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ANATOMY

+250 MCQ by courses

First year - semester 1

Academic year : 2025 - 2026.

BY ISMAIL DJELL

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"These MCQs are taken from previous exams. Any errors you may find are due to the official correction -Certain questions may not include an official correction ."

1-Introduction to Human Anatomy (13 MCQ)

PROMO 2024

Q01. Introduction to Human Anatomy:
A. Anatomy is the study of the structure of organs through their dissection.
B. Functional anatomy is a branch of anatomy that specifies the morphology and structure of organs.
C. Descriptive anatomy is a branch of anatomy that studies anatomical regions and spaces.
D. Applied anatomy is a branch of anatomy developed according to a particular diagnostic or therapeutic application.
E. Radiological anatomy uses imaging as an exploration method.

Answer: A D E

Q02. Introduction to Human Anatomy: In the standard anatomical position:
A. The subject is in a standing position.
B. The lower limbs are together.
C. The gaze is horizontal.
D. The arms are in abduction.
E. The forearms and hands are in pronation.

Answer: A B C

Q03. General Concepts of Anatomy:
A. "Anatomy" comes from a Greek term meaning "to cut upwards."
B. It is the study of the human body from a microscopic point of view.
C. It describes the form and structure of dead organisms and their parts.
D. Surface anatomy is a branch of anatomy that specifies the forms and skin reliefs in relation to the underlying subcutaneous anatomical structures.
E. Topographic anatomy is a branch of anatomy that studies anatomical regions and spaces.
Answer: A D E

PROMO 2023

Q04. Generalities on Anatomy:
A. In human anatomy, the reference position is the one from which the human body is always described.
B. In the reference position, the subject is standing upright.
C. In the reference position, the lower limbs are apart.
D. In the reference position, the gaze is directed downward.
E. In the reference position, the arms hang alongside the body.

Answer A B E

Q05. Concerning the Generalities on Anatomy:
A. Anatomy comes from a Greek term meaning "to cut upward."
B. It is a discipline of biology and medicine.
C. Descriptive anatomy is a branch of anatomy that studies anatomical regions and spaces.
D. The medial or lateral position indicates the location of a structure in relation to the median plane.
E. Proximal and distal are used to designate structures located above or below at the level of the trunk.

Answer: A B D

PROMO 2021

Q06. Generalities on Anatomy:
A. Anatomy includes the study and macroscopic observation of the living human being.
B. In the standard anatomical position, the lower limbs are apart.
C. The anatomical reference system has no relation to the standard anatomical position.
D. An anatomical reference system is based on a set of predefined planes and axes.
E. The orientation of sections or views used in medical imaging is based on the anatomical reference system.

Answer: A D E

Q07. Generalities on Anatomy:
A. There exist numerous median planes that divide the left half from the right half of the body.
B. The terms ipsilateral or homolateral refer to anatomical entities located on the same side with respect to the frontal plane.
C. A section made according to the horizontal plane provides information on the ventro-dorsal and latero-lateral dimensions.
D. The cranio-caudal axis is longitudinal in most animals.
E. Situs inversus manifests as a total or partial inversion of the organs in relation to the median plane.

Answer: C E

Q08. General Concepts of Anatomy:
A. The term median refers to an anatomical entity that is close to the median plane.
B. For the hand, the term anterior may be replaced by palmar.
C. A living tissue is a group of different cells performing the same function.
D. The locomotor system is part of the systems that enable the body to interact with its environment.
E. The terms proximal and distal are used instead of superior and inferior at the level of the trunk.

Answer: A B D

PROMO 2020

Q09. About the Generalities on Anatomy:
A. Anatomy includes the study and macroscopic observation of the living human being.
B. The human body is lying down in the standard anatomical position.
C. The terminology used to precisely locate structures in the anatomy of an organism is called the reference position.
D. An anatomical reference system is defined in relation to the standard position of the described organism.
E. There exists only one median plane.

Answer: D E

Q10. About the Generalities on Anatomy:
A. The three reference planes are perpendicular to one another.
B. Among the three reference planes, two are horizontal and the third is vertical.
C. The distance from the parasagittal planes indicates the medial or lateral position.
D. When several anatomical structures are

located at an equal distance from the median plane, they are said to be ipsilateral or homolateral.
E. Anatomical structures that present a plane of symmetry are all situated in a median position.

Answer: **A C E**

PROMO 2019 | 2018

Q11. General Concepts of Human Anatomy :
A. Anatomy includes the study and macroscopic observation of the living human.
B. In the standard anatomical position, the lower limbs are apart.
C. The anatomical reference system includes 3 planes and 2 axes.
D. The median plane is a sagittal plane that separates the left half from the right half of the body.
E. Ipsilateral structures are located on either side of the median plane.

Answer:

Q12. General Concepts of Human Anatomy:
A. The coronal or frontal plane divides the body into a superior and an inferior part.
B. The adjective caudal should not be used for elements of the pelvic and thoracic limbs.
D. The different levels of organization of the human body are, in decreasing order: systems, organs, tissues, and cells.
E. An organ is composed of similar cells performing the same function.

Answer:

Q13. Anatomical Planes (check the correct answer(s)) (E 2019-2018):
A. The frontal plane corresponds to a horizontal axis.
B. The transverse plane corresponds to a sagittal axis.
C. The sagittal plane corresponds to an oblique axis.
D. The sagittal plane corresponds to a vertical axis.
E. The frontal plane corresponds to a sagittal axis.

Answer:

2-Introduction to Human Osteology (16 MCQ)

PROMO 2024

Q01-Introduction to Human Osteology:

A. Positioning allows one to locate a bone within the skeleton.
B. Bones are classified according to their surface features.
C. The diaphysis of long bones is generally triangular in cross-section.
D. Diaphysis and shaft are synonymous.
E. The epiphyses of long bones arise from their secondary ossification centers.

Answer: C E

Q02 – Introduction to Human Osteology:

A. The epiphyseal plate is replaced by the epiphyseal line when bone growth is complete.
B. The periosteum is the site of the diametral growth of bones (growth in thickness).
C. Flat bones are found mainly in the carpus and tarsus.
D. Short bones have a primary protective function.
E. The endosteum lines the medullary cavity of long bones.

