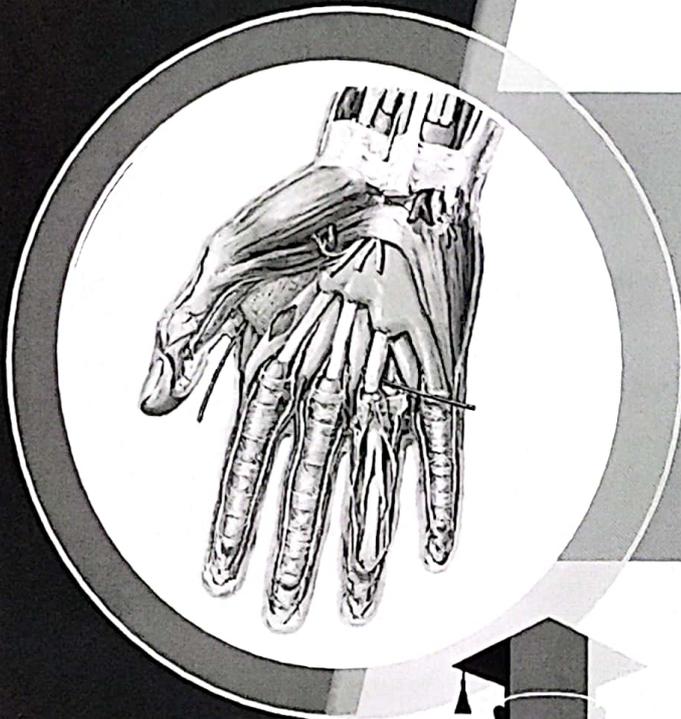
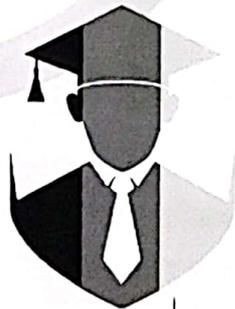


TIPS & TRICKS



UPPER LIMB

MCQ



BERLIN

3

Edited by

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Tips & Tricks

1. *The median nerve supplies all of the following muscles EXCEPT*

- A. *Flexor carpi ulnaris*
- B. *Flexor carpi radialis*
- C. *Flexor digitorum superficialis*
- D. *Palmaris longus*
- E. *Pronator teres*

2. *The ulnar nerve supplies all of the following muscles EXCEPT*

- A. *Adductor pollicis*
- B. *Flexor pollicis longus*
- C. *Interossei muscles*
- D. *Hypothenar muscles*
- E. *Medial 2 lumbricals*

3. *The following muscles innervated by median nerve, EXCEPT*

- A. *Pronator teres*
- B. *Pronator quadratus*
- C. *Flexor pollicis longus*
- D. *Opponens pollicis*
- E. *Adductor pollicis*

4. *The Radius, all are correct EXCEPT*

- A. *Lies lateral to the ulna*
- B. *Its lower end is lower than the lower end of the ulna*
- C. *The oblique lines separate the upper end from the shaft*
- D. *Articulates below with all the carpal bones*
- E. *Articulates medially with the ulna*

5. *Pronator teres muscle*

- A. *The ulnar nerve passes behind its two heads of origin*
- B. *Inserted in the lateral surface of the radius just above the styloid process*
- C. *Supinates the flexed arm*
- D. *Acts only in the elbow joint*
- E. *Inserted in middle of lateral side of radius*

6. *Lumbrical muscles*

- A. *Three in number*
- B. *The medial two are supplied by the median nerve*
- C. *The lateral two are supplied by the median nerve*
- D. *Originates from the flexor digitorum superficialis tendon*
- E. *Inserted into the flexor expansion of the fingers*

7. **Flexor carpi ulnaris muscle, all are true EXCEPT one**

- A. Supplied by the ulnar nerve
- B. Supplied by radial nerve
- C. Inserted mainly in the pisiform bone
- D. Adducts the wrist joint
- E. Has double origin from humerus and ulna

8. **Flexor digitorum superficialis muscle, all are true EXCEPT**

- A. The radial head originates from the anterior border of the radius
- B. Has double nerve supply from ulnar and radial nerves
- C. Terminates in the middle phalynx of the medial four fingers
- D. Its tendons pass behind the flexor retinaculum
- E. Flexes the wrist joint

9. **A patient is unable to flex the distal interphalangeal joints of the medial four fingers owing to paralysis of the**

- A. Palmar interossei
- B. Flexor digitorum profundus
- C. Dorsal interossei
- D. Flexor digitorum superficialis
- E. Lumbricals

10. **Which of the following pairs of nerves innervate muscles that move the distal interphalangeal joint of the ring finger**

- A. Median nerve, radial nerve and ulnar nerves
- B. Median and radial nerves
- C. Ulnar and musculocutaneous nerves
- D. Ulnar and radial nerves
- E. Axillary and radial nerves

11. **Which of the following muscles does not pass beyond wrist joint**

- A. Flexor carpi ulnaris
- B. Pronator teres
- C. Flexor carpi radialis
- D. Palmaris longus
- E. Flexor digitorum superficialis

12. **In the hand, ulnar nerve supplies the following muscles EXCEPT**

- A. Interossei
- B. Opponens pollicis
- C. Flexor digiti minimi
- D. Adductor pollicis
- E. Abductor digiti minimi

Tips & Tricks

13. Which of the following statements concerning the position of flexor retinaculum is true

- A. It lies superficial to the ulnar and median nerves
- B. It lies deep to the ulnar and median nerves
- C. It lies superficial to the ulnar nerve and deep to the median nerve
- D. It lies deep to the ulnar nerve and superficial to the median nerve
- E. It lies deep to the ulnar nerve and superficial to the ulnar artery

14. A lesion to the ulnar nerve produces paralysis of which of the following muscles

- A. Palmar interossei and adductor pollicis
- B. Dorsal interossei and lateral two lumbricals
- C. Medial two lumbricals and opponens pollicis
- D. Abductor pollicis brevis and palmar interossei
- E. All lumbricals

15. All of the following muscles have insertion in the radius, EXCEPT

- A. Supinator
- B. Pronator quadratus
- C. Pronator teres
- D. Biceps brachii
- E. Brachialis

16. An injury to the median nerve in the middle third of the arm would affect

- A. Flexor carpi ulnaris muscle
- B. Adductor pollicis
- C. Abductor digiti minimi muscle
- D. Abductor pollicis brevis
- E. Extensor carpi radialis longus

17. Median nerve in the hand supplies the following muscles, EXCEPT

- A. 2nd lumbrical
- B. Opponens pollicis
- C. Flexor pollicis brevis
- D. Abductor pollicis brevis
- E. Palmar brevis

18. Damage to the median nerve in the arm would affect the following movements, EXCEPT

- A. Supination of the forearm
- B. Pronation of the forearm
- C. Flexion at the wrist
- D. Flexion of the thumb
- E. Abduction of the wrist

19. The following muscles have double innervation, EXCEPT

- A. *Flexor digitorum profundus*
- B. *Flexor digitorum superficialis*
- C. *Brachialis*
- D. *Pectoralis major*
- E. *Subscapularis*

20. Which of the following muscles inserts into the radius

- A. *Extensor carpi radialis longus*
- B. *Extensor carpi radialis brevis*
- C. *Brachialis*
- D. *Triceps*
- E. *Brachioradialis*

21. Which of the following acts on the wrist joint

- A. *Abductor pollicis longus*
- B. *Brachioradialis*
- C. *Flexor digiti minimi*
- D. *Pronator teres*
- E. *Supinator*

22. The nerves involved in supination are the

- A. *Anterior interosseous and the posterior interosseous*
- B. *Axillary and the radial*
- C. *Median and the ulnar*
- D. *Musculocutaneous and the deep radial*
- E. *Radial and the posterior interosseous*

23. All the following muscles can contribute to flexion at elbow joint EXCEPT

- A. *Anconeus*
- B. *Biceps brachii*
- C. *Brachialis*
- D. *Brachioradialis*
- E. *Pronator teres*

24. Which of the following muscles contributes to flexion at the wrist

- A. *Extensor pollicis longus*
- B. *Palmaris longus*
- C. *Pronator quadratus*
- D. *Pronator teres*
- E. *Supinator*

Tips & Tricks

25. A muscle responsible for the movement of the forearm in which the radius crosses the ulna and the palm comes to face posteriorly is the

- A. *Biceps brachii*
- B. *Flexor carpi radialis*
- C. *Flexor carpi ulnaris*
- D. *Pronator teres*
- E. *Supinator*

26. Which of the following acts at the distal interphalangeal joint

- A. *Flexor carpi radialis*
- B. *Flexor digitorum profundus*
- C. *Flexor digitorum superficialis*
- D. *Flexor pollicis brevis*
- E. *Opponens pollicis*

27. All of the following muscles can produce movement at wrist joint EXCEPT

- A. *Abductor pollicis longus*
- B. *Brachioradialis*
- C. *Extensor digitorum*
- D. *Flexor carpi radialis*
- E. *Flexor digitorum superficialis*

28. A tennis player known for her forceful backhand shot is diagnosed with lateral epicondylitis. The origin of which of the following muscles is most likely inflamed

- A. *Extensor carpi radialis brevis*
- B. *Flexor carpi radialis*
- C. *Flexor digitorum superficialis*
- D. *Palmaris longus*
- E. *Pronator teres*

29. All of the following muscles are considered to be in the anterior compartment of the forearm EXCEPT for the

- A. *Flexor carpi radialis*
- B. *Flexor pollicis longus*
- C. *Pronator quadratus*
- D. *Pronator teres*
- E. *Supinator*

Tips & Tricks

30. Which muscle is capable of BOTH flexing at metacarpophalangeal joint and extending at the proximal interphalangeal joint of the index finger

- A. Extensor digitorum
- B. Extensor indicis
- C. First lumbrical
- D. Flexor digitorum profundus
- E. Flexor digitorum superficialis

31. Which muscular compartment of the upper extremity receives most of its Innervation from the median nerve

- A. Anterior (of arm)
- B. Anterior (of forearm)
- C. Palmar (of hand)
- D. Posterior (of arm)
- E. Posterior (of forearm)

32. The bicipital groove of the humerus lodges (contains) the

- A. Axillary artery
- B. Long head of the triceps
- C. Long head of the biceps
- D. Coracobrachialis

33. Regarding Pronator teres muscle, all are true EXCEPT one

- A. The median nerve passes behind the two heads
- B. The ulnar artery passes behind the two heads
- C. Inserted into the lateral surface of the radius
- D. Supplied by the median nerve
- E. Has two heads of origin

34. The radius is fixed (tethered) to the ulna by

- A. Ulnar collateral ligament
- B. Synovial ball & socket joint
- C. Interosseous membrane
- D. Radial collateral ligament

35. Choose the carpal bones which articulate with the radius at the wrist

- A. Scaphoid and triquetral
- B. Scaphoid and lunate
- C. Lunate and trapezium
- D. Scaphoid and capitate
- E. Hamate and capitate

36. The radius articulates with

- A. Capitulum of the humerus
- B. Ulna
- C. Scaphoid
- D. Lunate
- E. All of the above

37. The distal row of the carpal bones contains the

- A. Lunate
- B. Scaphoid
- C. Triquetral
- D. Trapezium
- E. Pisiform

38. The proximal row of the carpal bones contains the

- A. Trapezium
- B. Scaphoid
- C. Capitate
- D. Hamate

39. Only one of the following muscles have insertion in ulna

- A. Supinator
- B. Pronator teres
- C. Pronator quadratus
- D. Triceps
- E. Biceps.

40. Regarding Biceps brachii

- A. Its long head lies outside the capsule of the shoulder joint
- B. It extends shoulder and elbow joints
- C. It pronates the forearm
- D. Pulsation of brachial artery is felt medial to its tendon

41. Regarding muscles of upper limb, Choose the correct answer

- A. Biceps brachii is a powerful supinator
- B. Flexor carpi ulnaris is flexor and abductor of the wrist
- C. supinators turn the radius obliquely across the front of the ulna
- D. latissimus dorsi & trapezius rotate scapula raising arm above head

42. Regarding the biceps brachii

- A. The short head is attached to the supraglenoid tubercle
- B. The long head is attached to the tip of the coracoid process
- C. The tendon is inserted into the radial tuberosity
- D. It is powerful supinator of the extended elbow

Tips & Tricks

43. The following is present in the posterior compartment of the arm

- A. Brachial artery
- B. Biceps
- C. Triceps
- D. Brachialis

44. The following muscles have double nerve supply

- A. Coracobrachialis
- B. Pectoralis minor
- C. Flexor digitorum profundus
- D. Flexor digitorum superficialis

45. Pronation and supination of the forearm occurs at

- A. Elbow joint
- B. Superior and inferior radio-ulnar joints
- C. Shoulder joint
- D. Radio-carpal joint
- E. Mid carpal joint

46. Pronator muscles of forearm are supplied by

- A. Musculocutaneous nerve
- B. Radial nerve
- C. Ulnar nerve
- D. Median nerve
- E. Axillary nerve

47. Regarding the muscles of the forearm

- A. The flexor digitorum profundus arises from three bones
- B. The flexor carpi ulnaris adducts the hand
- C. The flexor digitorum superficialis is innervated by two nerves
- D. The brachioradialis is innervated by the median nerve
- E. The supinator is innervated by the superficial branch of radial nerve

48. Adduction of the wrist can be done by

- A. Pronator quadratus
- B. Flexor pollicis longus
- C. Flexor digitorum profundus
- D. Flexor carpi radialis
- E. Flexor carpi ulnaris

49. The thenar eminence consists of, choose the correct answer

- A. *Abductor pollicis brevis and opponens pollicis*
- B. *Flexor pollicis brevis*
- C. *Adductor pollicis*
- D. *All of the above*
- E. *A and B only*

50. Pronation of the radioulnar joints is done by,

- A. *Pronator teres*
- B. *Pronator quadratus*
- C. *Brachioradialis*
- D. *All of the above*

51. Muscles attached to the radius

- A. *Biceps*
- B. *Supinator*
- C. *Pronator quadratus*
- D. *All of the above*
- E. *None of the above*

52. Flexor carpi ulnaris muscle

- A. *Abducts the wrist joint*
- B. *Inserted mainly in the capitate bone*
- C. *Supplied by the ulnar nerve*
- D. *Forms the medial boundary of the cubital fossa*

53. Inability to flex the terminal interphalangeal joint of the medial four fingers is due to paralysis of the

- A. *Lumbricals*
- B. *Flexor digitorum profundus*
- C. *Flexor digitorum superficialis*
- D. *Palmar interossei*
- E. *Dorsal interossei*

54. Muscle which initiates pronation and supination is the

- A. *Coracobrachialis*
- B. *Brachioradialis*
- C. *Biceps brachii*
- D. *Supinator*
- E. *Pronator teres*

Tips & Tricks

55. Regarding the types of the joints of the upper limb

- A. The elbow joint is synovial pivot joint
- B. The carpometacarpal joint of the thumb is synovial saddle
- C. The superior radioulnar joints are synovial hinge
- D. The wrist joint is synovial saddle

56. Regarding the types of joints of the upper limb, mark one correct statement

- A. The superior radioulnar joint is of ball and socket variety
- B. The acromioclavicular joint is of saddle variety
- C. The elbow joint is of pivot variety
- D. The wrist joint is of ellipsoid variety

57. Regarding the type of joints of upper limb

- A. Interphalangeal biaxial condyloid
- B. Wrist uniaxial hinge
- C. Radioulnar uniaxial pivot
- D. Elbow biaxial ellipsoid

58. The wrist joint is formed by

- A. Radius, ulna and proximal row of carpus
- B. Radius, articular disc and proximal row of carpus
- C. Radius, capitate, hamate and trapezium
- D. Radius, capitate, triquetral and pisiform

59. The small muscles of the hand

- A. All muscles are supplied by ulnar nerve
- B. The dorsal interossei abduct the fingers
- C. Injury of ulnar nerve causes complete claw hand
- D. Interossei and lumbricals extend the metacarpophalangeal joints (MCP)

Answers

1.	A
2.	B
3.	E
4.	D
5.	E
6.	C
7.	B
8.	B
9.	B
10.	D
11.	B
12.	B
13.	D
14.	A
15.	E
16.	D
17.	E
18.	A
19.	B
20.	E
21.	A
22.	D
23.	A
24.	B
25.	D
26.	B
27.	B
28.	A
29.	E
30.	C
31.	B
32.	C

33	A	141	
34	C	142	
35	B	143	
36	E	144	
37	D	145	
38	B	146	
39	D	147	
40	D	148	
41	A		
42	C		
43	C		
44	C		
45	B		
46	D		
47	B		
48	E		
49	E		
50	D		
51	D		
52	C		
53	B		
54	B		
55	B		
56	D		
57	C		
58	B		
59	B		

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

DR:FATMA TAREK

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

P2 PECTORAL REGION, SUP BACK MUSCLES

- 1. Which of the following muscles is considered to be in the superficial layer of the back?**
 - A. splenius capitis muscle.
 - B. Levator costarum
 - C. semispinalis capitis muscle.
 - D. trapezius muscle.
 - E. Seratus posterior inferior

- 2. Medial rotation of the shoulder joint can be performed by:**
 - a. Posterior fibers of the deltoid.
 - b. Infraspinatus.
 - c. Latissimus Dorsi
 - d. Supraspinatus.
 - e. Pectoralis minor

- 3. 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.

- 4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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

8. 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

9. 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.

10. One of the following muscles can produce protraction of shoulder girdle:

- a. Pectoralis major
- b. Coracobrachialis
- c. Biceps brachii
- d. Pectoralis minor
- e. Anterior fibers of deltoid

11. One of the following pierces the clavi-pectoral fascia :

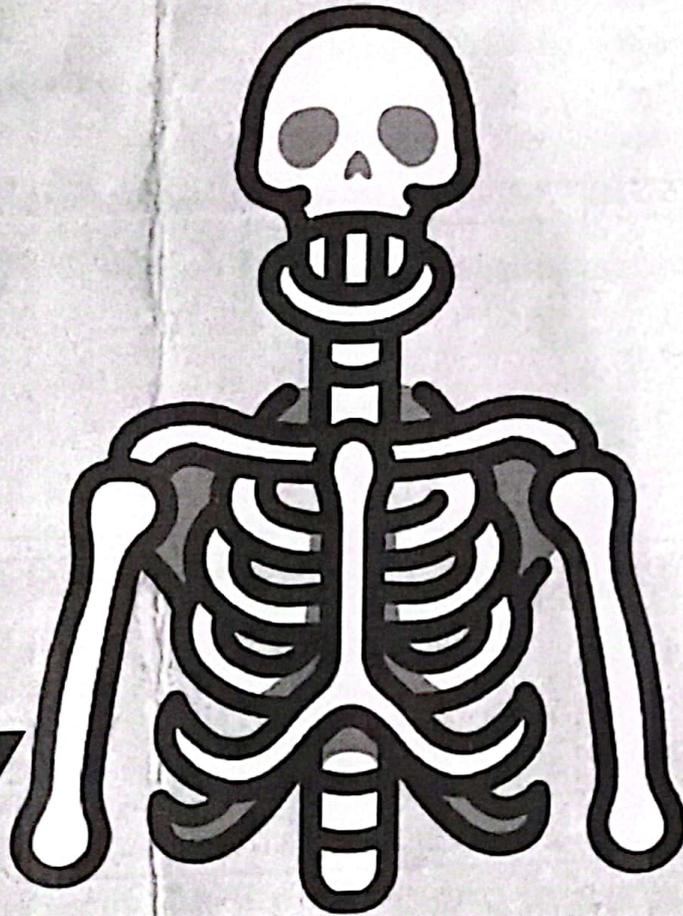
- a. Medial pectoral nerve
- b. Axillary vein
- c. Thoracoacromial artery
- d. Thoracodorsal nerve
- e. Occipital artery

1	D
2	C
3	B
4	B
5	C
6	A
7	E
8	E
9	A
10	D
11	C

MSK

DR:FATMA TAREK

2024



4
L.E

MSK - Lecture 4
MCQ

DR:

HOSSAM SELIM

1. Regarding lumbrical muscles, choose the correct answer:
 - a. The medial two are supplied by the median nerve.
 - b. The lateral two are supplied by the ulnar nerve.
 - c. They are mostly 3
 - d. Can abduct fingers.
 - e. Flex the metacarpophalangeal & extend the interphalangeal joints.
2. Inferior radioulnar joint is:
 - a. Plane
 - b. Pivot
 - c. Hinge
 - d. Ellipsoid
 - e. Ball & socket
3. Superior radioulnar joint is:
 - a. Plane
 - b. Pivot
 - c. Hinge
 - d. Ellipsoid
 - e. Ball & socket
4. The wrist joint is formed by:
 - a. Radius, ulna and proximal row of carpus.
 - b. Radius, articular disc and proximal row of carpus.
 - c. Radius, capitate, hamate and trapezium.
 - d. Ulna, capitate trapezium and triquetral.
 - e. Radius, capitate, triquetral and pisiform.
5. All the following muscles are supplied by median nerve except:
 - a. Abductor pollicis brevis
 - b. Adductor pollicis
 - c. 2nd lumbrical
 - d. Flexor pollicis brevis
 - e. Opponens pollicis

6. All joints of upper limb are synovial except:

- a. Shoulder
- b. Intercarpal
- c. Carpometacarpal of thumb
- d. Middle radioulnar
- e. Acromioclavicular

7. Intercarpal joint is:

- a. Plane
- b. Pivot
- c. Hinge
- d. Ellipsoid
- e. Ball & socket

8. The articular surfaces of wrist joint include all of the following except:

- a. Lower end of radius
- b. Lower end of ulna
- c. Scaphoid
- d. Lunate
- e. Triquetrum

9. Regarding the types of joints of the upper limb, mark one correct statement:

- a. The shoulder joint is of plane variety.
- b. The superior radioulnar joint is of ball and socket variety
- c. The acromioclavicular joint is of saddle variety.
- d. The elbow joint is of pivot variety.
- e. The wrist joint is of ellipsoid variety.

10. Interphalangeal joint is:

- a. Plane
- b. Pivot
- c. Hinge
- d. Ellipsoid
- e. Ball & socket

11. shares in superior radioulnar joint

- a. Head of ulna
- b. Articular disc
- c. Annular ligament
- d. Superior surface of head of radius
- e. Scaphoid

12. The small muscles of the hand:

- a. all muscles are supplied by ulnar nerve
- b. the dorsal interossei abduct the fingers
- c. lumbricals adduct fingers
- d. interossei and lumbricals extend the metacarpophalangeal joints (MCP)

13. Which of the following joints is paired correctly with its type?

- a. Proximal and distal radioulnar joints . . . Condylloid type of synovial joint.
- b. Radiocarpal joint . . . Pivot type of synovial joint.
- c. Intercarpal joints . . . Plane type of synovial joints.
- d. Metacarpophalangeal joints . . . Hinge type of synovial joints.
- e. Interphalangeal joints . . . condylloid type of synovial joints.

14. shares in inferior radioulnar joint

- a. Head of ulna
- b. Head of radius
- c. Radial notch
- d. Annular ligament
- e. Scaphoid

15. The muscle that can perform both pronation and supination is:

- a. Coracobrachialis
- b. Brachioradialis
- c. Biceps
- d. Brachialis
- e. Flexor carpi radialis

16. Wrist and Metacarpophalangeal joints are:

- a. Plane
- b. Pivot
- c. Hinge
- d. Ellipsoid (condylloid)

17..... shares in middle radioulnar joint

- a. Head of ulna
- b. Interosseous membrane
- c. Radial notch
- d. Superior surface of head of radius
- e. Scaphoid

18. 1st carpo-metacarpal joint is:

- a. Plane
- b. Pivot
- c. Saddle
- d. Ellipsoid
- e. Ball & socket

19. Which is false?

- a. Palmar interossei adduct fingers
- b. Dorsal interossei abduct fingers
- c. Lumbricals adduct fingers
- d. Dorsal interossei extend the interphalangeal joints
- e. Palmar interossei metacarpo-phalangeal joints

20. Writing is done by nerve:

- a. Median
- b. Radial
- c. Superficial ulnar
- d. Deep ulnar
- e. musculocutaneous

21. Radial bursa contains:

- a. Flexor carpi radialis
- b. Extensor carpi radialis
- c. Brachioradialis
- d. Flexor pollicis longus
- e. 1st lumbrical

22. Thenar space contains:

- a. Flexor pollicis longus
- b. Extensor indicis
- c. Extensor pollicis longus
- d. Abductor pollicis longus

23. Ulnar bursa contains:

- a. Flexor carpi ulnaris
- b. Extensor carpi ulnaris
- c. Extensor digiti minimi
- d. Flexor digitorum superficialis and profundus
- e. Extensor digitorum

24. Midpalmar space contains:

- a. Flexor pollicis longus
- b. Flexor indicis
- c. Extensor pollicis longus
- d. Abductor pollicis longus
- e. Flexor digitorum tendon to middle, ring little

25. Writing is done mainly by

- a. Dorsal interossei
- b. Palmar interossei
- c. Lumbricals
- d. Adductor pollicis
- e. Palmar aponeurosis

26. Palmar aponeurosis isn't continuous with

- a. Palmaris longus tendon
- b. Thenar fascia
- c. Hypothenar fascia
- d. Flexor retinaculum
- e. Flexor digitorum tendons

27. Writing is done by

- a. Lumbricals
- b. Dorsal interossei
- c. Palmar interossei
- d. A & B
- e. A, B & C

28. Structure crossing superficial to the carpal tunnel:

- a. Median nerve.
- b. Ulnar nerve.
- c. Flexor digitorum superficialis.
- d. Flexor pollicis longus.
- e. Synovial sheathes.

29. The following structure pass deep to the flexor retinaculum:

- a. Ulnar nerve.
- b. Ulnar vessels.
- c. Tendon of palmaris longus.
- d. Median nerve.
- e. Palmar cutaneous branch of median nerve.

30. The flexor retinaculum:

- a. Lies deep to the ulnar and median nerves.
- b. Lies superficial to the ulnar and median nerves.
- 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 the ulnar nerve and superficial to the ulnar artery

31. In carpal tunnel syndrome the nerve involved is the:

- a. Ulnar nerve
- b. Median nerve
- c. Anterior interosseous nerve
- d. Deep branch of radial nerve
- e. Superficial branch of radial nerve

32. Trauma to the anatomical snuffbox may affect:

- a. Ulnar artery
- b. Radial artery
- c. Ulnar nerve.
- d. Median nerve
- e. None of the above.

33. Trauma to the anatomical snuffbox may affect:

- a. Basilic vein.
- b. Pisiform bone
- c. Scaphoid bone.
- d. Posterior interosseous nerve
- e. None of the above.

34. Carpal tunnel syndrome manifested by:

- a. Parasthesia over the index finger.
- b. Parasthesia over the little finger.
- c. Weakness in adduction of the thumb.
- d. Weakness in opposition of the little finger.
- e. Parasthesia over the hypothenar eminence.

35. Weak in ring adduction indicates paralysis of:

- A. Palmar interossei
- B. Dorsal interossei
- C. Lumbricals
- D. Adductor pollicis
- E. Adductor digiti minimi

36. Which of the following is true in respect to the anatomical snuff box?

- a. It is bounded anteriorly by the tendons of the extensor pollicis longus.
- b. It is bounded posteriorly by the tendons of the abductor pollicis longus and extensor pollicis brevis.
- c. The radial artery lies on the floor of the snuff box.
- d. The scaphoid and triquetrum can be palpated within the snuff box.
- e. The snuff box is visible when the thumb is fully flexed.

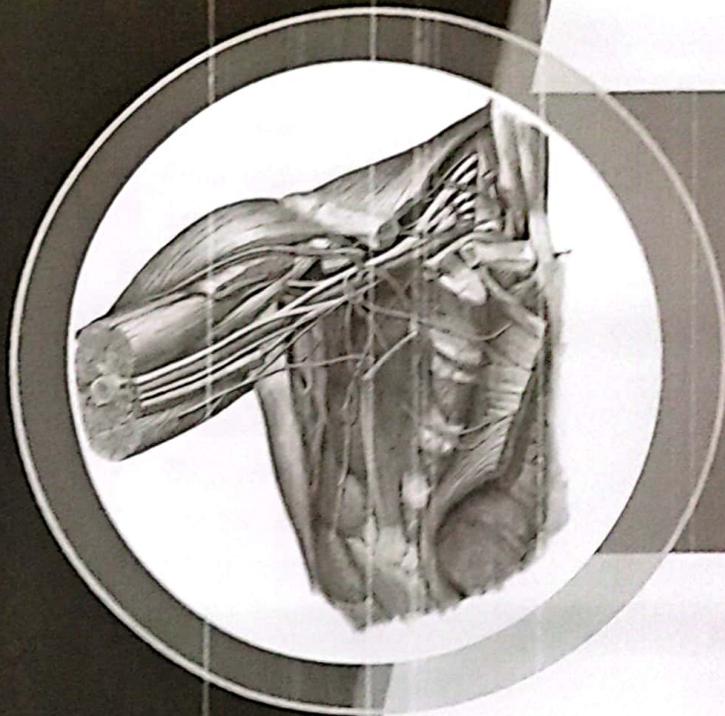
37. Weak abduction and flexion of thumb indicates injury of:

- A. Median
- B. Ulnar
- C. Radial
- D. Musculocutaneous
- E. Axillary n

1.	E
2.	B
3.	B
4.	B
5.	B
6.	D
7.	A
8.	B
9.	E
10.	C
11.	C
12.	B
13.	C
14.	A
15.	B
16.	B
17.	D
18.	C
19.	D
20.	D
21.	D
22.	A
23.	D
24.	E
25.	C
26.	E
27.	E
28.	B
29.	D
30.	C
31.	B
32.	B
33.	C
34.	A
35.	B
36.	C
37.	A



TIPS & TRICKS



UPPER LIMB

MCQ



BERLIN

2

Edited by

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1. The axilla contains all of the following EXCEPT

- A. Axillary artery.
- B. Axillary vein.
- C. Trunks of the brachial plexus.
- D. Fat.
- E. Tail of the breast.

2. The anterior wall of the axilla is formed by all of the following EXCEPT

- A. Pectoralis major
- B. Teres major.
- C. Pectoralis minor.
- D. Subclavius.
- E. Clavipectoral fascia

3. The quadrangular space is bounded by all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Teres minor
- B. Teres major.
- C. Long head of biceps.
- D. Long head of triceps.
- E. Surgical neck of the humerus.

4. The clavipectoral fascia is pierced by the following structures, EXCEPT

- A. Cephalic vein
- B. Lymphatics
- C. Thoracoacromial artery
- D. Lateral pectoral nerve
- E. Basilic vein

5. A muscle that helps to form the anterior wall of the axillary fossa is the

- A. Coracobrachialis.
- B. Pectoralis major.
- C. Serratus anterior.
- D. Subscapularis
- E. Teres major.

6. A structure that passes through the quadrangular space is the

- A. Anterior circumflex humeral artery.
- B. Axillary nerve.
- C. Circumflex scapular artery.
- D. Suprascapular artery.
- E. Suprascapular nerve.

7. Which of the following run in quadrangular space

- A. Cephalic vein
- B. Long thoracic nerve
- C. Posterior humeral circumflex artery
- D. Scapular circumflex artery
- E. Suprascapular nerve

8. Which of the following run in upper triangular space

- A. Cephalic vein
- B. Long thoracic nerve
- C. Posterior humeral circumflex artery
- D. Scapular circumflex artery
- E. Suprascapular nerve

9. Which of the following structures forms a boundary of the quadrangular space, but NOT the triangular space?

- A. Long head of the triceps
- B. Subscapularis
- C. Surgical neck of humerus
- D. Teres major
- E. Teres minor

10. All pierce the clavipectoral fascia except -

- A. Lateral thoracic artery
- B. Lateral pectoral vein
- C. Thoraco acromial artery
- D. Cephalic vein
- E. Lymphatics

11. The following muscle share in formation of the posterior wall of Axilla

- A. Subclavius.
- B. Coracobrachialis.
- C. Serratus anterior.
- D. Intercostal muscle.
- E. Subscapularis.

12. The boundaries of the Axilla, all are true EXCEPT

- A. Pectoralis major form part of its anterior wall.
- B. Latissimus dorsi is part of medial wall.
- C. The apex is bounded by 1st rib medially.
- D. Coracobrachialis is situated laterally.
- E. Subscapularis form part of its posterior wall.

13. The artery that accompanies axillary nerve through the quadrangular space is a branch of

- A. First part of axillary artery.
- B. Second part of axillary artery.
- C. Subscapular artery
- D. Third part of axillary artery.
- E. Brachial artery

14. Regarding the clavipectoral fascia:

- A. Pierced by the medial pectoral nerve.
- B. Encloses the subclavius muscle.
- C. Invests the pectoralis major muscle.
- D. Separates the pectoralis major from the breast.
- E. Pierced by basilic vein

15. The following structure pierces the clavipectoral fascia:

- A. Lateral thoracic artery.
- B. Medial pectoral nerve.
- C. Anterior intercostal artery.
- D. Cephalic vein
- E. Axillary nerve

16. Regarding the axilla:

- A. Its medial wall is formed of subscapularis, teres major & latissimus dorsi
- B. It contains the roots of the brachial plexus
- C. It is connected with the neck through the cervicoaxillary canal
- D. The pectoralis major and minor muscles share in the formation of its posterior wall
- E. The serratus anterior muscle shares in the formation of its anterior wall

17. The suspensory ligament of the axilla, mark the correct statement

- A. Continuation of the deep fascia of the neck
- B. Continuation of the deep fascia of the arm
- C. Continuation of axillary sheath
- D. Continuation of clavipectoral fascia
- E. Continuation of suprapleural membrane

18. The axilla contains

- A. Subclavian artery
- B. Trunks of the brachial plexus
- C. Cords of the brachial plexus.
- D. Basilic vein
- E. Roots of the brachial plexus.

