

Coxal Bone Quiz Questions and Answers PDF

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Which opening is formed by the ischium and pubis?

- Foramen magnum
- Obturator foramen ✓**
- Sciatic notch
- Glenoid cavity

The opening formed by the ischium and pubis is known as the obturator foramen. This large opening allows for the passage of nerves and blood vessels to the lower limb.

Which part of the coxal bone is the largest?

- Ilium ✓**
- Ischium
- Pubis
- Acetabulum

The ilium is the largest part of the coxal bone, forming the uppermost section of the hip bone. It plays a crucial role in supporting the pelvis and providing attachment points for muscles.

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?

- Muscle attachment
- Blood cell production
- Articulation with the femur ✓**
- Protection of organs

The acetabulum is a cup-shaped socket in the pelvis that serves as the socket for the hip joint, allowing for the articulation of the femur and providing stability and mobility to the hip.

Which part of the coxal bone is located anteriorly?

- Ilium
- Ischium
- Pubis ✓**
- Sacrum

The anterior part of the coxal bone is known as the pubis. It is one of the three main components of the coxal bone, along with the ilium and ischium.

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)

- Protection of pelvic organs ✓
- Blood cell production
- Support for the upper body ✓
- Muscle attachment ✓

The coxal bone, also known as the hip bone, serves multiple functions including supporting the weight of the upper body when sitting and standing, providing attachment points for muscles, and forming the structure of the pelvis which protects internal organs.

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

- Ilium ✓
- Ischium ✓
- Pubis ✓
- Femur

The coxal bone, also known as the hip bone, is composed of three main parts: the ilium, ischium, and pubis. These components fuse together to form the complete coxal bone in adults.

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

- Ilium
- Ischium ✓
- Pubis
- Acetabulum

The ischium is the part of the coxal bone that supports the weight of the body when sitting. It forms the lower and back part of the hip bone, providing a stable base for sitting posture.

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

- Fractures ✓
- Dislocations ✓
- Torn ligaments
- Arthritis

Common injuries associated with the coxal bone include fractures, dislocations, and hip pointer injuries. These injuries can result from falls, accidents, or high-impact sports activities.

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

- Nerves ✓
- Blood vessels ✓
- Tendons
- Ligaments

The obturator foramen allows the passage of the obturator nerve, artery, and vein, as well as the obturator internus muscle. These structures are crucial for the innervation and blood supply to the medial compartment of the thigh.

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

- X-rays ✓
- MRI ✓
- Ultrasound
- CT Scan ✓

Common diagnostic techniques for coxal bone issues include X-rays, MRI scans, and CT scans. These imaging methods help in assessing bone structure, detecting fractures, and identifying any abnormalities.

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?

- Birth
- 5 years
- 15-25 years ✓
- 30-40 years

The components of the coxal bone, which include the ilium, ischium, and pubis, typically fuse together during late adolescence to early adulthood.

Which bone is not part of the coxal bone?

- Ilium
- Ischium
- Femur ✓
- Pubis

The coxal bone, also known as the hip bone, is composed of three main parts: the ilium, ischium, and pubis. Any bone that is not one of these three, such as the femur, is not part of the coxal bone.

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

- Hinge joint
- Ball-and-socket joint ✓

- Pivot joint
- Saddle joint

The joint formed by the acetabulum and the femur is known as a ball-and-socket joint, which allows for a wide range of motion in multiple directions.

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)

- Gluteus maximus ✓
- Rectus femoris ✓
- Biceps femoris
- Sartorius ✓

The coxal bone, also known as the hip bone, serves as an attachment point for several muscles, including the gluteus maximus, iliopsoas, and quadratus femoris. These muscles play crucial roles in hip movement and stability.