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CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

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**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

**FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF  
SCIENCE IN NURSING**

**NURU 112: HUMAN ANATOMY II**

**STREAMS: BS.c NURSING (UPGRADING)**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**DAY/DATE: FRIDAY 9/8/2019**

**8.30 A.M - 10.30 A.M.**

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**INSTRUCTIONS**

- Do not write anything on the question paper
- Mobile phones and any other reference materials are **NOT** allowed in the examination room
- This paper has three (3) sections. **ALL** the questions are compulsory
- Your answers for Section A (MCQs) should be on the first page of the answer booklet
- Number all your answers and indicate the order of appearance in the space provided in the cover page of your answer booklet.

**SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS. [20 MARKS]**

1. Which of the following concerning the relationship between the various body structures is true:
  - (a) Heart is superior to the liver
  - (b) Liver and the spleen are ipsilateral
  - (c) Esophagus is ventral to the trachea
  - (d) Radius is medial to the ulna
2. A sagittal plane divides the body into which portions:
  - (a) Anterior and posterior
  - (b) Superior and inferior
  - (c) Right and left
  - (d) Transverse and oblique
3. Which of the following organs is found in the mediastinum:
  - (a) Lungs
  - (b) Heart
  - (c) Spleen
  - (d) Liver

4. Features of a gynecoid pelvis include:
  - (a) Deep false pelvis
  - (b) Laterally facing acetabulum
  - (c) Heart shaped pelvic brim
  - (d) Greater than a right angle pubic arch
  
5. Cranium is divided into calvaria and viscerocranium. Unpaired bones of the calvaria include:
  - (a) Zygomatic
  - (b) Frontal
  - (c) Occipital
  - (d) Temporal
  
6. Paranasal sinuses give resonance to voice. They are found in all of the following cranial bones EXCEPT:
  - (a) Sphenoid
  - (b) Ethmoid
  - (c) Frontal
  - (d) Zygomatic
  
7. A muscle of mastication that also forms the wall of the cheek is:
  - (a) Buccinators
  - (b) Masseter
  - (c) Sternocleidomastoid
  - (d) Platysma
  
8. The most prominent feature of a typical cervical vertebrae is:
  - (a) Long transverse process
  - (b) Bifid spinous process
  - (c) Extra articular facets
  - (d) Lack of a body
  
9. Branch of the aortic arch that supply blood to the right side of the neck is:
  - (a) Brachiocephalic
  - (b) Jugular
  - (c) Common carotid
  - (d) Vertebral
  
10. Trochlea of the humerus forms the elbow joint by articulating with the:
  - (a) Olecranon process
  - (b) Radius
  - (c) Ulna
  - (d) Scapula

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11. Carpal bone that articulate with the metacarpals to form the carpo-metacarpal joint include:
  - (a) Scaphoid
  - (b) Lunate
  - (c) Hamate
  - (d) Pisiform
  
12. Which of the following nerves is found at the carpal tunnel injury of which results in carpal tunnel syndrome:
  - (a) Median
  - (b) Axillary
  - (c) Radial
  - (d) Ulnar
  
13. Muscles commonly referred to as the Harmstrings include:
  - (a) Biceps femoris, semimembranosus, semitendinosus
  - (b) Biceps femoris, vastus intermedius, vastus lateralis
  - (c) Sartorius, semimembranosus, Gastrocnemus
  - (d) Gluteus maximus, gluteus minimus, Vastus intermedius
  
14. Which of the following muscles extends thigh at hip joint and rotates it laterally:
  - (a) Abductor longus
  - (b) Gluteus maximus
  - (c) Rectus femoris
  - (d) Gracilis
  
15. Injury to the sciatic nerve will result in inability to:
  - (a) Extend the knee
  - (b) Flex the hip
  - (c) Flex the knee
  - (d) Abduct the leg
  
16. Calcaneal tendon commonly known as the Achilles tendon arises from which of the following muscle:
  - (a) Plantaris
  - (b) Sartorius
  - (c) Biceps femoris
  - (d) Gastrocnemius
  
17. Superficial veins of the lower limb include:
  - (a) Hemiazygos
  - (b) Median cubital
  - (c) Basilic
  - (d) Great saphenous

18. Transverse costal facet on the thoracic vertebrae articulates with which part of the rib:  
(a) Tubercle  
(b) Angle  
(c) Body  
(d) Head
19. When carrying out a chest examination, the apex beat is normally heard at the:  
(a) Jugular notch  
(b) 5<sup>th</sup> intercostal space  
(c) 2<sup>nd</sup> intercostal space  
(d) Mid-sternal line
20. Anterior abdominal wall consist mainly of which muscle:  
(a) Internal oblique  
(b) Transverse abdominis  
(c) Rectus abdominis  
(d) External oblique

**SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS [35 MARKS]**

1. Cranial bones are separated by sutures. Describe four (4) such sutures. [4 Marks]
2. The abdomino pelvic cavity can be divided into nine different regions. List five (5) of these regions indicating one structure found in each. [5 Marks]
3. Draw a well labeled diagram illustrating the parts of a hip bone. [7 Marks]
4. Enumerate five (5) joints associated with the Rib/thoracic cage. [5 Marks]
5. Describe three (3) muscles of the anterior compartment of humerus indicating their origin insertion and action. [6 Marks]
6. Outline four (4) anatomic features of thoracic vertebrae. [4 Marks]
7. State the three (3) types of ribs indicating the number of each. [3 Marks]

**SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS. [15 MARKS]**

1. Describe the structural organization of the skin. [15 Marks]  
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