19. The deltopectoral groove contains

- A. Basilic vein
- B. Cephalic vein
- C. Median cubital vein
- D. All of the above
- E. B and C only

20. The posterior wall of the axilla is formed by:

- A. Teres major
- B. Pectoralis major
- C. Subclavius
- D. Pectoralis minor
- E. Clavipectoral fascia

21. The lateral wall of the axilla is formed by the

- A. Subclavius
- B. Coracobrachialis
- C. Serratus anterior
- D. Pectoralis major
- E. Subscapularis

22. The boundaries of the axilla

- A. Teres major forms part of its anterior wall
- B. Subscapularis forms part of its anterior wall
- C. Latissimus dorsi forms part of the medial wall.
- D. Brachialis forms part of the lateral wall
- E. The apex is bounded by 1st rib medially

23. Upper (medial) triangular space; found in axillary region:

- A. Upper border by teres major.
- B. Transmits radial nerve and profound brachii artery.
- C. Lateral border by medial head of triceps.
- D. Transmits circumflex scapular artery.
- E. Transmits lower subscapular nerve.

24. Lower (lateral) triangular space; found in axillary region:

- A. Upper border by teres minor.
- B. Medial border by shaft of humerus.
- C. Transmits radial nerve and profound brachii artery.
- D. Lateral border by long head of triceps.
- E. Transmits median nerve and radial recurrent artery.

25. The quadrangular space transmits:

- A. Radial nerve.
- B. Axillary nerve.
- C. Anterior circumflex humeral artery
- D. All of the above.
- E. B and c only,

26. Regarding the quadrangular space:

- A. It is bounded above by the subscapularis.
- B. It is bounded medially by the medial head of triceps.
- C. It is bounded laterally by the shaft of the humerus.
- D. It is bounded below by the teres minor.
- E. Contains the radial nerve.

1	C
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4	E
5	B
6	B
7	C
8	D
9	C
10	A
11	E
12	B
13	D
14	B
15	D
16	C
17	D
18	C
19	B
20	A

21	B
22	E
23	D
24	C
25	B
26	A

Tips & Tricks

1. Thoracodorsal nerve

- A. Is a branch from outside brachial plexus
- B. Supplies the serratus anterior muscle
- C. Is cutaneous to the dorsal surface of thorax
- D. Supply latissimus dorsi
- E. Supply trapezius

2. The surgical neck of the humerus is related to the

- A. Radial nerve.
- B. Axillary nerve.
- C. Ulnar nerve.
- D. Median nerve.
- E. None of the above.

3. The usual number of branches of the medial cord of the brachial plexus

- A. 1.
- B. 2.
- C. 3.
- D. 4.
- E. 5

4. The usual number of branches of lateral cord of brachial plexus

- A. 1.
- B. 2.
- C. 3.
- D. 4.
- E. 5.

5. In Erb's paralysis, the deformity is called

- A. Winging of the scapula.
- B. Claw hand.
- C. Ape hand.
- D. Wrist drop.
- E. Policeman's tip position.

6. In Klumpke's paralysis, the deformity is called

- A. Winging of the scapula.
- B. Claw hand.
- C. Ape hand.
- D. Wrist drop.
- E. Policeman's tip position.

7. Paralysis of the serratus anterior muscle causes

- A. Winging of the scapula.
- B. Claw hand.
- C. Ape hand.
- D. Wrist drop.
- E. Policeman's tip position.

8. The suprascapular nerve is a branch from the

- A. Roots of the brachial plexus.
- B. Upper trunk.
- C. Middle trunk.
- D. Posterior cord.
- E. Lateral cord.

9. The root value of the long thoracic nerve is

- A. C5.
- B. C6.
- C. C7.
- D. C5, 6 & 7
- E. C5, 6, 7 & 8

10. Lesion of the axillary nerve causes:

- A. Winging of the scapula.
- B. Flat shoulder.
- C. Claw hand.
- D. Ape hand.
- E. Wrist drop.

11. The lateral cutaneous nerve of the forearm is derived from the:

- A. C5.
- B. C6.
- C. C7.
- D. C5, 6, 7
- E. C6, 7, 8

12. The nerve supply of the subclavius muscle is derived from

- A. C4,C5
- B. C5,C6
- C. C6,C7
- D. C7,C8
- E. C8,T1

13. Injury to the upper trunk of the brachial plexus results in which of the following conditions?

- A. Policeman tip position
- B. Claw hand
- C. Wrist drop
- D. Ape hand
- E. Flexion of the elbow joint

14. The nerve that supplies the coracobrachialis muscle is a branch of the

- A. Lateral cord.
- B. Lower trunk.
- C. Medial cord.
- D. Middle trunk.
- E. Posterior cord.

15. The nerve that supplies the infraspinatus muscle is a direct branch of the

- A. Anterior primary ramus of C5.
- B. Lateral cord.
- C. Medial cord.
- D. Posterior cord.
- E. Upper trunk.

16. Which of the following branches directly from a trunk of brachial plexus?

- A. Dorsal scapular nerve
- B. Long thoracic nerve
- C. Medial antebrachial cutaneous nerve
- D. Suprascapular nerve
- E. Thoracodorsal nerve

17. Which of the following is derived from posterior divisions of brachial plexus?

- A. Median
- B. Musculocutaneous
- C. Medial pectoral
- D. Thoracodorsal
- E. Lateral pectoral

18. Musculocutaneous nerve is injured at the lateral cord of brachial plexus, positive clinical findings would be:

- A. Sensory loss on the radial side of the forearm
- B. Loss of flexion at shoulder
- C. Loss of extension of the wrist
- D. Loss of extension of forearm
- E. Loss of extension of elbow

Tips & Tricks

19. All the following are features of musculocutaneous nerve injury at axilla EXCEPT:

- A. Loss of supination of forearm
- B. Loss of sensation on radial side of forearm
- C. Weak flexion at elbow
- D. Weak supination of radioulnar joints

20. The following features can be observed after the injury to axillary nerve, EXCEPT:

- A. Loss of sensation over lateral side of upper arm
- B. Loss of rounded contour of shoulder
- C. Atrophy of deltoid muscle
- D. Paralysis of teres minor
- E. Loss of adduction of shoulder

21. Which of the following is a branch from a trunk of brachial plexus?

- A. Dorsal Scapular
- B. Nerve to subclavius
- C. Subscapular nerve
- D. Long Thoracic Nerve

22. All of the following nerves arise from cords of the brachial plexus, EXCEPT

- A. Dorsal scapular
- B. Lateral pectoral
- C. Thoracodorsal
- D. Median
- E. Ulnar

23. Which of the following compartments of the upper extremity receives its major nerve supply from fibers in the lateral cord of the brachial plexus?

- A. Anterior of arm
- B. Anterior of hand
- C. Posterior of arm
- D. Posterior of forearm
- E. Posterior of hand

24. A 25-year-old mountain climber slips and breaks his fall by grabbing hold of a tree branch. If the lower trunk of the brachial plexus is injured, which of the following is the most likely to develop?

- A. Ape hand
- B. Claw hand
- C. Dupuytren's contracture
- D. Nurse maid's elbow
- E. Wrist drop

25. The following nerves can contain fibers from C6 ventral ramus EXCEPT

- A. Median.
- B. Musculocutaneous.
- C. Radial.
- D. Suprascapular
- E. Ulnar

26. A newborn boy is delivered in a breech presentation with his arms over his head. The lower trunk of his right brachial plexus is severely injured. At 6 months of age, the infant is most likely to exhibit

- A. Ape hand.
- B. Incomplete Claw hand.
- C. Erb-Duchenne palsy.
- D. Wrist drop.
- E. Complete claw hand

27. Which muscular compartment of the upper extremity receives most of its innervation from the radial nerve?

- A. Anterior (of arm)
- B. Anterior (of forearm)
- C. Palmar (of hand)
- D. Posterior (of arm)
- E. Posterior (of forearm)

28. Which one of the following nerves is a branch of the lateral cord of the brachial plexus?

- A. Upper subscapular nerve
- B. Long thoracic nerve.
- C. Musculocutaneous nerve
- D. Suprascapular nerve
- E. Thoracodorsal nerve

29. Continuation of the medial cord (of brachial plexus) gives

- A. Upper subscapular nerve
- B. Ulnar nerve
- C. Lower subscapular nerve
- D. Axillary nerve
- E. Radial nerve.

Tips & Tricks

30. Regarding the thoracodorsal nerve, mark one correct statement:

- A. Is a branch of the posterior cord of the brachial plexus.
- B. Supplies the serratus anterior muscle
- C. Supplies the skin of the dorsal surface of thorax
- D. All the above
- E. None of the above

31. The posterior cord gives

- A. Medial cutaneous nerve of the arm
- B. Medial cutaneous nerve of the forearm
- C. Medial pectoral nerve
- D. Axillary nerve
- E. Median nerve

32. Regarding lesion of the lower trunk of the brachial plexus :

- A. It results in wrist drop
- B. It results in ape hand
- C. There is paralysis of the intrinsic muscles of the hand.
- D. There is loss of skin sensations along the lateral side of the fore arm.
- E. There is loss of skin sensations along the lateral side of the arm.

33. The following nerve is a branch from the roots of the brachial plexus:

- A. Dorsal scapular nerve.
- B. Thoracodorsal nerve.
- C. Lateral pectoral nerve.
- D. Median nerve.
- E. Ulnar nerve.

34. Lesion of axillary nerve causes:

- A. Winging of scapula
- B. Flat shoulder
- C. Claw hand
- D. Wrist drop
- E. Ape hand

Answers

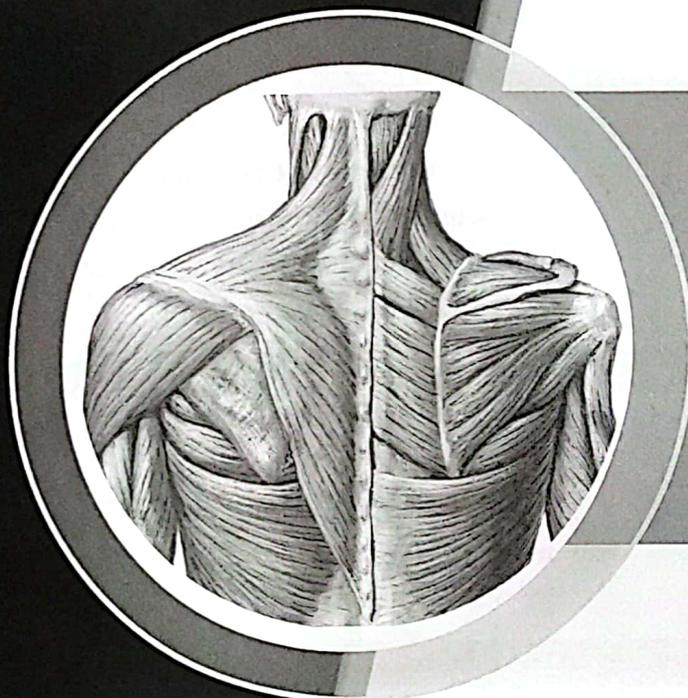
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4	C
5	E
6	B
7	A
8	B
9	D
10	B
11	D
12	B
13	A
14	A
15	E
16	D
17	D
18	A
19	A
20	E
21	B
22	A
23	A
24	B
25	E
26	E
27	D
28	C
29	B
30	A

31	D
32	C
33	A
34	B



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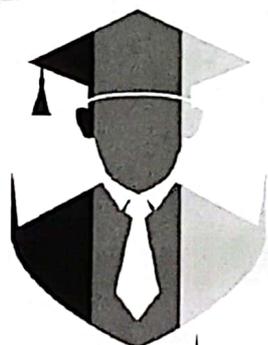
TIPS & TRICKS



UPPER LIMB

MCQ

1



BERLIN

Edited by

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Tips & Tricks

1. The most important structure involved in the transfer of weight from the scapula to the clavicle is the

- A. Acromioclavicular joint
- B. Coracoacromial ligament
- C. Coracoclavicular ligament
- D. Glenohumeral joint
- E. Sternoclavicular joint

2. The glenoid cavity articulates with the head of the humerus by

- A. Fibrous articulation
- B. Cartilaginous articulation
- C. Plane synovial articulation
- D. Ball and socket synovial articulation
- E. Hinge synovial articulation

3. The type of sternoclavicular joint is

- A. Saddle synovial articulation
- B. Cartilaginous articulation
- C. Plane synovial articulation
- D. Ball and socket synovial articulation
- E. Hinge synovial articulation

4. The type of acromioclavicular joint is

- A. Saddle synovial articulation
- B. Cartilaginous articulation
- C. Plane synovial articulation
- D. Ball and socket synovial articulation
- E. Hinge synovial articulation

5. Which of these muscles is attached to the medial half of the clavicle?

- A. Trapezius
- B. Deltoid
- C. Pectoralis major
- D. Subclavius
- E. Sternohyoid

6. Muscle/s taking origin from the clavicle is/are

- A. Subclavius
- B. Trapezius
- C. Pectoralis major
- D. Pectoralis minor
- E. Levator scapula

Tips & Tricks

7. The spine of the scapula is continued laterally as

- A. Coracoid process
- B. Angle of the scapula
- C. Infraglenoid tubercle
- D. Supraglenoid tubercle
- E. Acromion process

8. One of the following is not attached to the medial border of the scapula

- A. Levator scapulae
- B. Teres minor
- C. Serratus anterior
- D. Rhombideus minor
- E. Rhomboideus major

9. The suprascapular nerve supply

- A. Subscapularis
- B. Teres minor
- C. Teres major
- D. Supraspinatus
- E. Deltoid

10. One of the following muscles is not a rotator cuff muscle

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

11. Paralysis of the deltoid muscle causes

- A. Loss of adduction of the arm from $15^\circ - 90^\circ$
- B. Loss of abduction of the arm from zero to 15°
- C. Loss of abduction of the arm from $15^\circ - 90^\circ$
- D. Loss of abduction of the arm from zero to 90°
- E. Loss of abduction of the arm from $90^\circ - 180^\circ$

12. Action of pectoralis major

- A. Flexion of humerus
- B. Medial rotation of humerus
- C. Abduction of the humerus
- D. All the above
- E. A and b only

13. The humerus can be rotated laterally by

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

14. Abduction of the 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

15. 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

16. 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

17. The suprascapular nerve supplies

- A. Muscle inserted into upper impression of greater tuberosity of humerus
- B. Muscle inserted into middle impression of greater tuberosity of humerus
- C. Muscle that produce lateral rotation
- D. Muscle that initiates abduction of the arm
- E. All the above

18. Muscle that rotate the scapula upward is attached to:

- A. Ventral lip of the medial border of the scapula
- B. Dorsal lip of the medial border of the scapula
- C. Lateral border of acromion process
- D. Lateral border of scapula
- E. Lower lip of the crest of the spine

19. 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

20. Supraspinatus muscle

- A. Originates from the infrapinuous 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

21. 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

22. 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

23. The serratus anterior muscle, mark the answer

- A. Arises by 6 digitations from the upper 6 ribs
- B. Is inserted into the ventral (costal) aspect of the medial border of scapula
- C. Is innervated by thoracodorsal nerve
- D. Is a powerful extensor of the shoulder

24. Muscle that protract the scapula is attached to

- A. Ventral lip of the medial border of the scapula
- 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

25. 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

26. The muscle that abducts shoulder from 15 to 90 degrees innervated by

- A. Radial nerve
- B. Ulnar
- C. Musculocutaneous nerve
- D. Axillary nerve
- E. Suprascapular nerve

27. Lateral rotation at the shoulder; choose the correct answer

- A. Can be produced by infraspinatus
- B. Produced by muscle contraction innervated by C5 and 6
- C. Produced by teres major muscle
- D. A and B only
- E. All the above

28. One of the principal muscles which produce protraction of the shoulder girdle

- A. Pectoralis major
- B. Anterior fibers of deltoid
- C. Biceps brachii
- D. Pectoralis minor

29. One of the principal muscles concerned in extension of the shoulder joint

- A. Teres minor muscle
- B. Latissimus dorsi
- C. Serratus anterior
- D. Pectoralis minor

30. One of the muscles concerned in lateral rotation of the shoulder

- A. Pectoralis major
- B. Teres major
- C. Teres minor
- D. Latissimus dorsi

31. Muscles raising the arm above the head are

- A. Trapezius
- B. Serratus posterior
- C. Levator scapulae
- D. Trapezius and serratus anterior

32. One of the rotator cuff muscles is

- A. *Subclavius*
- B. *Pectoralis minor*
- C. *Teres minor*
- D. *Teres major*

33. Initiation of abduction of shoulder is the action of

- A. *Subscapularis*
- B. *Supraspinatus*
- C. *Infraspinatus*
- D. *Deltoid*

34. Regarding movements of the shoulder joint

- A. *Deltoid is abductor from 0-15 degrees*
- B. *Pectoralis major adducts and medially rotates the humerus*
- C. *Teres major is a lateral rotator and teres minor is a medial rotator*
- D. *Subscapularis adducts and laterally rotates the shoulder*

35. The main lateral rotator of the shoulder joint is

- A. *Supraspinatus*
- B. *Infraspinatus*
- C. *Teres major*
- D. *Pectoralis minor*
- E. *Serratus anterior*

36. Muscle flexing the arm

- A. *Pectoralis major muscle*
- B. *Teres major muscle*
- C. *Posterior fibers of deltoid*
- D. *Brachialis muscle*

37. The following muscle can abduct the arm

- A. *Pectoralis major muscle*
- B. *Teres major muscle*
- C. *Supraspinatus*
- D. *Latissimus dorsi*
- E. *Coracobrachialis muscle*

38. Actions of the latissimus dorsi

- A. *Flexes the arm*
- B. *Abducts the arm*
- C. *Extension & lateral rotation*
- D. *Protraction*
- E. *Extension & medial rotation*

Tips & Tricks

39. The lesser tuberosity of the humerus gives attachment to the

- A. Supraspinatus
- B. Infraspinatus
- C. Teres minor
- D. Subscapularis
- E. Deltoid

40. Rotatory cuff of the shoulder joint includes (choose the most correct answer)

- A. Supraspinatus muscle
- B. Infraspinatus muscle
- C. Subscapularis muscle
- D. All of the above
- E. Non of the above

41. Muscles inserted into the upper end of the humerus, all are true EXCEPT

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

42. Pectoralis major muscle, all are true EXCEPT one

- A. Inserted in lateral lip of bicipital groove
- B. Inserted into the floor of the bicipital groove
- C. Supplied by both medial and lateral pectoral nerves
- D. Has two heads of origin
- E. Takes partial origin from the aponeurosis of external oblique muscle

43. Trapezius muscle, all are true EXCEPT

- A. Supplied only by cranial accessory nerve
- B. Originates from external occipital protuberance
- C. Inserted into the upper lip of crest of spine of the scapula
- D. Helps in upward rotation of the scapula
- E. The middle fibers retracts the scapula

44. Supraspinatus muscle, all are true EXCEPT one

- A. Supplied by suprascapular nerve
- B. Abducts the arm from 30-45°
- C. Originates from the medial two-thirds of the supraspinous fossa
- D. Inserted into the upper impression of the greater tuberosity
- E. Its tendon passes above the shoulder joint.

Tips & Tricks

45. Deltoid muscle, all are true EXCEPT one

- A. Its middle fibers adduct humerus
- B. Inserted into the deltoid tuberosity
- C. Supplied by axillary nerve from its deep surface
- D. Originates from both clavicle and scapula
- E. Gives the rounded contour of the shoulder

46. Subscapularis muscle, all are true EXCEPT one

- A. Supplied only by lower subscapular nerve
- B. It is a medial rotator of the shoulder joint
- C. Originate from subscapular fossa
- D. Keeps the head of the humerus in contact with the glenoid cavity
- E. Inserted into the lesser tuberosity of the humerus

47. Abductors of the arm are paralyzed resulting from injury of which of the following nerves

- A. Axillary and musculocutaneous nerves
- B. Thoracodorsal and upper subscapular nerves
- C. Suprascapular and axillary nerves
- D. Radial and lower subscapular nerves
- E. Suprascapular and dorsal scapular nerves

48. Lateral rotation of the shoulder joint is a function of muscles innervated by

- A. Radial
- B. Suprascapular and dorsal scapular
- C. Axillary and dorsal scapular
- D. Suprascapular and axillary
- E. Thoracodorsal and dorsal scapular

49. The muscle that initiate abduction of the arm is the:

- A. Biceps brachii
- B. Deltoid
- C. Infraspinatus
- D. Pectoralis major
- E. Supraspinatus

50. 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

51. 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

52. 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

53. Muscle attached to the lesser tuberosity of the humerus

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

54. Which one of the following innervates a muscle that abducts shoulder from 0 to 15 degrees

- A. Radial nerve
- B. Ulnar nerve
- C. Musculocutaneous nerve
- D. Axillary nerve
- E. Suprascapular nerve

55. Winging of the scapula is associated with injury to the

- A. Upper and lower subscapular nerves
- B. Suprascapular nerve
- C. Dorsal scapular nerve
- D. Thoracodorsal nerve
- E. Long thoracic nerve

56. The primary action of the teres major muscle is to

- A. Help to hold head of the humerus in contact with glenoid fossa as part of rotator cuff
- B. Rotate the arm medially
- C. Retract the shoulder
- D. Protract the shoulder

57. Injury to which of the following nerves could directly result in diminished ability to abduct the humerus at the shoulder joint

- A. Suprascapular
- B. Upper subscapular
- C. Lower subscapular
- D. Musculocutaneous
- E. Radial

58. All of the following are muscles supplied by brachial plexus EXCEPT the

- A. Trapezius
- B. Pectoralis minor
- C. Latissimus dorsi
- D. Deltoid
- E. Serratus anterior

59. A "winged scapula" is usually the result of paralysis of the

- A. Deltoid.
- B. Supraspinatus
- C. Subscapularis
- D. Infraspinatus
- E. Serratus anterior

60. The following muscles connect upper limb with the vertebral column EXCEPT

- A. Trapezius
- B. Levator scapulae
- C. Rhomboideus major
- D. Rhomboideus minor
- E. Serratus anterior

61. Flexion at the shoulder is produced by all of the following EXCEPT the

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

62. Which of the following muscles connects upper limb with chest wall (ribs)

- A. Deltoid
- B. Levator scapulae
- C. Pectoralis minor
- D. Rhomboid major
- E. Teres minor

Tips & Tricks

63. Muscles that stabilize shoulder joint include the following EXCEPT

- A. Biceps brachii
- B. Brachialis
- C. Coracobrachialis
- D. Deltoid
- E. Triceps

64. Regarding Pectoralis major muscle, one answer is wrong

- A. Act on shoulder girdle
- B. Inserted into the lateral lip of the bicipital groove
- C. Supplied by the medial and lateral pectoral nerves
- D. Its lower border forms the anterior fold of the axilla

65. The main function of the rotator cuff is

- A. Abduction of the humerus
- B. Extension of the humerus
- C. Flexion of the humerus
- D. Maintaining the head of the humerus in contact with the glenoid cavity
- E. Medial or lateral rotation of the humerus

66. All of the following muscles insert into the scapula EXCEPT the

- A. Levator scapulae
- B. Pectoralis major
- C. Pectoralis minor
- D. Rhomboid major
- E. Serratus anterior

67. Which of the following nerves supplies a muscle that extends from the vertebral column to the skeleton of the upper limb

- A. Accessory nerve
- B. Axillary nerve
- C. Long thoracic nerve
- D. Lower subscapular nerve
- E. Suprascapular nerve

68. Which of the following muscles is a medial rotator of the humerus

- A. Infraspinatus
- B. Supraspinatus
- C. Tensor fasciae lata
- D. Teres major
- E. Teres minor

Tips & Tricks

69. A 20-year-old man has an anterior dislocation of his shoulder joint and has a tear of the anterior musculotendinous (rotator) cuff. The tendon of which of the following muscles is most likely to be injured?

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

70. Which of the following muscles laterally rotates the arm at shoulder joint

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

71. Concerning trapezius, all the following are true EXCEPT:

- A. Takes origin from all thoracic spines.
- B. Inserts into the anterior border of the clavicle.
- C. Supplied by the spinal part of the accessory nerve.
- D. Receives branches from the third and fourth cervical nerves.
- E. Inserted into acromion process of scapula

72. Following single muscle causes extension and medial rotation movements at shoulder joint;

- A. Pectoralis major
- B. Latissimus dorsi
- C. Teres minor
- D. Posterior fibers of deltoid
- E. Anterior fibers of deltoid

73. Following structures is inserted to the acromion process of scapula:

- A. Levator scapulae muscle
- B. Trapezius muscle
- C. Deltoid
- D. Rhomboid major
- E. Rhomboid minor

74. The following muscles share in retraction of the scapula EXCEPT

- A. Rhomboideus minor.
- B. Trapezius.
- C. Subscapularis
- D. Levator scapula.
- E. Rhomboideus major.

Tips & Tricks

75. Concerning trapezius, all the following are true EXCEPT:

- A. Takes origin from all thoracic spines.
- B. Inserts into the anterior border of the clavicle.
- C. Supplied by the spinal part of the accessory nerve.
- D. Receives branches from the third and fourth cervical nerves.
- E. Inserted into acromion process of scapula

76. The only muscle in the upper limb which has a pelvic origin is:

- A. Serratus anterior muscle.
- B. Trapezius.
- C. Latissimus dorsi.
- D. Teres major.
- E. Pectoralis major

77. The following muscles have double innervation, EXCEPT

- A. Subscapularis
- B. Biceps
- C. Brachialis
- D. Pectoralis major
- E. Trapezius

78. Which of the following muscles extend the elbow?

- A. Brachialis
- B. Pectoralis major
- C. Triceps brachii
- D. Pronator teres
- E. Brachioradialis

79. Which muscle has a major function in supination of the forearm

- A. Biceps brachii
- B. Brachialis
- C. Brachioradialis
- D. Extensor carpi radialis longus
- E. Flexor carpi radialis

80. Regarding the biceps brachii, one is INCORRECT

- A. Has long head attached to the supraglenoid tubercle
- B. Has short head attached to the tip of the coracoid process
- C. Has a tendon inserted into the radial tuberosity
- D. It flexes the elbow joint
- E. It is powerful supinator of the extended elbow

81. In movements of the arm, the coracobrachialis assists in:

- A. Flexion
- B. Extension
- C. Abduction
- D. Rotation
- E. Supination

82. The anterior compartment of the arm contains all of the following EXCEPT

- A. Biceps
- B. Triceps
- C. Brachialis
- D. Coracobrachialis
- E. Musculocutaneous nerve

83. Muscles innervated by the musculocutaneous nerve all of the following EXCEPT

- A. Brachialis
- B. Coracobrachialis
- C. Biceps
- D. Triceps

84. Muscles attached to the posterior aspect of the humerus

- A. Long head of the triceps
- B. Medial head of the triceps
- C. Long head of the biceps
- D. A and b
- E. B and c

85. Muscle supplied by the musculocutaneous nerve

- A. Long head of triceps brachii
- B. Lateral head of triceps brachii
- C. Brachialis
- D. Brachioradialis
- E. Anconeus

86. A patient suffered a transection of the musculocutaneous nerve in Axilla can still weakly flex his forearm at the elbow. What is the muscle that can still effectively flex the elbow

- A. Brachialis
- B. Extensor carpi radialis brevis
- C. Extensor carpi radialis longus
- D. Flexor carpi radialis
- E. Biceps brachii

Tips & Tricks

87. *When the elbow is flexed, the most effective supinator of the forearm in addition to the supinator muscle is the*
- A. *Brachioradialis*
 - B. *Brachialis*
 - C. *Biceps brachii*
 - D. *Coracobrachialis*
 - E. *Anconeus*
88. *A 17-year-old girl shrugs her shoulders (elevates her scapulae). Which of the following muscles is most likely producing this movement*
- A. *Deltoid*
 - B. *Pectoralis minor*
 - C. *Serratus anterior*
 - D. *Serratus posterior superior*
 - E. *Trapezius*
89. *A 17-year-old boy is receiving regional anesthesia for repair of a rotator cuff tear and the musculocutaneous nerve is injured. In addition to flexion at the elbow, which other movement is most likely to be impaired or decreased*
- A. *Extension at the elbow*
 - B. *Extension at the wrist*
 - C. *Flexion at the wrist*
 - D. *Pronation of the forearm*
 - E. *Supination of the forearm*

**1. Regarding the muscles of the forearm**

- A. The flexor digitorum profundus arises from three bones
- B. The flexor carpi ulnaris adducts the hand
- C. The flexor digitorum superficialis is innervated by two nerves
- D. The brachioradialis is innervated by the median nerve
- E. The supinator is innervated by the superficial branch of radial nerve

B

2. Which of the following acts at the distal interphalangeal joint

- A. Flexor carpi radialis
- B. Flexor digitorum profundus
- C. Flexor digitorum superficialis
- D. Flexor pollicis brevis
- E. Opponens pollicis

B

3. All of the following muscles are considered to be in the anterior compartment of the forearm except for the

- A. Flexor carpi radialis
- B. Flexor pollicis longus
- C. Pronator quadratus
- D. Pronator teres
- E. Supinator

E

4. Pronator muscles of forearm are supplied by

- A. Musculocutaneous nerve
- B. Radial nerve
- C. Ulnar nerve
- D. Median nerve
- E. Axillary nerve

D

5. The following muscles have double nerve supply

- A. Coracobrachialis
- B. Pectoralis minor
- C. Flexor digitorum profundus
- D. Flexor digitorum superficialis

C





6. Which muscular compartment of the upper extremity receives most of its innervation from the median nerve

- A. Anterior (of arm)
- B. Anterior (of forearm)
- C. Palmar (of hand)
- D. Posterior (of arm)
- E. Posterior (of forearm)

B

7. Pronation and supination of the forearm occurs at

- A. Elbow joint
- B. Superior and inferior radio-ulnar joints
- C. Shoulder joint
- D. Radio-carpal joint
- E. Mid carpal joint

B

8. The proximal row of the carpal bones contains the

- A. Trapezium
- B. Scaphoid
- C. Capitate
- D. Hamate

B

9. The distal row of the carpal bones contains the

- A. Lunate
- B. Scaphoid
- C. Triquetral
- D. Trapezium
- E. Pisiform

D

10. Choose the carpal bones which articulate with the radius at the wrist

- A. Scaphoid and triquetral
- B. Scaphoid and lunate
- C. Lunate and trapezium
- D. Scaphoid and capitate
- E. Hamate and capitate

B

11. The radius is fixed (tethered) to the ulna by

- A. Ulnar collateral ligament

C





<p>B. Synovial ball & socket joint C. Interosseous membrane D. Radial collateral ligament</p>	
<p>12. The median nerve supplies all of the following muscles except:</p> <p>A. Flexor carpi ulnaris B. Flexor carpi radialis C. Flexor digitorum superficialis D. Palmaris longus E. Pronator teres</p>	A
<p>13. A tennis player known for her forceful backhand shot is diagnosed with lateral epicondylitis. The origin of which of the following muscles is most likely inflamed</p> <p>A. Extensor carpi radialis brevis B. Flexor carpi radialis C. Flexor digitorum superficialis D. Palmaris longus E. Pronator teres</p>	A
<p>14. Flexor carpi ulnaris muscle, all are true except:</p> <p>A. Supplied by the ulnar nerve B. Supplied by radial nerve C. Inserted mainly in the pisiform bone D. Adducts the wrist joint E. Has double origin from humerus and ulna</p>	B
<p>15. A patient is unable to flex the distal interphalangeal joints of the medial four fingers owing to paralysis of the</p> <p>A. Palmar interossei B. Flexor digitorum profundus C. Dorsal interossei D. Flexor digitorum superficialis E. Lumbricals</p>	B
<p>16. All of the following muscles can produce movement at wrist joint except</p> <p>A. Abductor pollicis longus B. Brachioradialis C. Extensor digitorum</p>	B





<p>D. Flexor carpi radialis E. Flexor digitorum superficialis</p>	
<p>17. Which of the following muscles contributes to flexion at the wrist</p> <p>A. Extensor pollicis longus B. Palmaris longus C. Pronator quadratus D. Pronator teres E. Supinator</p>	B
<p>18. A muscle responsible for the movement of the forearm in which the radius crosses the ulna and the palm comes to face posteriorly is the</p> <p>A. Biceps brachii B. Flexor carpi radialis C. Flexor carpi ulnaris D. Pronator teres E. Supinator</p>	D
<p>19. All the following muscles can contribute to flexion at elbow joint except</p> <p>A. Anconeus B. Biceps brachii C. Brachialis D. Brachioradialis E. Pronator teres</p>	A
<p>20. The following muscles have double innervation, except</p> <p>A. Flexor digitorum profundus B. Flexor digitorum superficialis C. Brachialis D. Pectoralis major E. Subscapularis</p>	B
<p>21. Damage to the median nerve in the arm would affect the following movements, except</p> <p>A. Supination of the forearm B. Pronation of the forearm C. Flexion at the wrist D. Flexion of the thumb E. Abduction of the wrist</p>	A



Axilla & spaces

1. The axilla contains all of the following except:

- A. Axillary artery.
- B. Axillary vein.
- C. Trunks of the brachial plexus.
- D. Fat.
- E. Tail of the breast.

