

NERVES OF UPPER LIMB

Radial nerve Injury in the arm affects

- A. Pronation of the forearm.
- B. Flexion of the wrist.
- C. Flexion of the thumb.
- D. Shoulder abduction
- E. Abduction of the wrist.

E

.In the hand median nerve supplies the following muscle

- A. Interossei
- B. Abductor pollicis brevis
- C. Extensor pollicis brevis
- D. Flexor digiti minimi
- E. Abductor digiti minimi

B

Injury to the ulnar nerve causes:

- A. Partial claw hand.
- B. Complete claw hand
- C. Hyperextension of the 1st and 2nd metacarpophalangeal joints.
- D. Sensory loss of the index finger.
- E. The thumb is strongly adducted.

A

The surgical neck of the humerus is related to the

- A. Radial nerve.
- B. Axillary nerve.
- C. Ulnar nerve.
- D. Median nerve.
- E. None of the above.

B

Injury of C8 and T1, causes:

- A. Winging of the scapula.
- B. Claw hand.
- C. Ape hand.
- D. Wrist drop.
- E. Policeman's tip position.

B

The usual number of branches of the medial cord of the brachial plexus

- A. 1.
- B. 2.
- C. 3.
- D. 4.
- E. 5

E

Ulnar nerve injury causes paralysis of:

- A. All lumbricals:
- B. All palmar interossei and dorsal interossei.
- C. Adductor pollicis and the lateral two lumbricals.
- D. Opponens pollicis and the medial two lumbricals.
- E. Abductor pollicis brevis and abductor digiti minimi.

B

The usual number of branches of lateral cord of brachial plexus

- A. 1.
- B. 2.
- C. 3.
- D. 4.
- E. 5.

C

Partial claw hand deformity results from injury of:

- A. Axillary nerve.
- B. Median nerve.
- C. Ulnar nerve.
- D. Radial nerve.
- E. Long thoracic nerve.

C

Injury to the upper trunk of the brachial plexus causes:

- A. Policeman tip position
- B. Claw hand
- C. Wrist drop
- D. Ape hand
- E. Flexion of the elbow joint

A

In Erb's paralysis, the deformity is called

- A. Winging of the scapula.
- B. Claw hand.
- C. Ape hand.
- D. Wrist drop.
- E. Policeman's tip position.

E

In Klumpke's paralysis, the deformity is called

- A. Winging of the scapula.
- B. Claw hand.
- C. Ape hand.
- D. Wrist drop.
- E. Policeman's tip position.

B

. The median nerve supplies:

- A. Extensor carpi radialis.
- B. Extensor carpi ulnaris
- C. Flexor carpi ulnaris.
- D. Flexor digitorum superficialis.
- E. Supinator

D

Paralysis of the serratus anterior muscle causes

- A. Winging of the scapula.
- B. Claw hand.
- C. Ape hand.
- D. Wrist drop.
- E. Policeman's tip position.

A

The suprascapular nerve is a branch from the

- A. Roots of the brachial plexus.
- B. Upper trunk.
- C. Middle trunk.
- D. Posterior cord.
- E. Lateral cord

B

The nerve commonly injured in fracture shaft of humerus is:

- A. Axillary nerve.
- B. Ulnar nerve.
- C. Radial nerve.
- D. Median nerve.
- E. Musculocutaneous nerve.

C

The nerve commonly injured after fracture of surgical neck of the humerus is:

- A. Axillary nerve.
- B. Ulnar nerve.
- C. Radial nerve.
- D. Median nerve.
- E. Musculocutaneous nerve.

A

Wrist drop deformity results from injury of:

- A. Ulnar nerve.
- B. Median nerve.
- C. Radial nerve.
- D. Axillary nerve.
- E. Musculocutaneous nerve.

C

Lesion of the axillary nerve causes:

- A. Winging of the scapula.
- B. Flat shoulder.
- C. Claw hand.
- D. Ape hand.
- E. Wrist drop

B

The lateral cutaneous nerve of the forearm is derived from the:

- A. C5.
- B. C6.
- C. C7.
- D. C5, 6, 7
- E. C6, 7, 8

D

The nerve supply of the subclavius muscle is derived from

- A. C4,C5
- B. C5, C6
- C. C6, C7
- D. C7,C8
- E. C8,T1

B

The ulnar nerve supplies the following muscles:

- A. Thenar muscles.
- B. Adductor pollicis.
- C. Flexor pollicis longus.
- D. Flexor pollicis brevis.
- E. Lateral 2 lumbricals.

