

Q1: Fill the blanks

(20 Marks)

- 1: Embryology is the study of anatomy, covering the period from conception (fertilization of the egg) to
- 2: Median divides the body into similar divides the head, body of the limb longitudinally into right and left halves.
- 3: Sesamoid bone found within, where they change direction over prominences that would otherwise cause
- 4: Diaphysis refers to the main part of the shaft of a bone. Long bones, including the, humerus, and tibia, all have a shaft.
- 5: The lacrimal bone forms part of the lateral wall of the and and is situated near the medial canthus.
- 6: The lumbar vertebrae are longer and morein shape than thevertebrae.
- 7: The head of the humerus is a process articulating with the cavity.
- 8: Syndesmosis refers to a joint united by tissue that permits only slight
- 9: Each hip bone (os coxae) consists of the fused, ischium, pubic, andbones.
- 10: The tibia and, or bones of the “lower leg” (crus), are located between the and metatarsal bones.

Q2: Write ‘True’ or ‘False’ and correct the ‘False’ statements

(20 Marks)

- 1: Frontal perpendicular to the median and transverse planes.
- 2: Palmar refers to the cranial face of the distal part of the forelimb. In addition, it can refer to the dorsum of the manus (homologue of the hand).

3: Periosteum the fibrous covering around the bone that is not covered by articular cartilage. This layer is necessary for bone growth, repair, nutrition and attachment for ligaments and tendons.

4: A hole is an area of a bone that projects above the surface of the bone. These are the attachment points for tendons and ligaments. In general, their size and shape is an indication of the forces exerted through the attachment to the bone.

5: Tuberosity a large prominence on the side of the bone. Some of the largest muscle groups and most dense connective tissues attach to the trochanter. The most notable examples are the greater and lesser trochanters of the femur.

6: The parietal bone is a paired structure and forms the dorsolateral wall of the cranium with the occipital bone caudally and the frontal bone rostrally.

7: Sacral vertebrae are longer and more uniform in shape than the thoracic vertebrae. They are also shorter in height, with long, flattened transverse processes that project laterally.

8: Dogs and cats have seven carpal bones due to the fusion of two of the carpal bones in the proximal row

9: The calcanean tuberosity is a large process of the calcanean (Achilles) tendon and is commonly called the point of the hock.

10: Extracapsular ligaments are found within joints and are surrounded by the synovial membrane. The cruciate ligaments of the stifle are intracapsular ligaments.

Q3: Multiple Choice Question

(20 Marks)

1: A surface which is further than another from the median plane

- a. Caudal
- b. Cranial
- c. Dorsal
- d. Lateral

2: Faces away from the axis

- a. Axial surface
- b. Abaxial surface
- c. Axial
- d. Sagittal

3: The movement of one bone upon another in such a way that the angle formed at their joint is increased

- a. Extension
- b. Protraction
- c. Flexion
- d. Retraction

4: Gross term for the part of bone that looks solid

- a. Cancellous bone
- b. Compact bone
- c. Medulla
- d. Cortex

5: Sharp bony angulations that may serve as bony or soft tissue attachments but often are used for precise anatomical description

- a. Body
- b. Condyle
- c. Crest
- d. Angles

6: The temporal bone is composed of

- a. Petrosal
- b. Tympanic parts
- c. Squamous,
- d. All

7: Pair of floating ribs is present in dogs and cats

- a. Two
- b. One
- c. Three
- d. Five

8: The proximal end of the ulna is called the

- a. Trochlear notch
- b. Styloid process
- c. Second row
- d. Olecranon process

9: The first digit (when present) possesses

- a. Two phalanges
- b. Three phalanges
- c. One phalange
- d. Five phalanges

10: The scapula has no true bony connection with the thorax. It is held in place by a number of muscles and ligaments. This type of joint is sometimes called a

- a. Suture
- b. Syndesmosis
- c. Gomphosis
- d: synsarcosis

Q4: Answer the Following (20 Marks)

