1) The artery, bicipetal (off brachial), supplies which of the following muscles :

  A. brachiocephalicus, extensor carpi radialis, teres major
  B. rhomboideus, anconeus, tensor fasciae antebrachii
  C. deltoideus, ulnaris lateralis, infraspinatus
* D. biceps brachii, brachialis

2) The artery, brachial, supplies which of the following muscles :

  A. common digital extensor, trapezius (cervical and thoracic parts separated by aponeurosis), deep digital flexor (humeral, ulnar and radial head)
* B. coracobrachialis, teres minor
  C. superficial digital flexor, deep pectoral muscle, biceps brachii
  D. sternothyroideus, omotransversarius, supraspinatus

3) The artery, cranial superficial antibrachial (off superficial brachial), supplies which of the following muscles :

  A. subscapularis, serratus ventralis, sternocephalicus: ventral or mastoid part (sternomastoid and dorsal or occipital part (sterno-occipitals)
  B. teres minor, flexor carpi radialis, lateral digital extensor
* C. common digital extensor, extensor carpi radialis
  D. superficial pectoral muscles (descending and transverse), sternohyoideus, triceps brachii (lateral)

4) The artery, deep brachial, supplies which of the following muscles :

  A. rhomboideus, anconeus, tensor fasciae antebrachii
  B. brachiocephalicus, extensor carpi radialis, teres major
* C. triceps brachii (accessory), triceps brachii (lateral), triceps brachii (long)
  D. deltoideus, ulnaris lateralis, infraspinatus

5) The artery, lateral thoracic, supplies which of the following muscles :

* A. latissimus dorsi, serratus ventralis
  B. sternocephalicus: ventral or mastoid part (sternomastoideus) and dorsal or occipital part (sterno-occipitals), teres minor, flexor carpi radialis
  C. supraspinatus, brachialis, subscapularis
  D. lateral digital extensor, superficial pectoral muscles (descending and transverse), sternohyoideus

6) The artery, median, supplies which of the following muscles :

  A. deltoideus, ulnaris lateralis, infraspinatus
  B. rhomboideus, anconeus, tensor fasciae antebrachii
  C. brachiocephalicus, extensor carpi radialis, teres major
* D. deep digital flexor (humeral, ulnar and radial head), flexor carpii ulnaris (ulnar and humeral head

7) The artery, subscapular, supplies which of the following muscles :

* A. infraspinatus, subscapularis, teres major
  B. deep digital flexor (humeral, ulnar and radial head), coracobrachialis, sternothyroideus
  C. omotransversarius, supraspinatus, brachialis
  D. biceps brachii, common digital extensor, trapezius (cervical and thoracic parts separated by aponeurosis)

8) The artery, suprascapular, supplies which of the following muscles :

  A. brachialis, subscapularis, serratus ventralis
  B. sternocephalicus: ventral or mastoid part (sternomastoideus) and dorsal or occipital part (sterno-occipitals), teres minor, flexor carpi radialis
  C. lateral digital extensor, superficial pectoral muscles (descending and transverse), sternohyoideus
* D. supraspinatus

9) The artery, caudal femoral, supplies which of the following muscles :

* A. biceps femoris
  B. quadriceps femoris vastus lateralis, gastrocnemius, accessory gluteal
  C. tensor fasciae latae, interosseous, psoas minor
  D. semimembranosus, peroneus longus, external obturator

10) The artery, caudal gluteal, supplies which of the following muscles :

  A. semitendinosus, cranial tibial, peroneus tertius
  B. gracilis, pectineus, gemelli
* C. accessory gluteal, superficial gluteal
  D. adductor, popliteus, quadriceps femoris rectus femoris

11) The artery, caudal tibial or saphenous, supplies which of the following muscles :

  A. biceps femoris, sartorius caudal part, quadriceps femoris vastus medialis
  B. internal obturator, superficial digital flexors, lateral digital extensor
* C. gastrocnemius, popliteus, soleus
  D. quadratus femoris, middle gluteal, sartorius cranial part

12) The artery, cranial gluteal, supplies which of the following muscles :

  A. tensor fasciae latae, interosseous, psoas minor
  B. quadriceps femoris vastus lateralis, gastrocnemius, accessory gluteal
* C. middle gluteal
  D. semimembranosus, peroneus longus, external obturator

13) The artery, cranial tibial, supplies which of the following muscles :

  A. quadriceps femoris rectus femoris, gracilis, pectineus
* B. cranial tibial, lateral digital extensor, long digital extensor
  C. semitendinosus, adductor, popliteus
  D. gemelli, quadratus femoris, middle gluteal

14) The artery, deep femoral, supplies which of the following muscles :

  A. quadriceps femoris vastus medialis, iliopsoas, soleus
  B. middle gluteal, sartorius cranial part, superficial digital flexors
* C. external obturator, gemelli, internal obturator
  D. lateral digital extensor, biceps femoris, sartorius caudal part

