

[Date]

VESSELS OF UL

MSK MCQ

DR: FATMA TAREK



<p>1. Basilic vein drains into the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Cephalic vein B. Brachial vein C. Axillary vein D. Medial cubital vein E. Subclavian vein 	C
<p>2. The axillary artery is divided into three parts by the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. First rib. B. Scalenus anterior muscle. C. Pectoralis minor muscle. D. Teres major muscle. E. Teres minor muscle. 	C
<p>3. Branches from the second part of the axillary artery include the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Supreme thoracic artery and the thyrocervical trunk. B. Thoracoacromial and the lateral thoracic arteries. C. Anterior and posterior humeral circumflex arteries. D. Subscapular and thoracodorsal arteries. E. Profunda brachii artery. 	B
<p>4. The cephalic vein:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Arises from the medial end of the dorsal venous arch of the hand. B. Crosses the floor of the anatomical snuff box. C. Connected with the axillary vein by the median cubital vein. D. Pierces the clavipectoral fascia. E. Runs in the groove between brachialis and brachioradialis. 	D





<p>5. The following arteries are branches of the ulnar artery except:</p> <p>A. Princeps pollicis. B. Common interosseous artery. C. Anterior ulnar recurrent artery D. Anterior carpal artery. E. Posterior carpal artery.</p>	A
<p>6. Which of the following is usually a branch of second part of axillary artery and distributes blood directly to the medial wall of the axilla?</p> <p>A. The subscapular artery B. The dorsal scapular artery C. The anterior humeral circumflex artery D. The lateral thoracic artery E. The circumflex scapular artery</p>	D
<p>7. The arterial supply to the hand</p> <p>A. Radial artery gives rise to the superficial palmar arch B. The superficial palmar arch lies superficial to the palmar aponeurosis C. The deep palmar arch is more distal than the superficial palmar arch D. Ulnar artery gives rise to the deep palmar arch E. Radial artery gives rise to deep palmar arch</p>	E
<p>8. The thoracoacromial artery is usually a direct branch of</p> <p>A. Axillary artery B. Brachial artery C. Subclavian artery D. Subscapular artery E. Thoracodorsal artery</p>	A
<p>9. Regarding the radial artery:</p> <p>A. It begins lateral to the neck of radius. B. It ends by forming the deep palmar arch. C. Its pulsation can be felt medial to the flexor carpi radialis. D. It gives the common interosseous artery. E. Enter the hand superficial to flexor retinaculum</p>	B





<p>10. Relations of the ulnar artery at the wrist:</p> <p>A. Lies anterior to the flexor retinaculum. B. Lies lateral to the pisiform bone. C. Deep to flexor retinaculum. D. All of the above. E. A and b only.</p>	E
<p>11. Which of the following is a branch of the second part of axillary artery?</p> <p>A. Lateral thoracic B. Posterior humeral circumflex C. Subscapular D. Thyrocervical trunk E. Vertebral artery</p>	A
<p>12. The following arteries are branches of the radial artery:</p> <p>A. Anterior ulnar recurrent artery. B. Posterior ulnar recurrent artery. C. Radialis indicis artery. D. Common interosseous artery. E. Superficial palmar arch.</p>	C
<p>13. Which of the following arteries is a DIRECT branch of the axillary artery which originates from the artery deep to the pectoralis minor?</p> <p>A. Anterior humeral circumflex B. Lateral thoracic C. Profunda brachii D. Scapular circumflex E. Supreme thoracic</p>	B
<p>14. Regarding veins of upper limb:</p> <p>A. Bicipital aponeurosis separates median cubital vein from brachial artery. B. The cephalic vein starts at medial end of dorsal venous arch of the hand. C. The basilic vein starts at lateral end of dorsal venous arch of hand. D. The basilic vein pierces the clavipectoral fascia. E. Axillary artery is accompanied by two venae comitantes.</p>	A





<p>15. The cephalic vein is normally a tributary of the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Brachial vein B. Axillary vein C. Medial cubital vein D. Subclavian vein E. Basilic vein 	B
<p>16. Regarding the axillary artery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. It ends at the lower border of the teres minor muscle B. It is divided into two parts by the pectoralis minor muscle C. It begins at the outer border of the first rib. D. It begins at the medial border of first rib E. Its third part is related posteriorly to the median nerve 	C
<p>17. Regarding axillary artery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Is a continuation of brachial artery B. Pectoralis major divides it into three parts by crossing in front of it C. Its 3rd part gives anterior and posterior recurrent arteries D. Its 3rd part share in anastomosis around surgical neck of humerus E. Terminates at upper border of teres major 	D
<p>18. The cephalic vein drains into the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Basilic vein B. Brachial vein C. Axillary vein D. Medial cubital vein E. Subclavian vein 	C
<p>19. Lateral thoracic artery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Arises from the first part of axillary artery. B. It supplies the lateral part of the mammary gland in females C. Run in lateral wall of axilla D. Is the largest branch of the axillary artery. E. Supplies subscapularis muscle. 	B





