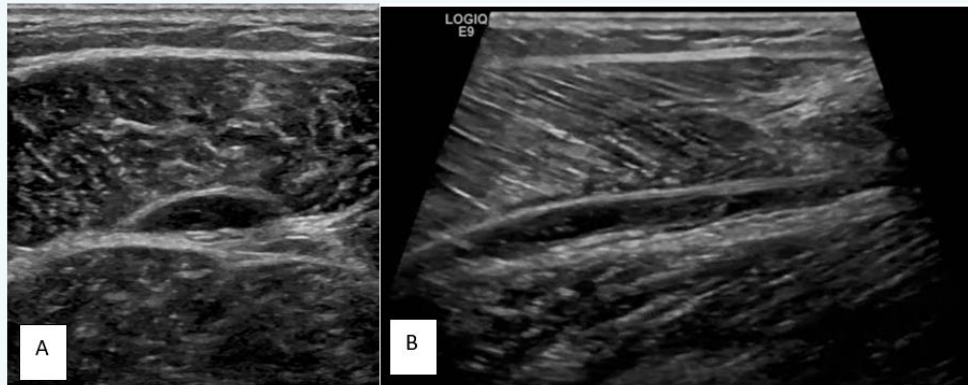
Select one:

- ☐ a. Medial head of gastrocnemius.
- ☒ b. Lateral head of gastrocnemius. ✓
- ☐ c. Tensor fascia latae.

The correct answer is: Lateral head of gastrocnemius.

Question **43**
Correct
Mark 1 out of 1
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The images below are taken at the posterior calf after the patient reported a sudden sharp pain in this location while playing tennis. Image A is in the transverse imaging plane and image B in longitudinal.



These images most likely demonstrate:

- ☒ a. A ruptured plantaris muscle/tendon. ✓
- ☐ b. A grade 3 tear of the soleus muscle.
- ☐ c. A grade 3 tear of the medial gastrocnemius muscle.
- ☐ d. A ruptured Baker's cyst.
- ☐ e. A grade 3 tear of the lateral gastrocnemius muscle.
- ☐ f. A ruptured Achilles tendon.

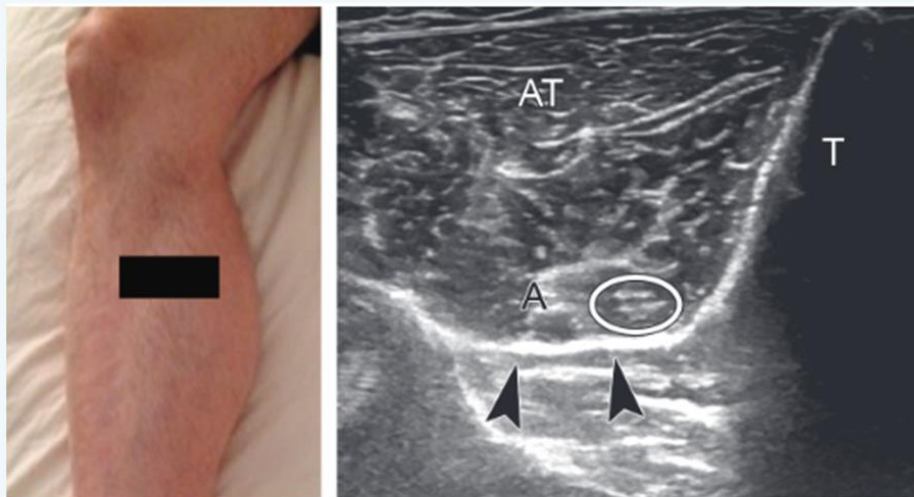
Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

A ruptured plantaris muscle/tendon.

Question **44**
Correct
Mark 1 out of 1
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The images below represent the transducer location and the corresponding ultrasound image when examining one of the lower leg nerves.



The white circle on the ultrasound image is indicating which lower leg nerve?

- ☐ a. The superficial peroneal nerve.
- ☐ b. The sural nerve.
- ☒ c. The deep peroneal nerve. ✓
- ☐ d. The common peroneal nerve.
- ☐ e. The tibial nerve.

Question **45**

Correct

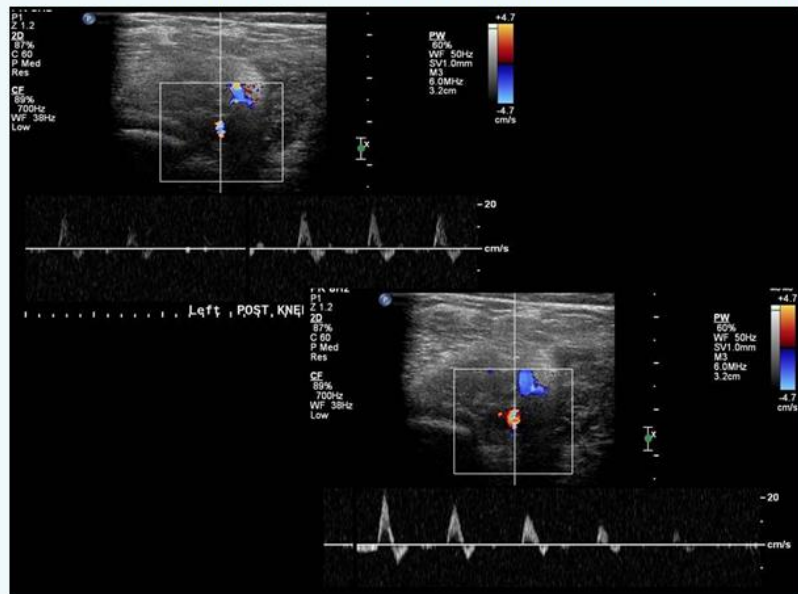
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The case below demonstrates a normal waveform of the popliteal artery (top left).