15) The artery, femoral, supplies which of the following muscles :

* A. quadriceps femoris rectus femoris, quadriceps femoris vastus intermedius, quadriceps femoris vastus lateralis
  B. tensor fasciae latae, interosseous, psoas minor
  C. gastrocnemius, accessory gluteal, deep digital flexors
  D. semimembranosus, peroneus longus, external obturator

16) The artery, medial circumflex femoral, supplies which of the following muscles :

  A. peroneus tertius, popliteus, quadriceps femoris rectus femoris
  B. gemelli, long digital extensor, quadratus femoris
* C. adductor, gracilis, pectineus
  D. middle gluteal, sartorius cranial part, internal obturator

17) The artery, saphenous, supplies which of the following muscles :

* A. deep digital flexors, superficial digital flexors
  B. sartorius cranial part, internal obturator, lateral digital extensor
  C. long digital extensor, quadratus femoris, middle gluteal
  D. biceps femoris, sartorius caudal part, quadriceps femoris vastus medialis

18) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, superficial pectoral muscles (descending and transverse)?

  A. Origin - humerus; Insertion - skull & neck; Innervation - accessory and ventral branches of cervical spinal
  B. Origin - humerus; Insertion - metacarpals; Innervation - radial
  C. Origin - scapula; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - axillary
* D. Origin - sternum; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - cranial pectoral (c7,c8)

19) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, deep pectoral muscle?

* A. Origin - sternum; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - caudal pectoral (c8,t1)
  B. Origin - humerus; Insertion - carpal, metacarpal; Innervation - radial
  C. Origin - scapula; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - axillary
  D. Origin - latissimus fascia; Insertion - olecranon; Innervation - radial

20) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, brachiocephalicus?

  A. Origin - scapula; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - subscapular
* B. Origin - humerus; Insertion - skull & neck; Innervation - accessory and ventral branches of cervical spinal
  C. Origin - humerus; Insertion - metacarpals; Innervation - median
  D. Origin - humerus; Insertion - carpal, metacarpal; Innervation - radial

21) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, sternocephalicus: ventral or mastoid part (sternomastoideus) and dorsal or occipital part (sterno-occipitals)?

A. Origin - humerus, radius; Insertion - phalanges; Innervation - median and ulnar
B. Origin - spine; Insertion - scapula; Innervation - accessory
C. Origin - humerus; Insertion - phalanges; Innervation - radial
* D. Origin - sternum; Insertion - skull; Innervation - accessory and ventral branches pf cervical spinal

22) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, sternohyoideus?

A. Origin - scapula; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - subscapular
B. Origin - atlas; Insertion - scapula; Innervation - accessory
* C. Origin - sternum; Insertion - basihyoid bone; Innervation - ventral branches of cervical spinal
D. Origin - scapula; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - musculocutaneous

23) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, sternothyroideus?

A. Origin - humerus; Insertion - ulna, radius; Innervation - musculocutaneous
B. Origin - spine; Insertion - scapula; Innervation - ventral branches of cervical spinal and the long thoracic
C. Origin - scapula; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - subscapular
* D. Origin - first rib; Insertion - thyroid cartilage; Innervation - ventral branches of cervical spinal

24) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, omotransversarius?

A. Origin - sternum; Insertion - skull; Innervation - accessory and ventral branches pf cervical spinal
* B. Origin - atlas; Insertion - scapula; Innervation - accessory
C. Origin - spine; Insertion - scapula; Innervation - ventral branches of cervical spinal and the long thoracic
D. Origin - scapula; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - subscapular

25) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, trapezius (cervical and thoracic parts separated by aponeurosis)?

* A. Origin - spine; Insertion - scapula; Innervation - accessory
B. Origin - scapula; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - axillary
C. Origin - humerus, radius; Insertion - metacarpal ii & iii; Innervation - median
D. Origin - sternum; Insertion - skull; Innervation - accessory and ventral branches pf cervical spinal

26) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, rhomboideus?

A. Origin - humerus; Insertion - olecranon; Innervation - radial
B. Origin - spine; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - thoracodorsal (c7,c8, t1)
* C. Origin - skull; Insertion - scapula; Innervation - ventral branches of cervical and thoracic spinal
D. Origin - scapula; Insertion - olecranon; Innervation - radial

27) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, latissimus dorsi?

* A. Origin - spine; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - thoracodorsal (c7,c8, t1)
  B. Origin - humerus, ulna; Insertion - accessory carpal bone; Innervation - ulnar
  C. Origin - humerus; Insertion - olecranon; Innervation - radial
  D. Origin - humerus; Insertion - olecranon; Innervation - radial

28) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, serratus ventralis?