C

2. The anterior wall of the axilla is formed by all of the following except:

- A. Pectoralis major
- B. Teres major.
- C. Pectoralis minor.
- D. Subclavius.
- E. Clavipectoral fascia

B

3. A muscle that helps to form the anterior wall of the axillary fossa is the

- A. Coracobrachialis.
- B. Pectoralis major.
- C. Serratus anterior.
- D. Subscapularis
- E. Teres major.

B

4. A structure that passes through the quadrangular space is the

- A. Anterior circumflex humeral artery.
- B. Axillary nerve.
- C. Circumflex scapular artery.
- D. Suprascapular artery.
- E. Suprascapular nerve.

B

5. Which of the following run in quadrangular space

- A. Cephalic vein
- B. Long thoracic nerve
- C. Posterior humeral circumflex artery
- D. Scapular circumflex artery
- E. Suprascapular nerve

C

6. Which of the following run in upper triangular space

- A. Cephalic vein
- B. Long thoracic nerve
- C. Posterior humeral circumflex artery
- D. Scapular circumflex artery
- E. Suprascapular nerve

D

7. The following muscle share in formation of the posterior wall of Axilla

- A. Subclavius.
- B. Coracobrachialis.
- C. Serratus anterior.
- D. Intercostal muscle.
- E. Subscapularis.

E

8. The boundaries of the Axilla, all are true EXCEPT

- A. Pectoralis major form part of its anterior wall.
- B. Latissimus dorsi is part of medial wall.
- C. The apex is bounded by 1st rib medially.
- D. Coracobrachialis is situated laterally.
- E. Subscapularis form part of its posterior wall.

B

9. The axilla contains

- A. Subclavian artery
- B. Trunks of the brachial plexus
- C. Cords of the brachial plexus.
- D. Basilic vein
- E. Roots of the brachial plexus.

C

10. Lower (lateral) triangular space:

- A. Upper border by teres minor.
- B. Medial border by shaft of humerus.
- C. Transmits radial nerve and profound brachii artery.
- D. Lateral border by long head of triceps.
- E. Transmits median nerve and radial recurrent artery.

C

11. Upper (medial) triangular space; found in axillary region:

- A. Upper border by teres major.
- B. Transmits radial nerve and profound brachii artery.
- C. Lateral border by medial head of triceps.
- D. Transmits circumflex scapular artery.
- E. Transmits lower subscapular nerve.

D

12. The surgical neck of the humerus is related to the

- A. Radial nerve.
- B. Axillary nerve.
- C. Ulnar nerve.
- D. Median nerve.
- E. None of the above.

B

13. A female patient was diagnosed to have a cancer infiltrating the posterior wall of the axilla. Which of the following muscle might be infiltrated?

- A. Subscapularis
- B. Coracobrachialis
- C. Biceps brachii
- D. Pectoralis major

A

Cubital fossa

14. The bicipital aponeurosis passes obliquely deep to the:

- A. Brachial artery.
- B. Median cubital vein.
- C. Median nerve.
- D. Radial nerve.
- E. None of the above.

B

15. The contents of the cubital fossa are-

- A. Brachial artery
- B. Biceps tendon
- C. Median nerve
- D. Radial artery
- E. All of the above

E

16. Lateral border of cubital fossa is formed by -

- A. Brachioradialis
- B. Pronator teres
- C. Brachialis
- D. Supinator

A

17. The cubital fossa contains all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Brachial artery.
- B. Radial artery.
- C. Radial nerve.
- D. Ulnar nerve.
- E. Median nerve.

D

18. In cubital fossa, structure that lies immediately medial to biceps tendon is

- A. Brachial artery.
- B. Lateral antebrachial cutaneous nerve.
- C. Median nerve.
- D. Basilic vein.
- E. Ulnar nerve.

A

19. The following structures are contents of the cubital fossa:

- A. Triceps tendon.
- B. Median artery.
- C. Long head of biceps.
- D. Median nerve.
- E. Axillary artery.

D

20. The bicipital aponeurosis primarily contributes to which of the following boundaries of the cubital fossa?

- A. Roof
- B. Lateral
- C. Medial
- D. Floor
- E. Superior

A

21. Regarding the cubital fossa

- A. It is bounded medially by the brachioradialis.
- B. It is bounded laterally by the pronator teres.
- C. The median cubital vein runs through its roof
- D. The median nerve lies on the lateral side of the brachial artery.
- E. Its floor is formed of the anconeus and supinator muscles.

C

Brachial plexus

22. The usual number of branches of the medial cord of the brachial plexus

- A. 1.
- B. 2.
- C. 3.
- D. 4.
- E. 5.

E

23. The usual number of branches of lateral cord of brachial plexus

- A. 1.
- B. 2.
- C. 3.
- D. 4.
- E. 5.

C

24. Paralysis of the serratus anterior muscle causes

- A. Winging of the scapula.
- B. Claw hand.
- C. Ape hand.
- D. Wrist drop.
- E. Policeman's tip position.

A

25. The suprascapular nerve is a branch from the

- A. Roots of the brachial plexus.
- B. Upper trunk.
- C. Middle trunk.
- D. Posterior cord.
- E. Lateral cord.

B

26. The nerve commonly injured in fracture shaft of humerus is:

- A. Axillary nerve.
- B. Ulnar nerve.
- C. Radial nerve.
- D. Median nerve.
- E. Musculocutaneous nerve.

C

27. The root value of the long thoracic nerve is

- A. C5.
- B. C6.
- C. C7.
- D. C5, 6 & 7
- E. C5, 6, 7 & 8

D

28. The nerve commonly injured after fracture of surgical neck of the humerus is:

- A. Axillary nerve.
- B. Ulnar nerve.
- C. Radial nerve.
- D. Median nerve.
- E. Musculocutaneous nerve.

A

29. The nerve that supplies the coracobrachialis muscle is a branch of the

- A. Lateral cord.
- B. Lower trunk.
- C. Medial cord.
- D. Middle trunk.
- E. Posterior cord.

A

30. The nerve that supplies the infraspinatus muscle is a direct branch of the

- A. Anterior primary ramus of C5.
- B. Lateral cord.
- C. Medial cord.
- D. Posterior cord.
- E. Upper trunk.

E

31. Which of the following is a branch from a trunk of brachial plexus?

- A. Dorsal Scapular
- B. Nerve to subclavius
- C. Subscapular nerve
- D. Long Thoracic Nerve

B

32. All of the following nerves arise from cords of the brachial plexus, EXCEPT

- A. Dorsal scapular
- B. Lateral pectoral
- C. Thoracodorsal
- D. Median
- E. Ulnar

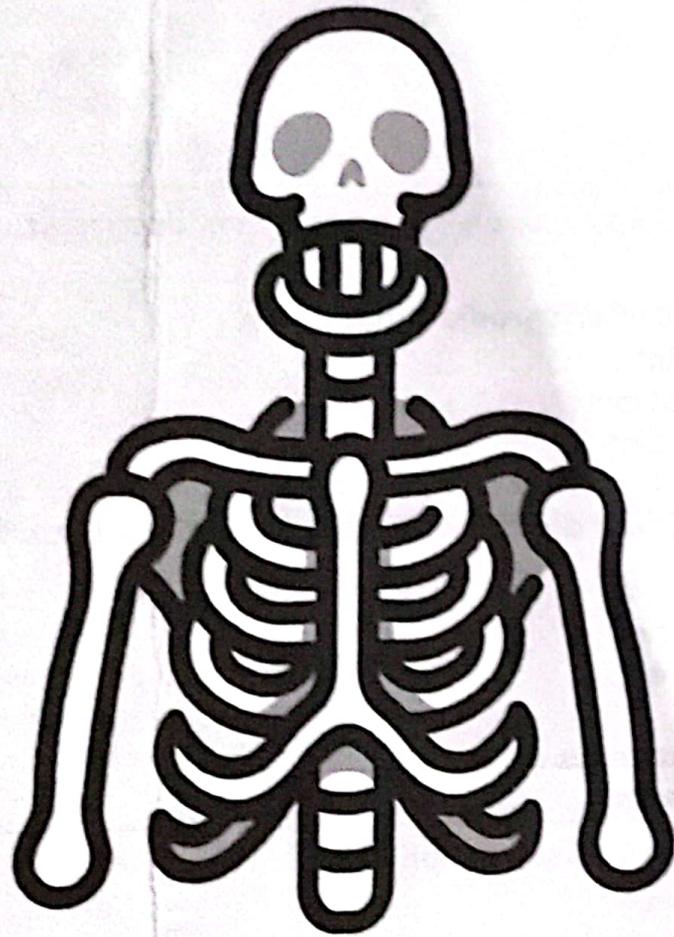
A

33. Which one of the following nerves is a branch of the lateral cord of the brachial plexus?

- A. Upper subscapular nerve
- B. Long thoracic nerve.
- C. Musculocutaneous nerve
- D. Suprascapular nerve
- E. Thoracodorsal nerve

C

2024



MSK - Lecture 3
MCQ

DR:

HOSSAM SELIM

1. Pronator muscles of forearm are supplied by:
 - a. Musculocutaneous nerve.
 - b. Radial nerve.
 - c. Ulnar nerve.
 - d. Median nerve.
 - e. Axillary nerve.
2. Pronation and supination of the forearm occurs at:
 - a. Elbow joint
 - b. Superior and inferior radio-ulnar joints.
 - c. Shoulder joint.
 - d. Radio-carpal joint
 - e. Mid carpal joint
3. The part of flexor digitorum profundus to the little finger is supplied by
 - a. Median nerve.
 - b. Ulnar nerve.
 - c. Radial.
 - d. Musculocutaneous nerve
 - e. Axillary nerve.
4. Flexor carpi radialis is supplied by:
 - a. Ulnar nerve.
 - b. Axillary nerve.
 - c. Radial nerve
 - d. Median nerve.
 - e. Musculocutaneous nerve.
5. Muscles attached to the radius:
 - a. Triceps.
 - b. Supinator.
 - c. anconeus.
 - d. Brachialis.
 - e. None of the above.
6. One of the following muscles does not reach the wrist joint:
 - a. Palmaris longus
 - b. Pronator teres
 - c. Flexor carpi ulnaris
 - d. Flexor carpi radialis
 - e. Flexor digitorum superficiales

7. Which of the following muscles are inserted into radius:
- Palmaris longus
 - Pronator teres
 - Flexor carpi ulnaris
 - Flexor carpi radialis
 - Flexor digitorum superficialis
8. Which of the following muscles is supplied by ulnar nerve:
- Palmaris longus
 - Pronator teres
 - Flexor digitorum profundus
 - Flexor carpi radialis
 - Flexor digitorum superficialis
9. Inability to flex the terminal interphalangeal joint of the medial four fingers is due to paralysis of the:
- Lumbricals
 - Flexor digitorum profundus
 - Flexor digitorum superficialis
 - Palmar interossei
 - Dorsal interossei
- 10 Which of the following muscles originates from radius:
- Palmaris longus
 - Pronator teres
 - Flexor digitorum profundus
 - Flexor carpi radialis
 - Flexor digitorum superficialis
11. The palmaris longus tendon is a useful guide to which nerve at wrist?
- anterior interosseous nerve.
 - posterior interosseous nerve.
 - median nerve.
 - ulnar nerve.
 - radial nerve.
12. The extensor carpi radialis longus tendon is crossed by which two muscles?
- abductor pollicis longus and extensor pollicis longus.
 - extensor indicis and extensor digitorum.
 - extensor digitorum and extensor pollicis brevis.
 - abductor pollicis longus and extensor pollicis brevis.
 - extensor indicis and extensor carpi radialis brevis.

13. To pronate the forearm, which of the following must occur?

- a. The pronator quadratus initiates pronation, assisted later by pronator teres.
- b. The pronator teres initiates pronation, assisted later by the pronator quadratus.
- c. The anconeus initiates pronation, assisted later by the pronator teres.
- d. The pronator quadratus initiates pronation, assisted later by anconeus.
- e. The ulnar nerve must be used.

14. Common flexor origin doesn't give origin to

- a. Flexor carpi radialis
- b. Flexor carpi ulnaris
- c. Flexor digitorum superficialis
- d. Pronator teres
- e. Flexor pollicis longus

15. Muscle which initiates pronation and supination is the:

- a. Coracobrachialis.
- b. Brachioradialis
- c. Biceps brachii
- d. Supinator.
- e. Pronator teres

16. Which of the following is true in respect to the supinator?

- a. It is innervated by the ulnar nerve.
- b. It supinates the forearm by rotating the ulna.
- c. It forms the floor of the cubital fossa along with the brachioradialis.
- d. It supinates the forearm when the forearm is already flexed.
- e. It rotates the radius to turn the palm anteriorly.

17. The median nerve supplies:

- a. Extensor carpi radialis.
- b. Flexor carpi ulnaris.
- c. Flexor digitorum superficialis.
- d. Palmaris brevis.
- e. Supinator.

18. One of the following muscles isn't attached to ulna

- a. Anconeus
- b. Abductor pollicis longus
- c. Flexor digitorum superficialis
- d. Supinator
- e. Extensor pollicis brevis

19 Which of the following muscles has a double nerve supply?

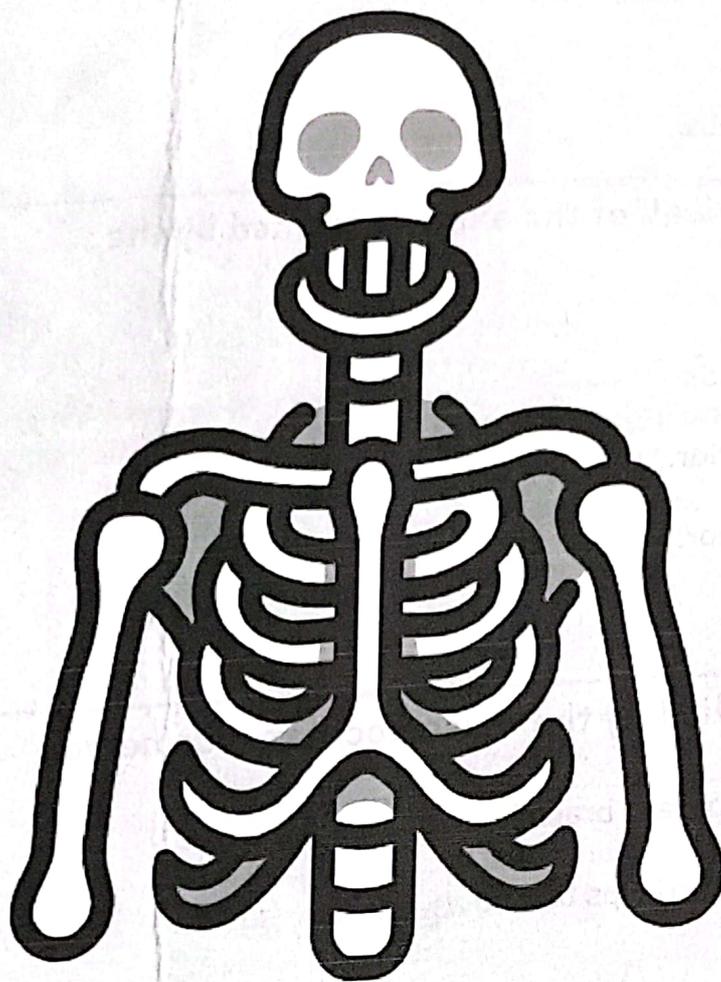
- a. Palmaris longus
- b. Pronator teres
- c. Flexor digitorum profundus
- d. Flexor carpi radialis
- e. Flexor digitorum superficialis

20 Which of the following is correctly paired with its nerve?

- a. flexor pollicis longus and anterior interosseous nerve.
- b. flexor digitorum profundus and anterior interosseous nerve.
- c. extensor carpi radialis longus and posterior interosseous nerve.
- d. brachioradialis and posterior interosseous nerve.
- e. abductor pollicis longus and anterior interosseous nerve.

1.	D
2.	B
3.	B
4.	D
5.	B
6.	B
7.	B
8.	C
9.	B
10.	E
11.	C
12.	D
13.	A
14.	E
15.	B
16.	E
17.	C
18.	E
19.	C
20.	A

2024



MSK - LECTURE 2

4

L.E

MCQ

DR:

HOSSAM SELIM

1. The following is not present in the anterior compartment of arm:
 - a. Brachial artery.
 - b. Biceps.
 - c. Triceps.
 - d. Brachialis.
 - e. Coracobrachialis.
2. The posterior wall of the axilla is formed by the :
 - a. Subclavius.
 - b. Coracobrachialis.
 - c. Serratus anterior.
 - d. Pectoralis major.
 - e. Subscapularis
3. Muscle supplied by the musculocutaneous nerve:
 - a. Long head of triceps brachii.
 - b. Lateral head of triceps brachii.
 - c. Brachialis.
 - d. Brachioradialis.
 - e. Anconeus.
4. 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

5. Which muscles is not supplied by the posterior cord of the brachial plexus?
- a. Teres major.
 - b. Deltoid.
 - c. Anconeus.
 - d. Pronator teres.
 - e. Teres minor.
6. The nerve supply of the subclavius muscle is derived from:
- a. C4, C5
 - b. C5, C6
 - c. C6, C7
 - d. C7, C8
7. The upper trunk of brachial plexus gives origin to:
- a. Suprascapular nerve.
 - b. Long thoracic nerve.
 - c. Upper subscapular nerve.
 - d. Axillary nerve.
 - e. Dorsal scapular nerve.
8. lesion of axillary nerve causes:
- a. winging of scapula
 - b. flat shoulder
 - c. claw hand
 - d. wrist drop

9. The usual number of branches of posterior cord of brachial plexus:

- a. 1.
- b. 2.
- c. 3.
- d. 4.
- e. 5.

10.

The suprascapular nerve is a branch from the:

- a. Roots of the brachial plexus.
- b. Upper trunk.
- c. Middle trunk.
- d. Lower trunk.
- e. Lateral cord.

11. The usual number of branches of the medial cord of the brachial plexus:

- a. 1.
- b. 2.
- c. 3.
- d. 4.
- e. 5.

12. The root value of the long thoracic nerve is:

- a. C5.
- b. C6.
- c. C7.
- d. C5, 6&7
- e. C5, 6, 7 & 8

13. The usual number of branches of lateral cord of brachial plexus:

- a. 1.
- b. 2.
- c. 3.
- d. 4.
- e. 5.

14.

The following nerve is not a branch from cords of the brachial plexus:

- a. Dorsal scapular nerve.
- b. Thoracodorsal nerve.
- c. Lateral pectoral nerve.
- d. Median nerve.
- e. Ulnar nerve.

15. Injury of C8 and T1, causes:

- a. Winging of the scapula.
- b. claw hand.
- c. Ape hand.
- d. Wrist drop.
- e. Policeman's tip position.

16. The axillary nerve is damaged. What is the likely result?

- a. The teres major atrophies.
- b. The rounded contour of the shoulder disappears.
- c. A loss of sensation may occur in the lateral forearm
- d. The patient may lose the ability to adduct the arm.
- e. The patient may exhibit "wrist-drop."

17. "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.

1.	C
2.	E
3.	C
4.	A
5.	D
6.	B
7.	A
8.	B
9.	E
10.	B
11.	E
12.	D
13.	C
14.	A
15.	B
16.	B
17.	A

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.

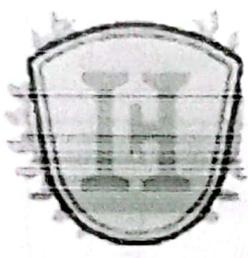
C

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

ANATOMIST

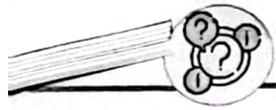


8
L.E

MCQ

CASES

UPPER LIMB (2)



Part (1)

Upper Limb MCQs



UPPER LIMB MCQ

<p>1. The following muscle is innervated by the radial nerve:</p> <p>a- Supinator. b- Abductor pollicis longus. c- Extensor pollicis longus. d- Extensor carpi radialis longus.</p>	D
<p>2. The tendon of the following muscle passes superficial to the flexor retinaculum at wrist:</p> <p>a- Flexor digitorum superficialis tendons. b- Flexor digitorum profundus tendons. c- Palmaris longus tendon. d- Flexor carpi radialis tendon.</p>	C
<p>3. Regarding radial nerve injury, choose the correct answer:</p> <p>a- It may be injured if the shaft of the humerus is fractured. b- Injury of the posterior interosseous nerve causes wrist drop. c- Injury of its superficial branch produces finger drop. d- Injury of the posterior interosseous nerve is accompanied by loss of sensation.</p>	A
<p>4. Regarding effects of median nerve injury, choose the correct answer:</p> <p>a- The patient cannot adduct and abduct the fingers. b- There is an ape's-like deformity of the hand. c- There is loss of adduction of the thumb. d- There is loss of sensations on palmar aspect of the medial 1¹/₂ fingers.</p>	B
<p>5. Regarding anatomical snuff box ,which is wrong:</p> <p>a- It is bounded medially by the tendon of extensor pollicis longus. b- It is bounded laterally by the tendons of abductor pollicis longus and extensor pollicis brevis. c- The radial artery traverses it before entering the palm. d- The capitate can be felt in its floor.</p>	D



<p>6. The median nerve innervates the following muscles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- Extensor carpi radialis longus.b- Dorsal and palmer interossei.c- Hypothenar muscles.d- Lateral two lumbricals.	D
<p>7. Pronation and supination of the forearm occurs at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- Elbow jointb- Superior and inferior radio-ulnar joints.c- Shoulder joint.d- Radio-carpal joint	B
<p>8. The following structure passes deep to the flexor retinaculum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- Ulnar nerve.b- Ulnar vessels.c- Tendon of palmaris longus.d- Median nerve.	D
<p>9. The following structure passes superficial to flexor reticulum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- Flexor digitorum superficialis.b- Palmar carpal vessels.c- Flexor pollicis longus.d- Ulnar nerve.	D
<p>10. The following muscle is innervated by the radial nerve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- Long head of biceps brachii.b- Short head of biceps brachii.c- Brachialis.d- Coracobrachialis.	C



<p>11. The following structure is a content of the cubital fossa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Bracioradialis b- Median nerve. c- Musculocutaneous d- Ulnar nerve. 	B
<p>12. Loss of finger's abduction and adduction results from lesion of which one of the following nerves?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Ulnar nerve. b- Median nerve. c- Radial nerve. d- Axillary nerve. 	A
<p>13. Partial claw hand deformity results from injury of which one of the following nerves?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Axillary nerve. b- Median nerve. c- Ulnar nerve. d- Radial nerve. 	C
<p>14. Pronator quadratus, choose the correct answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Arises from anterior surface of the distal fourth of the radius. b- Inserted into anterior surface of the distal fourth of the ulna. c- Pronates the forearm at radioulnar joints. d- Is innervated by posterior interosseous nerve. 	C
<p>15. Wrist drop deformity results from injury of which one of the following nerves?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Ulnar nerve. b- Median nerve. c- Radial nerve. d- Axillary nerve. 	C



<p>16. Which of the following muscle may be paralyzed as a result of fracture of the medial epicondyle of the humerus?</p> <p>a- First lumbrical. b- Extensor digiti minimi. c- Adductor pollicis. d- Flexor carpi radialis.</p>	C
<p>17. Regarding the extensor retinaculum, choose the correct answer:</p> <p>a- It is attached medially to the pisiform and the hamate. b- It is attached laterally to the anterior border of the lower end of the radius. c- Five compartments for passage of tendons of extensor muscles lie deep to the retinaculum. d- The fourth compartment contains the post-interosseous artery.</p>	B
<p>18. Regarding the effect of median nerve injury above the elbow, choose the correct answer:</p> <p>a- Loss of opposition of the little finger. b- Loss of supination of the forearm. c- Loss of sensations over the lateral 2/3 of the palm. d- Weak flexion of the wrist with radial deviation.</p>	C
<p>19. Regarding the types of the joints of the upper limb, choose the correct answer:</p> <p>a- The elbow joint is synovial hinge joint. b- The carpometacarpal joint of the thumb is synovial pivot. c- The radioulnar joints are ball and socket. d- The wrist joint is synovial saddle.</p>	A
<p>20. Regarding nerve injuries in upper limb, choose the correct answer:</p> <p>a- Injury to the median produces wrist drop. b- Injury to the ulnar nerve produces ape hand. c- Ulnar nerve is injured by compression in the carpal tunnel. d- Injury to the axillary nerve leads to loss of abduction of the shoulder.</p>	D



<p>21. The nerve commonly injured following fracture of the shaft of humerus is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Axillary nerve. b- Ulnar nerve. c- Radial nerve. d- Median nerve. 	<p>C</p>
<p>22. Regarding injury of radial nerve in the spiral groove, the correct answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- It results in complete paralysis of triceps muscle. b- It produces paralysis of the extensor carpi ulnaris. c- It results in Ape-like hand deformity. d- It produces disturbed sensation of the medial 1/3 of the dorsum of hand. 	<p>B</p>
<p>23. Regarding the cubital fossa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- It is bounded laterally by the brachialis. b- It is bounded medially by the pronator teres. c- The basilic vein runs through its roof d- The median nerve lies in the fossa on the lateral side of the brachial artery. 	<p>B</p>
<p>24. Regarding muscle actions of the upper limb:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Flexor digitorum superficialis flexes distal phalanges. b- Biceps brachii is a powerful supinator. c- Flexor carpi ulnaris is flexor and abductor of the wrist. d- Pronators muscles are supplied by ulnar nerve. 	<p>B</p>
<p>25. Regarding movements of joints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Circumduction can occur at the shoulder girdle. b- Pronation can occur at the wrist joints. c- Adduction and abduction can occur at the elbow joint. d- Flexion and extension can occur at the metacarpophalangeal joints. 	<p>D</p>



<p>26. A patient suffering from carpal tunnel syndrome, would present with one of the following symptoms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- Parasthesia over the index finger.b- Parasthesia over the little finger.c- Loss in adduction of the thumb.d- Weakness in opposition of the little finger.	A
<p>27. Regarding the structures passing in the roof of the cubital fossa, mark one correct statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- Median cubital vein.b- Lateral cutaneous nerve of forearm.c- Median nerve.d- Ulnar nerve.	A
<p>28. Regarding the ulnar nerve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- It is a branch of lateral cord of brachial plexus.b- It gives no branches in forearm.c- It passes behind medial epicondyle of humerus.d- It supplies extensor carpi ulnaris.	C
<p>29. Pronator muscles of forearm are supplied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- Musculocutaneous nerveb- Radial nerve.c- Ulnar nerve.d- Median nerve.	D
<p>30. Regarding the muscles of the upper arm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- The biceps is a powerful pronator of the forearm.b- The brachialis is supplied by the medial and musculocutaneous nerves.c- The biceps is inserted into the ulnar tuberosity.d- The brachialis is the primary flexor of the elbow joint.	D



<p>31. One of the following structures pass behind the medial epicondyle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- Median nerve.b- Interosseous recurrent artery.c- Musculocutaneous nerve.d- Ulnar nerve	D
<p>32. Regarding the thumb, choose the correct answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- It is supplied by ulnar artery.b- It is extended by one muscle.c- It is adducted by two muscles.d- It is abducted by two muscles.	D
<p>33. Regarding the muscles of the forearm, choose the correct answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- The flexor digitorum profundus arises from three bones.b- The flexor carpi ulnaris abducts the wrist.c- The brachioradialis is innervated by the median nerve.d- The supinator is innervated by the posterior interosseous nerve.	D
<p>34. One of the following structures lies deep to the extensor retinaculum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- The basilic vein.b- The dorsal cutaneous branch of the ulnar nerve.c- Extensor indices.d- The beginning of the cephalic vein	C
<p>35. The flexor pollicis longus muscle, choose the correct answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- Arises from anterior surface of the ulna and interosseous membrane.b- Is inserted in palmar side of the distal phalanx of thumb.c- Is innervated by branch from posterior interosseous nerve.d- Helps in adduction of wrist joint.	B



<p>36. Concerning with pronation and supination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- Pronation is more powerful than supination.b- Biceps when the elbow is extended.c- Brachioradialis puts the forearm in mid-prone position.d- The radius is fixed, the ulna is the movable bone.	C
<p>37. Regarding the median nerve injury, choose the correct answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- It may be injured by fractures of the shaft of the humerus.b- The resulting deformity of the hand is called claw hand.c- There is loss of opposition of the thumb.d- There is loss of sensation over the lateral 2/3 of dorsum of hand.	C
<p>38. Regarding the ulnar nerve injury, choose the correct answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- The patient can not grip a piece of paper placed between thumb and index.b- There is loss of sensation over the lateral 1/3 of the hand.c- There is loss of sensation over the lateral 3rd 2 fingers.d- If injured above the elbow, the clawing of the hand becomes more apparent than when it is injured above the wrist.	A
<p>39. Regarding the types of joints of the upper limb, mark one correct statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- The superior radioulnar joint is of ball and socket varietyb- The acromioclavicular joint is of saddle variety.c- The elbow joint is of pivot variety.d- The wrist joint is of ellipsoid variety.	D
<p>40. Regarding the movements of pronation and supination, the correct answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- The axis of movements extends from neck of radius to head of ulna.b- During these movements the head of the radius rotates around itself within annular ligament.c- During these movements the head of the ulna rotates around the lower end of radius.d- The brachialis puts the forearm in the mid prone position.	B



<p>41. Flexion adduction of the wrist can be done by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Flexor pollicis longus. b- Flexor digitorum profundus. c- Flexor carpi radialis. d- Flexor carpi ulnaris. 	D
<p>42. The radial nerve consists of the following roots:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Nerve roots C6, 7 & 8. b- Nerve root C6, 7 & 8. c- Nerve roots C5, 6, 7, 8 and T1. d- Nerve roots C5, 6, 7 and 8. 	C
<p>43. Supination of the radioulnar joints is done mainly by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Pronator teres. b- Pronator quadratus. c- Brachioradialis. d- Biceps brachii. 	D
<p>44. Mark the muscle which receives innervation from two different nerves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Biceps brachii. b- Pronator teres. c- Flexor digitorum profundus. d- Flexor digitorum superficialis. 	C
<p>45. Saddle-shaped (biaxial) carpometacarpal, is the joint of which finger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Thumb. b- Index. c- Middle. d- Ring. 	A



46. Regarding the type of joints of the upper limb, choose the correct answer:

- a- Shoulder polyaxial ball and socket.
- b- Elbow uniaxial pivot.
- c- Radioulnar uniaxial hinge.
- d- Wrist biaxial condylar.

A

47. The wrist joint is formed by:

- a- Radius, ulna and proximal row of carpus.
- b- Radius, articular disc and proximal row of carpus.
- c- Radius, capitate, hamate and trapezium.
- d- Ulna capitate trapezium and triquetra!

B

48. Cutaneous innervation of the palm, choose the correct answer:

- a- Ulnar, median, radial and medial cutaneous nerves of forearm.
- b- Median, ulnar and lateral cutaneous nerves of forearm.
- c- Cutaneous branches from ulnar and median nerves.
- d- Ulnar and radial nerve only.

B

49. The flexor digitorum profundus, choose correct answer:

- a- Receives double nerve supply.
- b- Inserted into the front of middle phalanx.
- c- Flexes the lateral four fingers.
- d- Arises from radius, ulna and interosseous membrane.

A

50. The thenar eminence consists of, choose the correct

- a- Abductor pollicis brevis and adductor pollicis.
- b- Flexor pollicis longus.
- c- Abductor pollicis brevis, oppose pollicis, flexor pollicis brevis.
- d- Flexor pollicis longus, abductor pollicis longus.

C

<p>51. The radius articulates with, choose the correct answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Trochlea of the humerus. b- Scaphoid and lunate. c- Lunate and triquetral. d- Trapezium and trapezoid. 	B
<p>52. The anterior aspect of the interosseous membrane gives attachment to, mark the suitable answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Flexor pollicis longus and flexor digitorum profundus. b- Flexor digitorum superficialis. c- Pronator teres. d- Flexor carpi ulnaris. 	A
<p>53. Supinator muscle; choose the correct answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Inserted into the upper third of ulna. b- Surrounds the posterior interosseous artery. c- Is innervated by radial nerve itself. d- Is innervated by posterior interosseous nerve. 	D
<p>54. The palmar thenar space contains, mark the correct answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Flexor pollicis longus tendon. b- Flexor tendons of the middle 3 fingers. c- The 2nd lumbrical muscle. d- Deep palmar arch. 	A
<p>55. The muscle(s) causing flexion of each joint; mark the wrong account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Shoulder; is pectoralis minor. b- Elbow; is brachialis. c- Wrist; are flexor digitorum superficialis and profundus. d- Distal interphalangeal; flexor digitorum profundus. 	A



<p>56. Mid-prone position of the forearm is achieved by, mark the most appropriate answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- Pronator teres.b- Pronator quadratus.c- Brachioradialis.d- Biceps brachii.	C
<p>57. The suprascapular ligament lies between, mark the correct answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- Suprascapular and subscapular arteries.b- Suprascapular nerve and suprascapular artery.c- Suprascapular and upper subscapular nerves.d- Upper and lower subscapular nerves.	B
<p>58. The range of movement, at the wrist joint, in adduction is more than abduction due to, mark one correct answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- distal end of ulnar styloid level is at a more proximal level than that of radius.b- The distal surface of the radius is much longer than that of the ulna.c- The distribution of the long flexor and extensor tendons to medial four fingers.d- The pattern of attachment of flexor retinaculum to the carpal bones.	A
<p>59. Which of the following ligaments transmit weight of upper limb to the axial skeleton:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- coraco-clavicular ligamentb- acromio-clavicular ligamentc- Suprascapular ligamentd- Gleno-humeral ligament	A
<p>60. Which of the following muscles share in the floor of cubital fossa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- biceps brachiib- brachioradialisc- brachialisd- pronator teres	C



UPPER LIMB CASES

Part (2)
Upper Limb cases

1. A 45-year-old female presents with a 2-week history of pain and swelling in the right wrist. The pain is worse in the morning and is relieved by rest. There is no trauma, and she has no history of rheumatoid arthritis. She has a 10-year history of diabetes mellitus, which is well controlled on insulin. She has no other medical conditions and is on no regular medication. On examination, there is tenderness and swelling over the distal radius and ulna. There is no tenderness over the carpal bones. The range of motion is normal. The following investigations were performed:

- A. Blood tests: normal
- B. X-ray: normal
- C. Ultrasound: normal
- D. MRI: normal
- E. CT scan: normal

2. A 60-year-old male presents with a 3-month history of pain and swelling in the right hand. The pain is worse in the evening and is relieved by rest. There is no trauma, and he has no history of rheumatoid arthritis. He has a 20-year history of hypertension, which is well controlled on medication. He has no other medical conditions and is on no regular medication. On examination, there is tenderness and swelling over the distal radius and ulna. There is no tenderness over the carpal bones. The range of motion is normal. The following investigations were performed:

- A. Blood tests: normal
- B. X-ray: normal
- C. Ultrasound: normal
- D. MRI: normal
- E. CT scan: normal

3. A 35-year-old male presents with a 1-month history of pain and swelling in the right hand. The pain is worse in the morning and is relieved by rest. There is no trauma, and he has no history of rheumatoid arthritis. He has no other medical conditions and is on no regular medication. On examination, there is tenderness and swelling over the distal radius and ulna. There is no tenderness over the carpal bones. The range of motion is normal. The following investigations were performed:

- A. Blood tests: normal
- B. X-ray: normal
- C. Ultrasound: normal
- D. MRI: normal
- E. CT scan: normal

4. A 55-year-old female presents with a 6-month history of pain and swelling in the right hand. The pain is worse in the morning and is relieved by rest. There is no trauma, and she has no history of rheumatoid arthritis. She has a 15-year history of diabetes mellitus, which is well controlled on insulin. She has no other medical conditions and is on no regular medication. On examination, there is tenderness and swelling over the distal radius and ulna. There is no tenderness over the carpal bones. The range of motion is normal. The following investigations were performed:

- A. Blood tests: normal
- B. X-ray: normal
- C. Ultrasound: normal
- D. MRI: normal
- E. CT scan: normal

5. A 70-year-old male presents with a 1-year history of pain and swelling in the right hand. The pain is worse in the morning and is relieved by rest. There is no trauma, and he has no history of rheumatoid arthritis. He has a 30-year history of hypertension, which is well controlled on medication. He has no other medical conditions and is on no regular medication. On examination, there is tenderness and swelling over the distal radius and ulna. There is no tenderness over the carpal bones. The range of motion is normal. The following investigations were performed:

- A. Blood tests: normal
- B. X-ray: normal
- C. Ultrasound: normal
- D. MRI: normal
- E. CT scan: normal

UPPER LIMB CASES

<p>1. A 48-year-old female court stenographer is admitted to the orthopedic clinic with symptoms of carpal tunnel syndrome, with which she has suffered with for almost a year. Which muscles most typically become weakened in this condition?</p> <p>A. Dorsal interossei B. Lumbricals III and IV C. Thenar D. Palmar interossei E. Hypothenar</p>	<p>C</p>
<p>2. A 45-year-old man arrived at the emergency department with injuries to his left elbow after he fell in a bicycle race. Plain radiographic and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) examinations show a fracture of the medial epicondyle and an injured ulnar nerve. Which of the following muscles will most likely be paralyzed?</p> <p>A. Flexor digitorum superficialis B. Biceps brachii C. Brachioradialis D. Flexor carpi ulnaris E. Supinator</p>	<p>D</p>
<p>3. While walking to his classroom building, a firstyear medical student slipped on the wet pavement and fell against the curb, injuring his right arm. Radiographic images showed a midshaft fracture of the humerus. Which pair of structures was most likely injured at the fracture site?</p> <p>A. Median nerve and brachial artery B. Axillary nerve and posterior circumflex humeral artery C. Radial nerve and deep brachial artery D. Suprascapular nerve and artery E. Long thoracic nerve and lateral thoracic artery</p>	<p>C</p>



<p>4. A 18-year-old man is brought to the emergency department after an injury while playing rugby. Imaging reveals a transverse fracture of the humerus about 1 inch proximal to the medial epicondyle. Which nerve is most frequently injured by the jagged edges of the broken bone at this location?</p> <p>A. Axillary B. Median C. Musculocutaneous D. Radial E. Ulnar</p>	<p>E</p>
<p>5. A 52-year-old female band director suffered problems in her right arm several days after strenuous field exercises for a major athletic tournament. Examination in the orthopedic clinic reveals wrist drop and weakness of grasp but normal extension of the elbow joint. There is no loss of sensation in the affected limb. Which nerve was most likely affected?</p> <p>A. Ulnar B. Anterior interosseous C. Posterior interosseous D. Median E. Superficial radial</p>	<p>C</p>
<p>6. Laboratory studies in the outpatient clinic on a 24-year-old woman included assessment of circulating blood chemistry. Which of the following arteries is most likely at risk during venipuncture at the cubital fossa?</p> <p>A. Brachial B. Common interosseous C. Ulnar D. Anterior interosseous E. Radial</p>	<p>A</p>



7. A 24-year-old man is admitted with a wound to the palm of his hand. He cannot touch the pad of his index finger with his thumb but can grip a sheet of paper between all fingers and has there is loss of sensation at lateral 3.5 fingers. Which of the following nerves has most likely been injured?

- A. Deep branch of ulnar
- B. Anterior interosseous
- C. Median nerve
- D. Radial nerve
- E. Deep branch of radial

C

8. A mother tugs violently on her 4-year-old boy's hand to pull him out of the way of an oncoming car and the child screams in pain. Thereafter, it becomes obvious that the child cannot straighten his forearm at the elbow. When the child is seen in the emergency department, radiographic examination reveals a dislocation of the head of the radius. Which of the following ligaments is most likely directly associated with this injury?

- A. Anular
- B. Joint capsular
- C. Interosseous
- D. Radial collateral
- E. Ulnar collateral

A

9. A 35-year-old man has a small but painful tumor under the nail of his little finger. Which of the following nerves would have to be anesthetized for a painless removal of the tumor?

- A. Superficial radial
- B. Common palmar digital of median
- C. Common palmar digital of ulnar
- D. Deep radial
- E. Recurrent branch of median

C



<p>10. A 25-year-old male athlete is admitted to the emergency department after a bad landing while performing the pole vault. Radiographic examination of his hand reveals a fractured carpal bone in the floor of the anatomic snuffbox . Which bone has most likely been fractured?</p> <p>A. Triquetral B. Scaphoid C. Capitate D. Hamate E. Trapezoid</p>	<p>B</p>
<p>11. A 19-year-old man is brought to the emergency department after dislocating his shoulder while playing soccer. Following reduction of the dislocation, he has pain over the dorsal region of the shoulder and cannot abduct the arm normally. An MRI of the shoulder shows a torn muscle. Which of the following muscles is most likely to have been damaged by this injury?</p> <p>a. Coracobrachialis b. Long head of the triceps brachii c. Pectoralis minor d. Supraspinatus e. Teres major</p>	<p>D</p>
<p>12. A 79-year-old man has numbness in the middle three digits of his right hand and finds it difficult to grasp objects with that hand. He states that he retired 9 years earlier, after working as a carpenter for 50 years. He has atrophy of the thenar eminence. Which of the following conditions is the most likely cause of the problems in his hand?</p> <p>a. Compression of the median nerve in the carpal tunnel b. Formation of the osteophytes that compress the ulnar nerve at the medial epicondyle c. Hypertrophy of the triceps brachii muscle compressing the brachial plexus d. Osteoarthritis of the cervical spine e. Repeated trauma to the ulnar nerve</p>	<p>A</p>



13. A 13-year-old boy is brought to the emergency department after losing control during a motorbike race in which he was hit by several of the other racers. Physical examination reveals several cuts and bruises. He is unable to extend the left wrist, fingers, and thumb, although he can extend the elbow. Sensation is lost in the lateral half of the dorsum of the left hand. Which of the following nerves has most likely been injured to result in these signs, and in what part of the arm is the injury located?

- A. Median nerve, anterior wrist
- B. Median nerve, arm
- C. Radial nerve, midhumerus
- D. Ulnar nerve, midlateral forearm
- E. Ulnar nerve, midpalmar region

C

14. Following several days of 12-hour daily rehearsals of the symphony orchestra for a performance of a Wagnerian opera, the 52-year-old male conductor experienced such excruciating pain in the posterior aspect of his right forearm that he could no longer direct the musicians. When the maestro's forearm was palpated 2 cm distal and posteromedial to the lateral epicondyle, the resulting excruciating pain caused him to grimace. Injections of steroids and rest were recommended to ease the pain. Which of the following injuries is most likely?

- A. Compression of the ulnar nerve by the flexor carpi ulnaris
- B. Compression of the median nerve by the pronator teres
- C. Compression of the median nerve by the flexor digitorum superficialis
- D. Compression of the radial nerve by the brachioradialis

D

15. A 21-year-old female softball pitcher is examined in the emergency department after she was struck in the arm by a line drive. Plain radiographic and MRI studies show soft tissue injury to the region of the spiral groove, with trauma to the radial nerve. Which of the following muscles would be intact after this injury?

- A. Flexor carpi ulnaris
- B. Extensor indicis
- C. Brachioradialis
- D. Extensor carpi radialis longus
- E. Supinator

A

16. Examination of a 21-year-old female athlete with an injury of the radial nerve in the spiral groove would typically demonstrate which of the following physical signs?

- A. Weakness of thumb abduction and thumb extension
- B. Weakness of thumb opposition
- C. Inability to extend the elbow
- D. Paralysis of pronation of the hand
- E. Paralysis of abduction and adduction of the arm

A

17. A 15-year-old boy received a shotgun wound to the ventral surface of the upper limb. Three months after the injury the patient exhibits a partial claw hand but can extend his wrist. What is the nature of patient's injury?

- A. The ulnar nerve has been severed at the elbow.
- B. The median nerve has been injured in the carpal tunnel.
- C. The median and ulnar nerves are damaged at the wrist.
- D. The median and ulnar nerves have been injured at elbow region.

A



18. A 61-year-old man was hit in the midhumeral region of his left arm by a cricket bat. Physical examination reveals an inability to extend the wrist and loss of sensation on a small area of skin on the dorsum of the hand proximal to the first two fingers. What nerve supplies this specific region of the hand?

- A. Radial
- B. Posterior interosseous
- C. Lateral antebrachial cutaneous
- D. Medial antebrachial cutaneous
- E. Dorsal cutaneous of ulnar

A

19. A 43-year-old woman visits the outpatient clinic with a neurologic problem. Diagnostically, she cannot hold a piece of paper between her thumb and the lateral side of her index finger without flexing the distal joint of her thumb. This is a positive Froment's sign, which is consistent with ulnar neuropathy. Weakness of which specific muscle causes this sign to appear?

- A. Flexor pollicis longus
- B. Adductor pollicis
- C. Flexor digiti minimi
- D. Flexor carpi radialis
- E. Extensor indicis

B

20. A 74-year-old woman is admitted to the emergency department after stumbling over her pet dog. Radiographic examination reveals a fracture of the upper third of the right radius, with the distal fragment of the radius and hand pronated. The proximal end of the fractured radius deviates laterally. Which of the following muscles is primarily responsible for the lateral deviation?

- A. Pronator teres
- B. Supinator
- C. Pronator quadratus
- A. Brachioradialis

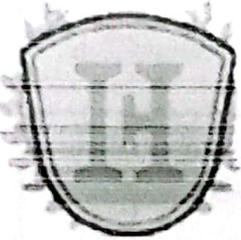
B

24. A 31-year-old female figure skater is examined in the emergency department following an injury that forced her to withdraw from competition. When her male partner missed catching her properly from an overhead position, he grasped her powerfully, but awkwardly, by the forearm. Clinical examination demonstrated a positive Ochsner test, inability to flex the distal interphalangeal joint of the index finger on clasping the hands. In addition, she is unable to flex the terminal phalanx of the thumb and has loss of sensation over the thenar half of the hand. What is the most likely nature of her injury?

- A. Median nerve injured within the cubital fossa
- B. Anterior interosseous nerve injury at the pronator teres
- C. Radial nerve injury at its entrance into the posterior forearm compartment
- D. Median nerve injury at the proximal skincrease of the wrist
- E. Ulnar nerve trauma halfway along the forearm

A

ANATOMIST



MCQ

CASES

UPPER LIMB (2)



Part (1)

Upper Limb MCQs



UPPER LIMB MCQ

<p>1. The following muscle is innervated by the radial nerve:</p> <p>a- Supinator. b- Abductor pollicis longus. c- Extensor pollicis longus. d- Extensor carpi radialis longus.</p>	D
<p>2. The tendon of the following muscle passes superficial to the flexor retinaculum at wrist:</p> <p>a- Flexor digitorum superficialis tendons. b- Flexor digitorum profundus tendons. c- Palmaris longus tendon. d- Flexor carpi radialis tendon.</p>	C
<p>3. Regarding radial nerve injury, choose the correct answer:</p> <p>a- It may be injured if the shaft of the humerus is fractured. b- Injury of the posterior interosseous nerve causes wrist drop. c- Injury of its superficial branch produces finger drop. d- Injury of the posterior interosseous nerve is accompanied by loss of sensation.</p>	A
<p>4. Regarding effects of median nerve injury, choose the correct answer:</p> <p>a- The patient cannot adduct and abduct the fingers. b- There is an ape's-like deformity of the hand. c- There is loss of adduction of the thumb. d- There is loss of sensations on palmar aspect of the medial 1¹/₂ fingers.</p>	B
<p>5. Regarding anatomical snuff box ,which is wrong:</p> <p>a- It is bounded medially by the tendon of extensor pollicis longus. b- It is bounded laterally by the tendons of abductor pollicis longus and extensor pollicis brevis. c- The radial artery traverses it before entering the palm. d- The capitate can be felt in its floor.</p>	D



<p>6. The median nerve innervates the following muscles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- Extensor carpi radialis longus.b- Dorsal and palmer interossei.c- Hypothenar muscles.d- Lateral two lumbricals.	D
<p>7. Pronation and supination of the forearm occurs at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- Elbow jointb- Superior and inferior radio-ulnar joints.c- Shoulder joint.d- Radio-carpal joint	B
<p>8. The following structure passes deep to the flexor retinaculum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- Ulnar nerve.b- Ulnar vessels.c- Tendon of palmaris longus.d- Median nerve.	D
<p>9. The following structure passes superficial to flexor reticulum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- Flexor digitorum superficialis.b- Palmar carpal vessels.c- Flexor pollicis longus.d- Ulnar nerve.	D
<p>10. The following muscle is innervated by the radial nerve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- Long head of biceps brachii.b- Short head of biceps brachii.c- Brachialis.d- Coracobrachialis.	C



<p>11. The following structure is a content of the cubital fossa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Bracioradialis b- Median nerve. c- Musculocutaneous d- Ulnar nerve. 	B
<p>12. Loss of finger's abduction and adduction results from lesion of which one of the following nerves?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Ulnar nerve. b- Median nerve. c- Radial nerve. d- Axillary nerve. 	A
<p>13. Partial claw hand deformity results from injury of which one of the following nerves?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Axillary nerve. b- Median nerve. c- Ulnar nerve. d- Radial nerve. 	C
<p>14. Pronator quadratus, choose the correct answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Arises from anterior surface of the distal fourth of the radius. b- Inserted into anterior surface of the distal fourth of the ulna. c- Pronates the forearm at radioulnar joints. d- Is innervated by posterior interosseous nerve. 	C
<p>15. Wrist drop deformity results from injury of which one of the following nerves?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Ulnar nerve. b- Median nerve. c- Radial nerve. d- Axillary nerve. 	C



<p>16. Which of the following muscle may be paralyzed as a result of fracture of the medial epicondyle of the humerus?</p> <p>a- First lumbrical. b- Extensor digiti minimi. c- Adductor pollicis. d- Flexor carpi radialis.</p>	C
<p>17. Regarding the extensor retinaculum, choose the correct answer:</p> <p>a- It is attached medially to the pisiform and the hamate. b- It is attached laterally to the anterior border of the lower end of the radius. c- Five compartments for passage of tendons of extensor muscles lie deep to the retinaculum. d- The fourth compartment contains the post-interosseous artery.</p>	B
<p>18. Regarding the effect of median nerve injury above the elbow, choose the correct answer:</p> <p>a- Loss of opposition of the little finger. b- Loss of supination of the forearm. c- Loss of sensations over the lateral 2/3 of the palm. d- Weak flexion of the wrist with radial deviation.</p>	C
<p>19. Regarding the types of the joints of the upper limb, choose the correct answer:</p> <p>a- The elbow joint is synovial hinge joint. b- The carpometacarpal joint of the thumb is synovial pivot. c- The radioulnar joints are ball and socket. d- The wrist joint is synovial saddle.</p>	A
<p>20. Regarding nerve injuries in upper limb, choose the correct answer:</p> <p>a- Injury to the median produces wrist drop. b- Injury to the ulnar nerve produces ape hand. c- Ulnar nerve is injured by compression in the carpal tunnel. d- Injury to the axillary nerve leads to loss of abduction of the shoulder.</p>	D



<p>21. The nerve commonly injured following fracture of the shaft of humerus is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Axillary nerve. b- Ulnar nerve. c- Radial nerve. d- Median nerve. 	<p>C</p>
<p>22. Regarding injury of radial nerve in the spiral groove, the correct answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- It results in complete paralysis of triceps muscle. b- It produces paralysis of the extensor carpi ulnaris. c- It results in Ape-like hand deformity. d- It produces disturbed sensation of the medial 1/3 of the dorsum of hand. 	<p>B</p>
<p>23. Regarding the cubital fossa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- It is bounded laterally by the brachialis. b- It is bounded medially by the pronator teres. c- The basilic vein runs through its roof d- The median nerve lies in the fossa on the lateral side of the brachial artery. 	<p>B</p>
<p>24. Regarding muscle actions of the upper limb:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Flexor digitorum superficialis flexes distal phalanges. b- Biceps brachii is a powerful supinator. c- Flexor carpi ulnaris is flexor and abductor of the wrist. d- Pronators muscles are supplied by ulnar nerve. 	<p>B</p>
<p>25. Regarding movements of joints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Circumduction can occur at the shoulder girdle. b- Pronation can occur at the wrist joints. c- Adduction and abduction can occur at the elbow joint. d- Flexion and extension can occur at the metacarpophalangeal joints. 	<p>D</p>



<p>26. A patient suffering from carpal tunnel syndrome, would present with one of the following symptoms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- Parasthesia over the index finger.b- Parasthesia over the little finger.c- Loss in adduction of the thumb.d- Weakness in opposition of the little finger.	A
<p>27. Regarding the structures passing in the roof of the cubital fossa, mark one correct statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- Median cubital vein.b- Lateral cutaneous nerve of forearm.c- Median nerve.d- Ulnar nerve.	A
<p>28. Regarding the ulnar nerve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- It is a branch of lateral cord of brachial plexus.b- It gives no branches in forearm.c- It passes behind medial epicondyle of humerus.d- It supplies extensor carpi ulnaris.	C
<p>29. Pronator muscles of forearm are supplied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- Musculocutaneous nerveb- Radial nerve.c- Ulnar nerve.d- Median nerve.	D
<p>30. Regarding the muscles of the upper arm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- The biceps is a powerful pronator of the forearm.b- The brachialis is supplied by the medial and musculocutaneous nerves.c- The biceps is inserted into the ulnar tuberosity.d- The brachialis is the primary flexor of the elbow joint.	D



<p>31. One of the following structures pass behind the medial epicondyle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- Median nerve.b- Interosseous recurrent artery.c- Musculocutaneous nerve.d- Ulnar nerve	<p>D</p>
<p>32. Regarding the thumb, choose the correct answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- It is supplied by ulnar artery.b- It is extended by one muscle.c- It is adducted by two muscles.d- It is abducted by two muscles.	<p>D</p>
<p>33. Regarding the muscles of the forearm, choose the correct answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- The flexor digitorum profundus arises from three bones.b- The flexor carpi ulnaris abducts the wrist.c- The brachioradialis is innervated by the median nerve.d- The supinator is innervated by the posterior interosseous nerve.	<p>D</p>
<p>34. One of the following structures lies deep to the extensor retinaculum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- The basilic vein.b- The dorsal cutaneous branch of the ulnar nerve.c- Extensor indices.d- The beginning of the cephalic vein	<p>C</p>
<p>35. The flexor pollicis longus muscle, choose the correct answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- Arises from anterior surface of the ulna and interosseous membrane.b- Is inserted in palmar side of the distal phalanx of thumb.c- Is innervated by branch from posterior interosseous nerve.d- Helps in adduction of wrist joint.	<p>B</p>



<p>36. Concerning with pronation and supination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- Pronation is more powerful than supination.b- Biceps when the elbow is extended.c- Brachioradialis puts the forearm in mid-prone position.d- The radius is fixed, the ulna is the movable bone.	C
<p>37. Regarding the median nerve injury, choose the correct answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- It may be injured by fractures of the shaft of the humerus.b- The resulting deformity of the hand is called claw hand.c- There is loss of opposition of the thumb.d- There is loss of sensation over the lateral 2/3 of dorsum of hand.	C
<p>38. Regarding the ulnar nerve injury, choose the correct answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- The patient can not grip a piece of paper placed between thumb and index.b- There is loss of sensation over the lateral 1/3 of the hand.c- There is loss of sensation over the lateral 3rd 2 fingers.d- If injured above the elbow, the clawing of the hand becomes more apparent than when it is injured above the wrist.	A
<p>39. Regarding the types of joints of the upper limb, mark one correct statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- The superior radioulnar joint is of ball and socket varietyb- The acromioclavicular joint is of saddle variety.c- The elbow joint is of pivot variety.d- The wrist joint is of ellipsoid variety.	D
<p>40. Regarding the movements of pronation and supination, the correct answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- The axis of movements extends from neck of radius to head of ulna.b- During these movements the head of the radius rotates around itself within annular ligament.c- During these movements the head of the ulna rotates around the lower end of radius.d- The brachialis puts the forearm in the mid prone position.	B



<p>41. Flexion adduction of the wrist can be done by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Flexor pollicis longus. b- Flexor digitorum profundus. c- Flexor carpi radialis. d- Flexor carpi ulnaris. 	D
<p>42. The radial nerve consists of the following roots:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Nerve roots C6, 7 & 8. b- Nerve root C6, 7 & 8. c- Nerve roots C5, 6, 7, 8 and T1. d- Nerve roots C5, 6, 7 and 8. 	C
<p>43. Supination of the radioulnar joints is done mainly by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Pronator teres. b- Pronator quadratus. c- Brachioradialis. d- Biceps brachii. 	D
<p>44. Mark the muscle which receives innervation from two different nerves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Biceps brachii. b- Pronator teres. c- Flexor digitorum profundus. d- Flexor digitorum superficialis. 	C
<p>45. Saddle-shaped (biaxial) carpometacarpal, is the joint of which finger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Thumb. b- Index. c- Middle. d- Ring. 	A



46. Regarding the type of joints of the upper limb, choose the correct answer:

- a- Shoulder polyaxial ball and socket.
- b- Elbow uniaxial pivot.
- c- Radioulnar uniaxial hinge.
- d- Wrist biaxial condylar.

A

47. The wrist joint is formed by:

- a- Radius, ulna and proximal row of carpus.
- b- Radius, articular disc and proximal row of carpus.
- c- Radius, capitate, hamate and trapezium.
- d- Ulna capitate trapezium and triquetra!

B

48. Cutaneous innervation of the palm, choose the correct answer:

- a- Ulnar, median, radial and medial cutaneous nerves of forearm.
- b- Median, ulnar and lateral cutaneous nerves of forearm.
- c- Cutaneous branches from ulnar and median nerves.
- d- Ulnar and radial nerve only.

B

49. The flexor digitorum profundus, choose correct answer:

- a- Receives double nerve supply.
- b- Inserted into the front of middle phalanx.
- c- Flexes the lateral four fingers.
- d- Arises from radius, ulna and interosseous membrane.

A

50. The thenar eminence consists of, choose the correct

- a- Abductor pollicis brevis and adductor pollicis.
- b- Flexor pollicis longus.
- c- Abductor pollicis brevis, oppose pollicis, flexor pollicis brevis.
- d- Flexor pollicis longus, abductor pollicis longus.

C

<p>51. The radius articulates with, choose the correct answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Trochlea of the humerus. b- Scaphoid and lunate. c- Lunate and triquetral. d- Trapezium and trapezoid. 	B
<p>52. The anterior aspect of the interosseous membrane gives attachment to, mark the suitable answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Flexor pollicis longus and flexor digitorum profundus. b- Flexor digitorum superficialis. c- Pronator teres. d- Flexor carpi ulnaris. 	A
<p>53. Supinator muscle; choose the correct answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Inserted into the upper third of ulna. b- Surrounds the posterior interosseous artery. c- Is innervated by radial nerve itself. d- Is innervated by posterior interosseous nerve. 	D
<p>54. The palmar thenar space contains, mark the correct answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Flexor pollicis longus tendon. b- Flexor tendons of the middle 3 fingers. c- The 2nd lumbrical muscle. d- Deep palmar arch. 	A
<p>55. The muscle(s) causing flexion of each joint; mark the wrong account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Shoulder; is pectoralis minor. b- Elbow; is brachialis. c- Wrist; are flexor digitorum superficialis and profundus. d- Distal interphalangeal; flexor digitorum profundus. 	A



<p>56. Mid-prone position of the forearm is achieved by, mark the most appropriate answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- Pronator teres.b- Pronator quadratus.c- Brachioradialis.d- Biceps brachii.	C
<p>57. The suprascapular ligament lies between, mark the correct answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- Suprascapular and subscapular arteries.b- Suprascapular nerve and suprascapular artery.c- Suprascapular and upper subscapular nerves.d- Upper and lower subscapular nerves.	B
<p>58. The range of movement, at the wrist joint, in adduction is more than abduction due to, mark one correct answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- distal end of ulnar styloid level is at a more proximal level than that of radius.b- The distal surface of the radius is much longer than that of the ulna.c- The distribution of the long flexor and extensor tendons to medial four fingers.d- The pattern of attachment of flexor retinaculum to the carpal bones.	A
<p>59. Which of the following ligaments transmit weight of upper limb to the axial skeleton:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- coraco-clavicular ligamentb- acromio-clavicular ligamentc- Suprascapular ligamentd- Gleno-humeral ligament	A
<p>60. Which of the following muscles share in the floor of cubital fossa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- biceps brachiib- brachioradialisc- brachialisd- pronator teres	C



UPPER LIMB CASES

Part (2)
Upper Limb cases

1. A 45-year-old female presents with a 2-week history of pain and swelling in the right wrist. The pain is worse in the morning and is relieved by rest. There is no trauma history. The patient is a professional pianist and reports that her symptoms are interfering with her work. On examination, there is tenderness and swelling over the base of the 2nd and 3rd metacarpals. The range of motion is limited by pain. The following muscles were tested:

- A. Abductor pollicis longus
- B. Extensor pollicis longus
- C. Extensor pollicis brevis
- D. Flexor pollicis longus
- E. Flexor pollicis profundus

2. A 60-year-old male presents with a 3-month history of pain and swelling in the right wrist. The pain is worse in the evening and is relieved by rest. There is no trauma history. The patient is a professional tennis player and reports that his symptoms are interfering with his work. On examination, there is tenderness and swelling over the base of the 2nd and 3rd metacarpals. The range of motion is limited by pain. The following muscles were tested:

- A. Median nerve and digital artery
- B. Axillary nerve and posterior circumflex humeral artery
- C. Radial nerve and deep brachial artery
- D. Spinoepitrochlear nerve and artery
- E. Long thoracic nerve and lateral thoracic artery

UPPER LIMB CASES

<p>1. A 48-year-old female court stenographer is admitted to the orthopedic clinic with symptoms of carpal tunnel syndrome, with which she has suffered with for almost a year. Which muscles most typically become weakened in this condition?</p> <p>A. Dorsal interossei B. Lumbricals III and IV C. Thenar D. Palmar interossei E. Hypothenar</p>	<p>C</p>
<p>2. A 45-year-old man arrived at the emergency department with injuries to his left elbow after he fell in a bicycle race. Plain radiographic and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) examinations show a fracture of the medial epicondyle and an injured ulnar nerve. Which of the following muscles will most likely be paralyzed?</p> <p>A. Flexor digitorum superficialis B. Biceps brachii C. Brachioradialis D. Flexor carpi ulnaris E. Supinator</p>	<p>D</p>
<p>3. While walking to his classroom building, a firstyear medical student slipped on the wet pavement and fell against the curb, injuring his right arm. Radiographic images showed a midshaft fracture of the humerus. Which pair of structures was most likely injured at the fracture site?</p> <p>A. Median nerve and brachial artery B. Axillary nerve and posterior circumflex humeral artery C. Radial nerve and deep brachial artery D. Suprascapular nerve and artery E. Long thoracic nerve and lateral thoracic artery</p>	<p>C</p>



<p>4. A 18-year-old man is brought to the emergency department after an injury while playing rugby. Imaging reveals a transverse fracture of the humerus about 1 inch proximal to the medial epicondyle. Which nerve is most frequently injured by the jagged edges of the broken bone at this location?</p> <p>A. Axillary B. Median C. Musculocutaneous D. Radial E. Ulnar</p>	<p>E</p>
<p>5. A 52-year-old female band director suffered problems in her right arm several days after strenuous field exercises for a major athletic tournament. Examination in the orthopedic clinic reveals wrist drop and weakness of grasp but normal extension of the elbow joint. There is no loss of sensation in the affected limb. Which nerve was most likely affected?</p> <p>A. Ulnar B. Anterior interosseous C. Posterior interosseous D. Median E. Superficial radial</p>	<p>C</p>
<p>6. Laboratory studies in the outpatient clinic on a 24-year-old woman included assessment of circulating blood chemistry. Which of the following arteries is most likely at risk during venipuncture at the cubital fossa?</p> <p>A. Brachial B. Common interosseous C. Ulnar D. Anterior interosseous E. Radial</p>	<p>A</p>



7. A 24-year-old man is admitted with a wound to the palm of his hand. He cannot touch the pad of his index finger with his thumb but can grip a sheet of paper between all fingers and has there is loss of sensation at lateral 3.5 fingers. Which of the following nerves has most likely been injured?

- A. Deep branch of ulnar
- B. Anterior interosseous
- C. Median nerve
- D. Radial nerve
- E. Deep branch of radial

C

8. A mother tugs violently on her 4-year-old boy's hand to pull him out of the way of an oncoming car and the child screams in pain. Thereafter, it becomes obvious that the child cannot straighten his forearm at the elbow. When the child is seen in the emergency department, radiographic examination reveals a dislocation of the head of the radius. Which of the following ligaments is most likely directly associated with this injury?

- A. Anular
- B. Joint capsular
- C. Interosseous
- D. Radial collateral
- E. Ulnar collateral

A

9. A 35-year-old man has a small but painful tumor under the nail of his little finger. Which of the following nerves would have to be anesthetized for a painless removal of the tumor?

- A. Superficial radial
- B. Common palmar digital of median
- C. Common palmar digital of ulnar
- D. Deep radial
- E. Recurrent branch of median

C



<p>10. A 25-year-old male athlete is admitted to the emergency department after a bad landing while performing the pole vault. Radiographic examination of his hand reveals a fractured carpal bone in the floor of the anatomic snuffbox . Which bone has most likely been fractured?</p> <p>A. Triquetral B. Scaphoid C. Capitate D. Hamate E. Trapezoid</p>	<p>B</p>
<p>11. A 19-year-old man is brought to the emergency department after dislocating his shoulder while playing soccer. Following reduction of the dislocation, he has pain over the dorsal region of the shoulder and cannot abduct the arm normally. An MRI of the shoulder shows a torn muscle. Which of the following muscles is most likely to have been damaged by this injury?</p> <p>a. Coracobrachialis b. Long head of the triceps brachii c. Pectoralis minor d. Supraspinatus e. Teres major</p>	<p>D</p>
<p>12. A 79-year-old man has numbness in the middle three digits of his right hand and finds it difficult to grasp objects with that hand. He states that he retired 9 years earlier, after working as a carpenter for 50 years. He has atrophy of the thenar eminence. Which of the following conditions is the most likely cause of the problems in his hand?</p> <p>a. Compression of the median nerve in the carpal tunnel b. Formation of the osteophytes that compress the ulnar nerve at the medial epicondyle c. Hypertrophy of the triceps brachii muscle compressing the brachial plexus d. Osteoarthritis of the cervical spine e. Repeated trauma to the ulnar nerve</p>	<p>A</p>



13. A 13-year-old boy is brought to the emergency department after losing control during a motorbike race in which he was hit by several of the other racers. Physical examination reveals several cuts and bruises. He is unable to extend the left wrist, fingers, and thumb, although he can extend the elbow. Sensation is lost in the lateral half of the dorsum of the left hand. Which of the following nerves has most likely been injured to result in these signs, and in what part of the arm is the injury located?

C

- A. Median nerve, anterior wrist
- B. Median nerve, arm
- C. Radial nerve, midhumerus
- D. Ulnar nerve, midlateral forearm
- E. Ulnar nerve, midpalmar region

14. Following several days of 12-hour daily rehearsals of the symphony orchestra for a performance of a Wagnerian opera, the 52-year-old male conductor experienced such excruciating pain in the posterior aspect of his right forearm that he could no longer direct the musicians. When the maestro's forearm was palpated 2 cm distal and posteromedial to the lateral epicondyle, the resulting excruciating pain caused him to grimace. Injections of steroids and rest were recommended to ease the pain. Which of the following injuries is most likely?

D

- A. Compression of the ulnar nerve by the flexor carpi ulnaris
- B. Compression of the median nerve by the pronator teres
- C. Compression of the median nerve by the flexor digitorum superficialis
- D. Compression of the radial nerve by the brachioradialis

15. A 21-year-old female softball pitcher is examined in the emergency department after she was struck in the arm by a line drive. Plain radiographic and MRI studies show soft tissue injury to the region of the spiral groove, with trauma to the radial nerve. Which of the following muscles would be intact after this injury?

- A. Flexor carpi ulnaris
- B. Extensor indicis
- C. Brachioradialis
- D. Extensor carpi radialis longus
- E. Supinator

A

16. Examination of a 21-year-old female athlete with an injury of the radial nerve in the spiral groove would typically demonstrate which of the following physical signs?

- A. Weakness of thumb abduction and thumb extension
- B. Weakness of thumb opposition
- C. Inability to extend the elbow
- D. Paralysis of pronation of the hand
- E. Paralysis of abduction and adduction of the arm

A

17. A 15-year-old boy received a shotgun wound to the ventral surface of the upper limb. Three months after the injury the patient exhibits a partial claw hand but can extend his wrist. What is the nature of patient's injury?

- A. The ulnar nerve has been severed at the elbow.
- B. The median nerve has been injured in the carpal tunnel.
- C. The median and ulnar nerves are damaged at the wrist.
- D. The median and ulnar nerves have been injured at elbow region.

A



18. A 61-year-old man was hit in the midhumeral region of his left arm by a cricket bat. Physical examination reveals an inability to extend the wrist and loss of sensation on a small area of skin on the dorsum of the hand proximal to the first two fingers. What nerve supplies this specific region of the hand?

- A. Radial
- B. Posterior interosseous
- C. Lateral antebrachial cutaneous
- D. Medial antebrachial cutaneous
- E. Dorsal cutaneous of ulnar

A

19. A 43-year-old woman visits the outpatient clinic with a neurologic problem. Diagnostically, she cannot hold a piece of paper between her thumb and the lateral side of her index finger without flexing the distal joint of her thumb. This is a positive Froment's sign, which is consistent with ulnar neuropathy. Weakness of which specific muscle causes this sign to appear?

- A. Flexor pollicis longus
- B. Adductor pollicis
- C. Flexor digiti minimi
- D. Flexor carpi radialis
- E. Extensor indicis

B

20. A 74-year-old woman is admitted to the emergency department after stumbling over her pet dog. Radiographic examination reveals a fracture of the upper third of the right radius, with the distal fragment of the radius and hand pronated. The proximal end of the fractured radius deviates laterally. Which of the following muscles is primarily responsible for the lateral deviation?

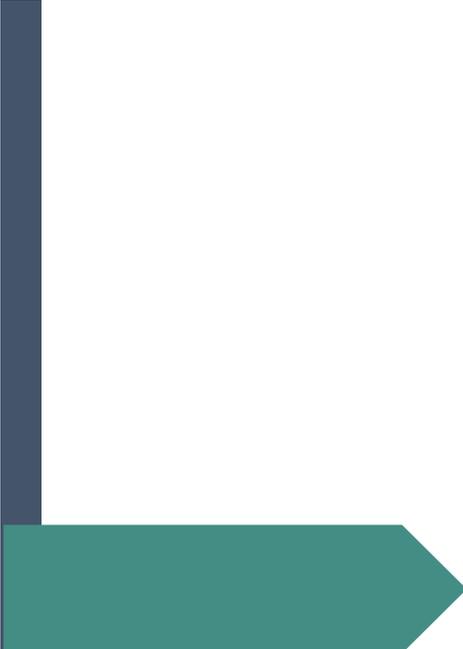
- A. Pronator teres
- B. Supinator
- C. Pronator quadratus
- A. Brachioradialis

B

24. A 31-year-old female figure skater is examined in the emergency department following an injury that forced her to withdraw from competition. When her male partner missed catching her properly from an overhead position, he grasped her powerfully, but awkwardly, by the forearm. Clinical examination demonstrated a positive Ochsner test, inability to flex the distal interphalangeal joint of the index finger on clasping the hands. In addition, she is unable to flex the terminal phalanx of the thumb and has loss of sensation over the thenar half of the hand. What is the most likely nature of her injury?

- A. Median nerve injured within the cubital fossa
- B. Anterior interosseous nerve injury at the pronator teres
- C. Radial nerve injury at its entrance into the posterior forearm compartment
- D. Median nerve injury at the proximal skincrease of the wrist
- E. Ulnar nerve trauma halfway along the forearm

A



HAND

MSK MCQ



DR: FATMA TAREK



<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



1. List 3 muscles supplied by median nerve in the forearm.

.pronator teres .FCR .palmaris longus .FDS

2. Mention nerve supply and action of flexor carpi ulnaris.

Nerve Supply: Ulnar nerve

Action:

1. Flexion of the forearm (elbow joint)
2. Flexion of the hand (wrist joint)
3. Ulnar deviation (adduction) of the hand (wrist joint)

3. Mention nerve supply and action of pronator teres.

Nerve Supply: Median nerve

Action:

1. Flexion of the forearm (elbow joint)
2. Pronation of the forearm (radioulnar joints)

4. List 3 muscles supplied by the radial nerve in the posterior forearm

Brachioradialis Anconeus EX carpi radialis longus

5. Mention nerve supply and action of supinator

Nerve Supply: Posterior interosseous nerve

Action

1. Supination of the forearm

6. Name 2 muscles extend the little finger

1. Ex Ditorum
2. Ex Digiti Minimi

7. Mention nerve supply & action of gluteus medius.

Nerve supply: superior gluteal nerve.

❖ Action:

- Abduction & Medial rotation of hip joint.
- Stabilize the pelvis during walking (prevent tilting of pelvis to opposite side).

8. List 4 structures pass below piriformis.

- Inferior gluteal nerve & vessels .
- sciatic nerve .
- Nerve to quadratus femoris
- Posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh .
- Nerve to obturator internus .
- Internal pudendal vessels .
- Pudendal nerve .

9. Name nerve supply of hamstrings.

(. Semitendinosus . Semimembranosus . Biceps femoris .)

All are supplied by tibial division of sciatic nerve except short head of biceps supplied by common peroneal (fibular) nerve

10. Name action of tensor fascia lata.

❖ Nerve supply: superior gluteal nerve.

❖ Action:

1. Extension of the knee joint. 2. Abduction and medial rotation of the hip joint.
3. Steadies the femur on the tibia during standing (help to maintain the erect posture).

11. Mention 4 structures in the adductor canal.

1. Femoral artery& Descending genicular artery
2. Femoral vein.
3. Saphenous nerve
4. Nerve to vastus medialis

12. List 4 muscles in the floor of femoral triangles

from lateral to medial:

- a. Iliacus muscle.
- b. Psoas major muscle.
- c. Pectineus muscle.
- d. Adductor longus muscle.

13. Enumerate 4 contents in the femoral triangle

1. Femoral artery and its branches.
2. Femoral vein and its tributaries.
3. Femoral nerve and its branches.
4. Femoral branch of genitofemoral nerve.
5. lymph, Loose areolar tissue and fat& sympathetic plexus.

14. Mention nerve supply and action of peroneus longus

Nerve supply: superficial peroneal (musculocutaneous) nerve

Action:

1. Plantar flexion (at ankle).
2. Eversion (at subtalar joint) of the foot.

15. Mention 4 muscles produce inversion of foot.

1. tibialis posterior
2. Extensor hallucis longus muscle:
3. Extensor digitorum longus muscle:
4. Tibialis anterior muscle:

16. Mention 3 muscles produce eversion of foot.

1. Peroneus tertius muscle:
2. Peroneus longus
3. Peroneus brevis

17. Name muscles produce locking &unlocking of knee joint

Locking: Biceps femoris

Unlocking: Popliteus mainly & assisted by semitendinosus, semimembranosus & gracilis.

18. Mention attachment and functions of anterior cruciate ligament

Attachment

1. Tibia : Anterior intercondylar area
2. Femur : Lateral condyle (medial surface)

Function

1. Prevents sliding of the femoral condyles backward.
2. Becomes tense during extension.
3. Prevents hyperextension.

19. List functions of posterior cruciate ligament

1. Prevents sliding of the femoral condyles forward.
2. Becomes tense during flexion.

20. List capsular ligaments of the hip joint.

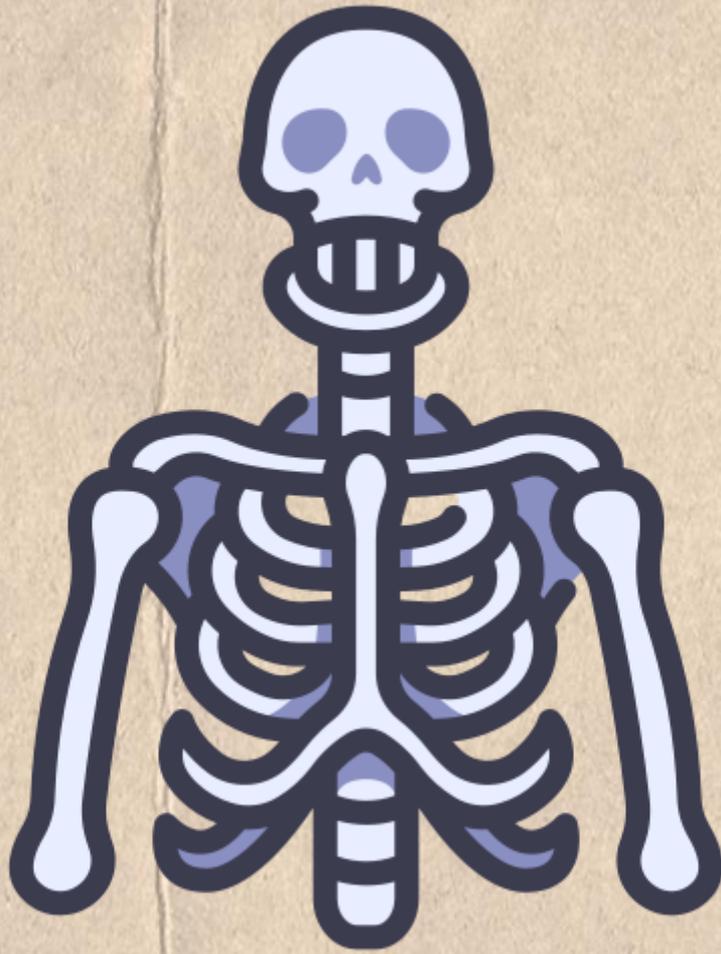
Capsular ligaments: (3)

- ✓ Iliofemoral ligament.
- ✓ Pubofemoral ligament.
- ✓ Ischiofemoral ligament

BEST WISHES

DR: FATMA TAREK

2024



UPPER LIMB

MCQ

DR:
HOSSAM SELIM

**MCQ ON
UPPER LIMB**



1. The most common site of fracture of the clavicle is:

- a. Midpoint of the clavicle.
- b. Lateral end.
- c. Medial end.
- d. Junction of the medial two-thirds and the lateral third.
- e. Junction of the lateral two-thirds and the medial third.

2. The Scapula, select the incorrect statement:

- a. The superior angle overlies the 3d rib.
- b. Is retracted by the action of rhomboids.
- c. Is protracted by the pectoralis minor.
- d. Is elevated by the trapezius.
- e. Is depressed by the trapezius.

3. The glenoid cavity articulates with the head of the humerus by a:

- a. Fibrous joint.
- b. Cartilaginous joint.
- c. Synovial joint of plane variety.
- d. Synovial joint of hinge variety.
- e. Synovial joint of ball and socket variety.

4. The surgical neck of the humerus is related to the:

- a. Radial nerve.
- b. Ulnar nerve.
- c. Median nerve.
- d. Axillary nerve.
- e. None of the above.



5. Muscle/s supplied by the upper trunk of the brachial plexus is/are:

- a. Trapezius.
- b. Deltoid.
- c. Supraspinatus.
- d. Pectoralis major.
- e. All of the above.

6. The Bicipital groove of the humerus lodges (contains) the:

- a. Long head of the triceps.
- b. Long head of the biceps.
- c. Short head of the biceps.
- d. Coracobrachialis.
- e. Axillary artery.

7. The back of the medial epicondyle is related to the:

- a. Ulnar nerve.
- b. Median nerve.
- c. Radial nerve.
- d. Axillary nerve.
- e. None of the above.

8. The axilla doesn't contain:

- a. Axillary artery.
- b. Axillary vein.
- c. Trunks of the brachial plexus.
- d. Fat.
- e. Tail of the breast.

**9. The deltopectoral groove contains:**

- a. Basilic vein.
- b. Deltoid branch of the thoraco-acromial artery.
- c. Pectoral branch of the thoraco-acromial artery
- d. Apical group of lymph nodes.
- e. All of the above.

10. The usual number of branches of the medial cord of the brachial plexus is:

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4
- e. 5

11. The usual number of branches of posterior cord of brachial plexus is:

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4
- e. 5

12. The usual number of branches of lateral cord of brachial plexus is:

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4
- e. 5



13. The anterior fold of the axilla is formed by the lower border of the:

- a. Teres major.
- b. Pectoralis major.
- c. Subclavius.
- d. Pectoralis minor.
- e. Clavipectoral fascia.

14. 14. The deformity caused by Erb's paralysis is called:

- a. Winging of the scapula.
- b. Policeman's tip position.
- c. Ape hand.
- d. Wrist drop.
- e. Claw hand.

15. The deformity caused by Klumpke's paralysis is called:

- a. Winging of the scapula.
- b. Policeman's tip position.
- c. Ape hand.
- d. Wrist drop.
- e. Complete claw hand.

16. The root value of the long thoracic nerve is:

- a. C5.
- b. C6.
- c. C 7.
- d. C5,6&7
- e. C5,6, 7&8



17. Paralysis of the long thoracic nerve causes:

- a. Winging of the scapula.
- b. Policeman's tip position.
- c. Ape hand.
- d. Wrist drop.
- e. Claw hand.

18. Paralysis of the serratus anterior muscle causes:

- a. Winging of the scapula.
- b. Policeman's tip position.
- c. Ape hand.
- d. Wrist drop.
- e. Claw hand.

19. The deltoid muscle is supplied by a branch from the:

- a. Medial cord of brachial plexus.
- b. Lateral cord of brachial plexus.
- c. Posterior cord of brachial plexus.
- d. Middle trunk.
- e. Lower trunk.

20. The anterior (pectoral) axillary lymph nodes lie along the:

- a. Upper part of the axillary vein.
- b. Lower part of the axillary vein.
- c. Lateral thoracic artery.
- d. Subscapular artery.
- e. Cephalic vein.



21. The posterior group of the axillary lymph nodes lies along the:

- a. Upper part of the axillary vein.
- b. Lower part of the axillary vein.
- c. Lateral thoracic artery.
- d. Subscapular artery.
- e. None of the above.

22. The lateral (brachial) group of the axillary lymph nodes lies along the:

- a. Upper part of the axillary vein.
- b. Lower part of the axillary vein.
- c. Lateral thoracic artery.
- d. Subscapular artery.
- e. None of the above.

23. Lymphatics from the skin of the back above the iliac crest drain into the:

- a. Apical group of the axillary lymph nodes.
- b. Central group of the axillary lymph nodes.
- c. Pectoral group of the axillary lymph nodes.
- d. Subscapular group of the axillary lymph nodes.
- e. Parasternal lymph nodes.

24. Lymphatics from the medial zone of the breast drain into the:

- a. Apical group of the axillary lymph nodes.
- b. Central group of the axillary lymph nodes.
- c. Pectoral group of the axillary lymph nodes.
- d. Subscapular group of the axillary lymph nodes.
- e. Parasternal lymph nodes.



25. Lymphatics from the nipple and areola drain first into the:
- a. Apical group of the axillary lymph nodes.
 - b. Central group of the axillary lymph nodes.
 - c. Pectoral group of the axillary lymph nodes.
 - d. Subscapular group of the axillary lymph nodes.
 - e. Parasternal lymph nodes.
26. Dermatome of the thumb is:
- a. C4
 - b. C5.
 - c. C6.
 - d. C7.
 - e. C8.
27. 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.
28. One of the following muscles is not a rotator cuff muscle:
- a. Teres minor.
 - b. Teres major.
 - c. Supraspinatus.
 - d. Infraspinatus.
 - e. Subscapularis.

**29. 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.

30. The axillary nerve supplies the:

- a. Muscle that abducts the arm from zero to 15°
- b. Muscle that abducts the arm from zero to 90°
- c. Muscle that abducts the arm from 15° - 90°
- d. Muscle that abducts the arm from 90° - 180°.
- e. None of the above.

31. Lesion of the axillary nerve causes:

- a. Winging of the scapula.
- b. Claw hand.
- c. Ape hand.
- d. Flat shoulder.
- e. Wrist drop.

32. Muscles that rotate the scapula upward are:

- a. Trapezius and serratus anterior.
- b. Trapezius and Latissimus dorsi.
- c. Serratus anterior and deltoid.
- d. Rhomboids and levator scapulae..
- e. Rhomboids and trapezius.



33. All the muscles attached to the bicipital groove:
- Flex the arm.
 - Extend the arm.
 - Adduct the arm.
 - Abduct the arm.
 - Laterally rotate of the arm.
34. Anastomosis around the scapula connects the subclavian artery with:
- First part of the axillary artery.
 - Second part of the axillary artery.
 - Third part of the axillary artery.
 - Brachial artery.
 - None of the above.
35. The quadrangular space transmits:
- Radial nerve.
 - Axillary nerve.
 - Anterior circumflex humeral artery
 - Profunda brachii artery.
 - All of the above.
36. The bicipital aponeurosis passes obliquely deep to the:
- Brachial artery.
 - Median nerve.
 - Radial nerve.
 - Median cubital vein.
 - None of the above.



37. The lesser tuberosity of the humerus gives attachment to the:
- Supraspinatus.
 - Infraspinatus.
 - Teres minor.
 - Teres major.
 - Subscapularis.
38. The nutrient foramen of the humerus is directed:
- Downward.
 - Upward.
 - Medially.
 - Laterally.
 - None of the above.
39. The coracobrachialis assists in:
- Flexion of the arm.
 - Extension of the arm.
 - Abduction of the arm.
 - Rotation of the arm.
 - Supination of the forearm.
40. The cubital fossa is bounded by the:
- Coracobrachialis.
 - Brachioradialis.
 - Pronator quadratus.
 - Biceps tendon.
 - Brachialis..



41. The lateral cutaneous nerve of the forearm is derived from the:
- C5.
 - C6.
 - C7.
 - C5, 6,7
 - C6,7,8
42. The lateral cutaneous nerve of the forearm is the continuation of the:
- Ulnar nerve.
 - Median nerve.
 - Musculocutaneous nerve.
 - Radial nerve
 - Axillary nerve.
43. The musculocutaneous nerve supplies all of the following EXCEPT:
- Biceps.
 - Brachialis.
 - Coracobrachialis.
 - All of the above.
 - Triceps.
44. The proximal row of the carpal bones doesn't contain the:
- Lunate.
 - Scaphoid
 - Triquetral
 - Trapezium
 - Pisiform.



45. The distal row of the carpal bones doesn't contain the;
- Trapezium.
 - Trapezoid.
 - Scaphoid.
 - Capitate.
 - Hamate.
46. Regarding the ulnar nerve, one is incorrect:
- Carries fibers from C5 and C6
 - Is the largest branch of the medial cord of the brachial plexus.
 - Has no branches in the arm.
 - It enters the hand superficial to the flexor retinaculum.
 - It enters the forearm between the 2 heads of the flexor carpi ulnaris.
47. Regarding the median nerve, one is incorrect:
- Arises from the medial and lateral cords of the brachial plexus.
 - It crosses the brachial artery at the insertion of the coracobrachialis.
 - It lies lateral to the brachial artery in the cubital fossa.
 - It enters the hand in the carpal tunnel.
 - Injury of the nerve causes ape like hand.
48. One of the following is not a branch of the radial artery:
- Radial recurrent artery.
 - Palmar (anterior) carpal.
 - Dorsal (posterior) carpal.
 - Common interosseous artery.
 - Deep palmar arch.

**49. Branches of the ulnar artery include:**

- a. Superficial palmar branch.
- b. Anterior ulnar recurrent artery.
- c. Common interosseous artery.
- d. Anterior carpal branch
- e. All of the above.

50. Relations of the ulnar artery at the wrist:

- a. Lies anterior to the flexor retinaculum.
- b. Lies lateral to the pisiform bone.
- c. Lies lateral to the ulnar nerve.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

51. Relations of the median nerve at the wrist:

- a. Lies in the carpal tunnel.
- b. Lies between tendons of the palmaris longus and flexor carpi radialis.
- c. 2 inches above the wrist, it becomes subcutaneous.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

52. The median nerve doesn't supply the following muscle:

- a. Flexor carpi radialis.
- b. Flexor carpi ulnaris.
- c. Flexor digitorum superficialis.
- d. Palmaris longus.
- e. Pronator teres.



53. The median nerve doesn't supply the following muscle:

- a. Pronator teres.
- b. Pronator quadratus.
- c. Adductor pollicis.
- d. Flexor pollicis longus.
- e. Opponens pollicis.

54. The ulnar nerve doesn't supply the following:

- a. Hypothenar muscles.
- b. Adductor pollicis.
- c. Flexor pollicis longus.
- d. Interossei muscles.
- e. Medial 2 lumbricals.

55. Structure crossing superficial to the carpal tunnel:

- a. Median nerve.
- b. Ulnar nerve.
- c. Flexor digitorum superficialis.
- d. Flexor pollicis longus.
- e. None of the above.

56. Carpal tunnel syndrome causes:

- a. Paralysis of all muscles of the hand.
- b. Claw hand.
- c. Wrist drop.
- d. Ape like hand
- e. Waiter's tip position.



57. Injury of the ulnar nerve at the wrist causes:
- Marked wasting (atrophy) of the thenar eminence.
 - The thumb cannot be abducted.
 - The thumb cannot be adducted.
 - Loss of sensation over the thumb
 - Loss of sensation over the index
58. Loss of adduction of the fingers indicates paralysis of the:
- Median nerve.
 - Ulnar nerve.
 - Radial nerve.
 - Anterior interosseous nerve.
 - Posterior interosseous nerve.
59. The posterior wall of the axilla is formed by the:
- Subclavius.
 - Coracobrachialis.
 - Serratus anterior.
 - Pectoralis major.
 - Subscapularis.
60. The clavipectoral fascia, one is incorrect:
- Encloses the pectoralis major muscle.
 - It form the costocoracoid membrane.
 - It forms the suspensory ligament of the axilla.
 - Is pierced by the cephalic vein.
 - Is pierced by the lateral pectoral nerve

**61. Regarding the breast, one is incorrect:**

- a. The circular pigmented area is called the areola.
- b. Its lymphatic drainage is mainly to the parasternal lymph nodes.
- c. Has about 20 lobes, each is drained by a lactiferous duct.
- d. The gland is firmly attached to the dermis by the suspensory ligament.
- e. It has an upward and lateral extension called the axillary tail.

62. Structure present in the deltopectoral groove is the:

- a. Cephalic vein
- b. Basilica vein
- c. Lateral thoracic artery
- d. Axillary vein
- e. Musculocutaneous nerve

63. Winging of the scapula is a sign of paralysis of a muscle forming the:

- a. Anterior wall of the axilla
- b. Posterior wall of the axilla
- c. Medial wall of the axilla
- d. Lateral wall of the axilla
- e. None of the above

64. The middle trunk of the brachial plexus is formed by which nerve roots?

- a. C 6
- b. C7
- c. C5 & C6
- d. C6 & C7
- e. C8 & T1



- 65. To exercise the latissimus dorsi muscle, perform the following actions**
- Depression of the scapula
 - Abduction of the arm
 - Flexion of the arm
 - Extension of the arm
 - Lateral rotation of the arm
- 66. The posterior compartment of the arm:**
- Contains the profunda brachii artery and the radial nerve.
 - Contains the brachial artery
 - Contains an elbow flexor
 - Contains a muscle supplied by the ulnar nerve
 - Receives its motor supply from the musculocutaneous nerve
- 67. Which of these structures passes deep to the flexor retinaculum at the wrist?**
- Tendon of the palmaris longus
 - Ulnar nerve
 - Median nerve
 - Ulnar artery
 - Radial artery
- 68. The superficial vein that runs on the lateral side of the upper limb is the:**
- Median cubital vein.
 - Median vein of the forearm.
 - Axillary vein.
 - Cephalic vein.
 - Basilic vein.



69. Which of the following muscles has a double nerve supply?
- Flexor digitorum superficialis
 - Flexor digitorum profundus
 - Flexor pollicis longus
 - Pronator teres
 - Pronator quadratus
70. Which of the following joints is a hinge synovial joint?
- Sternoclavicular joint
 - Acromioclavicular joint
 - Shoulder joint
 - Elbow joint
 - Wrist joint
71. The lateral boundary of the cubital fossa is formed by the:
- Flexor carpi radialis muscle
 - Tendon of the biceps muscle
 - Brachialis muscle
 - Brachioradialis muscle
 - Pronator teres muscle
72. The deep palmar arterial arch is formed mainly by the:
- Continuation of the radial artery
 - Continuation of the ulnar artery
 - Superficial branch of the radial artery
 - Anterior interosseous artery
 - Posterior interosseous artery



73. Which carpal bone articulates with the ulna?
- Trapezium.
 - Trapezoid.
 - Scaphoid.
 - Lunate.
 - None of the above; the ulna has no articulation with any carpal bone
74. The insertion of the triceps brachii muscle is:
- Coronoid process of the ulna
 - Olecranon process of ulna
 - Styloid process of ulna
 - Radial notch of ulna
 - Ulnar tuberosity
75. The thumb action that is totally affected by radial nerve trauma is:
- Abduction.
 - Adduction.
 - Extension.
 - Flexion.
 - Opposition.
76. The upper most part of the rotator cuff of the shoulder is the tendon of the:
- Deltoid.
 - Teres minor.
 - teres major
 - Subscapularis
 - Supraspinatus.



77. Which of the following muscles is a lateral rotator of the arm?

- a. Infraspinatus.
- b. Subscapularis.
- c. latissimus dorsi.
- d. Teres major.
- e. Anterior fibers of the deltoid

78. Muscles of the hypothenar eminence are innervated by the:

- a. Median nerve
- b. Ulnar nerve
- c. Radial nerve
- d. Median and radial nerves
- e. Median and ulnar nerves

79. Numbness on the lateral half of the palm of the hand may be caused by a

lesion to:

- a. Median nerve
- b. ulnar nerve
- c. radial nerve
- d. Superficial radial nerve.
- e. Anterior interosseous nerve.

80. The nerve most likely to be injured in fractures of the medial epicondyle is the:

- a. Radial nerve.
- b. Axillary nerve.
- c. Ulnar nerve.
- d. Median nerve.
- e. Musculocutaneous nerve.



81. Tumor in the quadrangular space of the axillary region may damage the:
- Anterior circumflex humeral artery.
 - Posterior circumflex humeral artery and axillary nerve.
 - Posterior circumflex humeral artery and radial nerve
 - Radial nerve and profunda brachii artery.
 - Axillary nerve and profunda brachii artery.
82. The following is a branch of the 3^r part of the axillary artery:
- Costo-cervical trunk.
 - Transverse cervical artery.
 - Lateral thoracic artery.
 - Thoracoacromial artery.
 - Subscapular artery.
83. The muscle which divides the axillary artery into 3 parts is the:
- Pectoralis major.
 - Pectoralis minor.
 - Teres major.
 - Teres minor.
 - Latissimus dorsi.
84. The brachial artery begins at the lower border of the:
- Pectoralis major.
 - Pectoralis minor.
 - Teres major.
 - Teres minor.
 - Latissimus dorsi.



- 85. Pronation and supination of the forearm occurs at the:**
- Elbow joint.
 - Superior radioulnar joint.
 - Wrist joint.
 - Humero-ulnar joint.
 - Humero-radial joint.
- 86. The artery that may be palpated deep in the "anatomical snuff box" is the:**
- Radial artery.
 - Ulnar artery.
 - Posterior interosseous artery.
 - Superficial palmar arch.
 - Deep palmar arch.
- 87. The bone that may be felt in the floor of the anatomical snuff box is the:**
- Pisiform bone.
 - Hook of the hamate.
 - Styloid process of the ulna.
 - Triquetrum bone.
 - Scaphoid bone.
- 88. The Scaphoid bone, select the incorrect statement:**
- Articulates with the radius.
 - Articulates with the lunate bone.
 - Articulates with the trapezium bone.
 - Articulates with the pisiform bone.
 - Present in the floor of the anatomical snuff box.



89. The superficial vein that runs on the medial side of the upper limb is the:
- Median cubital vein.
 - Median vein of the forearm.
 - Axillary vein.
 - Cephalic vein.
 - Basilic vein.
90. The superficial palmar arterial arch is formed mainly by the:
- Continuation of the radial artery
 - Continuation of the ulnar artery
 - Superficial branch of the radial artery
 - Anterior interosseous artery
 - Posterior interosseous artery
91. Which of the following muscles has double nerve supply?
- Pectoralis major.
 - Pectoralis minor.
 - Teres major.
 - Teres minor.
 - Latissimus dorsi.
92. The musculocutaneous nerve pierces which of the following muscles?
- Pectoralis major.
 - Biceps.
 - Brachialis.
 - Coracobrachialis.
 - Brachioradialis.



93. The posterior interosseous nerve pierces which of the following muscles?
- Supinator.
 - Pronator teres.
 - Pronator quadratus.
 - Coracobrachialis.
 - Brachioradialis.
94. The median nerve passes between the 2 heads of which of the following muscles?
- Supinator.
 - Pronator teres.
 - Flexor carpi ulnaris.
 - Flexor digitorum superficialis.
 - Flexor pollicis longus.
95. Which joint connects the upper limb to the axial skeleton?
- Glenohumeral joint.
 - Acromioclavicular joint.
 - Scapulothoracic joint.
 - Sternoclavicular joint.
 - Shoulder joint.
96. The dermatome of the little finger is supplied by which spinal cord segment?
- C 5
 - C 6
 - C7
 - C8
 - T1



97. A muscle arises by two heads and medially rotates the arm. It is innervated by nerves arising from different cords of the brachial plexus. This muscle is the:
- Latissimus dorsi
 - Trapezius.
 - Deltoid.
 - Subscapularis.
 - Pectoralis major
98. If you slide a piece of paper between a patient's fingers and asked the patient to hold onto the paper when you try to pull it from the fingers, and the patient is unable to perform this action, which nerve is suspected to be nonfunctional?
- Median nerve.
 - Ulnar nerve.
 - The deep branch of the radial nerve.
 - The superficial branch of the radial nerve.
99. In the cubital fossa, the median cubital vein is frequently used for venipuncture, This vein is separated from underlying brachial artery and median nerve by the:
- Superficial fascia.
 - Brachialis muscle.
 - Anconeus muscle.
 - Tendon of the biceps brachialis muscle.
 - Bicipital aponeurosis.
100. Anterior dislocation of the lunate bone compressing the carpal tunnel may traumatize a nerve passing close to the bone. The traumatized nerve will cause:
- Atrophy of the thenar eminence.
 - Atrophy of the hypothenar eminence.
 - Paralysis of the interossei muscles.
 - Inability to adduct the thumb.
 - Inability to extend the thumb.

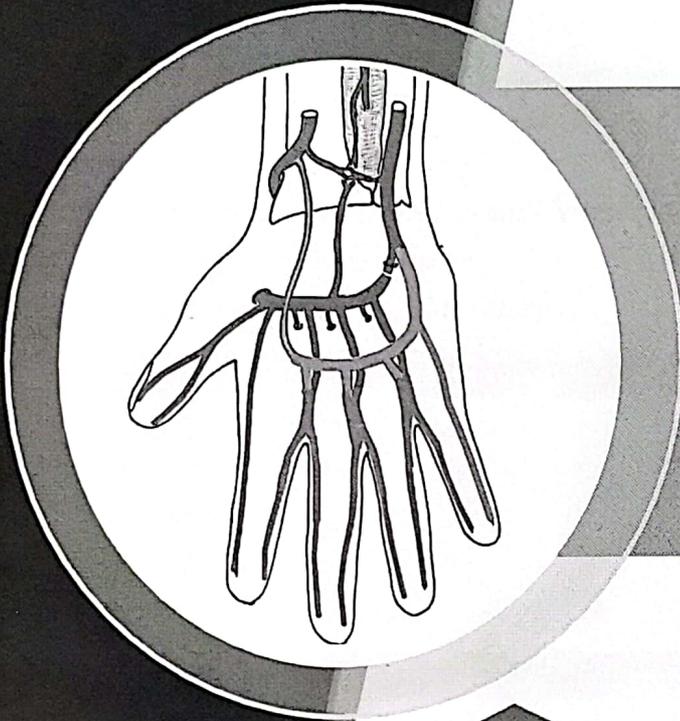
**ANSWERS**

1	D	26	C	51	D	76	E
2	A	27	A	52	B	77	A
3	E	28	B	53	C	78	B
4	D	29	C	54	C	79	A
5	C	30	C	55	B	80	C
6	B	31	D	56	D	81	B
7	A	32	A	57	C	82	E
8	C	33	C	58	B	83	B
9	B	34	C	59	E	84	C
10	E	35	B	60	A	85	B
11	E	36	D	61	B	86	A
12	C	37	E	62	A	87	E
13	B	38	A	63	C	88	D
14	B	39	A	64	B	89	E
15	E	40	B	65	D	90	B
16	D	41	D	66	A	91	A
17	A	42	C	67	C	92	D
18	A	43	E	68	D	93	A
19	C	44	D	69	B	94	B
20	C	45	C	70	D	95	D
21	D	46	A	71	D	96	D
22	B	47	C	72	A	97	E
23	D	48	D	73	E	98	C
24	E	49	E	74	B	99	E
25	C	50	D	75	C	100	A

GOOD LUCK !!

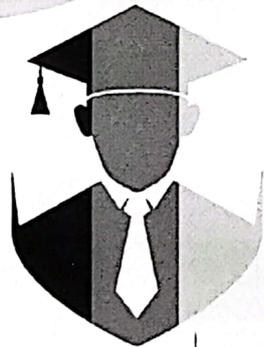


TIPS & TRICKS



UPPER LIMB

MCQ



BERLIN

5

Edited by

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Tips & Tricks

1. The axillary artery is divided into three parts by the

- A. First rib.
- B. Scalenus anterior muscle.
- C. Pectoralis minor muscle.
- D. Teres major muscle.
- E. Teres minor muscle.

2. Branches from the second part of the axillary artery include the

- 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.

3. 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?

- 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

4. The thoracoacromial artery is usually a direct branch of

- A. Axillary artery
- B. Brachial artery
- C. Subclavian artery
- D. Subscapular artery
- E. Thoracodorsal artery

5. Which of the following is a branch of the second part of axillary artery?

- A. Lateral thoracic
- B. Posterior humeral circumflex
- C. Subscapular
- D. Thyrocervical trunk
- E. Vertebral artery

6. Which of the following arteries is a DIRECT branch of the axillary artery which originates from the artery deep to the pectoralis minor?

- A. Anterior humeral circumflex
- B. Lateral thoracic
- C. Profunda brachii
- D. Scapular circumflex
- E. Supreme thoracic

7. Regarding the axillary artery:

- 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

8. Regarding axillary artery:

- 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

9. Lateral thoracic artery:

- 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.

10. The subscapular artery, mark the answer:

- 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.

11. The superior thoracic artery

- 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

12. One of the following is a branch of the brachial artery:

- A. Anterior circumflex humeral artery.
- B. Subscapular artery.
- C. Lateral thoracic artery
- D. Profunda brachii artery
- E. Suprascapular artery.

13. Regarding the brachial artery:

- 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.

14. 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.
- D. Descends on the lateral side of the humerus.
- E. It descends lateral to median nerve all over its course

15. 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

16. 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.

17. Branches of the ulnar artery in the forearm include:

- A. Common interosseous artery.
- B. Anterior ulnar recurrent artery.
- C. Superficial palmar branch.
- D. All of the above.
- E. A and B only.

18. A branch of the brachial artery which could provide collateral circulation to the forearm when the brachial artery is occluded near its termination is the

- A. Radial recurrent artery.
- B. Anterior ulnar recurrent artery.
- C. Posterior ulnar recurrent artery.
- D. Interosseous recurrent artery.
- E. Profunda brachii artery.

19. A 37-year-old man is shot through the midportion of the left arm, with the bullet transecting the brachial artery. Which of the following collateral routes can furnish blood to the hand after the brachial artery is clamped at the site of the injury?

- 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

20. A first year resident attempts to draw blood from a patient's brachial artery in cubital fossa. Sharp pain in forearm and tingling in skin of the lateral palmar surface of the hand. Which nerve has most likely been penetrated?

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

21. Pulsations in which of the following arteries can be palpated immediately lateral to the pisiform bone?

- A. Anterior interosseous
- B. Deep palmar arch
- C. Posterior interosseous
- D. Radial
- E. Ulnar

22. Superficial palmar arterial arch of hand:

- 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

23. The following arteries shares in the anastomosis around the elbow:

- 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

24. Regarding the radial artery:

- 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

25. The following arteries are branches of the radial artery:

- A. Anterior ulnar recurrent artery.
- B. Posterior ulnar recurrent artery.
- C. Radialis indicis artery.
- D. Common interosseous artery.
- E. Superficial palmar artery.

26. The following arteries are branches of the ulnar artery except:

- A. Princeps pollicis.
- B. Common interosseous artery.
- C. Anterior ulnar recurrent artery
- D. Anterior carpal artery.
- E. Posterior carpal artery.

27. 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.

28. Relations of the ulnar artery at the wrist:

- 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.

29. The deep palmar arterial arch of the hand:

- 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

Tips & Tricks

30. Superficial palmar arterial arch of the hand

- A. Is located in the 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

31. All the following arteries share in the anastomosis around the elbow joint, EXCEPT

- A. Radial recurrent
- B. Superior ulnar collateral
- C. Profunda brachii
- D. Anterior ulnar recurrent
- E. Anterior carpal artery

32. The arterial supply to the hand

- 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

33. The axillary vein is the continuation of the

- A. Brachial vein.
- B. Basilic vein.
- C. Cephalic vein.
- D. Median cubital vein.
- E. Brachiocephalic vein.

34. The name of the basilic vein changes to the axillary vein at

- 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

35. The cephalic vein is normally a tributary of the:

- A. Brachial vein
- B. Axillary vein
- C. Medial cubital vein
- D. Subclavian vein
- E. Basilic vein

36. The cephalic vein:

- 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.*

37. Regarding the basilic vein:

- A. *Arises from the medial end of the dorsal venous arch of the hand.*
- B. *Crosses the anatomical snuff box.*
- C. *Connected with the axillary vein by the median cubital vein.*
- D. *Pierces the clavipectoral fascia.*
- E. *Continues as the axillary vein.*

38. Regarding veins of upper limb:

- 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.*

39. The cephalic vein drains into the:

- A. *Basilic vein*
- B. *Brachial vein*
- C. *Axillary vein*
- D. *Medial cubital vein*
- E. *Subclavian vein*

40. The basilic vein drains into the:

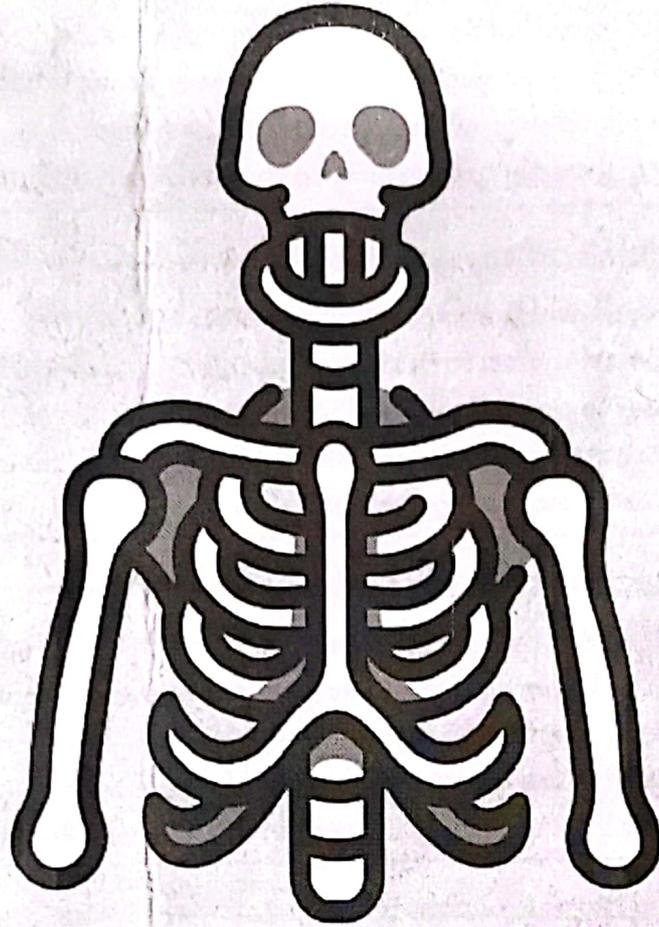
- A. *Cephalic vein*
- B. *Brachial vein*
- C. *Axillary vein*
- D. *Medial cubital vein*
- E. *Subclavian vein*

Answers

1	C
2	B
3	D
4	A
5	A
6	B
7	C
8	D
9	B
10	D
11	B
12	D
13	A
14	B
15	E
16	A
17	E
18	E
19	D
20	C

21	E
22	A
23	A
24	B
25	C
26	A
27	D
28	E
29	B
30	B
31	E
32	E
33	B
34	C
35	B
36	D
37	A
38	A
39	C
40	C

2024



MSK - Lecture 6

3

L.E

MCQ

DR:

HOSSAM SELIM

1. Regarding the axillary artery, all of the following are correct, EXCEPT:
 - A. It begins at the outer border of the first rib.
 - B. It ends at the lower border of the teres minor muscle.
 - C. It is divided into three parts by the pectoralis minor muscle.
 - D. Its third part is related medially to the ulnar nerve.
 - E. Its third part is related posteriorly to the axillary nerve.
2. The subscapular artery, mark the answer:
 - A. Arises from the first part of axillary artery.
 - B. Gives the posterior circumflex humeral artery.
 - C. Shares in anastomoses around elbow.
 - D. It shares in anastomosis around shoulder.
 - E. Terminates as by supplying pectoralis major.
3. Lateral thoracic artery, mark the wrong answer:
 - A. Arises from the first part of axillary artery.
 - B. Runs along the lower border of pectoralis minor.
 - C. Supplies serratus anterior.
 - D. Anastomoses with the intercostals arteries.
 - E. It supplies the lateral part of the mammary gland in females.
4. The following artery pierces clavipectoral fascia
 - A. Superior thoracic
 - B. Acromiothoracic
 - C. Lateral thoracic
 - D. Anterior circumflex humeral
 - E. Subscapular
5. The muscle that divide the course of axillary artery is:
 - A. Pectoralis major
 - B. Pectoralis minor
 - C. Subclavius
 - D. Teres minor
 - E. Teres major

6. Which of the following arteries shares in the anastomosis around surgical neck of humerus?
- A. Anterior circumflex humeral
 - B. Subscapular
 - C. Lateral thoracic
 - D. Acromiothoracic
 - E. Superior thoracic
7. Which of the following arteries is a branch from subclavian artery?
- A. Anterior circumflex humeral
 - B. Suprascapular
 - C. Lateral thoracic
 - D. Acromiothoracic
 - E. Superior thoracic
8. The following are branches of the brachial artery EXCEPT:
- A. Profunda brachii artery.
 - B. Subscapular artery.
 - C. Superior ulnar collateral.
 - D. Inferior ulnar collateral.
 - E. Nutrient arteries to the humerus.
9. 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.
 - d. Descends on the lateral side of the humerus.
 - e. It descends medial to median nerve in cubital fossa.
10. Profunda brachii artery, Mark the wrong answer:
- A. Arises from third part of axillary artery.
 - B. Passes with the radial nerve in the spiral groove.
 - C. Descends between the heads of triceps.
 - D. It supplies triceps muscle.
 - E. It shares in anastomosis around elbow.

11. Profunda brachii artery:

- a. Arises from third part of axillary artery.
- b. Passes with the median nerve in the spiral groove.
- c. Descends between long and short heads of biceps.
- d. It supplies the radius bone.
- e. It supplies triceps

12. Which of the following is a branch of the brachial artery?

- a. anterior and posterior circumflex humeral arteries.
- b. deltoid artery.
- c. superior and inferior ulnar collateral arteries.
- d. thoracoacromial artery.
- e. anterior and posterior ulnar recurrent arteries.

13. Branches of the ulnar artery in the forearm include:

- a. Superficial palmar branch.
- b. Inferior ulnar collateral artery.
- c. Common interosseous artery.
- d. Radial recurrent artery.
- e. Superior ulnar collateral artery.

14. The superficial palmar arterial arch of the hand:

- a. Is formed primarily by the ulnar artery.
- b. Runs with the deep branch of ulnar nerve.
- c. Located in thenar compartment.
- d. Lies proximal to the deep palmar arterial arch
- e. Lies superficial to palmar aponeurosis

15. The following arteries share in the anastomosis around the elbow, EXCEPT:

- A. Radial recurrent artery.
- B. Anterior circumflex humeral artery.
- C. Anterior ulnar recurrent artery.
- D. Posterior ulnar recurrent artery,
- E. Superior ulnar collateral artery.

16. Which of the following is derived from the radial artery?
- dorsal and palmar carpal arteries.
 - common interosseous artery.
 - anterior interosseous artery.
 - poster interosseous artery.
 - ulnar recurrent artery.
17. Anastomosis around elbow, mark the wrong answer:
- Between brachial and both ulnar and radial arteries.
 - Anterior interosseous artery shares in the anastomosis.
 - Present on the front and back of the lateral epicondyle.
 - Profunda brachii shares in the anastomosis.
 - Allows free blood flow when there is obstruction.
18. Trauma to the anatomical snuffbox may affect:
- Ulnar artery
 - Radial artery
 - Ulnar nerve.
 - Median nerve
 - None of the above.
19. Regarding the radial artery, the following statements are correct, EXCEPT:
- It begins opposite the neck of radius.
 - It ends by forming the deep palmar arch.
 - Its pulsation can be felt lateral to the flexor carpi radialis.
 - It gives the common interosseous artery.
 - It is one of the terminal branches of the brachial artery.
20. The cephalic vein:
- Arises from the medial end of the dorsal venous arch of the hand.
 - Is part of floor of the anatomical snuff box.
 - Connected with the axillary vein by the median cubital vein.
 - Pierces the clavipectoral fascia.
 - Runs in the groove between brachialis and brachioradialis

21. Regarding the basilic vein:

- a. Arises from the lateral end of the dorsal venous arch of the hand.
- b. Crosses the anatomical snuff box.
- c. Connected with the axillary vein by the median cubital vein.
- d. Pierces the clavipectoral fascia.
- e. Continues as the axillary vein.

22. Cephalic vein is a tributary of:

- a. brachial vein
- b. axillary vein
- c. subclavian vein
- d. basilic vein
- e. median cubital vein

23. Aneurysm in brachial artery may stop the blood flow in

- A. Anterior circumflex humeral
- B. Radial
- C. Lateral thoracic
- D. Subscapular
- E. Superior thoracic

24. Regarding radial and ulnar arteries, the following statements are true, EXCEPT:

- A. They arise from brachial artery at the level of the neck of the radius.
- B. Both arteries give recurrent branches.
- C. Ulnar artery forms the superficial palmar arch.
- D. Radial artery forms the deep palmar arch.
- E. Ulnar artery runs deeply in anatomical snuffbox.

25. The following arteries are branches of the ulnar artery EXCEPT:

- A. Anterior ulnar recurrent artery.
- B. Posterior ulnar recurrent artery.
- C. Radialis indicis artery.
- D. Common interosseous artery.
- E. Deep palmar artery.

26. Branches of the ulnar artery in the forearm include:

- A. Superficial palmar branch.
- B. Anterior ulnar recurrent artery.
- C. Common interosseous artery.
- D. All of the above.
- E. B and C only.

27. Relations of the ulnar artery at the wrist:

- A. Lies anterior to the flexor retinaculum.
- B. Lies lateral to the pisiform bone.
- C. Lies lateral to the ulnar nerve.
- D. All of the above.
- E. A and B only.

28. The branches of One of the following arteries don't share in anastomosis around elbow:

- A. Radial
- B. Ulnar
- C. Brachial
- D. Anterior interosseus
- E. Posterior interosseous

1.	B
2.	D
3.	A
4.	B
5.	B
6.	A
7.	B
8.	B
9.	B
10.	A
11.	E
12.	C
13.	C
14.	A
15.	B
16.	A
17.	B
18.	B
19.	D
20.	D
21.	E
22.	B
23.	B
24.	E
25.	C
26.	E
27.	D
28.	D

[Date]

VESSELS OF UL

MSK MCQ

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<p>1. Basilic vein drains into the:</p> <p>A. Cephalic vein B. Brachial vein C. Axillary vein D. Medial cubital vein E. Subclavian vein</p>	C
<p>2. The axillary artery is divided into three parts by the</p> <p>A. First rib. B. Scalenus anterior muscle. C. Pectoralis minor muscle. D. Teres major muscle. E. Teres minor muscle.</p>	C
<p>3. Branches from the second part of the axillary artery include the</p> <p>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.</p>	B
<p>4. The cephalic vein:</p> <p>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.</p>	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



1. List 3 muscles supplied by median nerve in the forearm.

.pronator teres .FCR .palmaris longus .FDS

2. Mention nerve supply and action of flexor carpi ulnaris.

Nerve Supply: Ulnar nerve

Action:

1. Flexion of the forearm (elbow joint)
2. Flexion of the hand (wrist joint)
3. Ulnar deviation (adduction) of the hand (wrist joint)

3. Mention nerve supply and action of pronator teres.

Nerve Supply: Median nerve

Action:

1. Flexion of the forearm (elbow joint)
2. Pronation of the forearm (radioulnar joints)

4. List 3 muscles supplied by the radial nerve in the posterior forearm

Brachioradialis Anconeus EX carpi radialis longus

5. Mention nerve supply and action of supinator

Nerve Supply: Posterior interosseous nerve

Action

1. Supination of the forearm

6. Name 2 muscles extend the little finger

1. Ex Ditorum
2. Ex Digiti Minimi

7. Mention nerve supply & action of gluteus medius.

Nerve supply: superior gluteal nerve.

❖ Action:

- Abduction & Medial rotation of hip joint.
- Stabilize the pelvis during walking (prevent tilting of pelvis to opposite side).

8. List 4 structures pass below piriformis.

- Inferior gluteal nerve & vessels .
- sciatic nerve .
- Nerve to quadratus femoris
- Posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh .
- Nerve to obturator internus .
- Internal pudendal vessels .
- Pudendal nerve .

9. Name nerve supply of hamstrings.

(. Semitendinosus . Semimembranosus . Biceps femoris .)

All are supplied by tibial division of sciatic nerve except short head of biceps supplied by common peroneal (fibular) nerve

10. Name action of tensor fascia lata.

❖ Nerve supply: superior gluteal nerve.

❖ Action:

1. Extension of the knee joint.
2. Abduction and medial rotation of the hip joint.
3. Steadies the femur on the tibia during standing (help to maintain the erect posture).

11. Mention 4 structures in the adductor canal.

1. Femoral artery & Descending genicular artery
2. Femoral vein.
3. Saphenous nerve
4. Nerve to vastus medialis

12. List 4 muscles in the floor of femoral triangles

from lateral to medial:

- a. Iliacus muscle.
- b. Psoas major muscle.
- c. Pectineus muscle.
- d. Adductor longus muscle.

13. Enumerate 4 contents in the femoral triangle

1. Femoral artery and its branches.
2. Femoral vein and its tributaries.
3. Femoral nerve and its branches.
4. Femoral branch of genitofemoral nerve.
5. Lymph, loose areolar tissue and fat & sympathetic plexus.

14. Mention nerve supply and action of peroneus longus

Nerve supply: superficial peroneal (musculocutaneous) nerve

Action:

1. Plantar flexion (at ankle).
2. Eversion (at subtalar joint) of the foot.

15. Mention 4 muscles produce inversion of foot.

1. tibialis posterior
2. Extensor hallucis longus muscle:
3. Extensor digitorum longus muscle:
4. Tibialis anterior muscle:

16. Mention 3 muscles produce eversion of foot.

1. Peroneus tertius muscle:
2. Peroneus longus
3. Peroneus brevis

17. Name muscles produce locking &unlocking of knee joint

Locking: Biceps femoris

Unlocking: Popliteus mainly & assisted by semitendinosus, semimembranosus & gracilis.

18. Mention attachment and functions of anterior cruciate ligament

Attachment

1. Tibia : Anterior intercondylar area
2. Femur : Lateral condyle (medial surface)

Function

1. Prevents sliding of the femoral condyles backward.
2. Becomes tense during extension.
3. Prevents hyperextension.

19. List functions of posterior cruciate ligament

1. Prevents sliding of the femoral condyles forward.
2. Becomes tense during flexion.

20. List capsular ligaments of the hip joint.

Capsular ligaments: (3)

- ✓ Iliofemoral ligament.
- ✓ Pubofemoral ligament.
- ✓ Ischiofemoral ligament

BEST WISHES

DR: FATMA TAREK

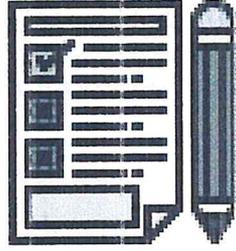
Vessels of upper limb

1.	<p>The bicipital aponeurosis passes obliquely deep to the:</p> <p>A.Brachial artery. B.Median cubital vein. C.Median nerve. D.Radial nerve.</p>	B
2.	<p>Regarding the axillary artery:</p> <p>A. It runs along medial wall of axilla. B. It ends at the lower border of the teres minor muscle . C. It is divided into two parts by the pectoralis minor muscle . D. It begins at the outer border of the first rib. E. Its third part is related posteriorly to the median nerve</p>	D
3.	<p>Regarding axillary artery:-</p> <p>A. is a continuation of brachial artery B. pectoralis major divides it into three parts by crossing in front of it C. its third part gives anterior and posterior circumflex humeral arteries D. terminates at upper border of teres major</p>	C
4.	<p>The subscapular artery, mark the answer:</p> <p>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</p>	D
5.	<p>Cephalic vein is a tributary of:</p> <p>A. brachial vein B. axillary vein C. subclavian vein D. basilic vein</p>	B

6.	<p>One of the following is a branch of the brachial artery :</p> <p>A- Anterior circumflex humeral artery.</p> <p>B- Subscapular artery.</p> <p>C- Lateral thoracic artery .</p> <p>D- Profunda brachii artery</p> <p>E- Suprascapular artery</p>	D
7.	<p>The cephalic vein:</p> <p>A. Arises from the medial end of the dorsal venous arch of the hand.</p> <p>B. Crosses the floor of the anatomical snuff box.</p> <p>C. Connected with the axillary vein by the median cubital vein.</p> <p>D. Pierces the clavipectoral fascia.</p> <p>E. Runs in the groove between brachialis and brachioradialis</p>	D
8.	<p>Regarding veins of upper limb:</p> <p>A- bicipital aponeurosis separates median cubital vein from brachial artery.</p> <p>B- The cephalic vein starts at medial end of dorsal venous arch of hand.</p> <p>C- The basilic vein starts at lateral end of dorsal venous arch of hand.</p> <p>D- The basilic vein pierces the clavipectoral fascia.</p> <p>E- Axillary artery is accompanied by two venae comitantes</p>	A
9.	<p>The following arteries shares in the anastomosis around elbow :</p> <p>A- Radial recurrent artery.</p> <p>B- Anterior circumflex humeral artery.</p> <p>C- Anterior interosseous artery.</p> <p>D-Posterior circumflex humeral artery</p>	A
10.	<p>Regarding the brachial artery :</p> <p>A- The median nerve lies on the lateral side of its upper half.</p> <p>B- It gives the radial recurrent artery.</p> <p>C- It lie lateral to tendon of biceps.</p> <p>D -It begins at the upper border of the teres major</p>	A

11.	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. D- Descends on the lateral side of the humerus. E- It descends lateral to median nerve.	B
12.	Profunda brachii artery: A- Arises from third part of axillary artery. B- Passes with the median nerve in the spiral groove. C- Descends between long and short heads of biceps. D- It supplies the radius bone. E- It ends by dividing into ascending and descending branches	E
13.	Anastomosis around the lateral epicondyle of the elbow: A- Between profunda brachii and both ulnar and radial arteries. B- Anterior interosseous artery shares in the anastomosis. C- Present on the front of the lateral epicondyle only. D- Palmar carpal artery shares the anastomosis.	A
14.	One of the following doesn't share in anastomosis around the elbow: A. Radial recurrent artery. B. Ulnar recurrent arteries. C. Superior ulnar collateral artery. D. Profunda brachii artery. E. Anterior interosseous artery	E
15	The basilic vein continues as the: A. Cephalic vein B. Brachial vein C. Axillary vein D. Medial cubital vein	C

16.	Regarding the radial artery : 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	B
17.	The following arteries are branches of the radial artery : A- Anterior ulnar recurrent artery. B- Posterior ulnar recurrent artery. C- Radialis indicis artery. D- Common interosseous artery. E- Deep palmar artery	C
18.	The following arteries are branches of the ulnar artery : A- Radialis indicis. B- Princeps pollicis. C- Interosseous recurrent artery. D- Anterior carpal artery.	D
19.	One of the following is 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	A
20.	The deep palmar arch is mainly formed of: a. Brachial artery b. Profunda brachii c. Radial artery d. Ulnar artery	C



Written MSS Questions Anatomy

فلسطين

Written MSK Qs Anatomy

1) Mention The Muscles Responsible For :

1. Upward & Downward Rotators Of Scapula
 - Upward Rotators : Upper And Lower Fibers Of Trapezius ,Lower 5 Digitation Of Serratus Anterior.
 - Downward Rotators: Rhomboids, Scapula, Pectoralis Minor.
2. Muscles Fixes Scapula And Clavicle.
 - Muscle Fix Scapula: Levator Scapula And Rhomboids.
 - Muscle Fix Clavicle: Subclavius

2) Which Structures Can Be Injured In Shoulder Dislocation.

- Axillary Nerve And Posterior Circumflex Artery

3) Mention Two Muscles Supplied By Axillary Nerve.

- Deltoid And Teres Minor

4) From Anatomical Position, To Raise Arm Above Head We Use Which Ms And Which Movement? مهم الدكتور رنيز عليه

- Supraspinatus (0-15) And Middle Fibers Of Deltoid (15-90) And They Cause Abduction.
- Serratus Ant. And Upper And Lower Fibers Of Trapezius And They Cause Upward Rotation.

5) Which Movement Is Affected During The Rupture Of Rotator Cuff? And Why?

- The Movement Affected Is Abduction Because Supraspinatus Tendon Is The Most Affected By The Rupture And It Is The Responsible For Abduction (0-15)

6) All Flexor Group Are Supplied By Median Nerve Except?

- Flexor Carpi Ulnaris And Medial Half Of Flexor Digitorum Profundus.

7) What Are The Muscles Of Pronation Of Forearm?

- Pronator Teres ,Pronator Quadratus And Brachioradialis.

8) What Are The Muscles Of Supination Of The Forearm?

- Supinator, Biceps And Brachioradialis

9) All Branches Of Posterior Cord C5,C6 Except?

- Radial Nerve (C5,C6,C7,C8,T1) And Nerve To Latissimus Dorsi(C6,C7,C8).

10) What Structures Pass Behind Surgical Neck Of Humerus = What Are The Content Of Quadrangular Space = What Structure Will Be Injured In Shoulder Dislocation?

- Axillary Nerve And Posterior Circumflex Humeral Artery.

11) What Are The Causes Of Flat Shoulder?

- Paralysis Of Deltoid Ms Due To Injury To Axillary Nerve Due To Fracture Of Surgical Neck Of Humerus Or Dislocation Of Shoulder.

12) Mention The Structures Piercing Clavi-Pectoral Fascia.➤ **(CALL):**

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. <u>C</u> ephalic Ve n | 3. <u>L</u> ateral Pectoral Nerve. |
| 2. <u>A</u> cmio Thoracic Artery. | 4. <u>L</u> ymphatics |

13) What Are the Contents Of Cubital Fossa?

1. Median Nerve.
2. Brachial Artery And Its Branches Ulnar Artery And Radial Artery.
3. Radial Nerve And Its Deep Branch.
4. Biceps Tendon.

14) Mention Structures Pass Superficial To Flexor Reteniculum From Medial To Lateral .➤ **From Medial To Lateral:**

1. Ulnar Nerve
2. Ulnar Artery
3. Cutaneous Branch Of Ulnar Nerve
4. Palmaris Longus Tendon
5. Cutaneous Branch Of Median Nerve.

15) What Is The Content Of The Anatomical Snuff Box?

- Radial Artery.
-

16) What Is The Nerve Supply Of The Thenar Eminence?

- Median Nerve

17) What Is The Nerve Supply Of Thenar Muscles?

- Median And Ulnar Nerve

18) What Is The Main Nerve Supply Of Ms Of Hands?

- Ulnar Nerve.

19) Lumbrical Ms Have Two Nerve Supply .Explain.

- 1st And 2nd Lumbrical Are Supplied By Median Nerve.
- 3rd And 4th Lumbricals Supplied By Ulnar Nerve.

20) What Is L-Position?

- It's The Writing Position In Which Meta-Carpophalangeal Joint Flexed And Interphalangeal Extended

21) what are the results of axillary nerve injury?

- Loss of sensation from upper lateral part of the arm .
- Paralysis of deltoid ms and teres minor.
- Deformity : flat shoulder

22) what are the results of lesion of radial nerve?

- loss of sensation of all extensor group except brachioradialis – Extensor carpi radialis longus & anconeus .
- Paralysis of all extensor group except brachioradialis – Extensor carpi radialis longus & anconeus Deformity: wrist drop.

23) Mention the cutaneous nerve supply of the hand ?

- **Palm:** Medial 1/3 (medial 1.5 finger) ulnar Lateral 2/3 (lateral 3.5 fingers) median
- **Dorsum:** Medial 1/3 (media 1.5 finger) ulnar Lateral 2/3 (lateral 3.5 fingers) radial

24) Mention the number of nerves that supply the skin of hands?

- 3 nerves { median ,Ulnar and radial}

25) Mention the causes of claw hand (partial and complete) .

- partial claw hand caused by injury of Ulnar nerve. Complete claw hand caused by injury of lower trunk of brachial plexus.

26) Deep branch of radial nerve (posterior interosseus) pass between 2 heads of ms.

- deep branch of radial nerve pass between 2 heads of supinator ms.

27) Median nerve pass between 2 heads of ms.

- median nerve pass between 2 heads of pronator teres ms

28) Enumerate lateral rotators of the thigh

- Piriform.
- Superior gemellous
- Obturator internus
- Inferior gemellous
- Quadratus femoris

29) Mention the function of the iliotibial tract

- it is the insertion of two ms: gluteus maximus and tensor fasciae lata.

30) Mention the hamstring ms.

1. Biceps femoris
2. Semitendinosus
3. Semimembranosus.

31) Ischial tuberosity is the origin of three ms .explain.

- it's the origin of long head of biceps femoris, Semitendinosus, Semimembranosus.

32) Mention three ms supplied by sciatic nerve (tibial part).

- long head of biceps femoris , Semitendinosus, Semimembranosus.

33) What are the result of lesion of gluteus maximus? and what is the early sign of lesion?

- It leads to a difficulty in arising from a chair and it's the early sign. and difficulty in stepping in bus or climbing stairs.

34) Describe anastomosis around the Scapula :

1. Suprascapular
2. Subscapular
3. Deep branch of transvers cervical
4. Post. Intercostal arteries of aorta

35) The dorsum surface of the index has two arterial supply. Explain

- From radial artery (1st dorsal metacarpal) And from dorsal carpal arch from Ulnar artery.

36) Ant. Interosseus artery shares in the formation of two arches. What are these arches?

- palmer carpal arch.
- Dorsal carpal arch.

37) What is the largest branch of brachial artery?

- profunda brachii artery .

38) Radial artery supply lateral 1.5 finger. explain

- **dorsal** : from radial artery : dorsal digital and 1st dorsal meta carpal.
- **Palmer**: from deep carpal arch which is formed mainly by radial artery which gives principal pollicis and radialis indices

39) Ulnar artery supply medial 3.5 fingers. explain

- **Dorsum**: from dorsal carpal arch which is formed mainly by Ulnar artery and gives 2nd, 3rd and 4th dorsal metacarpal.
- **Palmer**: from superficial Palmer arch mainly formed Ulnar artery which gives Palmer digital and common Palmer digital.

40) Mention muscles of anterior compartment of the thigh?

1. Quadriceps femoris
2. sartorius
3. iliopsoas
4. Articularis genu

41) The muscle responsible for tailor position is?

- sartorius ms

42) Mention the adductor muscles of the thigh?

1. adductor brevis
2. adductor longus
3. adductor magnus
4. gracilis
5. pectineus

43) Mention the main flexor muscle of the hip joint?

- iliopsoas ms

44) Compare between the pubic part & ischial part of adductor magnus?

	Pubic Part	Ischial part
NS	Obturator foramen (ant division)	Sciatic nerve
Action	A adduction L lateral rotation	E extension of hip joint

45) Mention the type of the hip joint

- synovial ball and socket

46) Explain the function of iliofemoral ligament ?

- Resists the hyperextension of the hip joint.
- It resists the tendency of body to fall backwards during the erect posture

47) Mention the function of fibrocartilage ligament around hip joint

- deepens the acetabulum to hold the head of femur. (Labrum acetabulare)

48) The group of muscle using in kicking ball position?

1. hamstrings group ms
2. E extinction the hip
3. F flexion the knee
4. Lateral or medial rotation

49) Which muscles maintain longitudinal arch of foot

- Tibialis posterior > Flexor digitorum longus > flexor hallucis longus

50) Which 2 muscles act as muscles pump?

- Gastrocnemius > soleus

51) Which nerve supply the Tibialis anterior

- Deep peroneal (anterior tibial nerve) and Recurrent genicular

52) Mention the action of Extensor Hallucis longus

- Dorsiflexion of foot > inversion of foot at subtalar joint > Extension of metacarpophalangeal & interphalangeal joint of big toe.

53) Enumerate the contents of the lateral compartment of foot?

- peroneus brevis & peroneus longus

54) Which muscle maintain transverse arch of foot

- peroneus longus

55) What is the type of knee joint?

- synovial biaxial (modified hinge)

56) Compare between medial and lateral collateral ligaments of knee.

	Medial	Lateral
Site	Leis () Medial condyle of femur and tibia	Leis () lateral condyle of femur and fibula
Attachment to meniscus	Firmly attached to medial meniscus	separated from lateral meniscus by the capsule of joint and tendon of popliteus

57) The capsule of knee joint is deficient anteriorly and replaced by what?

- It is replaced by quadriceps femoris tendon, patella and ligamentum patellae.

58) Mention the function of the menisci.

1. facilitate the articulation between the articular surfaces through spread of synovial fluid.
2. Adaptation of upper surface of the tibial condyles to curvature of the femoral condyles.

59) Compare between the two menisci.

Lateral meniscus	Medial meniscus
Nearly circular	Nearly semilunar
Separated from the capsule by the popliteus tendon	Is attached to the tibial collateral ligament and capsule
less fixed	more fixed
less frequently damaged	more frequently damaged

60) Compare between anterior and posterior cruciate ligaments.

	Anterior cruciate ligament	Posterior cruciate ligament
Tibial attachment	▪ anterior intercondylar area	▪ posterior intercondylar area
Femoral attachment	▪ Post. part of medial surface of the lateral condyle	▪ Ant. part of lateral surface of the medial condyle
Direction	▪ upwards and backwards	▪ upwards and forwards
Function	a) It prevents sliding of femoral condyles backwards on the flat upper surface of the tibia. b) It becomes tense during knee extension. c) It prevents hyperextension of the knee joint.	a) It prevents sliding of the femoral condyles from forwards on the flat upper surface of the tibia. b) It becomes tense during knee flexion. c) It prevents hyperflexion of the knee joint.

61) Which ligaments resist the hyperextension of :

- **knee joint.** → ant cruciate ligament.
- **hip joint.** → iliofemoral ligament.

62) What is the type of ankle joint.

- synovial uniaxial joint(hinge).

63) What ligaments attached to Malleolar Fossa of fibula?

- 2 ligaments (posterior talo fibular ligament-posterior tibiofibular ligament).

64) Enumerate the contents of any layer of the sole of the foot.

The First layer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Three muscles: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abductor hallucis muscle. 2. Flexor digitorum brevis muscle 3. Abductor digiti minimi muscle.
The Second layer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Two muscles: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Flexor digitorum accessorius. 2. Four Lumbricals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Two tendons: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tendon of flexor digitorum longus. 2. Tendon of flexor hallucis longus
The Third layer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Three muscles: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Flexor hallucis brevis muscle 2. Adductor hallucis muscle. 3. Flexor digiti minimi muscle.
The Fourth layer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Two muscles: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Three Planter interossei 2. Four Dorsal interossei <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Two tendons: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tendon of peroneus longus. 2. Tendon of tibialis posterior.

65) Enumerate 3 joints of synovial ball and socket variety.

1. shoulder joint.
2. Hip joint.
3. Talo- calcano-navicular joint.

66) Mention the boundaries of femoral triangle

- **Base:** inguinal ligament.
- **Laterally:** medial border of the sartorius.
- **Medially:** medial border of adductor longus.

67) Enumerate the structures pass through adductor hiatus

- femoral artery then become popliteal artery & femoral vein then become popliteal vein

68) Mention the contents of subsartorial canal

1. Femoral artery
2. Femoral vein.
3. Saphenous nerve.
4. Nerve to vastus medialis.
5. Descending genicular artery.

69) Mention the content of floor of popliteal fossa

- Popliteal surface of the femur.
- Capsule of the knee joint.
- Popliteus muscle.

70) Mention the contents of popliteal fossa

1. Popliteal artery.
2. Popliteal vein: superficial to the artery.
3. Short saphenous vein.
4. Tibial nerve.
5. Common peroneal nerve.
6. Popliteal lymph node.
7. Fatty tissue.

71) What is the function of extensor retinaculum

- Keeps the extensor tendons in their place during their contraction

72) Mention the structure under the retinaculum

- **from medial to lateral side:**
 1. Tibialis anterior.
 2. Extensor hallucis longus
 3. Anterior tibial vessels
 4. Anterior tibial nerve
 5. Extensor digitorum longus
 6. Peroneus tertius

73) Mention the muscular branches of femoral nerve

- **IQSAP**
 1. Iliacus
 2. Quadriceps
 3. Sartorius
 4. Articularis genu
 5. Pectineus

74) Compare between anterior division and posterior division of obturator nerve

	Anterior Division	Posterities division
Muscular branch	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adductor brevis 2. Adductor longus 3. Gracilis 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adductor brevis 2. Adductor magnus pubic part 3. Obturator externals
Articular branch	Hip	Knee

75) Superior gluteal nerve supply

1. Gluteus Medius
2. Gluteus minimums
3. Tensor fascia lata

76) Mention the termination of sciatic nerve

1. Tibial (medial peroneal)
2. Common peroneal (lateral peroneal)

77) Compare between sciatica and sciatic nerve injury

- **Sciatica** : Is the neuritis of sciatic nerve
- **Sciatic nerve injury** :- due to wrong IM injection in the gluteal region

78) Mention the cause and effect of peroneal nerve injury

- Fracture of neck of fibula

79) Mention the cutaneous nerve supply of the sole of the foot

- **Medial planter** →
 - 1) mecial 2/3 of the skin of sole
 - 2) medial 3/2 toes
- **Lateral planter** →
 - 1) Lateral 1/3 of the skin of sole .
 - 2) Lateral 1 and 1/2 toes

80) What is the largest branch of the femoral artery?

- profunda femoris (deep femoral artery).

81) What are the branches of femoral artery?

- 3 superficial arteries (superficial external Pudendal -superficial epigastric-superficial circum iliac)
- 3 deep arteries (deep external Pudendal-descending genicular-profunda femoris)

82) Dorsalis pedis artery supply the dorsum of all toes. explain

- dorsalis pedis artery gives 1st dorsal metatarsal which supply the dorsum of medial 1.5 toes.
- And gives arcuate artery which supply dorsum of lateral 3.5 toes.

83) Which artery get injured in case of fracture of neck of the fibula?

- circumflex fibular artery.

84) Which nerve get injured in case of fracture of neck of the fibula? And what is the result of this injury?

- common peroneal and deep peroneal nerves and they cause foot drop.

85) What of the largest branch of posterior tibial artery?

- peroneal artery.

86) What is the main artery of lower limb?

- femoral artery.

87) Explain arterial supply of planter surface of the toes.

- **medial 1.5 toes:** supplied by medial planter and 1st planter metatarsal.
- **Lateral 3.5 toes:** supplied by lateral planter artery through the planter arch.



MCQs on Upper Limb

<p>1. The following nerves are related directly to the surgical neck of humerus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Radial nerve. b- Ulnar nerve. c- Axillary nerve. d- Musculocutaneous nerve. 	C	<p>6. Regarding lesion of the lower root of the brachial plexus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- There is paralysis of the intrinsic muscles of the hand. b- It results in ape hand deformity. c- It can be due to fracture of clavicle. d- There is loss of skin sensations along the lateral side of the arm. 	A
<p>2. Regarding the deltoid muscle, mark one correct statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	D	<p>7. Winging of scapula follows paralysis of which muscle?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Serratus anterior muscle. b- Deltoid muscle. c- Trapezius muscle. d- Teres minor muscle. 	A
<p>3. The following muscles abducts the arm from 0-15°:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Upper and lower fibers of trapezius muscle. b- Supraspinatus muscle. c- Infraspinatus muscle. d- Deltoid muscle. 	B	<p>8. Regarding lesion of the upper trunk of the brachial plexus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- There is paralysis of triceps. b- It results in waiter tip deformity. c- It can be due to fracture of clavicle. d- There is loss of skin sensations along the lateral side of the hand. 	B
<p>4. The shoulder joint is innervated by twigs from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Medial pectoral nerve. b- Axillary c- Suprascapular nerve. d- Musculocutaneous nerve. 	B	<p>9. Regarding the quadrangular space found in axillary region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- It is bounded above by the supraspinatus. b- It is bounded laterally by the surgical neck of the humerus. c- It is bounded below by the teres minor. d- It contains the circumflex scapular artery. 	B
<p>5. The following structures doesn't pierce the clavipectoral fascia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Lateral thoracic artery. b- Lateral pectoral nerve. c- Thoracoacromial artery. d- Cephalic vein. 	A	<p>10. Regarding shoulder joint, one is correct:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Its entire capsule is attached to surgical neck of the humerus. b- Its capsule is anteriorly connected to the subacromial bursa. c- Supraspinatus and deltoid muscles produce abduction of the joint. d- Tendon of short head of biceps takes origin within the capsule of the joint. 	A

11. Regarding lesions of the upper trunk or upper roots of the brachial plexus (Erb's Duchenne palsy), one is correct:

- a- The shoulder is laterally rotated.
- b- The forearm is pronated.
- c- There is loss of sensation on lateral side of arm.
- d- The elbow is flexed.

B

12. The nerve commonly injured after fracture of the surgical neck of humerus is:

- a- Axillary nerve.
- b- Ulnar nerve.
- c- Radial nerve.
- d- Median nerve.

A

13. Medial rotation of the shoulder joint can be performed by:

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

C

14. Which one of the following nerves innervates a muscle that abducts shoulder from 15 to 90 degrees?

- a- Radial nerve.
- b- Ulnar
- c- Axillary nerve.
- d- Suprascapular nerve.

C

15. The following muscles can extends the arm:

- a- Pectoralis major muscle.
- b- Teres major muscle.
- c- Biceps brachii muscle.
- d- Coracobrachialis muscle.

B

16. The following muscle is attached to the lateral border of the scapula:

- a- The serratus anterior muscle.
- b- The teres major muscle.
- c- The levator scapulae muscle.
- d- The rhomboid major muscle

B

17. Which nerve arises from a cord of the brachial plexus cords?

- a- Long thoracic nerve.
- b- Nerve to subclavius.
- c- Suprascapular nerve.
- d- Thoracodorsal nerve.

D

18. Which muscles are innervated by the axillary nerve?

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

E

19. Which one of the following nerves is a branch of the lateral cord of brachial plexus?

- a- Upper subscapular nerve.
- b- Long thoracic nerve.
- c- Musculocutaneous nerve.
- d- Suprascapular nerve.

20. Which muscles is supplied by the medial cord of the brachial plexus?

- a- Teres major.
- b- Deltoid.
- c- Anconeus.
- d- Pronator teres.



<p>21. The radial nerve supplies, one of the following muscle;</p> <p>a- Flexor carpi ulnaris muscle. b- Dorsal interossei. c- Brachialis d- Adductor pollicis muscle.</p>	C	<p>26. Regarding the elbow joint, choose the correct answer:</p> <p>a- It is formed by articulation of the lower end of humerus and the upper ends of radius and ulna. b- Its flexion is produced by corobrachialis. c- Its capsule is attached to the head of radius. d- It is a synovial joint of pivot.</p>	A
<p>22. The following muscle can abduct the arm:</p> <p>a- Pectoralis major muscle. b- Teres major muscle. c- Supraspinatus. d- Latissimus dorsi</p>	C	<p>27. Which one of the following nerves arises from the roots of brachial plexus?</p> <p>a- Medial pectoral nerve. b- Dorsal scapular nerve. c- Axillary nerve. d- Thoracodorsal nerve.</p>	B
<p>23. Regarding Biceps brachii, choose the correct answer:</p> <p>a- Its short head lies inside the capsule of the shoulder joint. b- It flexes the elbow joints. c- It pronates the forearm. d- It is supplied by median nerve.</p>	B	<p>28. Regarding the Shoulder joint:</p> <p>a- The subscapular bursa doesn't communicate with the joint cavity. b- It is supplied by the axillary and suprascapular nerves. c- The capsule is strengthened inferiorly by a strong ligament. d- The labrum glenoidale and the supraglenoid tubercle are extracapsular.</p>	B
<p>24. Which one of the following muscles is inserted into the greater tuberosity of the humerus?</p> <p>a- Subscapularis muscle. b- Teres minor muscle. c- Teres major muscle. d- Latissimus dorsi muscle.</p>	B	<p>29. Regarding the Axilla:</p> <p>a- Its posterior wall is formed of subscapularis, teres minor and latissimus dorsi. b- It contains the roots of the brachial plexus. c- The pectoralis major and minor muscles share in the formation of its anterior wall. d- The medial wall is the shortest wall.</p>	C
<p>25. One of the following muscle is a rotator cuff muscle:</p> <p>a- Infraspinatus. b- Pectoralis major. c- Serratus anterior. d- Teres major.</p>	A	<p>30. Regarding the axillary nerve:</p> <p>a- It arises from the lateral cord of the brachial plexus. b- It supplies the skin of the lower half of the lateral side of the arm. c- It passes through the triangular space. d- It supplies the deltoid and teres minor muscles.</p>	D

31. Which one of the following muscles that can extend the arm?

- a- Infraspinatus.
- b- Latissimus dorsi.
- c- Clavicular fibers of pectoralis major.
- d- Anterior fibers of deltoid.

B

32. Lateral rotation at the shoulder; is done by:

- a- Deltoid.
- b- Subscapularis.
- c- Serratus anterior.
- d- Supraspinatus.

A

33. The upper trunk of brachial plexus gives origin to:

- a- Suprascapular nerve.
- b- Long thoracic nerve.
- c- Upper subscapular nerve.
- d- Axillary nerve.

A

34. The axillary nerve innervates; select the correct answer:

- a- Deltoid and supraspinatus.
- b- Deltoid and teres minor.
- c- Teres minor and teres major.
- d- Deltoid and teres major.

B

35. The clavipectoral fascia is pierced by, mark the appropriate:

- a- Lateral pectoral nerve.
- b- Medial pectoral nerve.
- c- Suprascapular nerve.
- d- Upper subscapular nerve.

A

36. The following nerve doesn't innervate the elbow joint:

- a- Radial nerve.
- b- Ulnar nerve.
- c- Median nerve.
- d- Axillary nerve.

D

37. Regarding pectoralis major muscle, mark one correct statement:

- a- Inserted into the lateral lip of the bicipital groove.
- b- Receives nerve supply from posterior cord of brachial plexus.
- c- Forms the medial wall of axilla.
- d- Is a powerful lateral rotator of the shoulder.

A

38. The suspensory ligament of the axilla, mark the correct statement:

- a- Continuation of the deep fascia of the neck.
- b- Continuation of axillary sheath.
- c- Continuation of clavipectoral fascia.
- d- Continuation of supra pleural membrane.

C

39. The posterior cord of brachial plexus gives:

- a- Suprascapular nerve.
- b- Long thoracic nerve.
- c- Axillary nerve.
- d- Median nerve.

C

40. Sternoclavicular joint, choose the correct answer:

- a- Is a synovial hinge joint.
- b- Contains a fibrocartilagenous disc.
- c- between clavicle and sternum at the angle of Lewis.
- d- Supported by coracoclavicular ligament.

B



<p>41. Structures passing through the quadrangular space of the axilla:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- The axillary nerve and posterior circumflex humeral artery. b- The axillary nerve and anterior circumflex humeral artery. c- The axillary nerve and circumflex scapular artery. d- The axillary nerve and musculocutaneous nerve. 	<p>A</p>
<p>42. The cervico-axillary canal, choose the correct answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Bounded medially by inner border first rib. b- Bounded posteriorly by upper border of scapula. c- The roots of brachial plexus pass through it. d- Transmits subclavian vessels. 	<p>B</p>
<p>43. Upward rotation of the scapula in raising the arm above head, due to contraction of; mark the correct answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Trapezius and latissimus dorsi muscles. b- Serratus anterior and rhomboid muscles. c- Trapezius and serratus anterior muscles. d- Trapezius and teres minor muscles. 	<p>C</p>
<p>44. Which tendon is intracapsular extrasynovial of the shoulder joint:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Long head of biceps brachii. b- Short head of biceps brachii. c- Long head of triceps muscle. d- Teres minor. 	<p>A</p>
<p>45. Upper (medial) triangular space of the axilla, choose the correct answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Upper border by teres minor and supraspinatum. b- Lower .. border by subscapularis. c- Transmits axillary nerve. d- Transmits lower subscapular nerve. 	<p>C</p>

<p>46. Lower (lateral) triangular space of the axilla:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Upper border by teres minor. b- Medial border by lateral head of triceps. c- Transmits radial nerve and profound brachii artery. d- Transmits median nerve and radial recurrent artery. 	<p>C</p>
<p>47. The principal muscles which produce abduction of the shoulder joint:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Pectoralis major. b- Middle fibers of deltoid. c- Coracobrachialis. d- Biceps brachii. 	<p>B</p>
<p>48. The principal muscle concerned in extension of the shoulder joint:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Anterior fibers of deltoid. b- Teres minor. c- Latissimus dorsi. d- Serratus anterior. 	<p>C</p>
<p>49. The principal muscle concerned in medial rotation of the shoulder:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Pectoralis major. b- Deltoid middle fibers. c- Supraspinatus. d- Teres minor. 	<p>A</p>
<p>50. The coracoid process of the scapula gives attachment to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Pectoralis minor. b- Capsule of shoulder joint. c- Long head of biceps brachii muscle. d- Long head of triceps. 	<p>A</p>

<p>51. The deltoid muscle, choose the correct answer:</p> <p>a- Arises from clavicle, acromion and coracoid process.</p> <p>b- Is inserted into deltoid tuberosity.</p> <p>c- Is innervated by radial nerve.</p> <p>d- Its middle fibers induce lateral rotation of scapula.</p>	B
<p>52. Biceps brachii:</p> <p>a- It inserts in the ulnar tuberosity.</p> <p>b- Is pierced by musculocutaneous nerve.</p> <p>c- Is a powerful muscle in inducing supination.</p> <p>d- Helps in extending the flexed elbow.</p>	C
<p>53. The greater tuberosity of the humerus, choose the correct answer:</p> <p>a- Gives attachment to subscapularis.</p> <p>b- Gives attachment to pectoralis major.</p> <p>c- Gives attachment to teres minor.</p> <p>d- Gives attachment to teres major.</p>	C
<p>54. The serratus anterior muscle:</p> <p>a- Arises by eight digitations from the lower eight ribs.</p> <p>b- Is inserted into the costal aspect of the medial border of scapula.</p> <p>c- Is innervated by thoracodorsal nerve.</p> <p>d- Is a powerful extensor of the shoulder.</p>	B
<p>55. The medial cord of brachial plexus gives, choose the correct answer:</p> <p>a- Lateral cutaneous nerve of the forearm.</p> <p>b- Musculocutaneous nerve.</p> <p>c- Lateral pectoral nerve.</p> <p>d- Ulnar nerve.</p>	D

<p>56. The following muscle is innervated by the radial nerve:</p> <p>a- Supinator.</p> <p>b- Abductor pollicis longus.</p> <p>c- Extensor pollicis longus.</p> <p>d- Extensor carpi radialis longus.</p>	D
<p>57. The tendon of the following muscle passes superficial to the flexor retinaculum at wrist:</p> <p>a- Flexor digitorum superficialis tendons.</p> <p>b- Flexor digitorum profundus tendons.</p> <p>c- Palmaris longus tendon.</p> <p>d- Flexor carpi radialis tendon.</p>	C
<p>58. Regarding radial nerve injury, choose the correct answer:</p> <p>a- It may be injured if the shaft of the humerus is fractured.</p> <p>b- Injury of the posterior interosseous nerve causes wrist drop.</p> <p>c- Injury of its superficial branch produces finger drop.</p> <p>d- Injury of the posterior interosseous nerve is accompanied by loss of sensation.</p>	A
<p>59. Regarding effects of median nerve injury, choose the correct answer:</p> <p>a- The patient can adduct and abduct the fingers.</p> <p>b- There is an ape's-like deformity of the hand.</p> <p>c- There is loss of adduction of the thumb.</p> <p>d- There is loss of sensations on palmar aspect of the medial 1 1/2 fingers.</p>	B
<p>60. Regarding anatomical snuff box ,which is wrong:</p> <p>a- It is bounded medially by the tendon of extensor pollicis longus.</p> <p>b- It is bounded laterally by the tendons of abductor pollicis longus and extensor pollicis brevis.</p> <p>c- The radial artery traverses it before entering the palm.</p> <p>d- The capitate can be felt in its floor.</p>	D

61. The median nerve innervates the following muscles:

- a- Extensor carpi radialis longus.
- b- Dorsal and palmar interossei.
- c- Hypothenar muscles.
- d- Lateral two lumbricals.

D

62. Pronation and supination of the forearm occurs at:

- a- Elbow joint
- b- Superior and inferior radio-ulnar joints.
- c- Shoulder joint.
- d- Radio-carpal joint

B

63. The following structure passes deep to the flexor retinaculum:

- a- Ulnar nerve.
- b- Ulnar vessels.
- c- Tendon of palmaris longus.
- d- Median nerve.

D

64. The following structure passes superficial to flexor reticulum:

- a- Flexor digitorum superficialis.
- b- Palmar carpal vessels.
- c- Flexor pollicis longus.
- d- Ulnar nerve.

D

65. The following muscle is innervated by the radial nerve:

- a- Long head of biceps brachii.
- b- Short head of biceps brachii.
- c- Brachialis.
- d- Coracobrachialis.

C

66. The following structure is a content of the cubital fossa:

- a- Bracioradialis
- b- Median nerve.
- c- Musculocutaneous
- d- Ulnar nerve.

D

67. Loss of finger's abduction and adduction results from lesion of which one of the following nerves?

- a- Ulnar nerve.
- b- Median nerve.
- c- Radial nerve.
- d- Axillary nerve.

A

68. Partial claw hand deformity results from injury of which one of the following nerves?

- a- Axillary nerve.
- b- Median nerve.
- c- Ulnar nerve.
- d- Radial nerve.

C

69. Pronator quadratus, choose the correct answer:

- a- Arises from anterior surface of the distal fourth of the radius.
- b- Inserted into anterior surface of the distal fourth of the ulna.
- c- Pronates the forearm at radioulnar joints.
- d- Is innervated by posterior interosseous nerve.

C

70. Wrist drop deformity results from injury of which one of the following nerves?

- a- Ulnar nerve.
- b- Median nerve.
- c- Radial nerve.
- d- Axillary nerve.

C

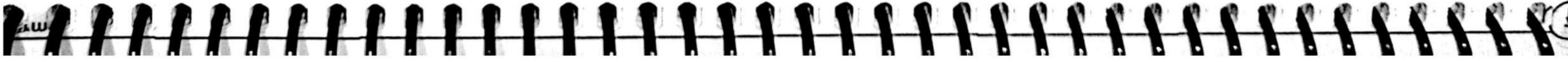
<p>71. Which of the following muscle may be paralyzed as a result of fracture of the medial epicondyle of the humerus?</p> <p>a- First lumbrical. b- Extensor digiti minimi. c- Adductor pollicis. d- Flexor carpi radialis.</p>	C
<p>72. Regarding the extensor retinaculum, choose the correct answer:</p> <p>a- It is attached medially to the pisiform and the hamate. b- It is attached laterally to the anterior border of the lower end of the radius. c- Five compartments for passage of tendons of extensor muscles lie deep to the retinaculum. d- The fourth compartment contains the post-interosseous artery.</p>	B
<p>73. Regarding the effect of median nerve injury above the elbow, choose the correct answer:</p> <p>a- Loss of opposition of the little finger. b- Loss of supination of the forearm. c- Loss of sensations over the lateral 2/3 of the palm. d- Weak flexion of the wrist with radial deviation.</p>	C
<p>74. Regarding the types of the joints of the upper limb, choose the correct answer:</p> <p>a- The elbow joint is synovial hinge joint. b- The carpometacarpal joint of the thumb is synovial pivot. c- The radioulnar joints are ball and socket. d- The wrist joint is synovial saddle.</p>	A
<p>75. Regarding nerve injuries in upper limb, choose the correct answer:</p> <p>a- Injury to the median produces wrist drop. b- Injury to the ulnar nerve produces ape hand. c- Ulnar nerve is injured by compression in the carpal tunnel. d- Injury to the axillary nerve leads to loss of abduction of the shoulder.</p>	D

<p>76. The nerve commonly injured following fracture of the shaft of humerus is:</p> <p>a- Axillary nerve. b- Ulnar nerve. c- Radial nerve. d- Median nerve.</p>	C
<p>77. Regarding injury of radial nerve in the spiral groove, the correct answer:</p> <p>a- It results in complete paralysis of triceps muscle. b- It produces paralysis of the extensor carpi ulnaris. c- It results in Ape-like hand deformity. d- It produces disturbed sensation of the medial 1/3 of the dorsum of hand.</p>	B
<p>78. Regarding the cubital fossa:</p> <p>a- It is bounded laterally by the brachialis. b- It is bounded medially by the pronator teres. c- The basilic vein runs through its roof d- The median nerve lies in the fossa on the lateral side of the brachial artery.</p>	B
<p>79. Regarding muscle actions of the upper limb:</p> <p>a- Flexor digitorum superficialis flexes distal phalanges. b- Biceps brachii is a powerful supinator. c- Flexor carpi ulnaris is flexor and abductor of the wrist. d- Pronators muscles are supplied by ulnar nerve.</p>	B
<p>80. Regarding movements of joints:</p> <p>a- Circumduction can occur at the shoulder girdle. b- Pronation can occur at the wrist joints. c- Adduction and abduction can occur at the elbow joint. d- Flexion and extension can occur at the metacarpophalangeal joints.</p>	A



<p>81. A patient suffering from carpal tunnel syndrome, would present with one of the following symptoms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Parasthesia over the index finger. b- Parasthesia over the little finger. c- Wasting in adduction of the thumb. d- Weakness in opposition of the little finger. 	<p>A</p>
<p>82. Regarding the structures passing in the roof of the cubital fossa, mark one correct statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Median cubital vein. b- Med-cut-n of forearm. c- Median nerve. d- Ulnar nerve. 	<p>A</p>
<p>83. Regarding the ulnar nerve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- It is a branch of lateral cord of brachial plexus. b- It gives no branches in forearm. c- It passes behind medial epicondyle of humerus. d- It supplies extensor carpi ulnaris. 	<p>C</p>
<p>84. Pronator muscles of forearm are supplied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Musculocutaneous nerve b- Radial nerve. c- Ulnar nerve. d- Median nerve. 	<p>D</p>
<p>85. Regarding the muscles of the upper arm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- The biceps is a powerful pronator of the forearm. b- The brachialis is supplied by the medial and musculocutaneous nerves. c- The biceps is inserted into the ulnar tuberosity. d- The brachialis is the primary flexor of the elbow joint. 	<p>D</p>

<p>86. One of the following structures pass behind the medial epicondyle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Median nerve. b- Interosseous recurrent artery. c- Musculocutaneous nerve. d- Ulnar nerve. 	<p>D</p>
<p>87. Regarding the thumb, choose the correct answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- It is supplied by ulnar artery. b- It is extended by one muscle. c- It is adducted by two muscles. d- It is abducted by two muscles. 	<p>D</p>
<p>88. Regarding the muscles of the forearm, choose the correct answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- The flexor digitorum profundus arises from three bones. b- The flexor carpi ulnaris abducts the wrist. c- The brachioradialis is innervated by the median nerve. d- The supinator is innervated by the posterior interosseous nerve. 	<p>D</p>
<p>89. One of the following structures lies deep to the extensor retinaculum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- The basilic vein. b- The dorsal cutaneous branch of the ulnar nerve. c- Extensor indices. d- The beginning of the cephalic vein. 	<p>C</p>
<p>90. The flexor pollicis longus muscle, choose the correct answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Arises from anterior surface of the ulna and interosseous membrane. b- Is inserted in palmar side of the distal phalanx of thumb. c- Is innervated by branch from posterior interosseous nerve. d- Helps in adduction of wrist joint. 	<p>B</p>



<p>91. Concerning with pronation and supination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Pronation is more powerful than supination. b- Biceps when the elbow is extended. c- Brachioradialis puts the forearm in mid-prone position. d- The radius is fixed, the ulna is the movable bone. 	C
<p>92. Regarding the median nerve injury, choose the correct answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- It may be injured by fractures of the shaft of the humerus. b- The resulting deformity of the hand is called claw hand. c- There is loss of opposition of the thumb. d- There is loss of sensation over the lateral 2/3 of dorsum of hand. 	C
<p>93. Regarding the ulnar nerve injury, choose the correct answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- The patient can grip a piece of paper placed between the thumb and index. b- There is loss of sensation over the lateral 1/3 of the hand. c- There is loss of sensation over the lateral 3rd 2 fingers. d- If injured above the elbow, the clawing of the hand becomes less apparent than when it is injured above the wrist. 	D
<p>94. Regarding the types of joints of the upper limb, mark one correct statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- The superior radioulnar joint is of ball and socket variety b- The acromioclavicular joint is of saddle variety. c- The elbow joint is of pivot variety. d- The wrist joint is of ellipsoid variety. 	D
<p>95. Regarding the movements of pronation and supination, the correct answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- The axis of movements extends from neck of radius to head of ulna. b- During these movements the head of the radius rotates around itself within annular ligament. c- During these movements the head of the ulna rotates around the lower end of radius. d- The brachialis puts the forearm in the mid prone position. 	B

<p>96. Flexion adduction of the wrist can be done by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Flexor pollicis longus. b- Flexor digitorum profundus. c- Flexor carpi radialis. d- Flexor carpi ulnaris. 	D
<p>97. The radial nerve consists of the following roots:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Nerve roots C6, 7 & 8. b- Nerve root C6, 7 & 8. c- Nerve roots C5, 6, 7, 8 and T1. d- Nerve roots C5, 6, 7 and 8. 	C
<p>98. Supination of the radioulnar joints is done mainly by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Pronator teres. b- Pronator quadratus. c- Brachioradialis. d- Biceps brachii. 	D
<p>99. Mark the muscle which receives innervation from two different nerves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Biceps brachii. b- Pronator teres. c- Flexor digitorum profundus. d- Flexor digitorum superficialis. 	C
<p>100. Saddle-shaped (biaxial) carpometacarpal, is the joint of which finger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Thumb. b- Index. c- Middle. d- Ring. 	A



<p>101. Regarding the type of joints of the upper limb, choose the correct answer:</p> <p>a- Shoulder polyaxial ball and socket. b- Elbow uniaxial pivot. c- Radioulnar uniaxial hinge. d- Wrist biaxial condylar.</p>	A	<p>106. The radius articulates with, choose the correct answer:</p> <p>a- Trochlea of the humerus. b- Scaphoid and lunate. c- Lunate and triquetral d- Trapezium and trapezoid.</p>	B
<p>102. The wrist joint is formed by:</p> <p>a- Radius, ulna and proximal row of carpus. b- Radius, articular disc and proximal row of carpus. c- Radius, capitate, hamate and trapezium. d- Ulna capitate trapezium and triquetra!.</p>	B	<p>107. The anterior aspect of the interosseous membrane gives attachment to, mark the suitable answer:</p> <p>a- Flexor pollicis longus and flexor digitorum profundus. b- Flexor digitorum superficialis. c- Pronator teres. d- Flexor carpi ulnaris.</p>	A
<p>103. Cutaneous innervation of the palm, choose the correct answer:</p> <p>a- Ulnar, median, radial and medial cutaneous nerves of forearm. b- Cutaneous branches from ulnar and median nerves. c- Median, ulnar and lateral cutaneous nerves of forearm. d- Ulnar and radial nerve only.</p>	C	<p>108. Supinator muscle; choose the correct answer:</p> <p>a- Inserted into the upperonethird of ulna. b- Surrounds the posterior interosseous artery. c- Is innervated by radial nerve itself. d- Is innervated by posterior interosseous nerve.</p>	D
<p>104. The flexor digitorum profundus, choose correct answer:</p> <p>a- Receives double nerve supply. b- Inserted into the front of middle phalanx. c- Flexes the lateral four fingers. d- Arises from radius, ulna and interosseous membrane.</p>	A	<p>109. The palmar thenar space contains, mark the wrong answer:</p> <p>a- Flexor pollicis longus tendon. b- Flexor tendons of the middle 3 fingers. c- The 2nd lumbrical muscle. d- Deep palmar arch.</p>	A
<p>105. The thenar eminence consists of, choose the correct</p> <p>a- Abductor pollicis brevis and adductor pollicis. b- Flexor pollicis longus. c- Abductor pollicis brevis, oppose pollicis, flexor pollicis brevis. d- Flexor pollicis longus, abductor pollicis longus.</p>	C	<p>110. The muscle(s) causing flexion of each joint; mark the wrong account:</p> <p>a- Shoulder; is pectoralis minor. b- Elbow; is brachioradialis. c- Wrist; are flexor digitorum superficialis and profundus. d- Distal interphalangeal; flexor digitorum superficialis.</p>	A

<p>111. Mid-prone position of the forearm is achieved by, mark the most appropriate answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Pronator teres. b- Pronator quadratus. c- Brachioradialis. d- Biceps brachii. 	<p>C</p>
<p>112. The suprascapular ligament lies between, mark the correct answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Suprascapular and subscapular arteries. b- Suprascapular nerve and suprascapular artery. c- Suprascapular and upper subscapular nerves. d- Upper and lower subscapular nerves. 	<p>B</p>
<p>113. The range of movement, at the wrist joint, in adduction is more than abduction due to, mark one correct answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- distal end of ulnar styloid level is at a more proximal level than that of radius. b- The distal surface of the radius is much longer than that of the ulna. c- The distribution of the long flexor and extensor tendons to medial four fingers. d- The pattern of attachment of flexor retinaculum to the carpal bones. 	<p>A</p>
<p>114. Which of the following ligaments transmit weight of upper limb to axial skeleton:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- coraco-clavicular ligament b- acromio-clavicular ligamen c- Suprascapular ligament d- gelno-humeral ligament 	<p>A</p>
<p>115. Which of the following muscles share in the floor of cubital fossa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- biceps brachii b- brachioradialis c- brachialis d- pronator teres 	<p>C</p>



Cases on Upper Limbs

<p>1. A 36-year-old woman is admitted to the emergency department after athletic injury that has caused weakness in both lateral rotation and the initial 15 degrees of abduction of arm. Which nerve was mostly affected?</p> <p>A. Lower subscapular B. Axillary C. Radial D. Suprascapular</p>	D	<p>4. After a forceps delivery of an infant boy, the baby presents with his left upper limb adducted, internally rotated, and flexed at the wrist. The startle reflex is not seen on the ipsilateral side. Which part of the brachial plexus was most likely injured during this difficult delivery?</p> <p>A. Lateral cord B. Medial cord C. Ventral rami of the lower trunk D. Ventral ramus of the middle trunk E. Ventral rami of the upper trunk</p>	E
<p>2. A 32-year-old woman is admitted to the emergency department after an automobile collision. Radiologic examination reveals multiple fractures of the humerus. Flexion and supination of the forearm are severely weakened. She also has loss of sensation on the lateral surface of the forearm. Which of the following nerves has most likely been injured?</p> <p>A. Radial B. Musculocutaneous C. Median D. Lateral cord of brachial plexus E. Lateral cutaneous nerve of the forearm</p>	B	<p>5. A 19-year-old man is brought to the emergency department after dislocating his shoulder while playing soccer. Following reduction of the dislocation, he has pain over the dorsal region of the shoulder and cannot abduct the arm normally. An MRI of the shoulder shows a torn muscle. Which of the following muscles is most likely to have been damaged by this injury?</p> <p>A. Coracobrachialis B. Long head of the triceps brachii C. Pectoralis minor D. Supraspinatus E. Teres major</p>	D
<p>3. A 55-year-old man is examined in a neighborhood clinic after receiving blunt trauma to his right axilla in a fall. He has difficulty elevating the right arm above the level of his shoulder. Physical examination shows that the inferior angle of his right scapula protrudes more than the lower part of the left scapula. The right scapula protrudes far more when the patient pushes against the examiner's hand with resistance. Which of the following neural structures has most likely been injured?</p> <p>A. The posterior cord of the brachial plexus B. The long thoracic nerve C. The upper trunk of the brachial plexus D. The site of origin of the middle and lower subscapular nerves E. Spinal nerve ventral rami C7, C8, and T1</p>	B	<p>6. A 17-year-old boy has weakness of elbow flexion and supination of the left hand after sustaining a knife wound in that arm in a street fight. Examination in emergency department indicates that a nerve has been severed. Which of the following conditions will also most likely be seen during physical examination?</p> <p>A. Inability to adduct and abduct his fingers B. Inability to flex his fingers C. Inability to flex his thumb D. Sensory loss over the lateral surface of his forearm E. Sensory loss over the medial surface of his forearm</p>	D

7. A 45-year-old man is admitted to the hospital after a car crash. Radiographic examination reveals mild disc herniations of C7, C8, and T1. The patient presents with a sensory deficit of the C8 and T1 spinal nerve dermatomes. The dorsal root ganglia of C8 and T1 would contain cell bodies of sensory fibers carried by which of the following nerves?

- A. Medial antebrachial cutaneous nerve
- B. Long thoracic nerve
- C. Lateral antebrachial cutaneous nerve
- D. Deep branch of ulnar nerve
- E. Anterior interosseous nerve

A

8. As she fell from the uneven parallel bars, a 17-year-old female gymnast grasped the lower bar briefly with one hand but then fell painfully to the floor. An MRI examination reveals an injury to the medial cord of the brachial plexus. Which of the following spinal nerve levels would most likely be affected?

- A. C5, C6
- B. C6, C7
- C. C7, C8
- D. C7, C8, T1
- E. C8, T1

E

9. A 35-year-old male wrestler is admitted to the emergency department with excruciating pain in his right shoulder and proximal arm. During physical examination, the patient clutches the arm at the elbow with his contralateral hand and is unable to move the injured limb. Radiographic studies show that the patient has a dislocation of the humerus at the glenohumeral joint. Which of the following conditions is the most likely?

- A. The head of the humerus is displaced anteriorly
- B. The head of the humerus is displaced posteriorly
- C. The head of the humerus is displaced inferiorly
- D. The head of the humerus is displaced superiorly
- E. The head of the humerus is displaced medially

C

10. During a fight in a tavern, a 45-year-old male construction worker received a shallow stab wound from a broken beer bottle at a point near the middle of the left posterior triangle of his neck. Upon physical examination, it is observed that the left shoulder is drooping lower than the right shoulder, and the superior angle of the scapula juts out slightly. Strength in turning the head to the right or left appears to be symmetric. Which of the following nerves is most likely injured?

- A. Suprascapular nerve in the supraspinous fossa
- B. The terminal segment of the dorsal scapular nerve
- C. The upper trunk of the brachial plexus
- D. The spinal accessory nerve in the posterior cervical triangle
- E. The thoracodorsal nerve in the axilla

D

11. A 27-year-old male painter is admitted to the hospital after falling from a ladder. Physical examination reveals that the patient is unable to abduct his arm more than 15 degrees and he cannot rotate the arm laterally. A radiographic examination reveals an oblique fracture of the humerus. He has associated sensory loss over the shoulder area. Which of the following injuries will most likely correspond to the symptoms of the physical examination?

- A. Fracture of the medial epicondyle
- B. Fracture of the glenoid fossa
- C. Fracture of the surgical neck of the humerus
- D. Fracture of the anatomic neck of the humerus
- E. Fracture of the middle third of the humerus

C

12. Arthroscopic examination of the shoulder of a 62-year-old woman clearly demonstrated erosion of the tendon within the glenohumeral joint. What tendon was this?

- A. Glenohumeral
- B. Long head of triceps brachii
- C. Long head of biceps brachii
- D. Infraspinatus
- E. Coracobrachialis

C



<p>13. A 35-year-old male body builder has enlarged his shoulder muscles to such a degree that the size of the quadrangular space is greatly reduced. Which of the following structures would most likely be compressed in this condition?</p> <p>A. Axillary nerve B. Anterior circumflex humeral artery C. Cephalic vein D. Radial nerve E. Subscapular artery</p>	<p>A</p>
<p>14. A 31-year-old male hockey player fell on his elbow and is admitted to the emergency department. Radiographic examination reveals a fracture of the surgical neck of the humerus, producing an elevation and adduction of the distal fragment. Which of the following muscles would most likely cause the adduction of the distal fragment?</p> <p>A. Brachialis B. Teres minor C. Pectoralis major D. Supraspinatus E. Pectoralis minor</p>	<p>C</p>
<p>15. After a fall on her outstretched arm, a 72-year-old woman presents with elbow pain. Physical examination reveals a palpable defect over her biceps brachii tendon. Elbow flexion causes pain but does not limit active movement. Radiographs do not show fractures or dislocations. She is diagnosed with a biceps brachii tendon rupture. Which of the following muscles most likely allow the patient to continue to flex her elbow?</p> <p>A. Brachialis B. Flexor carpi ulnaris and flexor carpi radialis C. Flexor digitorum superficialis and profundus D. Pronator teres and supinator</p>	<p>A</p>

<p>16. A male skier had a painful fall against a rocky ledge. Radiographic findings revealed a hairline fracture of the surgical neck of the humerus. The third-year medical student assigned to this patient was asked to determine whether there was injury to the nerve associated with the area of injury. Which of the following tests would be best for checking the status of the nerve?</p> <p>A. Have the patient abduct the limb while holding a 10 lb weight B. Have the patient shrug the shoulders C. Test for presence of skin sensation over the lateral side of the shoulder D. Test for normal sensation over the medial skin of the axilla E. Have the patient push against an immovable object like a wall and assess the position of the scapula</p>	<p>C</p>
<p>17. A 19-year-old man fell from a cliff when he was hiking in the mountains. He broke his fall by grasping a tree branch, but he suffered injury to the C8 to T1 spinal nerve ventral rami. Sensory tests would thereafter confirm the nature of his neurologic injury by the sensory loss in the part of the limb supplied by which of the following?</p> <p>A. Lower lateral brachial cutaneous nerve B. Musculocutaneous nerve C. Intercostobrachial nerve D. Medial antebrachial cutaneous nerve E. Median nerve</p>	<p>D</p>
<p>18. A 24-year-old female basketball player is admitted to the emergency department after an injury to her shoulder. Radiographic examination reveals a shoulder dislocation. What is the most commonly injured nerve in shoulder dislocations?</p> <p>A. Axillary B. Radial C. Median D. Ulnar E. Musculocutaneous</p>	<p>A</p>



19. Several weeks after surgical dissection of her left axilla for the removal of lymph nodes for staging and treatment of her breast cancer, a 32-year-old woman was told by her general physician that she had "winging" of her left scapula when she pushed against resistance during her physical examination. She told the physician that she had also experienced difficulty lately in raising her left arm above her head when she was combing her hair. In a subsequent consult visit with her surgeon, she was told that a nerve was accidentally injured during the diagnostic surgical procedure and that this produced her scapular abnormality and inability to raise her arm normally. What was the origin of this nerve?

- A. The upper trunk of her brachial plexus
- B. The posterior division of the middle trunk
- C. Ventral rami of the brachial plexus
- D. The posterior cord of the brachial plexus

C

20. After an orthopedic surgeon examined the MRI of the shoulder of a 42-year-old woman he informed her that the supraspinatus tendon was injured and needed to be repaired surgically. Which of the following is true of the supraspinatus muscle?

- A. It inserts onto the lesser tubercle of the humerus.
- B. It initiates adduction of the shoulder.
- C. It is innervated chiefly by the C5 spinal nerve.
- D. It is supplied by the upper subscapular nerve.
- E. It originates from the lateral border of the scapula.

C

21. A 22-year-old pregnant woman was admitted urgently to the hospital after her baby had begun to appear at the introitus. The baby had presented in the breech position, and it had been necessary to exert considerable traction to complete the delivery. Which of the following structures was most likely injured by the trauma of childbirth?

- A. Radial nerve
- B. Upper trunk of the brachial plexus
- C. Lower trunk of the brachial plexus
- D. Median, ulnar, and radial nerves

B

22. A 55-year-old male firefighter is admitted to the hospital after blunt trauma to his right axilla. Examination reveals winging of the scapula and partial paralysis of the right side of the diaphragm. Which of the following parts of the brachial plexus have been injured?

- A. Cords
- B. Divisions
- C. Ventral rami
- D. Terminal branches
- E. Trunks

C

23. A 34-year-old woman is admitted to the emergency department after a car crash. Radiographic studies show marked edema and hematoma of the arm, but there are no fractures. During physical examination the patient presents with inability to abduct her arm without first establishing lateral momentum of the limb, and inability to flex the elbow and shoulder. Which of the following portions of the brachial plexus is most likely injured?

- A. Superior trunk
- B. Middle trunk
- C. Inferior trunk
- D. Lateral cord
- E. Medial cord

A

24. A 42-year-old woman is admitted to the hospital with injury to the upper (superior) trunk of the brachial plexus. The diagnosis is Erb-Duchenne palsy. Which of the following conditions is expected to be present during physical examination?

- A. Winged scapula
- B. Inability to laterally rotate the arm
- C. Paralysis of intrinsic muscles of the hand
- D. Paraesthesia in the medial aspect of the arm
- E. Loss of sensation in the dorsum of the hand

B



25. A 48-year-old female court stenographer is admitted to the orthopedic clinic with symptoms of carpal tunnel syndrome, with which she has suffered with for almost a year. Which muscles most typically become weakened in this condition?

- A. Dorsal interossei
- B. Lumbricals III and IV
- C. Thenar
- D. Palmar interossei
- E. Hypothenar

C

26. A 45-year-old man arrived at the emergency department with injuries to his left elbow after he fell in a bicycle race. Plain radiographic and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) examinations show a fracture of the medial epicondyle and an injured ulnar nerve. Which of the following muscles will most likely be paralyzed?

- A. Flexor digitorum superficialis
- B. Biceps brachii
- C. Brachioradialis
- D. Flexor carpi ulnaris
- E. Supinator

D

27. While walking to his classroom building, a first-year medical student slipped on the wet pavement and fell against the curb, injuring his right arm. Radiographic images showed a midshaft fracture of the humerus. Which pair of structures was most likely injured at the fracture site?

- A. Median nerve and brachial artery
- B. Axillary nerve and posterior circumflex humeral artery
- C. Radial nerve and deep brachial artery
- D. Suprascapular nerve and artery
- E. Long thoracic nerve and lateral thoracic artery

C

28. A 18-year-old man is brought to the emergency department after an injury while playing rugby. Imaging reveals a transverse fracture of the humerus about 1 inch proximal to the epicondyles. Which nerve is most frequently injured by the jagged edges of the broken bone at this location?

- A. Axillary
- B. Median
- C. Musculocutaneous
- D. Radial
- E. Ulnar

E

29. A 52-year-old female band director suffered problems in her right arm several days after strenuous field exercises for a major athletic tournament. Examination in the orthopedic clinic reveals wrist drop and weakness of grasp but normal extension of the elbow joint. There is no loss of sensation in the affected limb. Which nerve was most likely affected?

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

C

30. Laboratory studies in the outpatient clinic on a 24-year-old woman included assessment of circulating blood chemistry. Which of the following arteries is most likely at risk during venipuncture at the cubital fossa?

- A. Brachial
- B. Common interosseous
- C. Ulnar
- D. Anterior interosseous
- E. Radial

A

<p>31. A 24-year-old man is admitted with a wound to the palm of his hand. He cannot touch the pad of his index finger with his thumb but can grip a sheet of paper between all fingers and has no loss of sensation on the skin of his hand. Which of the following nerves has most likely been injured?</p> <p>A. Deep branch of ulnar B. Anterior interosseous C. Median nerve D. Recurrent branch of median E. Deep branch of radial</p>	C
<p>32. A mother tugs violently on her 4-year-old boy's hand to pull him out of the way of an oncoming car and the child screams in pain. Thereafter, it becomes obvious that the child cannot straighten his forearm at the elbow. When the child is seen in the emergency department, radiographic examination reveals a dislocation of the head of the radius. Which of the following ligaments is most likely directly associated with this injury?</p> <p>A. Anular B. Joint capsular C. Interosseous D. Radial collateral E. Ulnar collateral</p>	A
<p>33. A 35-year-old man has a small but painful tumor under the nail of his little finger. Which of the following nerves would have to be anesthetized for a painless removal of the tumor?</p> <p>A. Superficial radial B. Common palmar digital of median C. Common palmar digital of ulnar D. Deep radial E. Recurrent branch of median</p>	C

<p>34. A 25-year-old male athlete is admitted to the emergency department after a bad landing while performing the pole vault. Radiographic examination of his hand reveals a fractured carpal bone in the floor of the anatomic snuffbox. Which bone has most likely been fractured?</p> <p>A. Triquetrum B. Scaphoid C. Capitate D. Hamate E. Trapezoid</p>	B
<p>35. A 19-year-old man is brought to the emergency department after dislocating his shoulder while playing soccer. Following reduction of the dislocation, he has pain over the dorsal region of the shoulder and cannot abduct the arm normally. An MRI of the shoulder shows a torn muscle. Which of the following muscles is most likely to have been damaged by this injury?</p> <p>a. Coracobrachialis b. Long head of the triceps brachii c. Pectoralis minor d. Supraspinatus e. Teres major</p>	D
<p>36. A 79-year-old man has numbness in the middle three digits of his right hand and finds it difficult to grasp objects with that hand. He states that he retired 9 years earlier, after working as a carpenter for 50 years. He has atrophy of the thenar eminence. Which of the following conditions is the most likely cause of the problems in his hand?</p> <p>a. Compression of the median nerve in the carpal tunnel b. Formation of the osteophytes that compress the ulnar nerve at the medial epicondyle c. Hypertrophy of the triceps brachii muscle compressing the brachial plexus d. Osteoarthritis of the cervical spine e. Repeated trauma to the ulnar nerve</p>	A

37. A 13-year-old boy is brought to the emergency department after losing control during a motorbike race in which he was hit by several of the other racers. Physical examination reveals several cuts and bruises. He is unable to extend the left wrist, fingers, and thumb, although he can extend the elbow. Sensation is lost in the lateral half of the dorsum of the left hand. Which of the following nerves has most likely been injured to result in these signs, and in what part of the arm is the injury located?

- A. Median nerve, anterior wrist
- B. Median nerve, arm
- C. Radial nerve, midhumerus
- D. Ulnar nerve, midlateral forearm
- E. Ulnar nerve, midpalmar region

C

38. Following several days of 12-hour daily rehearsals of the symphony orchestra for a performance of a Wagnerian opera, the 52-year-old male conductor experienced such excruciating pain in the posterior aspect of his right forearm that he could no longer direct the musicians. When the maestro's forearm was palpated 2 cm distal and posteromedial to the lateral epicondyle, the resulting excruciating pain caused him to grimace. Injections of steroids and rest were recommended to ease the pain. Which of the following injuries is most likely?

- A. Compression of the ulnar nerve by the flexor carpi ulnaris
- B. Compression of the median nerve by the pronator teres
- C. Compression of the median nerve by the flexor digitorum superficialis
- D. Compression of the superficial radial nerve by the brachioradialis
- E. Compression of the deep radial nerve by the supinator

E

39. A 21-year-old female softball pitcher is examined in the emergency department after she was struck in the arm by a line drive. Plain radiographic and MRI studies show soft tissue injury to the region of the spiral groove, with trauma to the radial nerve. Which of the following muscles would be intact after this injury?

- A. Flexor carpi ulnaris
- B. Extensor indicis
- C. Brachioradialis
- D. Extensor carpi radialis longus
- E. Supinator

A

40. Examination of a 21-year-old female athlete with an injury of the radial nerve in the spiral groove would typically demonstrate which of the following physical signs?

- A. Weakness of thumb abduction and thumb extension
- B. Weakness of thumb opposition
- C. Inability to extend the elbow
- D. Paralysis of pronation of the hand
- E. Paralysis of abduction and adduction of the arm

A

41. A 15-year-old boy received a shotgun wound to the ventral surface of the upper limb. Three months after the injury the patient exhibits a partial claw hand but can extend his wrist. What is the nature of patient's injury?

- A. The ulnar nerve has been severed at the elbow.
- B. The median nerve has been injured in the carpal tunnel.
- C. The median and ulnar nerves are damaged at the wrist.
- A. D. The median and ulnar nerves have been injured at elbow region.

A

42. A 61-year-old man was hit in the midhumeral region of his left arm by a cricket bat. Physical examination reveals an inability to extend the wrist and loss of sensation on a small area of skin on the dorsum of the hand proximal to the first two fingers. What nerve supplies this specific region of the hand?

- A. Radial
- B. Posterior interosseous
- C. Lateral antebrachial cutaneous
- D. Medial antebrachial cutaneous
- E. Dorsal cutaneous of ulnar

A

43. A 43-year-old woman visits the outpatient clinic with a neurologic problem. Diagnostically, she cannot hold a piece of paper between her thumb and the lateral side of her index finger without flexing the distal joint of her thumb. This is a positive Froment's sign, which is consistent with ulnar neuropathy. Weakness of which specific muscle causes this sign to appear?

- A. Flexor pollicis longus
- B. Adductor pollicis
- C. Flexor digiti minimi
- D. Flexor carpi radialis
- E. Extensor indicis

B

44. A 74-year-old woman is admitted to the emergency department after stumbling over her pet dog. Radiographic examination reveals a fracture of the upper third of the right radius, with the distal fragment of the radius and hand pronated. The proximal end of the fractured radius deviates laterally. Which of the following muscles is primarily responsible for the lateral deviation?

- A. Pronator teres
- B. Supinator
- C. Pronator quadratus
- A. Brachioradialis

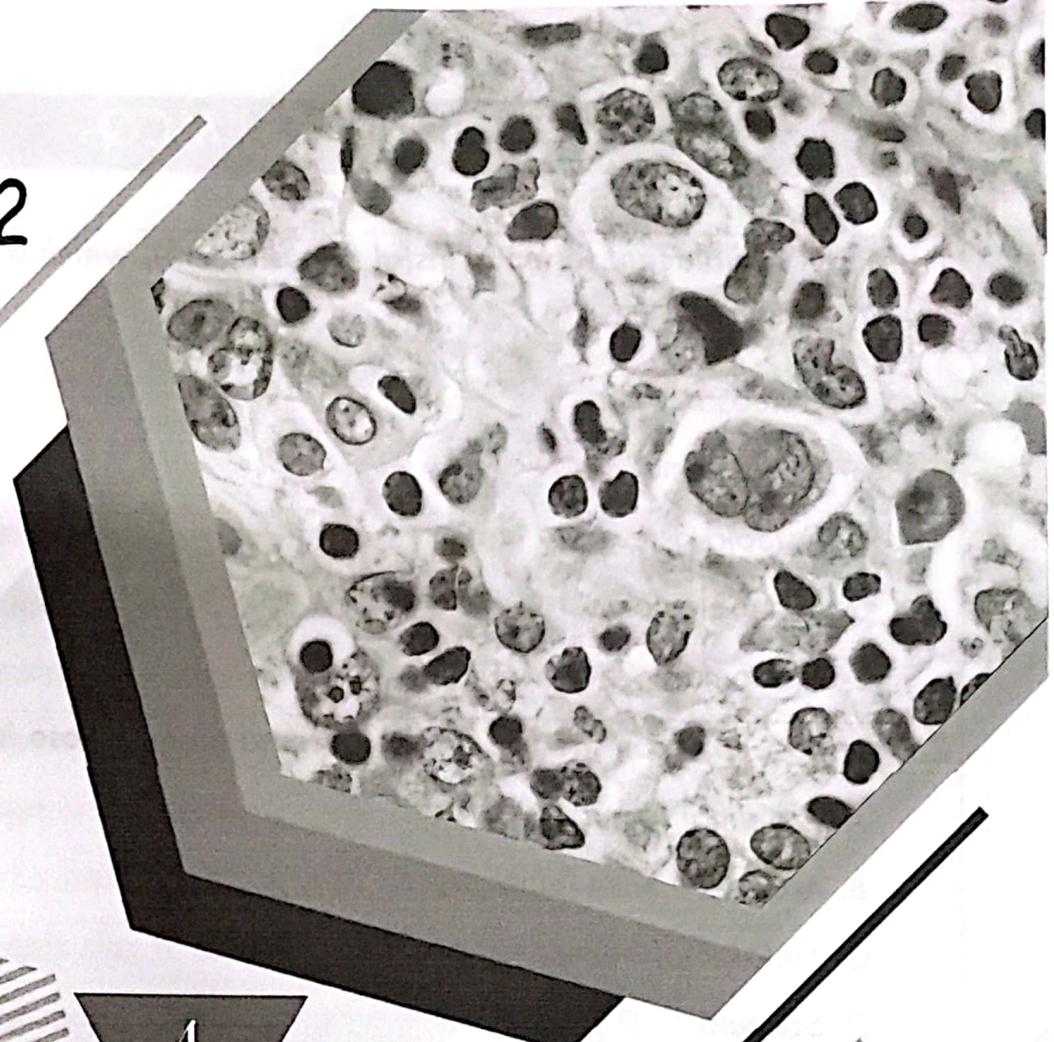
B

45. A 31-year-old female figure skater is examined in the emergency department following an injury that forced her to withdraw from competition. When her male partner missed catching her properly from an overhead position, he grasped her powerfully, but awkwardly, by the forearm. Clinical examination demonstrated a positive Ochsner test, inability to flex the distal interphalangeal joint of the index finger on clasping the hands. In addition, she is unable to flex the terminal phalanx of the thumb and has loss of sensation over the thenar half of the hand. What is the most likely nature of her injury?

- A. Median nerve injured within the cubital fossa
- B. Anterior interosseous nerve injury at the pronator teres
- C. Radial nerve injury at its entrance into the posterior forearm compartment
- D. Median nerve injury at the proximal skincrease of the wrist
- E. Ulnar nerve trauma halfway along the forearm

A

Level 1
Semester 2
MSK



L5

4
L.E

MCQ
Pathology
Dr. Ahmed Hhassan

<p>1. Painful radiolucent lesion in distal femur (1 cm), which is relieved by Aspirin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Osteosarcoma. b- Chondroma. c- Osteoid osteoma. d- Osteoblastoma. e- Osteoma. 	<p>C</p>
<p>2. The most common site for chondrosarcoma among those is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Proximal femur. B. Aroud the knee joint. C. Metatarsal bones. D. Scapula E. Mandible 	<p>D</p>
<p>3. The Following are primary bone tumors except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Metastatic tumors b) Osteogenic tumors c) Chondrogenic tumors d) Fibrous tumors e) Fibro-osseus tumors 	<p>A</p>
<p>4. All of the following is true regarding osteoma except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Benign tumor of bone b) Usually occurs around knee c) May be solitary or multiple d) May be part of Gardner syndrome e) Composed of mixture of lamellar and woven bone 	<p>B</p>

<p>5. The most common primary malignant bone tumor is :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Osteoblastoma b) Ewing sarcoma c) Chondrosarcoma d) Osteosarcoma e) None of the above 	D
<p>6. Osteosarcoma is characterized by all of the following except :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Common in old age b) Arises from metaphysis of long bones c) Common around knee d) Shows hemorrhage and necrosis e) May lead to sunray pattern or Codman's triangle 	A
<p>7. The hallmark microscopic sign to diagnose osteosarcoma is :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Variable size and shape of cells b) Presence of malignant osteoid matrix formation c) Abundant malignant cartilage formation d) All of the above e) None of the above 	B
<p>8. Osteochondroma (exostosis) is characterized by all except :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Common benign growth b) May be single or multiple c) Cartilaginous outgrowth covered by bony cap d) Usually arises from metaphysis of long bones 	C
<p>9. The following is a characteristic feature of chondroma:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Benign cartilage forming tumor b) Common in hands and feet c) If multiple are called Ollier syndrome d) If associated with benign angiomas are called Maffucci syndrome e) All of the above 	E



<p>10. The following are not true about chondrosarcoma except :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Occurs more frequent in pelvisb) Commonly involves distal exeteremitiesc) Forms small lobulated massd) Early blood spreade) Most patients are younger than 40 years	<p>A</p>
<p>11. One of the following is a difference between osteoid osteoma & osteoblastoma:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Osteoblastoma is well circumscribed lesionb) Osteoblastoma usually involves the cortexc) Osteoblastoma is larger than 2 cm in diameterd) Osteoblastoma is benigne) Osteoblastoma is surrounded by rim of sclerotic bone	<p>C</p>
<p>12. Ewing sarcoma is not characterized by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Highly aggressive tumorb) The most common sarcoma of bone in childrenc) Has genetic aetiologyd) May arise from long or flat bonese) May spread outside bone	<p>B</p>
<p>13. Regarding Ewing sarcoma, Which is NOT true:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Destructive infiltrative tumorb) Onion skin appearance in x rayc) Dense stroma by microscopic examinationd) Common to arise from femure) May have neural differentiation	<p>C</p>

<p>14. The presence of Homer Wright rosettes in Ewing sarcoma indicates :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Tumor is benign b) Tumor is locally malignant c) Tumor spread to lung d) Tumor arises from metaphysis e) Tumor has neural differentiation 	E
<p>15. Giant cell tumor of bone is characterized by all of the following except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Highly aggressive malignant tumor b) Arises from epiphysis of long bones c) May spread to lung d) Presence of giant cells with osteoclastic activity e) Leads to formation of lytic lesions of bones 	A
<p>16. Neoplastic proliferation of plasma cells with appearance of bone lytic lesions is present in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ewing sarcoma b) Multiple myeloma c) Osteoclastoma d) All of the above e) None of the above 	B
<p>17. Patient with Paget's disease of bone is vulnerable to the development of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Osteomyelitis b) Osteoblastoma c) Fibrous dysplasia d) Osteosarcoma e) Ewing sarcoma 	D

<p>18. Sun-ray appearance is characteristic feature of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Osteoma b) Osteoblastoma c) Osteosarcoma d) Chondroma e) Chondrosarcoma 	<p>C</p>
<p>19. Osteosarcoma tends to occur in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Epiphysis b) Diaphysis c) Metaphysis d) Articular cartilage e) Tendons 	<p>C</p>
<p>20. The most common bone tumor is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Osteosarcoma b) Osteochondroma c) Giant cell tumor d) Metastatic tumors e) Chondrosarcoma 	<p>D</p>
<p>21. A patient with multiple osteomas. This is a part of:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Gardner syndrome b) Ollier disease c) Maffucci syndrome d) Li-Fraumeni syndrome e) McCune Albright syndrome 	<p>A</p>
<p>22. Ollier disease is characterized by multiple:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Exostosis b) Fibrous dysplasia c) Chondromas d) Bone secondaries 	<p>C</p>

<p>23. Multiple Myeloma is a tumor of:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Lymphocytes b) Plasma cells c) Mast cells d) Neuroectodermal cells of bone marrow e) Promyelocytes 	B
<p>24. Translocation t-(11,21) is characteristic for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ewing sarcoma b) Osteosarcoma c) Multiple myeloma d) McCune Albright syndrome e) Cortical fibrous defect 	A
<p>25. Osteosarcoma is characterized by:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Is rare in the metaphysis of long bones b) Spreads mostly by lymphatic pathway c) Gives onion skin appearance on radiograph d) Has a good prognosis e) Occurs most commonly between the ages of 10 and 25 years 	E
<p>26. Multiple Chondromas + Benign angiomas is called:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ollier syndrome b) Maffucci syndrome c) Gardener syndrome d) Multiple hereditary exostosis 	B
<p>27. The following carcinoma may produce osteosclerotic bone metastasis:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Bronchogenic carcinoma b) Thyroid carcinoma c) Renal cell carcinoma d) Breast carcinoma e) Prostatic carcinoma 	E



28. Painful radiolucent lesion in distal femur (1 cm) which is relieved by

aspirin:

- a) Osteosarcoma
- b) Chondroma
- c) Osteoid osteoma
- d) Osteoblastoma
- e) Osteoma

C

29. The most common site for chondrosarcoma among those is:

- a) Proximal femur
- b) Around the knee joint
- c) Metatarsal bones
- d) Scapula
- e) Mandible

D



Cases

1. A 10-year-old boy complains of pain and swelling around his right knee of 3 weeks duration that has not improved with rest. His mother denies a history of trauma to the knee. A radiograph shows a destructive lytic mass arising from the metaphysis of the distal femur. X-ray shows Sunray appearance of distal femur.

a) Your diagnosis of the case is.....

➤ Osteosarcoma.

b) Most common Site - Age - Sex of the tumor is.....

➤ Metaphysis of long bones around knee

➤ Young age 10-20 years

➤ Male.

c) When this tumor occurs in old age it is always predisposed to by..

➤ Paget disease.

d) Spread of this tumor is by..... and the prognosis is...

➤ Blood – Poor

2. A 65-year-old man complains of pain in his back, fatigue. An X-ray examination reveals numerous lytic lesions in the lumbar vertebral bodies. Laboratory studies disclose mild anemia and thrombocytopenia. A bone marrow biopsy: showed foci of abnormal plasma cell proliferation, which account for 18% of all hematopoietic cells.

a) Diagnosis of this case.

➤ Multiple myeloma (Plasmacytoma)

b) Mention two other sites of this tumor

➤ Skull-Pelvic bone



3. A 30 year old man has experienced pain in the region of his left knee for more than 1 month. A radiograph shows a 7 cm mass involving the distal femoral epiphyseal region. A biopsy shows multinucleated cells in a stroma predominantly composed of spindle shaped mononuclear cells.

a) What is the diagnosis?

➤ Giant cell tumor of bone.

b) Behavior of this tumor is.....

➤ Locally malignant

c) Is this lesion Osteosclerotic or Osteolytic?

➤ Osteolytic.

4. A 13 year old male presents with swelling and pain in the right leg. X ray reveals a mass expanding the diaphysis of the femur infiltrating the cortex from within with an onion skin appearance.

a) What is the most possible diagnosis?

➤ Ewing sarcoma (PNET).

b) What is the genetic translocation detected in this lesion?

➤ Fusion of EWS gene with a member of the ETS family of transcription factors FLI t-(114, 22) or ERG t-(21, 22).

c) Describe M/E of this lesion.

➤ Malignant round cell tumor (sheets of uniform small round cells with hyperchromatic nuclei and scanty glycogen-rich cytoplasm within little intervening stroma.

➤ The presence of Homer-Wright rosettes (tumor cells circled around a central fibrillary space) indicates neural differentiation (ie: PNET > Ewing).

