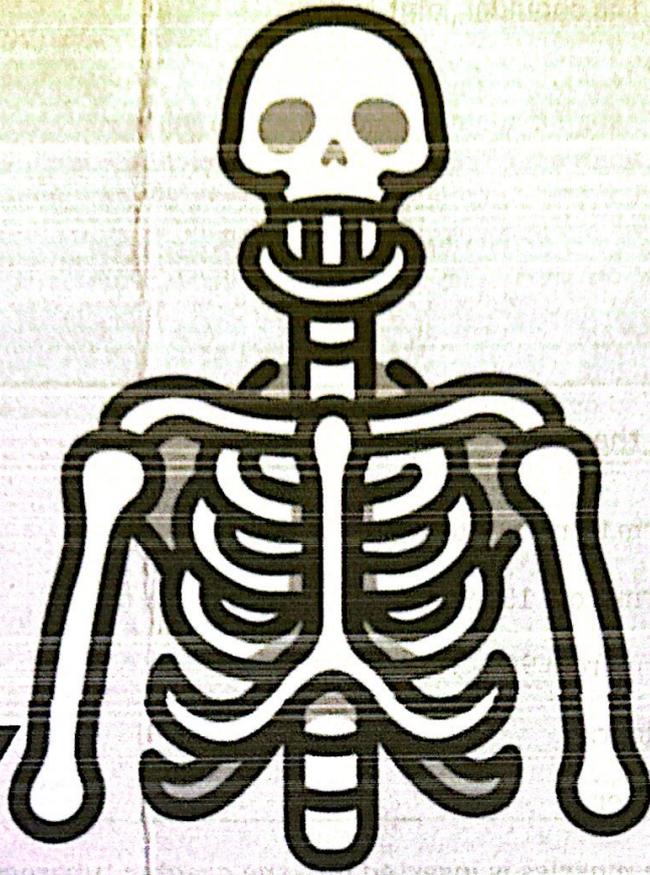


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# MSK LEC 1

## MCQ

DR:  
HOSSAM SELIM



The main lateral rotator of the shoulder joint is:

- a. Supraspinatus
- b. Infraspinatus
- c. Teres major
- d. Pectoralis minor
- e. Serratus anterior

B

The axillary nerve supplies the :

- a. Muscle that abducts the arm from zero to 15°
- b. Muscle that abducts the arm from 15°-90°
- c. Muscle that abducts the arm from 90° - 180°.
- d. Muscle that retracts shoulder.
- e. Muscle that protract shoulder

B

Which one of the following muscles is inserted into the greater tuberosity of the humerus?

- a. Subscapularis muscle.
- b. Teres minor muscle.
- c. Teres major muscle.
- d. Latissimus dorsi muscle.
- e. Pectoralis major muscle.

B

Which muscles are innervated by the axillary nerve?

- a. Supraspinatus and infraspinatus muscles.
- b. Infraspinatus and teres major muscles.
- c. Pectoralis major and pectoralis minor muscles.
- d. Latissimus dorsi and teres major muscles.
- e. Deltoid and teres minor muscles.

E

The lesser tuberosity of the humerus gives attachment to the:

- a. Supraspinatus.
- b. Infraspinatus.
- c. Teres minor.
- d. Teres major.
- e. Subscapularis.

E

One of the following is attached to the lateral border of the scapula:

- a. Rhombideus minor.
- b. Rhomboideus major.
- c. Levator scapulae.
- d. Teres minor. e. Serratus anterior.

D

10. Paralysis of the deltoid muscle causes:

- a. Loss of abduction of the arm from zero to 90°
- b. Loss of abduction of the arm from zero to 15°
- c. Loss of abduction of the arm from 15°-90°
- d. Loss of abduction of the arm from 90° - 180°
- e. None of the above.

C

The deltoid muscle, select the best answer:

- a. Arises from sternum, acromion and spine of scapula.
- b. Inserted into deltoid tuberosity.
- c. Innervated by radial nerve.
- d. Its middle fibers induce lateral rotation of scapula.
- e. Its anterior fibers extend and medially rotate the humerus.