Answer: B E

PROMO 2023

Q03. Introduction to Human Osteology :
A. The human body has 206 bones.
B. The femur is the longest bone, whereas the stapes is the smallest.
C. The girdles connect the axial skeleton to the appendicular skeleton.
D. The sternum and the sacrum are bones of the axial skeleton that are part of the girdles.
E. The human skeleton is a rigid structure.
Answer: B D E

Q04. Introduction to Human Osteology:
A. Short bones often form assemblies that allow great precision of movement.
B. A flat bone has a diaphysis and two epiphyses.
C. The diaphysis of a long bone is hollowed in the center by a medullary canal.
D. Red bone marrow is found at the diaphyseal level, whereas yellow bone marrow is found at the epiphyseal level.
E. The epiphyses are made up of spongy bone surrounded by compact bone.
Answer: A C E

Q05. Concerning the Introduction to Human Osteology (R 2024-2023):
A. Osteology is the foundation of the anatomy of the locomotor system.
B. Paired structures are mainly found in the axial skeleton.
C. Bones cause movement.
D. The endosteum is the site of diametral growth of long bones (growth in thickness).
E. The epiphyseal line replaces the epiphyseal plate once the growth of long bones is completed.
Answer: A E

PROMO 2022

Q06. Introduction to Human Osteology (E 2023-2022):
A. The human body has 600 bones.
B. The girdles connect the axial skeleton to the appendicular skeleton.
C. Pelvic limb is synonymous with lower limb.
D. Thoracic limb is synonymous with upper limb.
E. Several types of bones are described, including: short, flat, and long.
Answer: B C D E

Q07. Introduction to Human Osteology:
A. A flat bone has a diaphysis and two epiphyses.
B. The diaphysis of long bones is generally triangular in cross-section.
C. Short bones often form assemblies that allow great precision of movement.
D. The diaphysis is hollowed in the center by a canal containing marrow.
E. Diaphysis and epiphysis are terms used for short bones.
Answer: B C D

PROMO 2021

Q08. Introduction to Human Osteology (E 2022-2021):
A. Bones are the set of flexible structures of the body.
B. The appendicular skeleton is connected to the axial skeleton by the scapular and pelvic girdles.
C. Bones are the centers of movement of the locomotor system.
D. In case of deficiency, certain mineral elements can be mobilized from the bone matrix.
E. Positioning a bone specimen allows it to be located in the body.
Answer: B D

Q09. Introduction to Human Osteology:
A. Long bones are circular in cross-section.
B. Flat bones have two surfaces.
C. In the locomotor system, short bones are present at the extremities.
D. Irregular bones mainly have a protective function.
E. The growth in length of long bones takes place at the epiphyseal plate.
Answer: B C E

PROMO 2020

Q10. About Human Osteology (E 2021-2020):
A. Bones are the set of flexible structures of the body.
B. The femur is the longest bone, whereas the stapes is the smallest.
C. The skeleton is divided into an axial part at the periphery and an appendicular part at the center.
D. The scapular and pelvic girdles attach the appendicular skeleton to the axial skeleton.
E. Without bones, movement is impossible.
Answer: B D

Q11. About Human Osteology:
A. Positioning a bone specimen allows it to be located in the body.
B. Bones are classified according to their positions in the body.
C. Long bones are located in the appendicular skeleton.
D. Short bones are mainly located at the extremities.
E. Flat bones have three surfaces.
Answer: C D

Q12. About Human Osteology:
A. The diaphysis is the central part of a bone.
B. The epiphysis arises from a secondary ossification center.
C. The medullary cavity is lined by the periosteum.
D. The diametral growth of bones occurs at the endosteum.
E. The epiphyseal plate is the junction zone between the diaphysis and the epiphysis.
Answer: B E

PROMO 2019 | 2018

Q13. Introduction to Human Osteology :
A. There are 206 constant bones in the human body.
B. The longest and heaviest bone is the bone of the arm.
C. The human body includes at the center the appendicular skeleton and at the periphery the axial skeleton.

D. The limbs are attached to the trunk by the scapular and pelvic girdles.
Answer:

Q14. Introduction to Human Osteology:
A. The skeleton constitutes a reserve of mineral elements and energy.
B. Long bones have one dimension largely greater than the other two.
C. The carpal bones are irregular bones.
D. Flat bones have a complex shape.
E. The endosteum is the site of diametral growth of long bones (growth in thickness).
Answer:

Q15. Bones of the Thoracic Limb :
A. The medial border of the scapula is also called the axillary border.
B. The humerus has three borders: anterior, posterior, and lateral.
C. The clavicle has two borders: superior and inferior.
D. The ulna has three borders: anterior, posterior, and lateral.
E. The radius has three borders: anterior, posterior, and lateral.
Answer:

Q16. The Skeletal System (check the correct answer(s)):
A. Is composed of 260 bones.
B. Enables the production of blood cells in the bone marrow.
C. Represents a reserve of calcium and potassium.
D. Has a locomotor role.
E. Provides a framework for the body.
Answer:

3- Clavicle- Scapula- Humerus (26 MCQ)

Q01. Concerning the clavicle: (E 2024-2023)
A. Its anterior border is convex forward.
B. On its superior surface in the medial two-thirds, the deltoid muscle inserts.
C. Its inferior surface is smooth.
D. It is the site of the first ossification point.
E. It is not palpable.

Answer: A B D

Q02. The clavicle: (E 2023-2022)
A. It is convex forward in its medial two-thirds.
B. On its anterior border lies the deltoid tubercle.
C. Its inferior surface is smooth.
D. It is the connecting bone between the spine and the thoracic limb.
E. It is triangular in cross-section.

Answer: A B D

Q03. The clavicle: (E 2022-2021)
A. Its superior surface is smooth and palpable.
B. Its inferior surface, at the medial third, presents a groove for muscular insertion.
C. Its lateral extremity articulates with the acromion of the scapula.
D. It is part of the scapular girdle.
E. It presents a diaphysis and an epiphysis.

Answer: A C D

Q04. About the clavicle: (E 2021-2020)
A. It is located at the anterosuperior part of the thorax.

B. It is part of the scapular girdle.
C. The inferior surface laterally presents the imprint of the costoclavicular ligament (costal tuberosity).
D. The anterior border presents, in its medial third, the deltoid tubercle.
E. It is constituted from one primary ossification center and two secondary ones.

Answer: A B

Q05-About the clavicle: (R 2020-2019)
A. On the medial part of its caudal surface lies the imprint of the costoclavicular ligament.
B. The cranial surface provides insertion for the deltoid and trapezius muscles.
C. The sternohyoid muscle does not insert on the clavicle.
D. The acromial extremity is in contact with the sternum.
E. The caudal surface is traversed at its middle part by a groove.

Answer:

Q06. Concerning the scapula: (E 2024-2023)
A. The glenoid cavity is surrounded by two tubercles: supraglenoid and infraglenoid.
B. The glenoid cavity has a large cranial extremity.
C. The spine of the scapula is oriented upward and outward.
D. It is a flat and symmetrical bone.
E. The acromion bears an articular surface for the clavicle.

Answer: A C E

Q07. Concerning the scapula:
A. It is a triangular bone.
B. It is concave anteriorly.
C. The medial border is the pillar of the scapula.
D. It projects between the 2nd and 9th ribs.
E. The lateral angle bears the glenoid cavity.

Answer: A B E

Q08. The scapula: (E 2023-2022)
A. It is a flat bone.
B. It is concave anteriorly.
C. The medial border is very thick because it contains the pillar of the scapula.
D. The glenoid cavity is an articular surface at the large cranial extremity.
E. It is triangular in cross-section.

Answer: A B

Q09. The scapula:
A. Its medial border is also called the spinal border.
B. Its dorsal surface is divided into two by the scapular spine.
C. The coracoid process and the acromion overhang the glenoid cavity.
D. The coracoid process is the lateral extremity of the spine.
E. The acromion is a bony projection arising from the superior border.

Answer: A B C

Q10. The scapula: (R 2023-2022)
A. It is a flat bone.
B. It is concave anteriorly.
C. The medial border is very thick because it contains the pillar of the scapula.
D. The glenoid cavity is an articular surface at the large cranial extremity.
E. It is triangular in cross-section.

Answer: A B

Q11. The scapula: (E 2022-2021)
A. It is a flat, triangular bone.
B. Its anterior surface is crossed by a bony plate.
C. It presents two lateral articular surfaces with the humerus and the clavicle.
D. The axillary border is thickened due to the presence of the scapular pillar.
E. The coracoid process presents an articular surface with the clavicle.

Answer: A C D

Q12-Concerning the scapular girdle: (R 2020-2019)
A. The scapula has a medial border, a lateral border, and an inferior border.
B. The scapula has three angles: superior, inferior, and lateral.
C. The three true joints of the scapula are: sternocostoclavicular, acromiohumeral, and scapuloclavicular.
D. The clavicle is the longest of the flat bones of the thoracic limb.
E. The clavicle is a flat bone articulating with the sternum and the humerus.

Answer:

Q13. About the scapula: (E 2021-2020)
A. The subscapular fossa is posterior.
B. The anterior (costal) surface is crossed by ridges for muscular insertion.
C. The scapular spine lies at the lower quarter of its posterior surface.
D. The supraspinous and infraspinous fossae are posterior.
E. The acromion extends medially from the scapular spine.

Answer: B D

Q14. About the scapula:
A. The scapular notch is located on the cranial border.
B. The pillar of the scapula is located medially.
C. The inferior angle lies at the level of the 5th rib.
D. The lateral angle comprises the coracoid process and the glenoid cavity supported by the scapular neck.
E. The supraglenoid and infraglenoid tubercles are located above and below the glenoid cavity.

Answer: A D E

Q15-Concerning the scapular girdle (E 2020-2019)
A. The scapula has a medial border, a lateral border, and an inferior border.
B. The scapula has three angles: superior, inferior, and lateral.
C. The three true joints of the scapula are sternocostoclavicular, acromiohumeral, and scapuloclavicular.
D. The clavicle is the longest of the flat bones of the thoracic limb.
E. The clavicle is a paired bone articulating with the sternum and the humerus.

Answer:

Q16-About the scapula:
A. The dorsal surface of the scapula is called the subscapular surface.
B. The shortest border is the lateral border.
C. The lateral angle is the angle that bears the glenoid cavity.
D. The tip of the scapula projects at the level of the 2nd rib.

E. The scapular spine terminates with the acromion.

Answer:

Q17. Concerning the humerus: (E 2024-2023)
A. It is a long bone with three surfaces, two ventral and one dorsal.
B. The humeral head faces upward, inward, and forward.
C. The proximal epiphysis has two tubercles.
D. Its proximal epiphysis is marked by a groove.
E. The deltoid V is located on the ventromedial surface.

Answer: A C D

Q18. Concerning the humerus:
A. The olecranon fossa receives the olecranon of the ulna in extension.
B. The capitulotrochlear zone articulates with the bevel of the radial head.
C. Its distal epiphysis includes an articular surface.
D. The anatomical neck is located at the junction of diaphysis and epiphysis.
E. The ulnar nerve groove lies dorsally to the lateral epicondyle.

Answer: A B

Q19. Concerning the humerus:
A. The greater tubercle is smaller than the lesser tubercle.
B. The distal epiphysis is directed forward.
C. The radial groove is located on the dorsal surface of the diaphysis.
D. The radial fossa is located above the humeral trochlea.
E. It constitutes the skeleton of the arm.

Answer: B C E

Q20. The humerus: (E 2023-2022)
A. It is a long bone with three surfaces, two ventral and one dorsal.
B. Its diaphysis is perfectly vertical.
C. The proximal epiphysis bears two tubercles whose crests are separated by a groove.
D. The crest of the greater tubercle continues with the ventral border.
E. The deltoid V is located on the anteromedial surface.

Answer: A C D

Q21. The humerus:
A. Its distal epiphysis has two articular surfaces, two epicondyles, and two ventral fossae.
B. The nutrient foramen is found on the anterolateral surface of the diaphysis.
C. The capitulum is medial relative to the trochlea.
D. The ulnar nerve groove is located on the dorsal surface of the lateral epicondyle.
E. The declination angle is the angle formed by the proximal epiphysis with the distal epiphysis.

Answer: A E

Q22. The Humerus: (R 2023-2022)
A. It is a long bone with three surfaces, two anterior and one posterior.
B. Its diaphysis is perfectly vertical.
C. The proximal epiphysis includes two tubercles whose crests are separated by a groove.

D. The crest of the greater tubercle continues into the anterior border.
E. The deltoid tuberosity is located on the antero-medial surface.

Answer: A C D

Q23. The Humerus: (E 2022-2021)
A. It constitutes the skeleton of the forearm.
B. It is mono-articular proximally and bi-articular distally.
C. The proximal epiphysis includes two tubercles whose crests are separated by a groove.
D. The groove of the ulnar nerve is located posterior to the lateral epicondyle.
E. The olecranon fossa articulates with the olecranon of the ulna.

Answer: B C

Q24. About the Humerus: (E 2021-2020)
A. The humeral head represents two-thirds of a sphere with a radius of 30 mm.
B. The humeral head faces upward, forward, and medially.
C. The humeral head forms an angle of 135° with the vertical.
D. The anatomical neck is a fragile zone of the proximal end of the humerus.
E. A fracture of the surgical neck raises concern for an axillary nerve injury.

Answer: C E

Q25. About the Humerus:
A. The shaft is quadrilateral in cross-section.
B. The main nutrient foramen of the humerus is found on its antero-medial surface.
C. The deltoid tuberosity is located on its posterior surface.
D. The deltoid tuberosity is V-shaped.
E. A fracture of the humeral diaphysis raises concern for injury to the radial nerve.

Answer: B D E

Q26. About the Humerus:
A. The distal epiphysis forms with the proximal epiphysis a declination angle of 20 degrees open medially.
B. The distal epiphysis presents a central non-articular part and a peripheral articular part.
C. The lateral condyle (capitulum) is surmounted posteriorly by the radial fossa.
D. The medial epicondyle presents on its posterior surface the groove for the ulnar nerve.
E. The humerus develops from one primary ossification center and two secondary centers.

Answer: A D E

Radius , Ulna (12 MCQ)

Q01. About the Radius: (E 2025-2024)
A. Its shaft presents three surfaces: ventral, dorsal, and medial.
B. The ventral border of the radius extends from the radial tuberosity to the styloid process.
C. The medial border provides insertion for the interosseous membrane.
D. The styloid process of the radius is located lower than that of the ulna.
E. The inferior surface of the distal extremity of the radius is called the radial tuberosity.

Answer: B C D

Q02. Concerning the Radius: (E 2024-2023)
A. Its shaft is more voluminous toward the distal extremity.
B. Its medial border provides insertion for the interosseous membrane.
C. The lateral part of the radial articular fossa is beveled.
D. The radial tuberosity is an oval posterior prominence.
E. The radial head is divided into three parts.

Answer: A B

Q03. Concerning the Distal Extremity of the Radius:
A. The medial part of its inferior surface articulates with the scaphoid bone.
B. Its dorsal surface presents two grooves, lateral and medial.
C. Its lateral surface continues inferiorly as the styloid process.
D. Its medial surface is situated between the two branches of bifurcation of the lateral border of the shaft.
E. Its medial surface presents the ulnar notch.

Answer: B C E

Q04. Concerning the Ulna:
A. Together with the radius, which lies medially, it forms the skeleton of the forearm.
B. The superior part of the interosseous border bifurcates and forms the supinator fossa.
C. Its posterior border, also called the supinator crest, is smooth.
D. Its anterior surface is divided into two parts by a blunt vertical crest.
E. The inferior half of its medial surface is smooth and subcutaneous.

Answer: B E

Q05. Concerning the Ulna:
A. The trochlear notch is formed by the olecranon and the coronoid process.
B. The posterior surface of the olecranon articulates with the humeral trochlea.
C. The radial notch is located on the lateral surface of the olecranon.
D. The trochlear notch is traversed by a blunt longitudinal crest.
E. The styloid process articulates with the radial sigmoid cavity.

Answer: A C D

Q06. Concerning the Radius: (R 2024-2023)
A. The radial head is divided into two parts.
B. Its shaft is more voluminous toward the proximal extremity.
C. Its medial border provides insertion for the interosseous membrane.
D. Its lateral surface continues inferiorly as the styloid process.
E. The radial tuberosity is an oval posterior prominence.

Answer: A C D

Q07. About the Ulna: (E 2021-2020)
A. The ulna (or cubitus) is located medially and anteriorly in the forearm.
B. The proximal epiphysis includes the olecranon posteriorly and the coronoid process anteriorly.
C. The anterior surface of the coronoid process is articular.
D. The lateral surface of the coronoid process is excavated by an articular cavity.
E. The supinator fossa is located below the radial notch.

Answer: B D E

Q08. About the Ulna:
A. The ulnar shaft has anterior, medial, and lateral surfaces.
B. The ulnar head is located distally.
C. The posterior surface presents an oblique crest and a horizontal crest.
D. The distal epiphysis includes two parts: the head medially and the styloid process laterally.
E. Ossification of the ulnar head occurs between seven and nine years of age.

Answer: B E

Q09. About the Radius:
A. The radial head is an imperfect segment of a sphere.
B. The circumference of the radial head articulates with the ulnar notch.
C. The radial tuberosity is located below the neck of the radius.
D. The shaft of the radius is more voluminous superiorly than inferiorly.
E. The radius is quadrilateral at its distal part.

Answer: C E

Q10. About the Radius:
A. The main nutrient foramen is located on the posterior surface.
B. The distal epiphysis of the radius is triangular in shape.
C. The inferior surface of the distal epiphysis is triangular.
D. The articular surface with the carpus is traversed by a sagittal crest.
E. The radius articulates inferiorly with the triangular articular disc.

Answer: C D

Q11. The Forearm: (E 2019-2018)
A. The head of the radius is located at the proximal extremity.
B. The head of the ulna is located at the proximal extremity.
C. The radial styloid process extends lower than the ulnar styloid process.
D. The radius is lateral in relation to the ulna.
E. One refers to a supinator curvature for the radius and a pronator fossa for the ulna.

Answer:

Q12. The Forearm:
A. The ulna articulates with the radius laterally and superiorly with the humerus.
B. The lateral surface of the radius presents a prominence called the radial tuberosity.
C. The radial shaft has three surfaces and three borders.
D. The ulnar shaft has two surfaces and three borders.
E. The coronoid process is part of the ulna.

Answer:

Skeleton of the Hand

(9 MCQ)

Q01. The Bones of the Hand: (E 2023-2022)
A. The metacarpals constitute the skeleton of the fingers.
B. The metacarpals are long bones.
C. Each metacarpal presents a shaft, a proximal base, and a distal head.
D. All fingers present three phalanges.
E. The phalanges are short bones.

Answer: B C

Q02. The Distal Row of the Carpus Includes:
A. The scaphoid.
B. The trapezium.
C. The trapezoid.
D. The capitate.
E. The lunate.

Answer: B C D

Q03. The Bones of the Hand: (R 2023-2022)
A. The metacarpals constitute the skeleton of the fingers.
B. The metacarpals are long bones.
C. Each metacarpal presents a shaft, a proximal base, and a distal head.
D. All fingers present three phalanges.
E. The phalanges are short bones.