* A. Origin - spine; Insertion - scapula; Innervation - ventral branches of cervical spinal and the long thoracic
  B. Origin - scapula; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - axillary
  C. Origin - humerus; Insertion - metacarpals; Innervation - radial
  D. Origin - humerus; Insertion - skull & neck; Innervation - accessory and ventral branches of cervical spinal

29) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, deltoideus?

* A. Origin - scapula; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - axillary
  B. Origin - humerus; Insertion - ulna; Innervation - radial
  C. Origin - skull; Insertion - scapula; Innervation - ventral branches of cervical and thoracic spinal
  D. Origin - latissimus fascia; Insertion - olecranon; Innervation - radial

30) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, infraspinatus?

  A. Origin - humerus; Insertion - metacarpals; Innervation - median
  B. Origin - humerus; Insertion - carpal, metacarpal; Innervation - radial
* C. Origin - scapula; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - subscapular
  D. Origin - sternum; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - caudal pectoral (c8,t1)

31) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, teres minor?

* A. Origin - scapula; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - axillary
  B. Origin - sternum; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - caudal pectoral (c8,t1)
  C. Origin - humerus; Insertion - metacarpals; Innervation - median
  D. Origin - scapula; Insertion - ulna, radius; Innervation - musculocutaneous

32) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, supraspinatus?

  A. Origin - humerus, radius; Insertion - phalanges; Innervation - median and ulnar
  B. Origin - spine; Insertion - scapula; Innervation - accessory
  C. Origin - humerus; Insertion - phalanges; Innervation - radial
* D. Origin - scapula; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - subscapular

33) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, subscapularis?

* A. Origin - scapula; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - subscapular
  B. Origin - scapula; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - subscapular
  C. Origin - humerus; Insertion - ulna, radius; Innervation - musculocutaneous
  D. Origin - atlas; Insertion - scapula; Innervation - accessory

34) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, teres major?

A. Origin - sternum; Insertion - skull; Innervation - accessory and ventral branches pf cervical spinal
B. Origin - spine; Insertion - scapula; Innervation - ventral branches of cervical spinal and the long thoracic
* C. Origin - scapula; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - axillary
D. Origin - scapula; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - radial

35) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, coracobrachialis?

A. Origin - humerus; Insertion - phalanges; Innervation - radial
* B. Origin - scapula; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - musculocutaneous
C. Origin - sternum; Insertion - skull; Innervation - accessory and ventral branches pf cervical spinal
D. Origin - humerus, radius; Insertion - metacarpal ii & iii; Innervation - median

36) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, tensor fasciae antebrachii?

* A. Origin - latissimus fascia; Insertion - olecranon; Innervation - radial
B. Origin - sternum; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - cranial pectoral (c7,c8)
C. Origin - sternum; Insertion - basihyoid bone; Innervation - ventral branches of cervical spinal
D. Origin - humerus; Insertion - phalanges; Innervation - radial

37) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, triceps brachii (long)?

A. Origin - humerus, ulna; Insertion - accessory carpal bone; Innervation - ulnar
* B. Origin - scapula; Insertion - olecranon; Innervation - radial
C. Origin - spine; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - thoracodorsal (c7,c8, t1)
D. Origin - sternum; Insertion - basihyoid bone; Innervation - ventral branches of cervical spinal

38) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, triceps brachii (lateral)?

* A. Origin - humerus; Insertion - olecranon; Innervation - radial
B. Origin - humerus; Insertion - skull & neck; Innervation - accessory and ventral branches of cervical spinal
C. Origin - humerus; Insertion - metacarpals; Innervation - radial
D. Origin - scapula; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - axillary

39) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, triceps brachii (accessory)?

A. Origin - latissimus fascia; Insertion - olecranon; Innervation - radial
B. Origin - skull; Insertion - scapula; Innervation - ventral branches of cervical and thoracic spinal
C. Origin - humerus; Insertion - ulna; Innervation - radial
* D. Origin - humerus; Insertion - olecranon; Innervation - radial

40) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, triceps brachii (medial)?

A. Origin - humerus; Insertion - carpal, metacarpal; Innervation - radial
* B. Origin - humerus; Insertion - olecranon; Innervation - radial
C. Origin - scapula; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - subscapular
D. Origin - scapula; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - axillary

41) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, anconeus?

* A. Origin - humerus; Insertion - ulna; Innervation - radial
  B. Origin - spine; Insertion - scapula; Innervation - accessory
  C. Origin - humerus, radius; Insertion - phalanges; Innervation - median and ulnar
  D. Origin - humerus; Insertion - phalanges; Innervation - radial

42) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, biceps brachii?

* A. Origin - scapula; Insertion - ulna, radius; Innervation - musculocutaneous
  B. Origin - scapula; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - musculocutaneous
  C. Origin - spine; Insertion - scapula; Innervation - accessory
  D. Origin - humerus, radius; Insertion - phalanges; Innervation - median and ulnar

43) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, brachialis?

