

Axilla & spaces

1. The axilla contains all of the following except:

- A. Axillary artery.
- B. Axillary vein.
- C. Trunks of the brachial plexus.
- D. Fat.
- E. Tail of the breast.

C

2. The anterior wall of the axilla is formed by all of the following except:

- A. Pectoralis major
- B. Teres major.
- C. Pectoralis minor.
- D. Subclavius.
- E. Clavipectoral fascia

B

3. A muscle that helps to form the anterior wall of the axillary fossa is the

- A. Coracobrachialis.
- B. Pectoralis major.
- C. Serratus anterior.
- D. Subscapularis
- E. Teres major.

B

4. A structure that passes through the quadrangular space is the

- A. Anterior circumflex humeral artery.
- B. Axillary nerve.
- C. Circumflex scapular artery.
- D. Suprascapular artery.
- E. Suprascapular nerve.

B

5. Which of the following run in quadrangular space

- A. Cephalic vein
- B. Long thoracic nerve
- C. Posterior humeral circumflex artery
- D. Scapular circumflex artery
- E. Suprascapular nerve

C

6. Which of the following run in upper triangular space

- A. Cephalic vein
- B. Long thoracic nerve
- C. Posterior humeral circumflex artery
- D. Scapular circumflex artery
- E. Suprascapular nerve

D

7. The following muscle share in formation of the posterior wall of Axilla

- A. Subclavius.
- B. Coracobrachialis.
- C. Serratus anterior.
- D. Intercostal muscle.
- E. Subscapularis.

E

8. The boundaries of the Axilla, all are true EXCEPT

- A. Pectoralis major form part of its anterior wall.
- B. Latissimus dorsi is part of medial wall.
- C. The apex is bounded by 1st rib medially.
- D. Coracobrachialis is situated laterally.
- E. Subscapularis form part of its posterior wall.

B

9. The axilla contains

- A. Subclavian artery
- B. Trunks of the brachial plexus
- C. Cords of the brachial plexus.
- D. Basilic vein
- E. Roots of the brachial plexus.

C

10. Lower (lateral) triangular space:

- A. Upper border by teres minor.
- B. Medial border by shaft of humerus.
- C. Transmits radial nerve and profound brachii artery.
- D. Lateral border by long head of triceps.
- E. Transmits median nerve and radial recurrent artery.

C

11. Upper (medial) triangular space; found in axillary region:

- A. Upper border by teres major.
- B. Transmits radial nerve and profound brachii artery.
- C. Lateral border by medial head of triceps.
- D. Transmits circumflex scapular artery.
- E. Transmits lower subscapular nerve.

D

12. 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

13. A female patient was diagnosed to have a cancer infiltrating the posterior wall of the axilla. Which of the following muscle might be infiltrated?

- A. Subscapularis
- B. Coracobrachialis
- C. Biceps brachii
- D. Pectoralis major

A

Cubital fossa

14. The bicipital aponeurosis passes obliquely deep to the:

- A. Brachial artery.
- B. Median cubital vein.
- C. Median nerve.
- D. Radial nerve.
- E. None of the above.

B

15. The contents of the cubital fossa are-

- A. Brachial artery
- B. Biceps tendon
- C. Median nerve
- D. Radial artery
- E. All of the above

E

16. Lateral border of cubital fossa is formed by -

- A. Brachioradialis
- B. Pronator teres
- C. Brachialis
- D. Supinator

A

17. The cubital fossa contains all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Brachial artery.
- B. Radial artery.
- C. Radial nerve.
- D. Ulnar nerve.
- E. Median nerve.

D

18. In cubital fossa, structure that lies immediately medial to biceps tendon is

- A. Brachial artery.
- B. Lateral antebrachial cutaneous nerve.
- C. Median nerve.
- D. Basilic vein.
- E. Ulnar nerve.

A

19. The following structures are contents of the cubital fossa:

- A. Triceps tendon.
- B. Median artery.
- C. Long head of biceps.
- D. Median nerve.
- E. Axillary artery.

D

20. The bicipital aponeurosis primarily contributes to which of the following boundaries of the cubital fossa?

- A. Roof
- B. Lateral
- C. Medial
- D. Floor
- E. Superior

A

21. Regarding the cubital fossa

- A. It is bounded medially by the brachioradialis.
- B. It is bounded laterally by the pronator teres.
- C. The median cubital vein runs through its roof
- D. The median nerve lies on the lateral side of the brachial artery.
- E. Its floor is formed of the anconeus and supinator muscles.

C

Brachial plexus

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

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

E

23. The usual number of branches of lateral cord of brachial plexus

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

C

24. 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

25. 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

26. 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

27. The root value of the long thoracic nerve is

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

D

28. 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

29. 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

30. The nerve that supplies the infraspinatus muscle is a direct branch of the

- A. Anterior primary ramus of C5.
- B. Lateral cord.
- C. Medial cord.
- D. Posterior cord.
- E. Upper trunk.

E

31. Which of the following is a branch from a trunk of brachial plexus?

- A. Dorsal Scapular
- B. Nerve to subclavius
- C. Subscapular nerve
- D. Long Thoracic Nerve

B

32. All of the following nerves arise from cords of the brachial plexus, EXCEPT

- A. Dorsal scapular
- B. Lateral pectoral
- C. Thoracodorsal
- D. Median
- E. Ulnar

A

33. Which one of the following nerves is a branch of the lateral cord of the brachial plexus?

- A. Upper subscapular nerve
- B. Long thoracic nerve.
- C. Musculocutaneous nerve
- D. Suprascapular nerve
- E. Thoracodorsal nerve

C

