

SHOULDER AND ARM MS

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

What muscles are necessary to raise the arm above the shoulder?

- a. first the supraspinatus, next the deltoid, and then the serratus anterior.
- b. first the deltoid, next the supraspinatus, and then the serratus anterior.
- c. first the supraspinatus, next the serratus anterior, and then the deltoid.
- d. first the serratus anterior, next the deltoid, and then the supraspinatus.
- e. first the deltoid, next the serratus anterior, and then supraspinatus.

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

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

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

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

All the muscles attached to the bicipital (intertubercular) groove:

- A. Abduct the arm (shoulder joint)
- B. Adduct the arm
- C. Medial rotation of the arm
- D. A and c
- E. B and c

E

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

The most common site for dislocation of shoulder joint (humerus) is through *

- A. Superior aspect.
- B. Inferior aspect.
- Medial aspect.
- D. Posterior aspect.
- E. Lateral aspect

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 forms the rounded contour of the shoulder
- D. A and c
- E. B and c

E

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

Elevation of the arm above the head is done by the coupling action of

- A. Trapezius and pectoralis minor
- B. Levator scapulae and serratus anterior
- C. Rhomboid major and serratus anterior
- D. Rhomboid major and levator scapulae
- E. Trapezius and serratus anterior

E

Abduction of humerus to a right angle is done by the coupling action of

- A. Deltoid and subscapularis
- B. Deltoid and Supraspinatus
- C. Subscapularis and supraspinatus

- D. Teres major and subscapularis
- E. Deltoid and teres major

B

The humerus can be rotated laterally by

- A. Subscapularis
- B. Supraspinatus
- C. Pectoralis major
- D. Teres major
- E. Infraspinatus

E

The main lateral rotator of the shoulder joint is:

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

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

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

In respect to movement of the arm at the glenohumeral joint, which of the following movements is correctly paired with its prime mover?

- a. extension... deltoid (posterior part)..
- b. abduction... pectoralis major and latissimus dorsi.
- c. adduction... deltoid.
- d. medial rotation... infraspinatus.
- e. lateral rotation... subscapularis.

A

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

Medial rotation of the shoulder joint can be performed by:

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

C

The coracobrachialis assists in:

- a. Flexion of the arm.
- b. Extension of the arm.
- c. Abduction of the arm.
- d. Rotation of the arm.
- e. Supination of the forearm.

A

The following is not present in the anterior compartment of arm:

- a. Brachial artery.
- b. Biceps.
- c. Triceps.
- d. Brachialis.
- e. Coracobrachialis

C

Muscle supplied by the musculocutaneous nerve:

- a. Long head of triceps brachii.
- b. Lateral head of triceps brachii.
- c. Brachialis.
- d. Brachioradialis.
- e. Anconeus.

C

A patient had a fracture in the surgical neck of the humerus that injured the axillary nerve, which of the following muscles would be affected?

- A. Pectoralis major
- B. Coracobrachialis
- C. Biceps brachii
- D. Pectoralis minor
- E. Deltoid

E