  A. Origin - scapula; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - subscapular
* B. Origin - humerus; Insertion - ulna, radius; Innervation - musculocutaneous
  C. Origin - first rib; Insertion - thyroid cartilage; Innervation - ventral branches of cervical spinal
  D. Origin - atlas; Insertion - scapula; Innervation - accessory

44) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, extensor carpi radialis?

  A. Origin - scapula; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - subscapular
  B. Origin - spine; Insertion - scapula; Innervation - ventral branches of cervical spinal and the long thoracic
* C. Origin - humerus; Insertion - metacarpals; Innervation - radial
  D. Origin - sternum; Insertion - skull; Innervation - accessory and ventral branches pf cervical spinal

45) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, common digital extensor?

  A. Origin - scapula; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - axillary
* B. Origin - humerus; Insertion - phalanges; Innervation - radial
  C. Origin - humerus, radius; Insertion - metacarpal ii & iii; Innervation - median
  D. Origin - humerus; Insertion - phalanges; Innervation - radial

46) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, lateral digital extensor?

* A. Origin - humerus; Insertion - phalanges; Innervation - radial
  B. Origin - sternum; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - cranial pectoral (c7,c8)
  C. Origin - humerus, radius; Insertion - metacarpal ii & iii; Innervation - median
  D. Origin - sternum; Insertion - basihyoid bone; Innervation - ventral branches of cervical spinal

47) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, ulnaris lateralis?

  A. Origin - humerus, ulna; Insertion - accessory carpal bone; Innervation - ulnar
  B. Origin - humerus; Insertion - olecranon; Innervation - radial
* C. Origin - humerus; Insertion - carpal, metacarpal; Innervation - radial
  D. Origin - humerus; Insertion - olecranon; Innervation - radial

48) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, flexor carpi radialis?

A. Origin - scapula; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - axillary
B. Origin - humerus; Insertion - skull & neck; Innervation - accessory and ventral branches of cervical spinal
C. Origin - humerus; Insertion - metacarpals; Innervation - radial
* D. Origin - humerus, radius; Insertion - metacarpal ii & iii; Innervation - median

49) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, superficial digital flexor?

* A. Origin - humerus; Insertion - metacarpals; Innervation - median
B. Origin - latissimus fascia; Insertion - olecranon; Innervation - radial
C. Origin - skull; Insertion - scapula; Innervation - ventral branches of cervical and thoracic spinal
D. Origin - humerus; Insertion - ulna; Innervation - radial

50) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, flexor carpii ulnaris (ulnar and humeral head?

A. Origin - scapula; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - axillary
B. Origin - humerus; Insertion - carpal, metacarpal; Innervation - radial
* C. Origin - humerus, ulna; Insertion - accessory carpal bone; Innervation - ulnar
D. Origin - scapula; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - subscapular

51) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, deep digital flexor (humeral, ulnar and radial head)?

A. Origin - scapula; Insertion - ulna, radius; Innervation - musculocutaneous
B. Origin - sternum; Insertion - humerus; Innervation - caudal pectoral (c8,t1)
C. Origin - humerus; Insertion - metacarpals; Innervation - median
* D. Origin - humerus, radius; Insertion - phalanges; Innervation - median and ulnar

52) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, biceps femoris?

* A. Origin - ischium; Insertion - patella, tibia, calcaneus; Innervation - ischiatic
B. Origin - stifle; Insertion - tarsal iv, metatarsals; Innervation - peroneal
C. Origin - pubis, ischium; Insertion - femur; Innervation - obturator
D. Origin - ischium; Insertion - femur, tibia; Innervation - ischiatic

53) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, semitendinosus?

A. Origin - spinal column; Insertion - ilium; Innervation - ventral branch of thoracic & lumbar nerve
B. Origin - femur; Insertion - tibia; Innervation - femoral
C. Origin - femur; Insertion - calcaneous tuberosity; Innervation - tibial
* D. Origin - ischium; Insertion - tibia, calcaneous tuberosity; Innervation - ischiatic

54) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, semimembranosus?

* A. Origin - ischium; Insertion - femur, tibia; Innervation - ischiatic
B. Origin - tibia; Insertion - metatarsals i & ii; Innervation - peroneal
C. Origin - ilium; Insertion - femur; Innervation - gluteal
D. Origin - tibia, fibula; Insertion - distal phalanges; Innervation - tibial

55) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, sartorius cranial part?

* A. Origin - ilium; Insertion - patella; Innervation - saphaneous
  B. Origin - tibia; Insertion - metatarsals i & ii; Innervation - peroneal
  C. Origin - ischium; Insertion - tibia, calcaneous tuberosity; Innervation - ischiatic
  D. Origin - femur; Insertion - metatarsals; Innervation - peroneal

56) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, sartorius caudal part?

