Pelvis Anatomy Quiz Answer Key PDF

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What is the name of the joint where the two pubic bones meet?

A. Sacroiliac joint
C. Acetabulum
D. Iliolumbar joint
C. Pubic symphysis ✓

What structure is formed by the fusion of the ilium, ischium, and pubis?

A. Sacrum
C. Hip bone ✓
D. Femoral head
C. Coccyx

Which imaging technique is commonly used to assess pelvic fractures?

A. Ultrasound
C. CT scan
D. PET scan
C. X-ray ✓

Which of the following are components of the pelvic girdre? (Select all that apply)

A. Ilium ✓
C. Femur
D. Coccyx ✓
C. Sacrum ✓

Which ligament is crucial for stabilizing the sacroiliac joint?

A. Sacrospinous ligament
C. Iliolumbar ligament
D. Inguinal ligament
C. Sacrotuberous ligament ✓

Which artery primarily supplies blood to the pelvic organs?

A. Femoral artery
C. Internal iliac artery ✓
D. Aorta
C. External iliac artery

Describe the role of the acetabulum in the pelvic anatomy.

The acetabulum serves as the socket for the hip joint, allowing for the articulation with the femur and facilitating movement and weight-bearing in the pelvis.

Which nerves are part of the pelvic nerve supply? (Select all that apply)

A. Pudendal nerve ✓
C. Sciatic nerve
D. Sacral plexus ✓
C. Femoral nerve

Explain the significance of the pelvic brim in distinguishing between the true and false pelvis.

The pelvic brim is significant because it marks the division between the true pelvis, which is involved in childbirth and contains reproductive organs, and the false pelvis, which supports the abdominal organs.

Which structures are found in the true pelvis? (Select all that apply)

A. Bladder ✓
C. Small intestine
D. Rectum ✓
C. Uterus ✓

What are the potential consequences of pelvic floor muscle dysfunction?

The potential consequences of pelvic floor muscle dysfunction include urinary incontinence, pelvic pain, sexual dysfunction, and bowel issues.

Which muscle is part of the pelvic floor?

A. Rectus abdominis

C. Gluteus maximus

D. Sartoruis

C. Levator ani ✓

Discuss the clinical implications of pelvic fractures and their potential impact on surrounding structures.

Pelvic fractures can result in serious clinical implications such as internal bleeding, damage to pelvic organs (like the bladder and rectum), and nerve injuries, necessitating a multidisciplinary approach for effective treatment.

Which bone is NOT part of the pelvic girdre?

A. Ilium

C. Femur ✓

D. Pubis

C. Ischium

How do the dimensions of the female pelvis facilitate childbirth?

The dimensions of the female pelvis facilitate childbirth by providing a wider pelvic inlet and outlet, allowing for the baby's head and body to pass through more easily.

What are the functions of the pelvic floor muscles? (Select all that apply)

A. Support pelvic organs ✓

C. Assist in hip movement

D. Aid in digestion

C. Maintain continence ✓

What is the shape of the female pelvic inlet?

A. Heart-shaped
C. Circular ✓
D. Triangular
C. Oval

Which ligaments are involved in stabilizing the pelvis? (Select all that apply)

A. Sacrospinous ligament ✓
C. Anterior cruciate ligament
D. Iliolumbar ligament ✓
C. Sacrotuberous ligament ✓

What are the differences between male and female pelvises? (Select all that apply)

A. Female pelvis is broader ✓
C. Male pelvis is shallower
D. Female pelvic inlet is circular ✓
C. Male pelvic outlet is larger

Outline the process of a physical examination of the pelvis and what a clinician might assess.

The clinician begins with a thorough history, followed by inspection of the external genitalia, palpation of the pelvic region, and may perform a bimanual examination to assess the uterus and ovaries, checking for tenderness, size, and any abnormalities.