During plantar flexion, the popliteal artery waveform changes from triphasic to biphasic (bottom right).



What are the findings diagnostic of?

Select one:

- ☐ a. Popliteal artery aneurysm.
- ☐ b. Popliteal vein thrombosis.
- ☒ c. Popliteal artery syndrome. ✓

The correct answer is: Popliteal artery syndrome.

Question **46**

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

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The Sural Nerve:

- ☐ a. Is a potential site of a neurogenic tumour.
- ☐ b. Can be identified on the medial aspect of the SSV.
- ☐ c. Is a posterior structure.
- ☐ d. Enters the ankle between the lateral malleolus and the Achilles tendon.
- ☒ e. All of the responses are correct. ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

All of the responses are correct.

Question **47**

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

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The most common cause of medial ankle pain is:

- ☐ a. Tarsal tunnel syndrome.
- ☐ b. Posterior impingement syndrome.
- ☒ c. Tibialis posterior tendinopathy. ✓
- ☐ d. Medial calcaneal nerve entrapment.
- ☐ e. Flexor hallucis tendinopathy.

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Tibialis posterior tendinopathy.

Question **48**

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

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question

Tears of the Tibialis Posterior Tendon:

- ☐ a. Over time will lead to loss of the medial arch.
- ☐ b. Occur around the medial malleolus.
- ☒ c. All of the responses are correct. ✓
- ☐ d. Are usually longitudinal splits in the tendon.
- ☐ e. May occur at navicular insertion.

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

All of the responses are correct.

Question 49

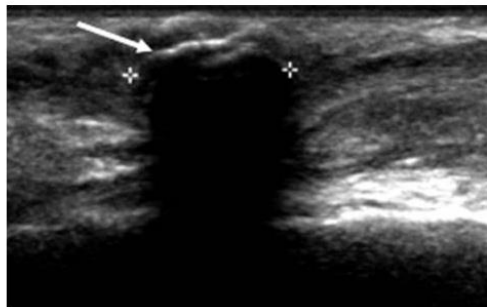
Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

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This image demonstrates an os peroneum accessory bone (radiograph and sonogram). This bone may fracture and cause lateral ankle pain.
Which tendon does this bone sit within?



Select one:

- ☐ a. Achilles Tendon.
- ☒ b. Peroneus Longus Tendon. ✓
- ☐ c. Peroneus Brevis Tendon.

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Peroneus Longus Tendon.

Question **50**

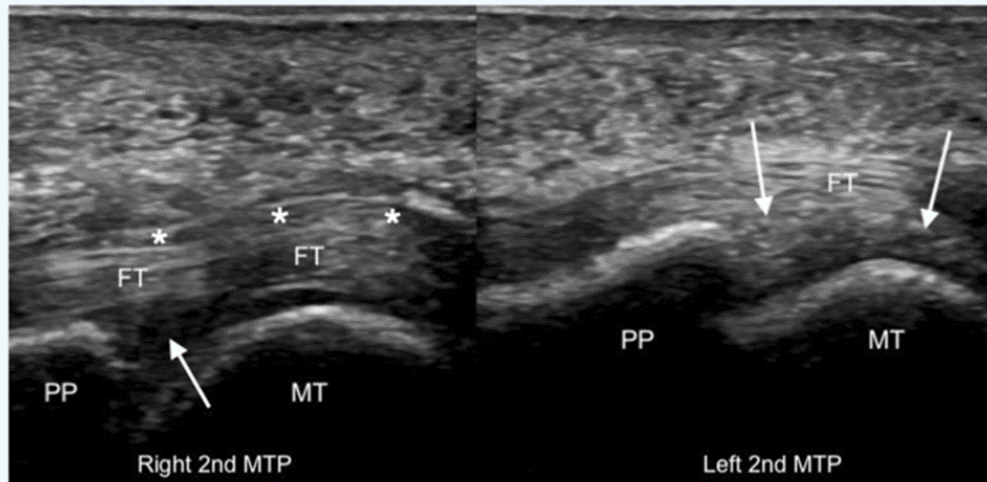
Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

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The images below demonstrate the plantar plates with comparison of both feet.



Which image is demonstrating a full thickness plantar plate tear?

- ☐ a. The image of the left 2nd MTP.
- ☐ b. Neither image.
- ☒ c. The image of the right 2nd MTP. ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

The image of the right 2nd MTP.