**B**

Regarding the deltoid muscle, mark one correct statement:

- a. Its middle fibers adduct the arm.
- b. Its posterior fibers flex and medially rotate the arm.
- c. Its motor nerve arises from lateral cord of brachial plexus.
- d. Its paralysis results in a flat shoulder.
- e. Its anterior fibers extend and laterally rotate the arm.

**D**

Supraspinatus muscle:

- a. Originates from the infraspinous fossa.
- b. Inserted into the upper impression of the lesser tuberosity.
- c. Its tendon passes above the shoulder girdle.
- d. Supplied by subscapular nerve.
- e. Initiates abduction of the arm.

**E**

Regarding the thoracodorsal nerve, mark one correct statement:

- a. It supplies a muscle important for climbing.
- b. Supplies the serratus anterior muscle.
- c. Supplies the skin of the dorsal surface of thorax.
- d. Supplies subclavius muscle.
- e. Supplies rhomboids muscles.

**A**

<p><u>Initiation of abduction of shoulder is the action of:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. subscapularis</li> <li>b. supraspinatus</li> <li>c. infraspinatus</li> <li>d. teres minor</li> <li>e. Deltoid</li> </ul>	<p><b>B</b></p>
<p><u>lesion of axillary nerve causes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. winging of scapula</li> <li>b. flat shoulder</li> <li>c. claw hand</li> <li>d. wrist drop</li> <li>e. Ape hand</li> </ul>	<p><b>B</b></p>
<p><u>Which nerve innervates a muscle that abducts shoulder from 15 to 90 degrees?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Radial nerve.</li> <li>b. Ulnar</li> <li>c. Musculocutaneous nerve.</li> <li>d. Axillary nerve.</li> <li>e. Suprascapular nerve.</li> </ul>	<p><b>D</b></p>
<p><u>Medial rotation of the shoulder joint can be performed by:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Posterior fibers of the deltoid.</li> <li>b. Infraspinatus.</li> <li>c. Teres major.</li> <li>d. Supraspinatus.</li> <li>e. Pectoralis minor.</li> </ul>	<p><b>C</b></p>

Muscle flexing the arm:

- a. Pectoralis major muscle.
- b. Teres major muscle.
- c. Posterior fibers of deltoid.
- d. Triceps brachii muscle.
- e. Brachialis muscle.

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**A**

The following muscle can abduct the arm:

- a. Pectoralis major muscle.
- b. Teres major muscle.
- c. Supraspinatus.
- d. Latissimus dorsi
- e. Coracobrachialis muscle.

**C**

The axillary nerve innervates which of the following muscles?

- a. coracobrachialis.
- b. teres minor.
- c. teres major.
- d. subscapularis.
- e. levator scapulae.

**B**

Which of the following is true regarding rotator cuff injuries?

- a. Injury or disease may damage the rotator cuff, causing instability of the acromioclavicular joint.
- b. The supraspinatus tendon is the most commonly torn part of the rotator cuff.
- c. The teres major takes the longest to rehabilitate of the rotator cuff muscles.
- d. The injuries occur when the muscles pull away from their origin on acromion.
- e. Acute tears are common in young persons.

**B**

anterior surface of the clavicle gives attachment to:

- a. Coracoclavicular ligament.
- b. Sternomastoid muscle.
- c. Costoclavicular ligament.
- d. Pectoralis major muscle.
- e. Subclavius muscle.

**D**

This muscle is attached to the middle third of the clavicle:

- a. Sternomastoid.
- b. Trapezius.
- c. Pectoralis major.
- d. Subclavius.
- e. Sternohyoid.

**D**

a. Trapezius mus.  
a. Spin-

The trapezius attaches to which of the following regions of the clavicle?

- a. lateral one-third of the clavicle.
- b. conoid tubercle.
- c. subclavian groove.
- d. trapezoid line.
- e. quadrangular tubercle.

**A**

This muscle is attached to the middle third of the clavicle:

- a. Sternomastoid.
- b. Trapezius.
- c. Pectoralis major.
- d. Subclavius.
- e. Sternohyoid.