A: What are the structures passes through

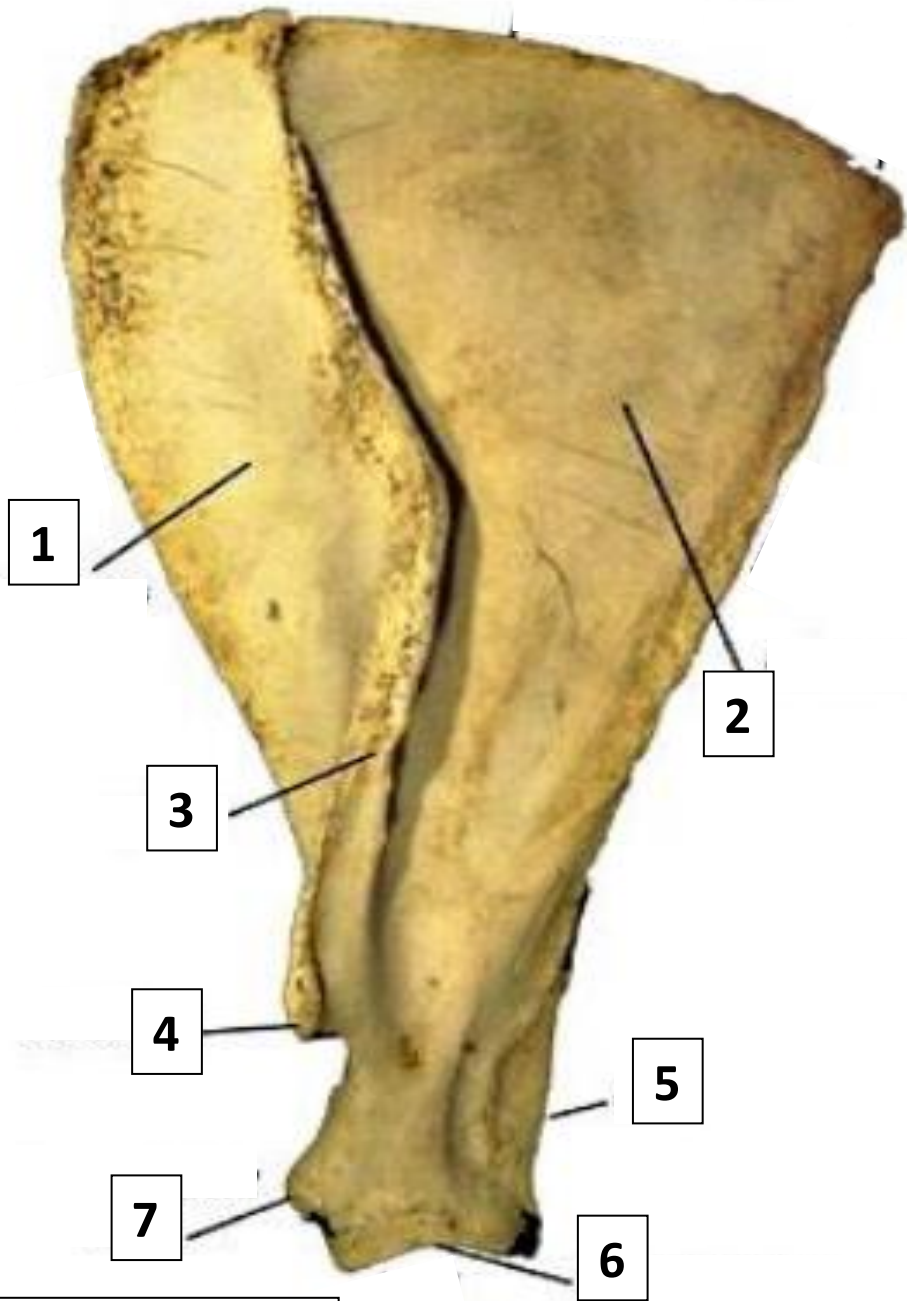
- 1: optic canal 2: supraorbital foramen 3: mental foramen

B: Define (5) of the following

- 1: Ligaments 2: Gliding or sliding 3: Sternal ribs 4: Tuberosity 5: Periosteum
6: Retraction 7: Proximal

Q5: Write the names of bone markings on the diagrams below

(20 Marks)



1

2

3

4

5

7

6

8- Name of bone

9- view

20- Type of joint:

