

ANATOMY – UPPER LIMB

1. Pectoralis Major:
 - A. is the only m supplied by all 5 segments of the brachial plexus
 - B. is a lateral rotator of the arm
 - C. arise only from clavicle, sternum & upper 6 costal cartilages
 - D. formed the lower border of clavipectoral fascia
 - E. All of the above
2. Clavipectoral fascia is NOT pierced by:
 - A. Lymphatics from infraclavicular lymph nodes draining to apical lymph nodes
 - B. Cephalic vein
 - C. Medial pectoral nerve
 - D. Thoracoacromial artery
 - E. None of the above
3. Which of the following regarding Pectoralis minor is INCORRECT?
 - A. It forms the inferior border of clavipectoral fascia
 - B. It lies lateral to the 1st part of axillary artery
 - C. It lies anterior to the trunks of the brachial plexus
 - D. It is pierced by the medial pectoral nerve
 - E. Both medial & lateral pectoral nerves supply it.
4. Latissimus Dorsi:
 - A. forms the posterior axillary fold
 - B. acts with pectoralis major to adduct the arm
 - C. its lateral border form a border of the lumbar triangle
 - D. it is supplied by the thoracodorsal nerve (C6,7,8)
 - E. All of the above
5. Sternoclavicular joint:
 - A. articular surfaces are covered by hyaline cartilage
 - B. contains a complete fibrocartilagenous articular disc
 - C. posterior dislocation are more common than anterior dislocation
 - D. is supplied by lateral supraclavicular nerve
 - E. chief stability factor is the fibrous capsule
6. When one falls on an outstretched hand, the line of force does NOT transmit through:
 - A. Glenoid cavity
 - B. Acromioclavicular joint
 - C. Clavicle
 - D. Costoclavicular ligament
 - E. All of the above

7. Acromioclavicular joint:
- A. Joint surface is covered by hyaline cartilage
 - B. Joint cavity contains complete fibrocartilagenous disc
 - C. Primary movement is elevation & depression of the clavicle
 - D. It is supplied by the medial supraclavicular nerve
 - E. Chief stability factor is the coraco-clavicular ligament
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8. Posterior wall of the axilla is NOT composed of:
- A. Clavipectoral fascia
 - B. Tendon of the latissimus dorsi
 - C. Teres Major
 - D. Subscapularis
 - E. All of the above
9. Which of the following regarding axillary artery is FALSE?
- A. It is enclosed in an axillary sheath (extension of the prevertebral fascia)
 - B. 3rd part is clasped by the 2 heads of the median nerve
 - C. It lies medial to the axillary vein in its course in the axilla
 - D. Its lateral thoracic branch is the chief arterial supply to the breast in female
 - E. Its posterior circumflex humeral branch passes through the quadrangular space
10. Axillary vein:
- A. is formed from the confluence of basilic, brachial & cephalic veins
 - B. lies medial to axillary artery in its course in the axilla
 - C. is enclosed in the axillary sheath
 - D. has the same tributaries as the axillary arteries
 - E. All of the above
11. Brachial plexus:
- A. The roots lie between scalenes anterior & scalenes medius
 - B. Its trunks divides into anterior & posterior divisions behind the clavicle
 - C. Cords form at the outer border of 1st rib
 - D. The cords give off branches lateral to the pectoralis minor
 - E. All of the above
12. Which of the following structure pierces the coracobrachialis?
- A. Radial nerve
 - B. Median nerve
 - C. Ulnar nerve
 - D. Musculocutaneous nerve
 - E. Axillary nerve

13. Which of the following lies on top of the ulnar nerve in the axilla?

- A. Medial cutaneous nerve of the arm
- B. Medial cutaneous nerve of the forearm
- C. Medial pectoral nerve
- D. Musculo-cutaneous nerve
- E. All of the above

14. Chief arterial supply of the female breast is from:

- A. Lateral thoracic artery
- B. Internal thoracic (mammary) artery
- C. 2nd & 3rd intercostal arteries
- D. Thoracoacromial arteries
- E. Lateral pectoral artery

15. Which of the following is NOT a rotator cuff muscle?

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

16. Which of the following regarding Teres minor is FALSE?

- A. It is enclosed within the infraspinatus fascia
- B. It is supplied by the posterior branch of the axillary nerve (C5,6)
- C. It inserts into the lesser tuberosity of the humerus
- D. It acts as the lateral rotator of the shoulder joint
- E. All of the above