* A. Origin - ilium; Insertion - tibia; Innervation - saphaneous
  B. Origin - pubis; Insertion - medial stifle; Innervation - obturator
  C. Origin - femur; Insertion - tibia; Innervation - tibial
  D. Origin - pubis; Insertion - femur; Innervation - obturator

57) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, gracilis?

* A. Origin - pubis; Insertion - medial stifle; Innervation - obturator
  B. Origin - pubis, ischium; Insertion - femur; Innervation - ischiatic
  C. Origin - ilium; Insertion - femur; Innervation - gluteal
  D. Origin - ilium; Insertion - patella; Innervation - saphaneous

58) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, pectineus?

* A. Origin - pubis; Insertion - femur; Innervation - obturator
  B. Origin - fibula; Insertion - lateral digit; Innervation - peroneal
  C. Origin - ischium; Insertion - patella, tibia, calcaneus; Innervation - ischiatic
  D. Origin - femur; Insertion - calcaneous tuberosity, middle phalanges of digits ii, iii, iv, & v; Innervation - tibial

59) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, adductor?

  A. Origin - ilium; Insertion - tibia; Innervation - saphaneous
* B. Origin - pubis; Insertion - femur; Innervation - obturator
  C. Origin - lumbar vertebrae (psoas major), wing of ilium (iliacus); Insertion - femur; Innervation - ventral branch of thoracic & lumbar nerve and femoral
  D. Origin - femur; Insertion - tibia; Innervation - femoral

60) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, tensor fasciae latae?

  A. Origin - femur; Insertion - tibia; Innervation - femoral
* B. Origin - ilium; Insertion - femur; Innervation - gluteal
  C. Origin - fibula; Insertion - calcaneous tuberosity; Innervation - tibial
  D. Origin - sacrum, ilium; Insertion - femur; Innervation - gluteal

61) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, superficial gluteal?

  A. Origin - lumbar vertebrae (psoas major), wing of ilium (iliacus); Insertion - femur; Innervation - ventral branch of thoracic & lumbar nerve and femoral
* B. Origin - sacrum, ilium; Insertion - femur; Innervation - gluteal
  C. Origin - femur; Insertion - tibia; Innervation - femoral
  D. Origin - fibula; Insertion - calcaneous tuberosity; Innervation - tibial

62) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, middle gluteal?

  A. Origin - stifle; Insertion - tarsal iv, metatarsals; Innervation - peroneal
* B. Origin - ilium; Insertion - femur; Innervation - gluteal
  C. Origin - ischium; Insertion - femur, tibia; Innervation - ischiatic
  D. Origin - pubis, ischium; Insertion - femur; Innervation - obturator

63) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, deep gluteal?

* A. Origin - ilium; Insertion - femur; Innervation - gluteal
  B. Origin - metatarsals; Insertion - proximal sesamoid and digitial extensor tendon; Innervation - tibial
  C. Origin - spinal column; Insertion - ilium; Innervation - ventral branch of thoracic & lumbar nerve
  D. Origin - ilium; Insertion - femur; Innervation - gluteal

64) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, accessory gluteal?

  A. Origin - femur; Insertion - tibia; Innervation - femoral
  B. Origin - femur; Insertion - calcaneous tuberosity; Innervation - tibial
* C. Origin - ilium; Insertion - femur; Innervation - gluteal
  D. Origin - tibia, fibula; Insertion - distal phalanges; Innervation - tibial

65) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, internal obturator?

  A. Origin - ischium; Insertion - tibia, calcaneous tuberosity; Innervation - ischiatic
  B. Origin - femur; Insertion - metatarsals; Innervation - peroneal
  C. Origin - tibia; Insertion - metatarsals i & ii; Innervation - peroneal
* D. Origin - pubis, ischium; Insertion - femur; Innervation - ischiatic

66) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, gemelli?

* A. Origin - ischium; Insertion - femur; Innervation - ischiatic
  B. Origin - femur; Insertion - tibia; Innervation - tibial
  C. Origin - pubis; Insertion - femur; Innervation - obturator
  D. Origin - ilium; Insertion - tibia; Innervation - femoral

67) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, quadratus femoris?

  A. Origin - femur; Insertion - distal phalanges ii, iii, iv, & v; Innervation - peroneal
  B. Origin - pubis; Insertion - femur; Innervation - obturator
  C. Origin - pubis; Insertion - medial stifle; Innervation - obturator
* D. Origin - ischium; Insertion - femur; Innervation - ischiatic

68) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, external obturator?

  A. Origin - ilium; Insertion - femur; Innervation - gluteal
  B. Origin - femur; Insertion - calcaneous tuberosity, middle phalanges of digits ii, iii, iv, & v; Innervation - tibial
* C. Origin - pubis, ischium; Insertion - femur; Innervation - obturator
  D. Origin - ilium; Insertion - patella; Innervation - saphaneous

69) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, quadriceps femoris rectus femoris?

