

## Coxal Bone Quiz Answer Key PDF

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**Which opening is formed by the ischium and pubis?**

- A. Foramen magnum
- B. Obturator foramen ✓**
- C. Sciatic notch
- D. Glenoid cavity

**Which part of the coxal bone is the largest?**

- A. Ilium ✓**
- B. Ischium
- C. Pubis
- D. Acetabulum

**Explain the role of the coxal bone in human movement.**

**The coxal bone facilitates movement by connecting the lower limbs to the axial skeleton, allowing for a range of motions at the hip joint and contributing to balance and stability.**

**What is the primary function of the acetabulum?**

- A. Muscle attachment
- B. Blood cell production
- C. Articulation with the femur ✓**
- D. Protection of organs

**Which part of the coxal bone is located anteriorly?**

- A. Ilium
- B. Ischium

**C. Pubis ✓**

D. Sacrum

**Explain how the coxal bone is involved in weight distribution in the human body.**

**The coxal bone is involved in weight distribution by supporting the body's weight through the pelvis and transferring it to the lower limbs, allowing for balance and stability.**

**What are the potential complications of a dislocated hip joint involving the coxal bone?**

**Potential complications of a dislocated hip joint involving the coxal bone include avascular necrosis, nerve injury, joint instability, and the development of osteoarthritis.**

**Discuss the clinical implications of a coxal bone fracture in elderly patients.**

**Coxal bone fractures in elderly patients can lead to severe complications, including prolonged recovery, increased risk of mortality, and long-term functional impairment.**

**What functions does the coxal bone serve? (Select all that apply)**

**A. Protection of pelvic organs ✓**

B. Blood cell production

**C. Support for the upper body ✓**

**D. Muscle attachment ✓**

**Which of the following are components of the coxal bone? (Select all that apply)**

**A. Ilium ✓**

**B. Ischium ✓**

**C. Pubis ✓**

D. Femur

**Which part of the coxal bone supports the weight of the body when sitting?**

A. Ilium

**B. Ischium ✓**

C. Pubis

D. Acetabulum

**What are common injuries associated with the coxal bone? (Select all that apply)**

- A. Fractures ✓**
- B. Dislocations ✓**
- C. Torn ligaments
- D. Arthritis

**Which structures pass through the obturator foramen? (Select all that apply)**

- A. Nerves ✓**
- B. Blood vessels ✓**
- C. Tendons
- D. Ligaments

**Which diagnostic techniques are used for coxal bone issues? (Select all that apply)**

- A. X-rays ✓**
- B. MRI ✓**
- C. Ultrasound
- D. CT Scan ✓**

**Describe the process and significance of the fusion of the ilium, ischium, and pubis during adolescence.**

**The ilium, ischium, and pubis fuse to form the acetabulum and complete the pelvic girdles, which is significant for supporting the weight of the upper body and facilitating locomotion.**

**At what age do the components of the coxal bone typically fuse?**

- A. Birth
- B. 5 years
- C. 15-25 years ✓**
- D. 30-40 years

**Which bone is not part of the coxal bone?**

- A. Ilium
- B. Ischium
- C. Femur ✓**
- D. Pubis

**What type of joint is formed by the acetabulum and the femur?**

- A. Hinge joint
- B. Ball-and-socket joint ✓**
- C. Pivot joint
- D. Saddle joint

**How does the coxal bone contribute to the protection of internal organs?**

**The coxal bone contributes to the protection of internal organs by forming a protective structure around the pelvic cavity, safeguarding organs such as the bladder and reproductive organs.**

**Which muscles attach to the coxal bone? (Select all that apply)**

- A. Gluteus maximus ✓**
- B. Rectus femoris ✓**
- C. Biceps femoris
- D. Sartorius ✓**