

Gross Anatomy II

Quiz #11

February 9, 2000

Instructor: Provo

Name _____

Box Number _____

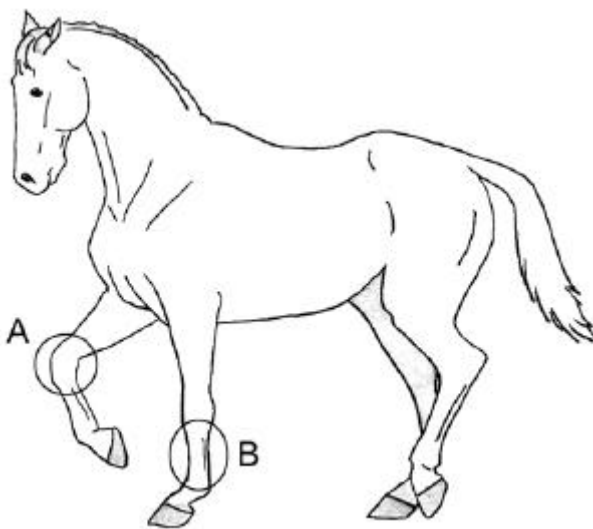
Score _____

1. The tendon of origin of the biceps brachii assists in the support of the shoulder during standing, by preventing (extension, flexion) of the joint. The normal standing position of the shoulder is slightly (extended, flexed).
2. The medial cutaneous antebrachial nerve arises from the _____ nerve (a brachial plexus nerve). T or F. The medial cutaneous antebrachial nerve has an autonomous zone on the dorsomedial surface of the carpus.
3. The two bones that articulate to form the pastern joint are the _____ and the _____.

4. What is the **common** name for the part of the limb circled at each of the following:

A. _____

B. _____



 5. Identify the structure. _____

6. What is the name for this spot where these nerves communicate? _____

7. Identify the muscle. Be specific. _____

8. Identify the brachial plexus nerve. _____

9. Identify the brachial plexus nerve. _____

10. Give two names for this bone. _____

Gross Anatomy II

Quiz #12

February 10, 2000

Instructor: Provo

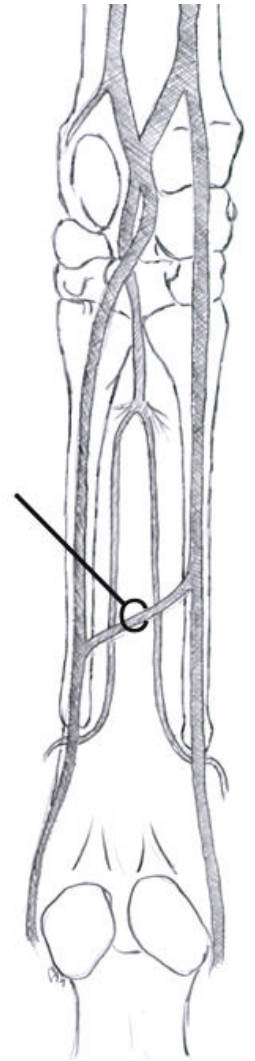
Name _____

Box Number _____

Score _____

Use the schematic at the right to answer Questions 1 and 2.

1. The schematic at the right is a palmar view of the left forelimb. The nerves shown on the palmar side of the metacarpus are all branches of the _____ and _____ nerves (brachial plexus nerves).
2. The nerve circled at the right is the _____. It is a (motor, sensory) nerve.
3. The weight of gravity on the shoulder joint that is “fixed” by the stay apparatus transfers tension from the biceps brachii, through the lacertus fibrosis, to the _____ muscle.
4. The (medial, lateral) palmar artery divides just proximal to the fetlock to form the palmar digital arteries. The pulse (is, is not) palpable in the palmar digital arteries.
5. The superficial and deep digital flexors each have accessory or “check” ligaments that attach them to the skeleton. The distal check ligament is associated with the _____ digital flexor tendon.