**D**

Which of the following muscles attaches to the coracoid process of scapula?

- a. pectoralis minor.
- b. triceps brachii.
- c. brachialis.
- d. pectoralis major.
- e. subclavius.

**A**

The trapezius muscle is supplied by the:

- a. Spinal accessory nerve.
- b. Cranial accessory nerve.
- c. Long thoracic nerve.
- d. Thoracodorsal nerve.
- e. Dorsal scapular nerve.

**A**

The serratus anterior muscle, mark the answer:

- a. Arises by nine digitations from the upper eight ribs.
- b. Is inserted into the anterior aspect of the medial border of scapula
- c. Is innervated by thoracodorsal nerve.
- d. Is a powerful extensor of the shoulder.
- e. Can produce retraction of scapula.

**B**

Medial rotation of the shoulder joint can be performed by mark the correct answer:

- a. Posterior fibers of the deltoid.
- b. Infraspinatus.
- c. Latissimus Dorsi
- d. Supraspinatus.
- e. Pectoralis minor.

**C**

Muscle that protract the scapula is attached to:

- a. coracoid process.
- b. Dorsal lip of the medial border of the scapula.
- c. Upper lip of the crest of the spine.
- d. Lower lip of the crest of the spine.
- e. lateral border of the scapula

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A

Muscles raising the arm above the head are:

- a. Trapezium.
- b. Serratus posterior.
- c. Rhomboids.
- d. Levator scapulae.
- e. Trapezius and serratus anterior.

E

Which of the following best describes the action of the pectoralis minor?

- a. stabilizes scapula by drawing it inferiorly and anteriorly against thoracic wall.
- b. anchors and depresses clavicle.
- c. adducts and medially rotates humerus.
- d. rotates scapula upwards.
- e. flexes humerus.

A

Which of the following is true in respect to the trapezius?

- a. It is innervated by the dorsal scapular nerve.
- b. Its superior fibers retract the scapula.
- c. Its middle fibers elevate the scapula.
- d. Its inferior fibers retract the scapula.
- e. Its superior and inferior fibers act together in rotating the scapula on the thoracic wall.

E

Trapezius muscle:

- a. Originates from internal occipital protuberance.
- b. Inserted into the lower border of the crest of the spine of the scapula.
- c. It can depress scapula
- d. The upper fibers rotate the scapula downward.
- e. The middle fibers elevate the scapula.

C

All the muscles attached to the bicipital groove:

- a. Adduct the arm.
- b. Abduct the arm.
- c. Laterally rotate of the arm.
- d. Adduct and medially rotate the arm.
- e. Extension of the arm only.

D

Winging" of the scapula is most likely caused by which of the following?

- a. a lesion to the long thoracic nerve.
- b. a lesion to the thoracodorsal nerve.
- c. injury to the suprascapular nerve.
- d. damage to the dorsal scapular nerve.
- e. damage to the upper and lower subscapular nerves.

A

A patient cannot raise the trunk (as in climbing). What is most likely the problem?

- a. damage to the ventral rami of C5-C6-C7.
- b. paralysis of the latissimus dorsi.
- c. injury to the dorsal scapular nerve.
- d. damage to the dorsal rami of C8-T1.
- e. injury to the axillary nerve.

B

The scapula on one side of a patient is located farther from the midline than that on the normal side. What might be the problem?

- a. paralysis of the rhomboids on one side.
- b. injury to the long thoracic nerve.
- c. a lesion of C7-C8.
- d. dislocated shoulder.
- e. separated shoulder.

A

Which of the following is innervated by the dorsal scapular nerve?

- a. serratus anterior.
- b. rhomboid major and minor.
- c. erector spinae.
- d. subscapularis.
- e. supraspinatus.

B

The acromion process of the scapula, choose the wrong statement:

- a. Continuous with the lateral end of the scapular spine.
- b. Its lateral border is continuous with lower lip of the crest of the spine.
- c. Gives origin to middle fibers of deltoid.
- d. Gives attachment to the lower fibers of trapezius.
- e. Overhangs above shoulder joint.

D