



HAND

MSK MCQ



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<p>1. Which muscle is spared in median nerve injury:</p> <p>A. Abductor pollicis brevis B. Flexor pollicis brevis C. Opponens pollicis D. Adductor pollicis</p>	D
<p>2. Which is true regarding the hand:</p> <p>A. Median nerve is superficial to flexor retinaculum B. Ulnar nerve is deep to flexor retinaculum C. Abduction of hand can occur by flexor carpi ulnaris D. Interossei are supplied by ulnar nerve</p>	D
<p>3. Which is true regarding lumbrical muscles in the hand?</p> <p>A. All lumbricals are supplied by ulnar nerve. B. Lateral 2 muscles are supplied by radial nerve C. Medial 2 muscles are supplied by ulnar nerve D. They are 3 in number</p>	C
<p>4. Trauma to the anatomical snuffbox may affect:</p> <p>A. Ulnar artery B. Radial artery C. Ulnar nerve. D. Median nerve E. None of the above.</p>	B
<p>5. Regarding anatomical snuff box:</p> <p>A. Bounded medially by the tendon of extensor indicis. B. Bounded laterally by abductor pollicis longus and extensor pollicis brevis. C. The basilic vein usually crosses its roof. D. Ulnar artery run in it E. The capitate can be felt in its floor.</p>	B
<p>6. The flexor retinaculum:</p> <p>A. Lies deep to the ulnar and median nerves. B. Lies superficial to the ulnar and median nerves.</p>	C



<p>C. Lies deep to the ulnar artery and superficial to median nerve. D. Lies superficial to the ulnar artery and deep to median nerve. E. Lies deep to radial nerve</p>	
<p>7. The following structure pass deep to the flexor retinaculum:</p> <p>A. Ulnar nerve. B. Ulnar vessels. C. Tendon of palmaris longus. D. Median nerve. E. Palmar cutaneous branch of median nerve.</p>	D
<p>8. The following structures lie superficial to the flexor retinaculum</p> <p>A. The basilic vein. B. The dorsal cutaneous branch of the ulnar nerve. C. The palmar cutaneous branch of the ulnar nerve. D. The beginning of the cephalic vein E. The superficial radial nerve.</p>	C
<p>9. All of the following are likely to be cut in a superficial incision through the skin of the anterior surface of the wrist EXCEPT</p> <p>A. Palmar cutaneous branch of the median nerve B. Palmaris longus tendon C. Superficial branch of the radial nerve. D. Ulnar nerve E. Ulnar artery</p>	C
<p>10. Structure crossing superficial to the carpal tunnel:</p> <p>A. Median nerve. B. Ulnar nerve. C. Flexor digitorum superficialis. D. Flexor pollicis longus. E. Flexor digitorum profundus</p>	B
<p>11. The tendon that pass superficial to the flexor retinaculum at wrist is</p> <p>A. Flexor digitorum superficialis tendons. B. Flexor digitorum profundus tendons. C. Palmaris longus tendon. D. Flexor carpi radialis tendon.</p>	C





E. Flexor pollicis longus tendon.	
<p>12. Damage to the anatomic snuffbox might be expected to injury the:</p> <p>A. Trapezoid B. Trapezium C. Triquetral D. Scaphoid E. Lunate</p>	D
<p>13. Carpal tunnel syndrome causes:</p> <p>A. Claw hand. B. Wrist drop. C. Paralysis of all muscles of the hand. D. Ape like hand E. Waiter's tip position.</p>	D
<p>14. The medial boundary of anatomical snuff box is the tendon of the</p> <p>A. Abductor pollicis longus. B. Extensor carpi radialis brevis. C. Extensor indicis. D. Extensor pollicis brevis. E. Extensor pollicis longus</p>	E
<p>15. Which of the following structures passes superficial to flexor retinaculum?</p> <p>A. Common flexor synovial sheath B. Dorsal branch of ulnar nerve C. Median nerve D. Tendon of flexor pollicis longus E. Ulnar artery</p>	E
<p>16. Localized tenderness in the floor of the anatomical snuffbox following a fall onto an outstretched hand is most likely due to</p> <p>A. Dislocation of the lunate. B. Dislocation of the metacarpophalangeal joint of the thumb. C. Fracture of the distal end of the radius. D. Fracture of the scaphoid. E. Supracondylar fracture of the humerus.</p>	D





17. All of the following pass through the carpal tunnel except:

- A. Radial artery.
- B. Tendons of the flexor digitorum profundus.
- C. Tendons of the flexor digitorum superficialis.
- D. Tendon of the flexor pollicis longus.
- E. Median nerve.