Answer: B C

Q04. The Distal Row of the Carpus Includes:
A. The scaphoid.
B. The trapezium.
C. The trapezoid.
D. The capitate.
E. The lunate.

Answer: B C D

Q05. About the Skeleton of the Hand: (E 2022-2021)
A. It is a bony complex made up of 27 constant bones.
B. The carpal bones are all flat bones.
C. The metacarpus is composed of five short bones.
D. The metacarpals are numbered from the 1st (M1) to the 5th (M5) going from medial to lateral.
E. The phalanges are short bones.

Answer: A

Q06. The Distal Row of the Carpus Includes:
A. The scaphoid.
B. The trapezium.
C. The trapezoid.
D. The capitate.
E. The lunate.

Answer: B C D

Q07. The Bones of the Hand: (E 2021-2020)
A. The hand is composed of 27 constant bones.
B. The proximal row of the carpus includes, from lateral to medial, the scaphoid, triquetrum, lunate, and pisiform.
C. The distal row of the carpus includes, from lateral to medial, the trapezium, trapezoid, capitate, and hamate.
D. The carpal groove is delimited laterally by the tubercles of the scaphoid and the trapezium.
E. The anterior surface of the carpus articulates with the radius and the radio-ulnar articular disc.

Answer: A C D

Q08. The Bones of the Hand:
A. The carpal bones all have six surfaces.
B. The metacarpal bones are long bones.
C. Each metacarpal presents a shaft, a proximal base, and a distal head.
D. The fourth metacarpal is the most slender.
E. Each phalanx is formed proximally by a head.

Answer: B C D

Q09-About the Skeleton of the Hand: (E 2020-2019)
A. It is a bony complex made up of 27 constant bones divided into three groups.
B. The carpal bones are all flat bones.
C. The metacarpus is composed of five long bones.
D. The metacarpals are numbered from the 1st (M1) to the 5th (M5) going from medial to lateral.
E. The phalanges are short bones.

Answer:

ARTHROLOGY

• Introduction to human arthrology (12 MCQ)

PROMO 2024

Q01- Introduction to Human Arthrology:

A. The joint is the organ that unites one or more skeletal elements.

B. All joints are mobile.

C. All joints containing cartilage are cartilaginous.

D. Fibrous joints are the only ones devoid of cartilage.

E. All joints containing cartilage have a joint cavity.

Answer: A D

Q02- Introduction to Human Arthrology:

A. The capsule attaches closer to the articular surfaces than the synovial membrane.

B. The free surfaces of a meniscus are covered with cartilage.

C. The adaptation structures of the articular surfaces are always adherent to the capsule.

D. All synovial joints have three degrees of freedom.

E. Reciprocal interlocking joints and ellipsoid joints have the same number of degrees of freedom.

Answer: B C E

PROMO 2023

Q03. Introduction to human arthrology:

A. There are three main types of fibrous joints: synchondrosis, suture, and gomphosis.

B. The symphysis is a cartilaginous joint.
C. All types of joints are provided with fibrous tissue.
D. The fibrous tissue of sutures ossifies with age.
E. The distal tibiofibular joint is a synchondrosis.

Answer: B C D

Q04. Introduction to human arthrology: check the correct answer(s).
A. Articular cartilage is richly innervated.
B. Articular cartilage is nourished by imbibition from the synovial fluid.
C. The adaptive structures of articular surfaces are fibrocartilaginous in nature.
D. Synovial joints are the only ones that possess fibrocartilage.
E. Synovial joints are the only ones that necessarily contain fibrous tissue, cartilaginous tissue, and an articular cavity.

Answer: B C E

PROMO 2022

Q05. Introduction to arthrology:
A. Synchondrosis and symphysis are cartilaginous joints.
B. All types of joints have a synovial membrane.
C. Fibrous joints are the only ones lacking cartilage.
D. All joints containing cartilage have an articular cavity.
E. Cartilage wear occurs without painful symptoms and is irreversible.

Answer: A C E

PROMO 2021

Q06. Introduction to arthrology:
A. The synovial joint is the only type of joint that has an articular cavity.
B. The degrees of freedom of a joint depend on the shape of its articular surfaces.
C. Spheroidal joints are capable of rotation around three axes of mobility.
D. Articular cartilage is vascularized and innervated.
E. All synovial joints are endowed with structures that adapt the articular surfaces.

Answer: A B C

PROMO 2020

Q07. About arthrology:
A. The suture is a fibrous joint in which the fibrous tissue tends to ossify with age.
B. The pubic symphysis is a symphyseal joint that is totally immobile.
C. A synovial joint is defined by the

presence of an articular cavity.
D. The classification of synovial joints is based on the shape of their articular surfaces.
E. Ellipsoid joints are the most mobile joints.

Answer: A C D

Q08. About arthrology: Anatomy
A. A degree of freedom is the capacity of a joint to rotate around a reference axis.
B. Spheroidal joints have three degrees of freedom.
B. The symphysis is a cartilaginous joint.
C. All types of joints contain fibrous tissue.
D. The fibrous tissue of sutures ossifies with age.
E. The distal tibiofibular joint is a synchondrosis.

Answer: A B E

Q09-Introduction to arthrology:
A. Joints are classified according to their mobility or their composition.
B. Fibrous joints appear either in the form of a suture allowing very limited movements, an immobile syndesmosis, or a gomphosis.
C. In symphyses, the cartilage is gradually replaced by bone in adulthood.
D. In synostosis, there is a fusion of two bony parts by a sutural ligament.
E. The joint between the tibia and the fibula is a syndesmosis.

Answer:

Q10-Introduction to arthrology:
A. Joints whose articular surfaces are spherical in shape perform movements in the three planes of space.
B. Spheroidal joints are by definition the most prone to dislocations.
C. Cylindrical joints and ginglymi have two degrees of freedom.
D. The proximal radio-ulnar joint is a plane joint.
E. The trapeziometacarpal joint of the hand performs opposition movements.

Answer:

Q11-Introduction to arthrology: check the correct answer(s).
A. Articular cartilage is insensitive to pain.
B. Hyaline cartilage is richly vascularized.
C. The articular capsule is the main means of union of the mobile joint.
D. Ligaments are active means of union of the joint.
E. The articular meniscus has two surfaces covered with synovial fluid.