<p>20. The subscapular artery, mark the answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Arises from the first part of axillary artery. B. Gives the posterior circumflex humeral artery. C. Shares in anastomoses around elbow. D. Gives circumflex scapular artery. E. Terminates as by supplying pectoralis major. 	D
<p>21. The name of the basilic vein changes to the axillary vein at</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Apex of axilla B. Inferior border of first rib C. Inferior border of teres major D. Superior border of cubital fossa E. Superior border of pectoralis minor 	C
<p>22. The superior thoracic artery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Arises from the second part of axillary artery. B. Ramifies on the upper part of the medial wall of axilla. C. Descends on the lateral wall of axilla. D. Pierces the clavipectoral fascia. E. Anastomose with brachial artery 	B
<p>23. The axillary vein is the continuation (mainly) of the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Brachial vein. B. Basilic vein. C. Cephalic vein. D. Median cubital vein. E. Brachiocephalic vein. 	B
<p>24. All the following arteries share in the anastomosis around the elbow joint, EXCEPT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Radial recurrent B. Superior ulnar collateral C. Profunda brachii D. Anterior ulnar recurrent E. Anterior carpal artery 	E



<p>25. One of the following is a branch of the brachial artery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Anterior circumflex humeral artery. B. Subscapular artery. C. Lateral thoracic artery D. Profunda brachii artery E. Suprascapular artery. 	D
<p>26. Superficial palmar arterial arch of the hand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Is located in thenar compartment B. Is distal to the deep palmar arterial arch C. Is deep to the tendons of flexor digitorum longus D. Is formed primarily by the radial artery E. Runs with the deep branch of ulnar nerve 	B
<p>27. The deep palmar arterial arch of the hand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Is formed primarily by the ulnar artery. B. Completed by the deep branch of the ulnar artery. C. Completed by superficial palmar branch of radial artery D. Runs with median nerve. E. Lies distal to the superficial palmar arterial arch 	B
<p>28. Regarding the brachial artery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. The median nerve lies on the lateral side of its upper half. B. The median nerve lies on the medial side of its upper half. C. It gives the radial recurrent artery. D. It lies lateral to tendon of biceps. E. It begins at the upper border of the teres major. 	A
<p>29. Superficial palmar arterial arch of hand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Is distal to the deep palmar arch B. Run superficial to palmar aponeurosis C. Is deep to tendons of flexor digitorum profundus D. Formed mainly by radial artery E. Runs with the deep branch of ulnar nerve 	A





30. The brachial artery:

- A. Starts at the upper border of teres major muscle.
- B. Ends opposite the neck of radius.
- C. Gives superior and lateral thoracic arteries. tising spot
- D. Descends on the lateral side of the humerus.
- E. It descends lateral to median nerve allover its course

B

31. Profunda brachii artery:

- A. Arises from third part of axillary artery.
- B. Passes with the median nerve in the spiral groove.
- C. It supplies the radius bone.
- D. It ends by dividing into ascending branches.
- E. Supply triceps muscle

E

32. One of the following is not a branch of the radial artery:

- A. Radial recurrent artery.
- B. Palmar (anterior) carpal.
- C. Dorsal (posterior) carpal.
- D. Common interosseous artery.
- E. Deep palmar arch.

D

33. One of the following is NOT a branch of the ulnar artery:

- A. Radial recurrent artery.
- B. Interosseous recurrent
- C. Common interosseous artery.
- D. Palmar (anterior) carpal.
- E. Dorsal (posterior) carpal.

A





<p>34. Branches of the ulnar artery in the forearm include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Common interosseous artery. B. Anterior ulnar recurrent artery. C. Superficial palmar branch. D. All of the above. E. A and B only. 	E
<p>35. A branch of the brachial artery which could provide collateral circulation to the forearm when brachial artery is occluded near its termination is the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Radial recurrent artery. B. Anterior ulnar recurrent artery. C. Posterior ulnar recurrent artery. D. Interosseous recurrent artery. E. Profunda brachii artery. 	E
<p>36. A 37-year-old man is shot through the midportion of left arm, with bullet transecting the brachial artery. Which of the following collateral routes can furnish blood to hand after brachial artery is clamped at site of injury?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Anterior circumflex humeral - posterior circumflex humeral B. Superficial palmar arch C. Posterior circumflex humeral - profunda brachii D. Profunda brachii - radial recurrent E. Suprascapular - circumflex scapular 	D
<p>37. The following arteries shares in the anastomosis around the elbow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Radial recurrent artery. B. Ascending branch of profunda brachii artery C. Anterior circumflex humeral artery. D. Anterior interosseous artery. E. Posterior circumflex humeral artery 	A