17. Inferior stabilizing factor in the abducted shoulder joint include:

- A. Coracoacromial arch
- B. Long head of biceps
- C. Rotator cuff
- D. Long head of triceps
- E. All of the above

18. Shoulder Joint:

- A. Sub acromial bursa communicates with the shoulder joint
- B. Surface area ratio of humeral head: glenoid cavity is 3:1
- C. Supraspinatus & deltoid are responsible for abduction of the joint to 90°
- D. Subscapularis & Teres minor are responsible for medial rotation
- E. All of the above

19. Medial intermuscular septum is pierced by:
- Ulnar nerve
 - Radial nerve
 - Median nerve
 - Profunda brachii artery
 - All of the above
20. In the anterior compartment of the arm
- muscles are supplied by the median nerve
 - median nerve travels posterior to the brachial artery
 - brachial artery give rise to the superior ulnar collateral artery, which pierces the medial intermuscular septum with ulnar nerve
 - Profunda brachii supplies the muscles
 - All of the above
21. In the posterior compartment of the arm:
- Triceps is supplied by brachial artery itself
 - Medial head lies deep to the lateral head triceps
 - Myotomal supply to triceps is C5,6
 - Radial nerve pierces medial septum to lie in a groove behind medial epicondyle
 - In fractured shaft of humerus, triceps may be paralyzed secondary to damage to radial nerve.
22. Which of the following regarding elbow joint is FALSE?
- It communicates with superior radio-ulnar joint
 - Its carrying angle is 170°
 - It is supplied by musculocutaneous, radial, ulnar & median nerves
 - Medial collateral ligament is divided into 3 bands in the shape of a triangle
 - The joint capsule attaches to all articular margins
23. Which of the following regarding cubital fossa is INCORRET?
- Median nerve lies medial to the bicipital tendon
 - Lateral cutaneous nerve of forearm lies on the tendon of biceps
 - Radial nerve gives rise to posterior interosseous branch
 - Pronator teres & brachioradialis form the medial & lateral borders
 - Brachialis & supinator form the floor
24. Which of the following muscles receive mixed supply form both ulnar & median nerves?
- Flexor digitorum profundii
 - Flexor digitorum superficialis
 - Pronator teres
 - Pronator quadratus
 - None of the above

25. Which of the following is FALSE regarding anterior compartment of forearm?
- A. Median nerve passes between 2 heads of pronator teres
 - B. Ulnar nerve passes between 2 heads of flexor carpi ulnaris
 - C. Median nerve is the nerve of superficial muscle of anterior compartment of forearm
 - D. Ulnar nerve is the nerve of deep muscles of the anterior compartment of forearm
 - E. None of the above
26. Which of the following statements are TRUE?
- A. Superficial lymphatics from the medial ½ of the hand drains directly to the infraclavicular lymph nodes
 - B. Radial artery gives off interosseous branch to supply all the muscles of the posterior compartment of forearm
 - C. Lateral cutaneous nerve of forearm supplies the preaxial border of the forearm
 - D. All of the above
 - E. None of the above
27. Which of the following muscle is supplied by posterior interosseous nerve?
- A. Brachioradialis
 - B. Extensor carpi radialis brevis
 - C. Extensor carpi radialis longus
 - D. Anconeus
 - E. All of the above
28. Extensor pollicis longus:
- A. attaches to distal ulna & to the base of 1st distal phalanx
 - B. is supplied by anterior interosseous artery
 - C. is supplied by posterior interosseous nerve
 - D. forms the lateral border of anatomical snuffbox
 - E. All of the above
29. Which of the following muscle does not arise from the common extensor origin
- A. Extensor carpi radialis longus
 - B. Extensor carpi radialis brevis
 - C. Extensor digitorum
 - D. Extensor carpi ulnaris
 - E. Extensor digiti minimi
30. Posterior interosseous nerve:
- A. is a branch of the median nerve
 - B. supplies all the muscles of the extensor compartment
 - C. supplies the skin over the lateral ½ of dorsum of the hand
 - D. passes between 2 heads of the supinator muscle
 - E. all of the above