6. Identify the structure. _____
7. Identify the cutaneous nerve. _____
8. Identify the muscle. _____
9. Identify the brachial plexus nerve and the specific branch. _____
10. Identify the brachial plexus nerve. _____

Gross Anatomy II

Quiz #13

February 15, 2000

Instructor: Provo

Name _____

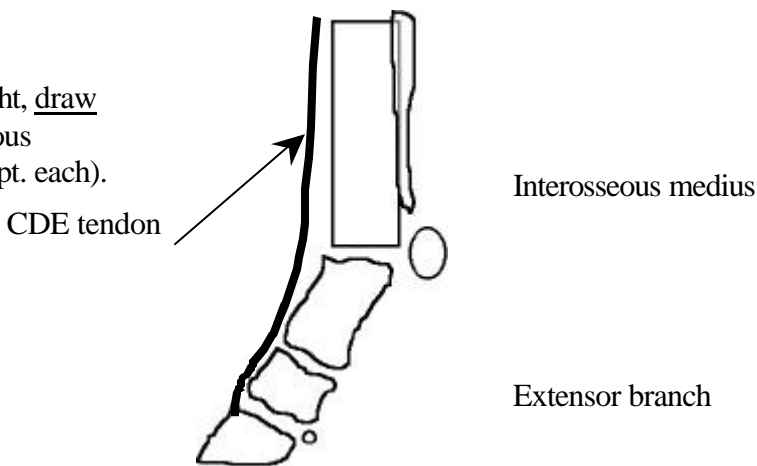
Box Number _____

Score _____

1. In its course through the carpal canal, the (medial, lateral) palmar nerve is closely associated with the superficial and deep digital flexor tendons. T or F. The tendon of the ulnaris lateralis runs in the carpal canal.
2. The sensory fibers in the communicating branch travel back through the brachial plexus to the spinal cord in the _____ nerve (a brachial plexus nerve). The medial and lateral palmar nerves are branches of the _____ nerve (a brachial plexus nerve).
3. What are two of the four reasons discussed in class for a horse remaining lame after any given nerve block? _____

4. You have an equine patient on whom you are doing a lameness exam. After the medial and lateral palmar digital nerve block, the horse is still lame, but following the abaxial sesamoidean block the horse goes sound. Name the nerves and branches blocked with an abaxial sesamoidean nerve block. _____

5. On the schematic diagram at the right, draw and label with arrows the interosseous medius, and its extensor branch (1 pt. each).



-
6. Identify the vein. _____
 7. This is the _____ branch of the _____ nerve.
 8. This muscle is innervated by the _____ nerve.
 9. Identify the artery. _____
 10. Identify the structure. _____

Gross Anatomy II

Quiz #14

February 16, 2000

Instructor: Provo

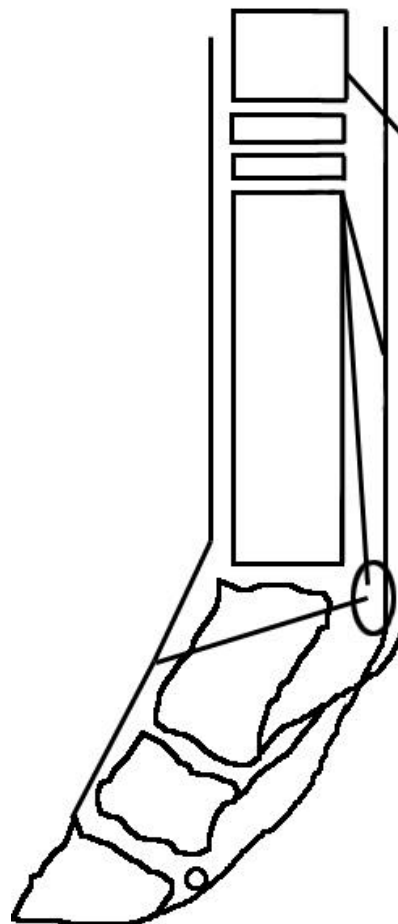
Name _____

Box Number _____

Score _____

The schematic at the right is provided for reference for Questions 3-5.

1. An open distal radial physis on a radiograph of a carpus of a horse means that the animal is younger than _____ years of age. The growth plate that remains open the longest on the radius is the (proximal, distal) radial physis.
2. If a horse stepped on a nail that punctured the sole of the foot, the nail would be most likely to strike the (flexor, solar, parietal) surface of the third phalanx.
3. Another name for the distal sesamoid bone of the horse is the _____ bone. This bone is closely related to the _____ tendon.
4. The interosseous helps keep the fetlock from (flexing, extending, hyperextending). If the foot is planted on the ground, the deep digital flexor helps keep the fetlock from (flexing, extending, hyperextending).
5. When the horse is standing, the carpus is in (extension, flexion), and the coffin joint is in (extension, flexion).



6. Identify the structure. _____
7. Identify the bony prominence. _____
8. Identify the bony prominence. _____
9. Identify the joint (radiograph). _____
10. Identify the bone (radiograph). _____

Gross Anatomy II

Quiz #15

February 17, 2000

Instructor: Provo

Name _____

Box Number _____

Score _____

- In the horse, all muscles whose tendons cross the carpus have tendon sheaths. The muscles that do not cross the carpus are those inserting on the accessory carpal bone; these are the _____ and the _____.
- The medial cutaneous antebrachial nerve can be blocked where it is palpable at the craniomedial aspect of the elbow, as it crosses the _____ (the structure that joins the biceps brachii to the extensor carpi radialis). The lateral cutaneous antebrachial nerve can be blocked at the level of the distal edge of the _____ muscle.
- What specific branches of what nerves usually supply the navicular region of the horse foot? _____
- You are doing a lameness exam on a horse, and have reason to suspect pain associated with arthritis of the pastern joint. You want to help confirm this by determining if you can remove the pain, through anesthesia of the nerves supplying the pastern joint. What is the name of the first nerve block you would perform on this patient? _____. On the diagram at the right, which site is the location for this block? _____
- What structures transmit the tension in the interosseous to the first and second phalanx? _____
T or F. The extensor branches of the interosseous are palpable in the live horse.



- This is the _____ branch of the _____ nerve.
- Identify the region of the foot. _____
- Identify the region of the hoof wall. _____
- Identify the structure. _____
- Identify the joint (radiograph). _____

Gross Anatomy II

Quiz #16

February 22, 2000

Instructor: Provo

Name _____

Box Number _____

Score _____

1. Changes in the foot with each weight-bearing cycle help return blood to the digital veins. This process involves pressure through the navicular bone into the _____, the fibro-fatty pad between the deep digital flexor and the frog. This causes spreading of the hoof and foot. This pressure and spreading pushes the soft tissues of the foot outward, against the hoof wall and skin. Blood is thus forced from the venous plexuses by the pumping action of the third phalanx against the hoof. The _____ plexus is located in the laminae corium and in the parietal sulcus of P3.