Answer:

Q12-Arthrology:
A. A saddle joint opposes two surfaces, one of which is concave in one direction and convex in the other.
B. The ellipsoid joint is also called a condylar joint.
C. Passive ligaments are muscular tendons that reinforce the joint and play a role in its mobility.
D. A semi-mobile joint or amphiarthrosis is a cartilaginous union formed by a block of fibrocartilaginous tissue.

E. A cylindrical joint is also called a hinge joint.

Answer:

Shoulder joint (16 MCQ)

PROMO 2024

Q01. The shoulder joint complex:

A. Is composed of six joints, which work in synergy.

B. The subdeltoid joint is formed by a gliding space beneath the deltoid muscle.

C. The thoracoserratic space is located between the serratus anterior and the subscapularis muscle.

D. Abduction occurs in three phases.

E. Absolute adduction is mechanically impossible.

Answer: B D E

Q02. The scapulohumeral joint:

A. Is a synovial saddle joint.

B. The humeral head faces upward, backward, and toward the midline.

C. The coracohumeral ligament is located anterior to the head of the humerus.

D. The transverse humeral ligament forms an osteofibrous canal through which the tendon of the biceps passes.

E. The inferior band of the glenohumeral ligament inserts on the acromion.

Answer: B D

PROMO 2023

Q03. Shoulder Joint:

A. The shoulder joint complex is composed of three true joints and two sliding spaces.

B. The shoulder joint complex is highly mobile and highly stable.

C. The acromioclavicular joint is more mobile than the sternocostoclavicular joint.

D. Movements of the sternocostoclavicular joint induce displacement of the scapula.

E. The ligaments of the acromioclavicular joint are relatively weak.

Answer: A D

Q04. Scapulohumeral Joint:

A. It has three articular surfaces.

B. The glenoid cavity and the humeral head face forward.

C. The glenoid cavity is oval with its larger end caudal.

D. The concavity of the glenoid cavity is proportionally greater than the convexity of the humeral head.

E. The glenoid labrum enlarges the scapular articular surface.

Answer: A C E

PROMO 2022

Q05. Scapulohumeral Joint:

A. The glenoid cavity is oblique downward, forward, and medially.

B. It is a synovial joint of the trochoid type.

C. The labrum is inserted on the glenoidal rim.

D. The transverse ligament is a distal prolongation of the synovial membrane.

E. It is a synovial joint of the spheroidal type.

Answer: C E

Q06. Scapulohumeral Joint:

A. The glenoid cavity is oblique downward, forward, and medially.

B. It is a synovial joint of the trochoid type.

C. The labrum is inserted on the glenoidal rim.

D. The transverse ligament is a distal prolongation of the synovial membrane.

E. It is a synovial joint of the spheroidal type.

Answer: C E

PROMO 2021

Q07. Scapulohumeral Joint:

A. The glenoid cavity is oblique downward, forward, and medially.

B. It is a synovial joint of the trochoid type.

C. The labrum is inserted on the glenoidal rim.

D. The transverse ligament is a distal prolongation of the synovial membrane.

E. It is a joint with limited mobility.

Answer: C

PROMO 2020

Q08. Concerning the Shoulder Joint Complex: (E 2021-2020)

A. The subdeltoid joint is a principal joint of the shoulder.

B. The glenohumeral joint is an enarthrosis.

C. The humeral head represents half of a sphere with a radius of 30 mm.

D. The glenoid cavity presents an irregular concavity.

E. It is a joint with limited mobility.

Answer: B D

Q09. Concerning the Shoulder Joint Complex:

A. The labrum is an annular fibrocartilage.

B. The osseous surface of the labrum is covered with cartilage.

C. The capsule of the glenohumeral joint is a cone with its base at the humerus.

D. The capsule of the glenohumeral joint is tight and fragile.

E. The capsule presents folds in the inferior and anterior position.

Answer: A C

Q10. Concerning the Shoulder Joint Complex:

A. The tendon of the long head of the biceps passes between the two bundles of the coracohumeral ligament.

B. The trochanteric bundle of the coracohumeral ligament limits retroversion.

C. The three bundles of the glenohumeral ligament become taut during internal rotation.

D. The oval foramen is located between the superior and middle bundles of the glenohumeral ligament.

E. The subcoracoid opening is located between the middle and inferior bundles of the glenohumeral ligament.

Answer: A D E

PROMO 2019 - 2018

Q11. The following statements concern the shoulder: (E 2019-2018)

A. The coracohumeral ligament is composed of two parts that connect the coracoid process to the greater and lesser tubercles.

B. The glenohumeral ligaments limit abduction. The coracohumeral ligaments limit rotation.

C. The absence of a posterior ligament explains the frequency of anterior dislocations.

D. The capsule is very thick posteriorly, compensating for the weak ligamentous presence.

E. The glenoid cavity has tubercles.

Answer:

Q12. Concerning the sternoclavicular joint:

A. It unites the medial end of the clavicle with the sternal manubrium and the second costal cartilage.

B. It is a synovial joint of the plane type.

C. It is a synovial joint of the saddle type.

D. The anterior and posterior sternoclavicular ligaments are the only means of union of this joint.

E. It is an immobile joint.

Answer:

Q13. Concerning the sternoclavicular joint:

A. It unites the medial end of the clavicle with the sternal manubrium and the second costal cartilage.

B. It is a synovial joint of the plane type.

C. It is a synovial joint of the saddle type.

D. The anterior and posterior sternoclavicular ligaments are the only means of union of this joint.

E. It is an immobile joint.

Answer:

Q14. Concerning the scapulohumeral joint:

A. It is a highly mobile and extremely fragile joint.

B. It is a synovial joint of the saddle type.

C. It is a synovial joint of the spheroidal type.

D. The articular surfaces are represented only by the glenoid cavity of the scapula and the humeral head.

E. The center of movement of this joint is located in the humeral head.

Answer:

Q15. The following statements concern the shoulder:

A. The capsule extends from the glenoid to the anatomical neck of the humerus.

B. It is strongly reinforced posteriorly.

C. The glenoid faces only upward and outward.

D. The radius of curvature of the glenoid is much smaller than that of the humeral head.

E. A meniscus improves the congruence of the joint.

Answer:

Q16. The following statements concern the shoulder:

A. The humeral head corresponds to one-third of a sphere and is oriented upward, backward, and medially.

B. The surgical neck connects the head to the tubercles.

C. The greater tubercle and its crest are medial to the lesser tubercle.

D. It is a highly mobile and weakly stable joint complex.

E. The scapular glenoid has its larger end cranial.

Answer:

The Elbow Joint (10 MCQ)

PROMO 2023

Q01. Concerning the elbow:

A. It is a joint complex, morphologically composed of two joints.
B. The humeroulnar joint is a trochlear-type joint.
C. The capitulum is surmounted anteriorly by the coronoid fossa.
D. The radial notch articulates with the circumference of the radial head.
E. The radial collateral ligament attaches to the medial epicondyle.