31. Which of the following regarding the carpal tunnel is FALSE?
- A. median nerve is medial to flexor carpi radialis
 - B. flexor carpi radialis is superficial & lateral to flexor pollicis longus
 - C. flexor digitorum superficialis tendons is arranged in 2 rows in its own synovial sheath
 - D. flexor retinaculum is attached to scaphoid tubercle, trapezoid ridge, pisiform & hook of hamate
 - E. none of the above
32. Which of the following muscles is NOT a muscle of the thenar eminence?
- A. Flexor pollicis brevis
 - B. Abductor pollicis brevis
 - C. Opponens pollicis
 - D. Adductor pollicis
 - E. All of the above are muscles of thenar eminence
33. In most people, the deep branch of ulnar nerve supplies:
- A. flexor digitorum profundus
 - B. adductor pollicis
 - C. abductor pollicis brevis
 - D. opponens pollicis
 - E. All of the above
34. Which of the following artery does NOT join the posterior carpal anastomosis
- A. ulnar artery
 - B. radial artery
 - C. posterior interosseous artery
 - D. anterior interosseous artery
 - E. all of the above arteries anastomose at the posterior carpal arch.
35. Which of the carpal bones give rise to attachment to both the flexor & extensor retinaculum?
- A. pisiform
 - B. hamate
 - C. scaphoid
 - D. trapezium
 - E. All of the above
36. Which of the following statement is TRUE?
- A. Common palmar digital arteries lie more superficial than the common palmar digital nerves in the palm
 - B. Common palmar digital arteries are the terminal branches of the ulnar artery
 - C. Proper palmar digital arteries lie dorsal to the digital nerve in the fingers
 - D. Proper palmar digital nerves also supply the nail beds
 - E. All of the above

37. Dorsal interossei:
- A. arise from the middle finger side of the base of the 2nd, 4th & 5th metacarpal.
 - B. insert into the extensor expansion of the same side to its origin
 - C. are supplied by the median nerve
 - D. abducts the finger away from the midline of the hand
 - E. All of the above
38. Which of the following regarding midpalmar space is INCORRECT?
- A. It is bounded by palmar aponeurosis attachments to 3rd & 5th metacarpals
 - B. It is continuous with the lumbrical canals distally
 - C. It contains all the tendons of flexor digitorum superficialis & profundis & their lumbricals
 - D. Interossei & the 3rd to 5th metacarpal forms the floor
 - E. None of the above
39. In the web space of the hand:
- A. digital nerves lie superficial to the digital artery
 - B. lumbrical tendons lie deep to the deep transverse ligaments
 - C. interossei tendons lie superficial to the deep transverse tendon
 - D. superficial transverse ligament lies deep to the digital vessels
 - E. all of the above are incorrect.
40. Erb's palsy (C5,6) lead to paralysis of the following muscles EXCEPT:
- A. biceps
 - B. supraspinatus
 - C. teres minor
 - D. deltoid
 - E. triceps
41. Klumpke's palsy (C8T1) lead to the paralysis of the following muscles EXCEPT:
- A. Flexor digitorum profundus
 - B. Abductor pollicis brevis
 - C. Pronator teres
 - D. Extensor digitorum
 - E. Flexor pollicis longus
42. Fractured shaft of humerus with radial nerve damage usually do NOT have the following feature:
- A. Wrist drop
 - B. Inability to extend elbow
 - C. Sensory loss over posterior aspect of forearm
 - D. Sensory loss over lateral aspect of forearm
 - E. All of the above

43. Which of the following is the most reliable test in determining whether median nerve is injured at the wrist level?
- A. Test flexor pollicis brevis function
 - B. Test abductor pollicis brevis function
 - C. Test adductor pollicis function
 - D. Test opponens pollicis function
 - E. All of the above

ANSWERS:

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| 1. A | 11. E | 21. B | 31. C | 41. C |
| 2. C | 12. D | 22. E | 32. D | 42. B |
| 3. C | 13. B | 23. B | 33. B | 43. B |
| 4. E | 14. A | 24. A | 34. C | |
| 5. B | 15. D | 25. D | 35. A | |
| 6. B | 16. C | 26. C | 36. E | |
| 6. E | 17. D | 27. B | 37. D | |
| 7. A | 18. C | 28. E | 38. C | |
| 8. C | 19. A | 29. A | 39. A | |
| 9. B | 20. C | 30. D | 40. E | |