2. The location of the pastern joint is best represented by which of the following:

Arrow A

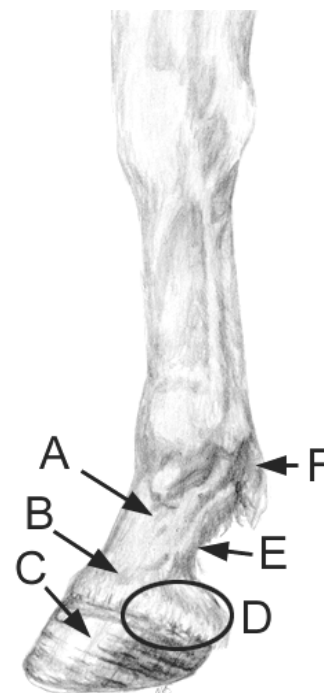
Arrow B

Arrow C

3. What palpable structure is located in the area of Circle D, and sometimes ossifies to cause "sidebone"? _____

4. T or F. The digital flexor tendons are palpable at Arrow E.

5. What is the name of the ligament that holds the flexor tendons in place at Arrow F? _____



6. Identify the synovial structure. _____

7. Identify the region of the corium. _____

8. Identify the region of the hoof wall. _____

9. Identify the venous plexus. _____

10. Identify the vessel found here in a live horse. _____

Gross Anatomy II

Quiz #17

February 23, 2000

Instructor: Provo

Name _____

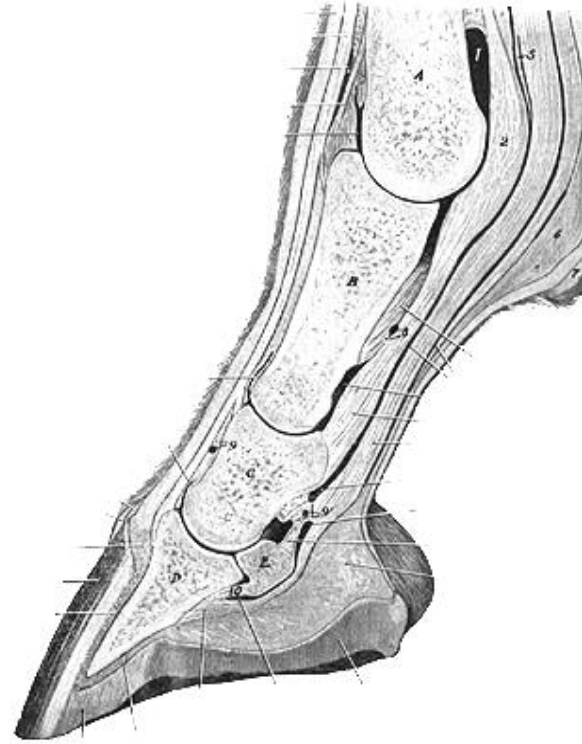
Box Number _____

Score _____

The image at the right is provided for your reference for Questions 1-5.

- 1. At the level of the palmar surface of P2, there are 3 separate synovial structures in close proximity to each other. These are the: (1 point each)

- 2. The _____ ligament attaches the navicular bone to P3. (1 point)
- 3. The _____ pouch of the _____ joint is located between the suspensory ligament and the cannon bone.
- 4. The superficial digital flexor inserts on the palmar surfaces of _____ and _____.
- 5. The distal sesamoidean ligament that attaches to the fibrocartilage of P2 is the _____ ligament. The collateral ligament of the navicular bone is attached to the navicular bone and _____.



- 6. Identify the structure (on a section). _____
- 7. Identify the structure (distal to SDF bifurcation). _____
- 8. Identify the structure. _____
- 9. Identify the structure. _____
- 10. Identify the bone (on a cadaver carpus). _____

Gross Anatomy II

Quiz #18

February 24, 2000

Instructor: Provo

Name _____

Box Number _____

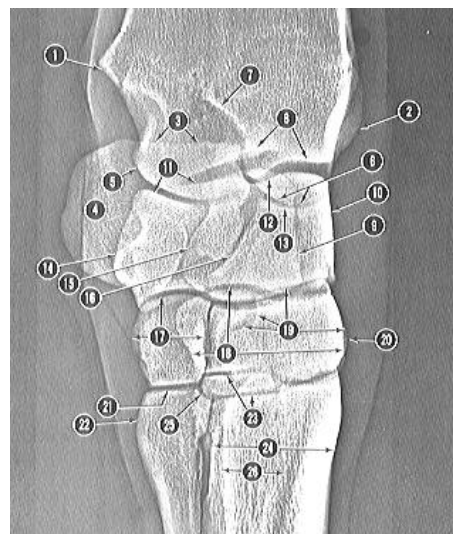
Score _____

1. The radiograph at the right is an example of a _____ - _____ oblique radiograph.

2. In the horse, the synovial cavity of the shoulder joint (does, does not) communicate with the bicipital bursa. In the horse, the middle carpal joint communicates with the _____ joint.

3. You suspect a slab fracture of the third carpal bone. This usually occurs on the (dorsal, palmar) side of this bone.

T or F. The third carpal bone bears the most weight of those in the distal row of carpal bones.

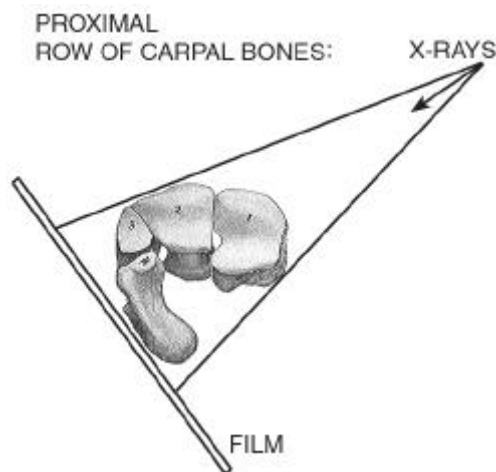


4. With the radiograph positioning shown at the right, which of the following would be most easily observed (least amount of superimposition with other structures)?

- a. second metacarpal bone
- b. fourth metacarpal bone

5. With the radiograph positioning shown at the right, which of the following would be most easily observed (least amount of superimposition with other structures)?

- a. joint between accessory carpal and ulnar carpal
- b. dorsomedial surface of the radial carpal bone
- c. palmarolateral surface of the radial carpal bone
- d. dorsolateral surface of the intermediate carpal bone



6. Identify this structure. **Be specific.** _____

7. Identify this bony prominence. **Be specific.** _____

8. Identify this muscle. _____

9. Identify the joint. _____

10. Identify the bone (oblique radiograph). _____

Gross Anatomy II

Quiz #27

March 28, 2000

Instructor: Provo

Name _____

Box Number _____

Score _____

1. Your client's mare was lost in a blizzard the winter before last and never seen again. This spring as he was tilling, he found what he thought was an equine pelvis/sacrum and he would like you to help him determine if it could have belonged to his mare. Describe two ways that you could determine if the equine pelvis your client showed to you belonged to a mare or a stallion.

Use the diagram at the right for reference if needed.

2. The Most Beautiful Horse in the World (we won't mention names...) got kicked and fractured his ischiatic tuberosity. What is the action on the hip joint of the muscles that originate on this bony prominence? (1 point) _____

3. Name two of the muscles that originate in whole or in part on the ischiatic tuberosity. _____

4. Besides the superficial digital flexor and the gastrocnemius, name two muscles that contribute to the common calcanean tendon. _____

5. Which tarsal bone has trochlea? (1 point) _____
6. A lame horse shows radiographic evidence of fusion of the metatarsophalangeal joint. This fusion (would, would not) (choose one) change the range of motion of the hock. (1 point).
7. On the diagram at the right, circle the crus (1 point).



8. Identify the muscle. _____
9. Identify the nerve. _____
10. Identify the artery. _____
11. Identify the structure. Be specific. _____
12. Identify the bone. _____

Gross Anatomy II

Name _____

Quiz #28

Box Number _____

March 20, 2000

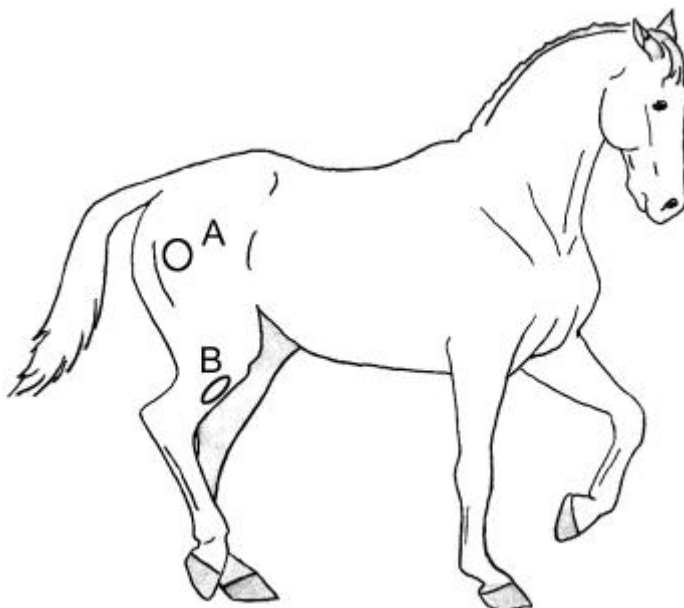
Score _____

Instructor: Provo

1. The equine rear digit has a dorsal nerve supply. These dorsal metatarsal nerves are branches of the _____ branch of the _____ nerve. The dorsal metatarsal nerves fuse with the _____ nerves, and these combined nerves continue to the dorsal surface of the digit as the dorsal digital nerves. A branch of the femoral artery that supplies sensory innervation to the skin of the medial side of the stifle, crus and metatarsus is the _____ nerve.
2. The perforating tarsal artery (or proximal perforating branch) is a branch of the _____ artery. The _____ artery is palpable on the lateral side of the proximal metatarsus, before it passes between the splint and cannon bones (as the distal perforating branch) and divides into the digital arteries.