Answer: B D

Q02. Concerning the elbow:

A. The annular ligament stabilizes the radio-ulnar joint.
B. Pronation and supination occur through the humeroulnar and distal radio-ulnar joints.
C. The annular ligament is a fibrocartilaginous band.
D. The middle bundle of the ulnar collateral ligament inserts on the neck of the radius.
E. The coronoid fossa receives the coronoid process during flexion.

Answer: A C E

PROMO 2021

Q03. The elbow:

A. Is a joint complex, morphologically composed of two joints.
B. Is a joint with three degrees of freedom.
C. The humeral trochlea is surmounted posteriorly by the coronoid fossa.
D. The radial notch articulates with the circumference of the radial head.
E. The radial collateral ligament attaches to the medial epicondyle.

Answer: D

Q04. The elbow:

A. The annular ligament is not an articular surface.
B. Pronation and supination occur through the humeroulnar and distal radio-ulnar joints.
C. The annular ligament prevents downward dislocation of the radial head.
D. The middle bundle of the ulnar collateral ligament inserts on the neck of the radius.
E. The olecranon process lodges into the olecranon fossa during extension.

Answer: C E

PROMO 2020

Q05. Concerning the articular surfaces of the elbow:

A. The humeral trochlea is surmounted anteriorly by the coronoid fossa.
B. The radial notch articulates with the circumference of the radial head.
C. The annular ligament is not an articular surface.
D. The capitulum articulates with the trochlear notch.
E. The olecranon process lodges into the olecranon fossa during extension.

Answer: A B E

Q06. Concerning the means of union of the elbow:

A. The radial collateral ligament attaches to the medial epicondyle.
B. The annular ligament prevents downward dislocation of the radial head.
C. The anterior bundle of the radial collateral ligament inserts on the posterior border of the radial notch.
D. The posterior bundle of the ulnar collateral ligament fans out over the medial border of the olecranon.
E. The quadrate ligament extends from the medial surface of the radial neck to the inferior border of the radial notch.

Answer: B D E

Q07. Concerning the elbow:

A. The elbow is the intermediate joint of the upper limb.
B. It is a joint complex, morphologically composed of four joints.
C. It is a joint with three degrees of freedom.
D. It is a mobile joint.
E. Pronation and supination occur through the superior and inferior radio-ulnar joints.

Answer: A D E

PROMO 2019 - 2018

Q08-The elbow joint:

A. Performs the movements of pronation-supination.
B. Performs the movements of flexion-extension.
C. The annular ligament holds the radius against the humerus.
D. It is an amphiarthrosis-type joint.
E. Fractures of the humeral condyle result in elbow arthrodesis.

Answer:

Q09-The following statements concern the collateral ligaments:

A. The dorsal bundles of both collateral ligaments insert distally on the olecranon.
B. The ventral bundles of both collateral ligaments reinforce the annular ligament.
C. These are ligaments of little importance.
D. The three bundles of the radial collateral ligament insert proximally on the lateral humeral epicondyle.
E. The middle bundles of both collateral ligaments insert distally on the ulna.

Answer:

Q10-The following statements concern the elbow joint:

A. The circumference of the radial head articulates with the ulna and the annular ligament.
B. During extension, the olecranon fits into the olecranon fossa.
C. In flexion, the two epicondyles and the olecranon are aligned.
D. During flexion, the coronoid fossa receives the radial head.
E. The annular ligament attaches to the

anterior and posterior borders of the radial notch of the ulna.

Answer:

The Wrist Joint

PROMO 2024

Q01. The wrist joint:
A. Connects the two bones of the forearm to the hand.
B. Has two degrees of freedom.
C. The inferior end of the radius articulates with the trapezium and trapezoid.
D. It is a synovial hinge joint.
E. The triangular ligament corresponds to the inferior surface of the ulna.

Answer: B E

Q02. The midcarpal joint:
A. Connects the two rows of the carpus.
B. The articular capsule is thick posteriorly.
C. The radiate carpal ligament originates from the anterior surface of the capitate.
D. The dorsal midcarpal ligament is an inconstant ligament.
E. The dorsal radiocarpal ligament reinforces the carpal condyle.

Answer: A C

PROMO 2023

Q03. Regarding the wrist: (E 2024-2023)
A. It is a complex joint with 3 degrees of freedom.
B. It connects the bones of the forearm to the carpus.
C. The lateral part of the antibrachial glenoid articulates with the lunate bone.
D. The apex of the triangular ligament is attached to the styloid process of the ulna.
E. The pisiform bone is part of the carpal condyle.

Answer: B D

Q04. Regarding the wrist:
A. Its capsule is thick posteriorly, thin and loose anteriorly.
B. The triangular ligament articulates with the triquetrum.
C. It is a synovial condylar joint.
D. The dorsal ligamentous plane is the most developed and the strongest.
E. The pisiform bone participates in this joint.

Answer: B C

Q05. Regarding the wrist:
A. The radial collateral ligament of the carpus originates from the radial styloid.
B. The radial collateral ligament of the carpus limits adduction.
C. The antibrachial glenoid is formed only by the inferior surface of the distal radial epiphysis.
D. The carpal condyle is formed by the scaphoid, lunate, and triquetrum.
E. The midcarpal joint is not functionally connected to the wrist.

Answer: A B D

Q06. Regarding the wrist:
A. Its capsule is thin and loose posteriorly, thick anteriorly.

B. The lateral part of the antibrachial glenoid articulates with the lunate bone.
C. It is a synovial condylar joint.
D. The pisiform bone is part of the carpal condyle.
E. The apex of the triangular ligament is attached to the styloid process of the ulna.

Answer: A C E

PROMO 2021

Q07. The wrist:
A. Is a synovial condylar joint.
B. The radial collateral ligament of the carpus limits ulnar deviation of the carpus.
C. The dorsal ligamentous plane is the most developed and the strongest.
D. The radiocarpal and midcarpal joints act in synergy.
E. It is a complex joint with one degree of freedom.