B

The nerve that supplies the coracobrachialis muscle is a branch of the

- A. Lateral cord.
- B. Lower trunk.
- C. Medial cord.
- D. Middle trunk.
- E. Posterior cord.

A

.Musculocutaneous nerve is injured at the lateral cord of brachial plexus, positive clinical findings would be:

- A. Sensory loss on the radial side of the forearm
- B. Loss of flexion at shoulder
- C. Loss of extension of the wrist

- D. Loss of extension of forearm
- E. Loss of extension of elbow

A

A 25-year-old mountain climber slips and breaks his fall by grabbing hold of a tree branch. If the lower trunk of the brachial plexus is injured, which of the following is the most likely to develop?

- A. Ape hand
- B. Claw hand
- C. Dupuytren's contracture
- D. Nurse maid's elbow
- E. Wrist drop

B

Regarding the median nerve, all are correct EXCEPT:

- A. Arises from both the medial and lateral cords of the brachial plexus.
- B. It crosses the brachial artery at the insertion of the coracobrachialis.
- C. In the cubital fossa, it lies lateral to the brachial artery.
- D. It enters the hand in the carpal tunnel.
- E. Injury of the nerve causes ape like hand.

C

.Ape hand

- A. Induced by injury of ulnar nerve.
- B. The main cause is the paralysis of the muscles of the forearm.
- C. The main cause is the paralysis of the thenar muscles.
- D. Characterized by loss of sensations over the ball of the thumb.
- E. Characterized by paralysis of the triceps muscle.

C

The lateral cutaneous nerve of the forearm is the continuation of:

- A. Ulnar nerve.
- B. Median nerve.
- C. Musculocutaneous nerve.
- D. Radial nerve
- E. Axillary nerve

C

Ape's-like hand deformity results from following injury of

- A. Axillary nerve.
- B. Median nerve.
- C. Musculocutaneous nerve
- D. Ulnar nerve.
- E. Radial nerve.

B

Radial nerve, all are true EXCEPT one

- A. Takes origin from the posterior cord of the brachial plexus.
- B. Passes in the spiral groove with profunda brachii artery.
- C. Supplies all the dorsal surface of the lateral three and half fingers.
- D. Supplies all the muscles of the back of the forearm.
- E. Supplies the triceps muscle

C

Insensitivity to pin prick on the palmar surface of the tip of little finger.

However, sensation is intact on the dorsum of the little finger is due to laceration of

- A. Deep branch of ulnar nerve
- B. Ulnar nerve at medial epicondyle
- C. Ulnar nerve in proximal forearm
- D. Ulnar nerve in axilla
- E. Ulnar nerve at wrist

E

Regarding the ulnar nerve:

- A. It is a branch of lateral cord of brachial plexus.
- B. It gives two branches in arm.
- C. It passes behind medial epicondyle of humerus.
- D. It supplies extensor carpi ulnaris muscle.
- E. Its injury results in ape hand.

C

Radial nerve:

- A. Takes origin from the lateral cord of the brachial plexus.
- B. Supply flexor carpi radialis
- C. Passes in the spiral groove with profunda brachii artery.

- D. Supplies all the muscles of the front of the arm and forearm.
- E. Supplies all the dorsal surface of the lateral three and half fingers.

C

Cutaneous innervation of the palm, tick the correct answer:

- A. Ulnar, median, radial and medial cutaneous nerves of forearm.
- B. Cutaneous branches from ulnar and median nerves.
- C. Median, ulnar and medial cutaneous nerves of forearm.
- D. Ulnar and radial nerve only.
- E. Medial and lateral cutaneous nerves of forearm.

B

Regarding radial nerve injury

- A. Injury of its superficial branch will produce paresthesia over medial 1/3 of the dorsum of the hand.
- B. Injury of the posterior interosseous nerve causes weak wrist extension.
- C. Injury of its superficial branch produce wrist drop.
- D. Injury of posterior interosseous nerve is accompanied by sensory loss

B

In carpal tunnel syndrome the nerve involved is ...

- A. Ulnar nerve
- B. Anterior interosseous nerve
- C. Median nerve
- D. Deep branch of radial nerve
- E. Superficial branch of radial nerve

C