* A. Origin - ilium; Insertion - tibia; Innervation - femoral
  B. Origin - ischium; Insertion - patella, tibia, calcaneus; Innervation - ischiatic
  C. Origin - femur; Insertion - calcaneous tuberosity, middle phalanges of digits ii, iii, iv, & v; Innervation - tibial
  D. Origin - fibula; Insertion - lateral digit; Innervation - peroneal

70) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, quadriceps femoris vastus lateralis?

  A. Origin - fibula; Insertion - calcaneous tuberosity; Innervation - tibial
  B. Origin - lumbar vertebrae (psoas major), wing of ilium (iliacus); Insertion - femur; Innervation - ventral branch of thoracic & lumbar nerve and femoral
* C. Origin - femur; Insertion - tibia; Innervation - femoral
  D. Origin - sacrum, ilium; Insertion - femur; Innervation - gluteal

71) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, quadriceps femoris vastus intermedius?

  A. Origin - spinal column; Insertion - femur; Innervation - ventral branch of thoracic & lumbar nerve
* B. Origin - femur; Insertion - tibia; Innervation - femoral
  C. Origin - lumbar vertebrae (psoas major), wing of ilium (iliacus); Insertion - femur; Innervation - ventral branch of thoracic & lumbar nerve and femoral
  D. Origin - fibula; Insertion - calcaneous tuberosity; Innervation - tibial

72) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, quadriceps femoris vastus medialis?

  A. Origin - ischium; Insertion - femur, tibia; Innervation - ischiatic
* B. Origin - femur; Insertion - tibia; Innervation - femoral
  C. Origin - stifle; Insertion - tarsal iv, metatarsals; Innervation - peroneal
  D. Origin - pubis, ischium; Insertion - femur; Innervation - obturator

73) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, iliopsoas?

  A. Origin - ilium; Insertion - femur; Innervation - gluteal
  B. Origin - metatarsals; Insertion - proximal sesamoid and digitial extensor tendon; Innervation - tibial
* C. Origin - lumbar vertebrae (psoas major), wing of ilium (iliacus); Insertion - femur; Innervation - ventral branch of thoracic & lumbar nerve and femoral
  D. Origin - femur; Insertion - tibia; Innervation - femoral

74) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, psoas major?

  A. Origin - femur; Insertion - calcaneous tuberosity; Innervation - tibial
* B. Origin - spinal column; Insertion - femur; Innervation - ventral branch of thoracic & lumbar nerve
  C. Origin - tibia, fibula; Insertion - distal phalanges; Innervation - tibial
  D. Origin - ilium; Insertion - femur; Innervation - gluteal

75) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, psoas minor?

* A. Origin - spinal column; Insertion - ilium; Innervation - ventral branch of thoracic & lumbar nerve
  B. Origin - ischium; Insertion - tibia, calcaneous tuberosity; Innervation - ischiatic
  C. Origin - tibia; Insertion - metatarsals i & ii; Innervation - peroneal
  D. Origin - femur; Insertion - metatarsals; Innervation - peroneal

76) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, cranial tibial?

  A. Origin - ilium; Insertion - tibia; Innervation - femoral
* B. Origin - tibia; Insertion - metatarsals i & ii; Innervation - peroneal
  C. Origin - pubis; Insertion - medial stifle; Innervation - obturator
  D. Origin - pubis; Insertion - femur; Innervation - obturator

77) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, long digital extensor?

* A. Origin - femur; Insertion - distal phalanges ii, iii, iv, & v; Innervation - peroneal
  B. Origin - ischium; Insertion - femur; Innervation - ischiatic
  C. Origin - ilium; Insertion - femur; Innervation - gluteal
  D. Origin - ischium; Insertion - femur; Innervation - ischiatic

78) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, peroneus longus?

  A. Origin - ilium; Insertion - patella; Innervation - saphaneous
* B. Origin - stifle; Insertion - tarsal iv, metatarsals; Innervation - peroneal
  C. Origin - pubis, ischium; Insertion - femur; Innervation - ischiatic
  D. Origin - femur; Insertion - calcaneous tuberosity, middle phalanges of digits ii, iii, iv, & v; Innervation - tibial

79) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, peroneus tertius?

  A. Origin - ilium; Insertion - tibia; Innervation - saphaneous
  B. Origin - ischium; Insertion - patella, tibia, calcaneus; Innervation - ischiatic
  C. Origin - femur; Insertion - tibia; Innervation - femoral
* D. Origin - femur; Insertion - metatarsals; Innervation - peroneal

80) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, lateral digital extensor?

  A. Origin - sacrum, ilium; Insertion - femur; Innervation - gluteal
  B. Origin - lumbar vertebrae (psoas major), wing of ilium (iliacus); Insertion - femur; Innervation - ventral branch of thoracic & lumbar nerve and femoral
* C. Origin - fibula; Insertion - lateral digit; Innervation - peroneal
  D. Origin - fibula; Insertion - calcaneous tuberosity; Innervation - tibial

81) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, gastrocnemius?

  A. Origin - femur; Insertion - tibia; Innervation - femoral
  B. Origin - sacrum, ilium; Insertion - femur; Innervation - gluteal
* C. Origin - femur; Insertion - calcaneous tuberosity; Innervation - tibial
  D. Origin - lumbar vertebrae (psoas major), wing of ilium (iliacus); Insertion - femur; Innervation - ventral branch of thoracic & lumbar nerve and femoral

82) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, superficial digital flexors?

  A. Origin - ischium; Insertion - femur, tibia; Innervation - ischiatic
  B. Origin - stifle; Insertion - tarsal iv, metatarsals; Innervation - peroneal
* C. Origin - femur; Insertion - calcaneous tuberosity, middle phalanges of digits ii, iii, iv, & v; Innervation - tibial
  D. Origin - pubis, ischium; Insertion - femur; Innervation - obturator

83) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, deep digital flexors?

  A. Origin - metatarsals; Insertion - proximal sesamoid and digitial extensor tendon; Innervation - tibial
  B. Origin - spinal column; Insertion - ilium; Innervation - ventral branch of thoracic & lumbar nerve
  C. Origin - ilium; Insertion - femur; Innervation - gluteal
* D. Origin - tibia, fibula; Insertion - distal phalanges; Innervation - tibial

84) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, soleus?

  A. Origin - tibia, fibula; Insertion - distal phalanges; Innervation - tibial
* B. Origin - fibula; Insertion - calcaneous tuberosity; Innervation - tibial
  C. Origin - ilium; Insertion - femur; Innervation - gluteal
  D. Origin - femur; Insertion - tibia; Innervation - femoral

85) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, popliteus?

* A. Origin - femur; Insertion - tibia; Innervation - tibial
  B. Origin - ischium; Insertion - tibia, calcaneous tuberosity; Innervation - ischiatic
  C. Origin - femur; Insertion - metatarsals; Innervation - peroneal
  D. Origin - tibia; Insertion - metatarsals i & ii; Innervation - peroneal

86) Which of the following correctly describes the muscle, interosseous?

  A. Origin - femur; Insertion - tibia; Innervation - tibial
  B. Origin - ilium; Insertion - tibia; Innervation - femoral
* C. Origin - metatarsals; Insertion - proximal sesamoid and digitial extensor tendon; Innervation - tibial
  D. Origin - pubis; Insertion - femur; Innervation - obturator

87) The nerve, accessory, innervates which of the following muscles :

  A. brachiocephalicus, extensor carpi radialis, teres major
* B. omotransversarius, trapezius (cervical and thoracic parts separated by aponeurosis)
  C. rhomboideus, anconeus, tensor fasciae antebrachii
  D. deltoideus, ulnaris lateralis, infraspinatus

88) The nerve, axillary, innervates which of the following muscles :

* A. deltoideus, teres major, teres minor
  B. anconeus, tensor fasciae antebrachii, ulnaris lateralis
  C. infraspinatus, superficial digital flexor, deep pectoral muscle
  D. brachiocephalicus, extensor carpi radialis, rhomboideus

89) The nerve, caudal pectoral (c8,t1), innervates which of the following muscles :

  A. superficial digital flexor, biceps brachii, common digital extensor
* B. deep pectoral muscle
  C. trapezius (cervical and thoracic parts separated by aponeurosis), deep digital flexor (humeral, ulnar and radial head), coracobrachialis
  D. sternothyroideus, omotransversarius, supraspinatus

90) The nerve, cranial pectoral (c7,c8), innervates which of the following muscles :

  A. supraspinatus, brachialis, subscapularis
* B. superficial pectoral muscles (descending and transverse)
  C. serratus ventralis, sternocephalicus: ventral or mastoid part (sternomastoideus) and dorsal or occipital part (sterno-occipitals), teres minor
  D. flexor carpi radialis, lateral digital extensor, sternohyoideus

91) The nerve, median, innervates which of the following muscles :

  A. brachiocephalicus, extensor carpi radialis, teres major
  B. rhomboideus, anconeus, tensor fasciae antebrachii
  C. deltoideus, ulnaris lateralis, infraspinatus
* D. flexor carpi radialis, superficial digital flexor

92) The nerve, median and ulnar, innervates which of the following muscles :

  A. common digital extensor, trapezius (cervical and thoracic parts separated by aponeurosis), coracobrachialis
  B. sternothyroideus, omotransversarius, supraspinatus
* C. deep digital flexor (humeral, ulnar and radial head)
  D. superficial digital flexor, deep pectoral muscle, biceps brachii

93) The nerve, musculocutaneous, innervates which of the following muscles :

