

**1. Regarding the muscles of the forearm**

- A. The flexor digitorum profundus arises from three bones
- B. The flexor carpi ulnaris adducts the hand
- C. The flexor digitorum superficialis is innervated by two nerves
- D. The brachioradialis is innervated by the median nerve
- E. The supinator is innervated by the superficial branch of radial nerve

B

2. Which of the following acts at the distal interphalangeal joint

- A. Flexor carpi radialis
- B. Flexor digitorum profundus
- C. Flexor digitorum superficialis
- D. Flexor pollicis brevis
- E. Opponens pollicis

B

3. All of the following muscles are considered to be in the anterior compartment of the forearm except for the

- A. Flexor carpi radialis
- B. Flexor pollicis longus
- C. Pronator quadratus
- D. Pronator teres
- E. Supinator

E

4. Pronator muscles of forearm are supplied by

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

D

5. The following muscles have double nerve supply

- A. Coracobrachialis
- B. Pectoralis minor
- C. Flexor digitorum profundus
- D. Flexor digitorum superficialis

C





6. Which muscular compartment of the upper extremity receives most of its innervation from the median nerve

- A. Anterior (of arm)
- B. Anterior (of forearm)
- C. Palmar (of hand)
- D. Posterior (of arm)
- E. Posterior (of forearm)

B

7. Pronation and supination of the forearm occurs at

- A. Elbow joint
- B. Superior and inferior radio-ulnar joints
- C. Shoulder joint
- D. Radio-carpal joint
- E. Mid carpal joint

B

8. The proximal row of the carpal bones contains the

- A. Trapezium
- B. Scaphoid
- C. Capitate
- D. Hamate

B

9. The distal row of the carpal bones contains the

- A. Lunate
- B. Scaphoid
- C. Triquetral
- D. Trapezium
- E. Pisiform

D

10. Choose the carpal bones which articulate with the radius at the wrist

- A. Scaphoid and triquetral
- B. Scaphoid and lunate
- C. Lunate and trapezium
- D. Scaphoid and capitate
- E. Hamate and capitate

B

11. The radius is fixed (tethered) to the ulna by

- A. Ulnar collateral ligament

C





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| <p>B. Synovial ball & socket joint C. Interosseous membrane D. Radial collateral ligament</p> | |
| <p>12. The median nerve supplies all of the following muscles except:</p> <p>A. Flexor carpi ulnaris B. Flexor carpi radialis C. Flexor digitorum superficialis D. Palmaris longus E. Pronator teres</p> | A |
| <p>13. A tennis player known for her forceful backhand shot is diagnosed with lateral epicondylitis. The origin of which of the following muscles is most likely inflamed</p> <p>A. Extensor carpi radialis brevis B. Flexor carpi radialis C. Flexor digitorum superficialis D. Palmaris longus E. Pronator teres</p> | A |
| <p>14. Flexor carpi ulnaris muscle, all are true except:</p> <p>A. Supplied by the ulnar nerve B. Supplied by radial nerve C. Inserted mainly in the pisiform bone D. Adducts the wrist joint E. Has double origin from humerus and ulna</p> | B |
| <p>15. A patient is unable to flex the distal interphalangeal joints of the medial four fingers owing to paralysis of the</p> <p>A. Palmar interossei B. Flexor digitorum profundus C. Dorsal interossei D. Flexor digitorum superficialis E. Lumbricals</p> | B |
| <p>16. All of the following muscles can produce movement at wrist joint except</p> <p>A. Abductor pollicis longus B. Brachioradialis C. Extensor digitorum</p> | B |





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| <p>D. Flexor carpi radialis E. Flexor digitorum superficialis</p> | |
| <p>17. Which of the following muscles contributes to flexion at the wrist</p> <p>A. Extensor pollicis longus B. Palmaris longus C. Pronator quadratus D. Pronator teres E. Supinator</p> | B |
| <p>18. A muscle responsible for the movement of the forearm in which the radius crosses the ulna and the palm comes to face posteriorly is the</p> <p>A. Biceps brachii B. Flexor carpi radialis C. Flexor carpi ulnaris D. Pronator teres E. Supinator</p> | D |
| <p>19. All the following muscles can contribute to flexion at elbow joint except</p> <p>A. Anconeus B. Biceps brachii C. Brachialis D. Brachioradialis E. Pronator teres</p> | A |
| <p>20. The following muscles have double innervation, except</p> <p>A. Flexor digitorum profundus B. Flexor digitorum superficialis C. Brachialis D. Pectoralis major E. Subscapularis</p> | B |
| <p>21. Damage to the median nerve in the arm would affect the following movements, except</p> <p>A. Supination of the forearm B. Pronation of the forearm C. Flexion at the wrist D. Flexion of the thumb E. Abduction of the wrist</p> | A |