Use the diagram at the right for the following two questions:

3. A horse shows sign of pain in the area of the circle at "A". Which of the following is most likely to be the cause of the pain?
 - a. fracture of the tuber coxae
 - b. rupture of the peroneus tertius
 - c. inflammation of the trochanteric bursa
 - d. dislocation of the sacroiliac joint
4. Identify two muscular or ligamentous structures that could get damaged by a laceration in the area of the oval at "B" (craniolateral crus).



5. Identify the artery. _____
6. Identify the nerve. _____
7. Identify the structure. Be specific. _____
8. Identify the joint (radiograph). _____
9. Identify the bone (radiograph). Be specific. _____

Gross Anatomy II

Name _____

Quiz #29

Box Number _____

March 30, 2000

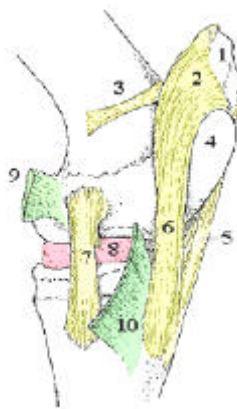
Score _____

Instructor: Provo

1. The accessory ligament of the head of the femur is attached to the head of the femur and to the _____. It is held in place at the acetabular notch by the _____ ligament.
2. The fibrous bands of the reciprocal apparatus functionally link the motion of the stifle with that of the hock. The cranial fibrous component is the _____.
3. The calcanean tendon keeps the hock from (flexing, extending) while the horse is bearing weight on that limb.
4. On the diagram of the hind limb at the right, draw the location of the portion of the superficial digital flexor that participates in the reciprocal apparatus and label it "A". Draw the location of the lateral collateral ligament of the hock and label it "B".



5. On the diagram of the stifle at the right, the structure marked "4" (is, is not) (choose one) palpable.



Medial view

The structure marked "3" is the _____ ligament.

-
6. Identify the structure. Be specific. _____
 7. Identify the structure. _____
 8. Identify the synovial structure. _____
 9. Identify the structure. _____
 10. Identify the joint sac opened here. _____

Gross Anatomy II

Name _____

Quiz #41 (Laboratory #42)

Box Number _____

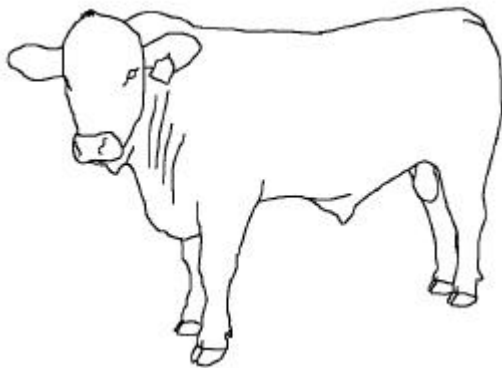
April 27, 2000

Score _____

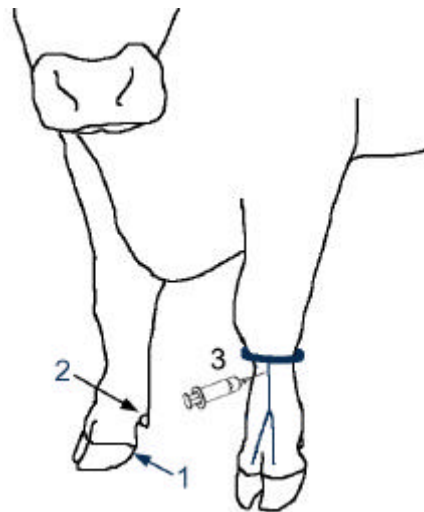
Instructor: Provo-Klimek

Refer to the diagrams below to answer questions 1-4.