* A. biceps brachii, brachialis, coracobrachialis
  B. flexor carpi radialis, lateral digital extensor, superficial pectoral muscles (descending and transverse)
  C. serratus ventralis, sternocephalicus: ventral or mastoid part (sternomastoideus) and dorsal or occipital part (sterno-occipitals), teres minor
  D. sternohyoideus, triceps brachii (lateral), triceps brachii (accessory)

94) The nerve, radial, innervates which of the following muscles :

  A. deep pectoral muscle, biceps brachii, trapezius (cervical and thoracic parts separated by aponeurosis)
  B. brachiocephalicus, teres major, rhomboideus
* C. anconeus, common digital extensor, extensor carpi radialis
  D. deltoideus, infraspinatus, superficial digital flexor

95) The nerve, subscapular, innervates which of the following muscles :

  A. trapezius (cervical and thoracic parts separated by aponeurosis), deep digital flexor (humeral, ulnar and radial head), coracobrachialis
* B. infraspinatus, subscapularis, supraspinatus
  C. sternothyroideus, omotransversarius, brachialis
  D. deep pectoral muscle, biceps brachii, common digital extensor

96) The nerve, thoracodorsal (c7,c8, t1), innervates which of the following muscles :

  A. flexor carpi radialis, lateral digital extensor, superficial pectoral muscles (descending and transverse)
* B. latissimus dorsi
  C. supraspinatus, brachialis, subscapularis
  D. serratus ventralis, sternocephalicus: ventral or mastoid part (sternomastoideus) and dorsal or occipital part (sterno-occipitals), teres minor

97) The nerve, ulnar, innervates which of the following muscles :

  A. rhomboideus, anconeus, tensor fasciae antebrachii
  B. brachiocephalicus, extensor carpi radialis, teres major
  C. deltoideus, ulnaris lateralis, infraspinatus
* D. flexor carpii ulnaris (ulnar and humeral head

98) The nerve, ventral branches of cervical and thoracic spinal, innervates which of the following muscles :

  A. trapezius (cervical and thoracic parts separated by aponeurosis), deep digital flexor (humeral, ulnar and radial head), coracobrachialis
  B. sternothyroideus, omotransversarius, supraspinatus
* C. rhomboideus, sternohyoideus, sternothyroideus
  D. deep pectoral muscle, biceps brachii, common digital extensor

99) The nerve, long thoracic, innervates which of the following muscles :

  A. rhomboideus, anconeus, tensor fasciae antebrachii
* B. serratus ventralis
  C. deltoideus, ulnaris lateralis, infraspinatus
  D. brachiocephalicus, extensor carpi radialis, teres major

100) The nerve, femoral, innervates which of the following muscles :

* A. quadriceps femoris rectus femoris, quadriceps femoris vastus intermedius, quadriceps femoris vastus lateralis
  B. semimembranosus, peroneus longus, external obturator
  C. tensor fasciae latae, interosseous, psoas minor
  D. deep gluteal, gastrocnemius, accessory gluteal

101) The nerve, gluteal, innervates which of the following muscles :

  A. popliteus, quadriceps femoris rectus femoris, gracilis
  B. pectineus, gemelli, long digital extensor
  C. cranial tibial, peroneus tertius, adductor
* D. accessory gluteal, deep gluteal, middle gluteal

102) The nerve, ischiatic, innervates which of the following muscles :

  A. iliopsoas, soleus, superficial gluteal
* B. biceps femoris, gemelli, internal obturator
  C. lateral digital extensor, sartorius caudal part, quadriceps femoris vastus medialis
  D. middle gluteal, sartorius cranial part, superficial digital flexors

103) The nerve, obturator, innervates which of the following muscles :

* A. adductor, external obturator, gracilis
  B. interosseous, psoas minor, quadriceps femoris vastus lateralis
  C. semimembranosus, peroneus longus, tensor fasciae latae
  D. deep gluteal, gastrocnemius, accessory gluteal

104) The nerve, peroneal, innervates which of the following muscles :

  A. popliteus, quadriceps femoris rectus femoris, gracilis
* B. cranial tibial, lateral digital extensor, long digital extensor
  C. pectineus, gemelli, quadratus femoris
  D. deep digital flexors, semitendinosus, adductor

105) The nerve, saphaneous, innervates which of the following muscles :

  A. pectineus, gemelli, long digital extensor
* B. sartorius caudal part, sartorius cranial part
  C. quadratus femoris, middle gluteal, internal obturator
  D. superficial digital flexors, lateral digital extensor, biceps femoris

106) The nerve, tibial, innervates which of the following muscles :

  A. semimembranosus, peroneus longus, external obturator
* B. deep digital flexors, gastrocnemius, interosseous
  C. deep gluteal, accessory gluteal, semitendinosus
  D. tensor fasciae latae, psoas minor, quadriceps femoris vastus lateralis