

VERTEBRAL COLUMN

1. Regarding cervical curve

- a) Secondary curve, concave foreword
- b) Primary curve, convex foreword
- c) Secondary curve, convex foreword
- d) Primary curve, convex foreword.

2. Kyphotic curve is the

- a) Cervical curve
- b) Thoracic curve
- c) Lumbar curve
- d) Pelvic curve

3. Exaggerated anterior curvature of lumbar region is

- a) Lordosis
- b) Kyphosis
- c) Scoliosis
- d) Spina bifida

4. Lumbar vertebrae are distinguishable from thoracic because

- a) They have transverse foramina
- b) The bodies are small
- c) Their bodies are oval
- d) They have no costal facets
- e) They have facet on the body

5. Abnormal lateral curvature of the vertebral column is called

- a) Scoliosis
- b) Kyphosis
- c) Lordosis
- d) Sacralization
- e) Spina bifid

6. The ligament which connects the tips of spines in vertebrae together is known as

- a) Interspinous
- b) Longitudinal ligaments
- c) Supraspinous
- d) none

7. Anterior longitudinal ligament prevent

- a) hyperflexion of back
- b) hyperextension of back
- c) scoliosis
- d) rotational movement

8. In the neck supraspinous ligament called

- a) ligamentum flavum
- b) ligamentum nuchae
- c) ligamentum teres
- d) ligamentum venosum

1	C
2	B
3	A
4	D
5	A
6	C
7	B
8	B

L2 MUSCLES OF BACK AND ARM

- 1. The serratus posterior inferior muscle is innervated by?**
 - A. Radial nerve
 - B. Ulnar nerve
 - C. Intercostal nerve
 - D. Posterior interosseus nerve

- 2. The muscle which produce flexion of the forearm is:**
 - A. Triceps
 - B. Crachobrachialis
 - C. Brachialis
 - D. trapezius muscle.
 - E. Supinator.

- 3. Erector spinae group includes**
 - a. Spinalis, splenius capitis, iliocostalis
 - b. Spinalis, longissimus, iliocostalis
 - c. Spinalis, longissimus, transverse spinalis
 - d. Splenius cervicis, longissimus, iliocostalis

- 4. A patient had an injury in the radial nerve, which of the following muscles will be totally paralyzed?**
 - A. Triceps
 - B. Biceps brachii
 - C. Brachialis
 - D. Pronator teres

- 5. 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.

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

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

7. Muscle supplied by the musculocutaneous nerve:

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

8. One of the following muscles of anterior compartment of the arm isn't supplied by musculocutaneous nerve :

- A. Long head of biceps muscle.
- B. Lateral part of brachialis muscle.
- C. Short head of biceps muscle.
- D. Medial part of brachialis muscle.
- E. Coracobrachialis muscle.

9. Which of the following is supplied by radial and musculocutaneous

- a. Long head of biceps
- b. Coracobrachialis
- c. Brachialis
- d. Lateral head of biceps
- e. Deltoid

MSK

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1	C
2	C
3	B
4	A
5	A
6	C
7	C
8	B
9	C