A

18. Damage to the anatomic snuffbox might be expected to injury the:

- A. Ulnar nerve
- B. Median nerve
- C. Ulnar artery
- D. Radial artery
- E. 4th palmar interosseous muscle

D

19. Structures within the carpal tunnel include the

- A. Radial artery.
- B. Ulnar artery.
- C. Palmar cutaneous branch of the median nerve.
- D. Flexor pollicis longus tendon.
- E. Ulnar nerve.

D

20. 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

21. 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

22. The ulnar nerve in the hand supplies the:

B





<p>A. 2nd lumbrical B. Palmaris brevis. C. Flexor pollicis brevis D. Abductor pollicis brevis E. Opponens pollicis</p>	
<p>23. Ape's-like hand deformity results from following injury of</p> <p>A. Axillary nerve. B. Median nerve. C. Musculocutaneous nerve D. Ulnar nerve. E. Radial nerve.</p>	B
<p>24. Regarding the effects of median nerve injury</p> <p>A. The patient is unable to adduct and abduct the fingers. B. The medial two lumbricals are paralyzed. C. 2nd and 3rd lumbricals are paralyzed D. There is loss of opposition of the thumb. E. There is loss of sensations on dorsal aspect of lateral 1/3 fingers</p>	D
<p>25. Radial nerve, all are true EXCEPT one</p> <p>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</p>	C
<p>26. In carpal tunnel syndrome the nerve involved is ...</p> <p>A. Ulnar nerve B. Anterior interosseous nerve C. Median nerve D. Deep branch of radial nerve E. Superficial branch of radial nerve</p>	C
<p>27. As a result of an injury to the ulnar nerve in the arm, all the following changes in the hand will be noted, EXCEPT</p> <p>A. Partial claw hand B. The thumb is strongly adducted C. Loss of flexion of the distal interphalangeal joints of the 4th & 5th digits</p>	B





- D. Sensory loss of the little finger and one half of the ring finger
E. Wasting in the hypothenar muscle

28. A patient who has suffered from inability to abduct or adduct his fingers, Which of the following nerves is most likely to have been injured?

- A. Median
B. Ulnar
C. Superficial radial
D. Posterior interosseous
E. Anterior interosseous

B

29. As a result of injury of the ulnar nerve at the wrist:

- A. Marked wasting (atrophy) of the thenar eminence.
B. The thumb cannot be abducted.
C. The thumb cannot be adducted.
D. Loss of sensation over the thumb.
E. A and B are correct.

C

30. The carpal tunnel syndrome would be associated with:

- A. Clawing of the index and middle finger
B. Drop hand
C. Policeman tip position
D. Weakness of abduction of the thumb

D

31. Transection of superficial branch of radial nerve leads to

- A. Inability to adduct and abduct his fingers
B. Loss of opposition of the thumb
C. Numbness of the nail bed of his index finger
D. Numbness of the skin of the lateral side of the dorsum of his hand
E. Wrist drop

D

32. A 55-year-old woman is diagnosed with a carpal tunnel syndrome. Which of the following movements within the hand is most likely impaired?

- A. Adduction of the thumb
B. Flexion of distal phalanx of the ring finger
C. Flexion of distal phalanx of the thumb
D. Opposition of the little finger
E. Opposition of the thumb

E





33. A 15-year-old girl cut the anterior surface of her left wrist in a suicide attempt and injured the ulnar nerve. Where on the skin of the left hand would sensation most likely be impaired?

- A. Dorsal surface of proximal little finger
- B. Dorsal surface of proximal middle finger
- C. Dorsal webspace between thumb and index finger
- D. Palmar surface of little finger
- E. Palmar surface of the thumb

D

34. A 10-year-old boy has a fracture of the medial epicondyle of the humerus. Which of the following is most likely impaired?

- A. Abduction of the middle finger
- B. Flexion of the thumb
- C. Pronation of the forearm
- D. Sensation on the lateral aspect of the forearm
- E. Sensation on the palmar surface of the thumb

A

35. A 25-year-old man has a deep laceration on the lateral side of his distal arm. At which site on the hand does sensitivity to pin prick best test the integrity of the radial nerve?

- A. Dorsum of hand between first and second metacarpals
- B. Dorsum of hand between fourth and fifth metacarpals
- C. Tip of the index finger
- D. Tip of the little finger
- E. Tip of the middle finger

A

36. 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