11. The ruminant medial digit (indicated by “1” in the diagram) is innervated by the _____ and the _____ nerves (brachial plexus nerves).
12. The structure indicated by the “2” (does, does not) contain phalanges, and it (does, does not) contain sesamoids.
13. A tourniquet applied distal to the carpus will raise several veins to the foot. Venipuncture of a vein on the dorsal surface of the metacarpus is indicated at “3”. This vein is the _____ vein. The major artery to the foot (is, is not) running with this vein.
14. The vein at “3” is shown branching to supply the dorsal surface of both major digits. The branch of this vein to the lateral digit is the _____ (Hint: describe its location.).



orientation image



5. Identify the vessel. Be specific. _____
6. Identify the bone. _____
7. Identify the prominence. Be specific. _____
8. Identify the structure. Be specific. _____
9. Identify the bone (radiograph). _____
10. Identify the joint (radiograph). _____

Gross Anatomy II

Name _____

Quiz #42 (Laboratory #43)

Box Number _____

May 2, 2000

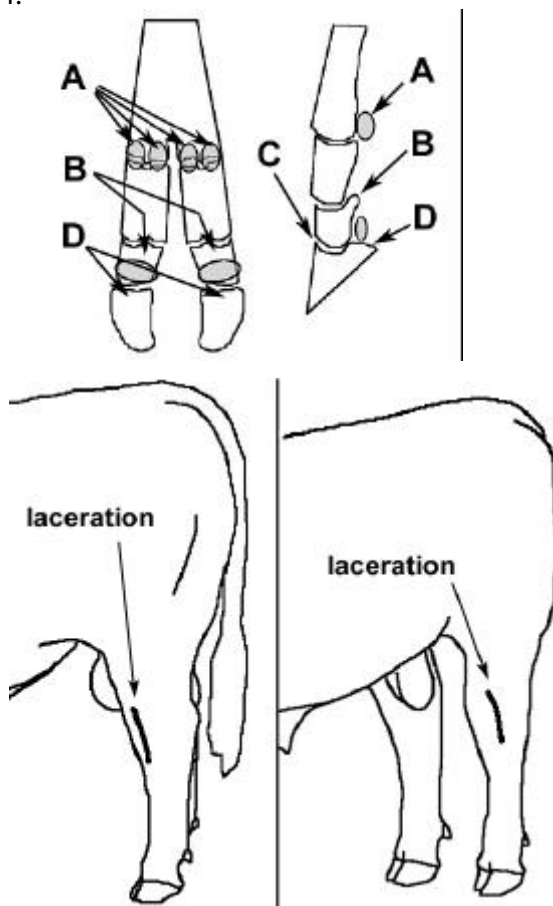
Score _____

Instructor: Provo-Klimek

Refer to the diagrams at the right to answer questions 1 through 4.

15. Identify a structure attached at "A": _____
 _____ . Identify a structure that is attached
 at "B": _____ .

16. Assuming this is a hind limb, the muscle that is
 attached at "C" is innervated by the _____
 . nerve. Identify a structure attached at "D": _____
 _____ .



17. You are examining a bull with a laceration as depicted
 in the two views at the right. Which of the following is
LEAST likely to be damaged?

- a. Superficial branch of the peroneal nerve
- b. Superficial digital flexor
- c. Peroneus tertius
- d. Long digital extensor

18. The laceration at the right is **MOST** likely to affect
 which of the following vessels?

- a. Saphenous artery
- b. Femoral artery
- c. Popliteal artery
- d. Cranial tibial artery

11. The _____ nerve is the source of all of the plantar common digital nerves in
 the ox. More proximal muscular branches of this nerve supply muscles that _____
 the hock.

 -

12. Identify the muscle. _____

13. Identify the structure. Be specific. _____

14. Identify the structure. Be specific. _____

15. Identify the structure. Be specific. _____

16. Identify the bone. _____