Answer: A B D

Q08. The wrist:
A. Connects the bones of the forearm to the carpus.
B. The antibrachial glenoid is formed only by the inferior surface of the distal radial epiphysis.
C. The pisiform bone has an articular surface.
D. The carpal condyle is formed by the scaphoid, lunate, and triquetrum.
E. The triangular ligament articulates with the triquetrum.

Answer: A D E

The Hand Joint

PROMO 2024

Q01. The carpometacarpal joint:
A. Connects the distal row of carpal bones to the bases of the metacarpal bones.
B. Has no capsule.
C. These are plane synovial joints.
D. Participates variably in digital mobility.
E. Lacks a synovial membrane.

Answer: A C D

PROMO 2022

Q02. Regarding the hand joint:
A. The triquetro-lunate joint is a spheroidal joint.
B. The three middle carpometacarpal joints are common.
C. The trapezo-metacarpal joint is a plane gliding joint.
D. The scapho-lunate joint is a proximal intercarpal joint.
E. The most important ligaments are the interosseous ligaments.

Answer: B C D

Q03. Regarding the articular surfaces of the radiocarpal joint:
A. The antibrachial glenoid is the articular surface of the two forearm bones.
B. The radial collateral ligament is subdivided into four bundles.
C. The ulnar collateral ligament is subdivided into two bundles.
D. It is a joint that performs only circumduction movements.
E. It is a true ball-and-socket joint that performs all movements in synergy with other joints.

Answer: C E

Q04. The midcarpal joint:
A. It is a diarthrosis of the ball-and-socket type.
B. Located between the two rows of the carpus.
C. Participates in wrist movements.
D. Includes the radial collateral ligament.
E. Reinforced by the radiate carpal ligament.

Answer: B C E

PROMO 2020

Q05. Regarding the radiocarpal joint:
A. It is a diarthrosis of the condylar type.
B. The ulnar collateral ligament has four bundles.
C. The ulnar collateral ligament has two bundles.
D. It is a joint that performs only flexion-extension movements.
E. It is a true ball-and-socket joint that performs all movements in synergy with other joints.

Answer: A C E

Q06. Regarding the midcarpal joint:
A. It is a diarthrosis of the ball-and-socket type.
B. It is an intermediate joint of the carpus.
C. It participates in wrist movements.
D. Includes the ulnar collateral ligament.
E. Reinforced by the radiate carpal ligament.

Answer: B C E

PROMO 2019

Q07-Regarding the radiocarpal joint:
A. The ulnar head is one of the articular surfaces of this joint.
B. The inferior surface of the triangular ligament corresponds to the scaphoid.
C. The inferior surface of the triangular ligament corresponds to the triquetrum and lunate.
D. It is a synovial spheroidal joint.
E. It is a synovial condylar joint.

Answer:

Q08-Regarding the union structures of the radiocarpal joint:
A. The inferior bundle of the palmar radiocarpal ligament inserts on the capitate.
B. The inferior bundle of the palmar ulnocarpal ligament inserts on the lunate.
C. The inferior bundle of the palmar ulnocarpal ligament inserts on the capitate.
D. The radiocarpal joint does not have a capsule.
E. The anterior bundle of the ulnar collateral ligament of the carpus inserts on the triquetrum.

Answer:

Q09-Regarding the joints of the hand:
A. The intercarpal joints are plane joints.
B. The carpometacarpal joints of the last four fingers are condylar joints.
C. The carpometacarpal joint of the thumb is a saddle joint.
D. The metacarpophalangeal joints are condylar joints.

E. The interphalangeal joints are hinge joints.

Answer:

Q10-Regarding the radiocarpal joint:
A. The ulnar head is one of the articular surfaces of this joint.
B. The radiocarpal joint does not have a capsule.
C. The inferior surface of the triangular ligament corresponds to the triquetrum and lunate.
D. It is a synovial condylar joint.
E. The inferior bundle of the palmar radiocarpal ligament inserts on the capitate.

Answer:

MYOLOGY

Generalities about muscles (7 MCQ)

PROMO 2023

Q01. Generalities about muscles:
A. Muscles are the only form of contractile and excitable tissue.
B. Muscles are essential to human life.
C. All striated muscles are under voluntary control.
D. A muscle is said to be polygastric when it has a single belly.

E. There are short, long, flat, or annular muscles.
Answer: A B E

Q02. Generalities about muscles:
A. Muscles are generally composed of a belly or body and two tendons or extremities.
B. The term biceps indicates the number of bellies of the muscle.
C. The term coracobrachialis indicates the insertions of the muscle.
D. The term trapezius provides information about the localization of the muscle.
E. The insertion of a muscle always occurs through its tendon.
Answer: A C

Q03. Generalities about muscles:
A. The muscular fascia is either superficial or deep.
B. The arterial flow of a muscle can be multiplied by 50 through massage and exercise.
C. The shortening capacity of a muscle represents half of its length.
D. Tendinitis is the inflammation of the muscular belly.
E. A muscle is all the more dynamic when its distal insertion is close to the center of rotation.
Answer: A B E

PROMO 2022

Q04. Generalities about muscles:
A. There are three main types of muscles: skeletal, smooth, and cardiac.
B. All striated muscles are under voluntary control.
C. A muscle is said to be polygastric when it has a single belly.
D. There are more than 600 in the human body.
E. Muscles can be classified as flat, short,

long, and annular.
Answer: A D E

PROMO 2019 - 2018

Q05. Generalities about muscles:
A. Skeletal muscles are striated muscles located in the viscera and the walls of blood vessels.
B. Myology is the science that studies smooth muscles.
C. Muscles are generally composed of a belly and two tendons or extremities.
D. Multifidus muscles are muscles with several juxtaposed bellies.
E. QST S2
Answer:

Q06. Generalities about muscles:
A. Muscles always insert at their extremities on bones.
B. The insertion of the muscle always occurs through a tendon.
C. The term origin designates the muscular insertion that moves the least.
D. The muscular fascia is a connective formation surrounding a tendon.
E. A hypovascularized muscle fatigues quickly.
Answer: A C

Q07-MYOLOGY:

A. A fusiform muscle has muscle fascicles that are parallel and extend into the tendinous fascicles.

B. Smooth muscles are sometimes arranged in a circular manner.

C. A fascia is a thin sheath that forms a fibrous covering specific to the muscle, and each muscle group is enveloped in an aponeurosis that separates it from the skin.

D. Smooth muscles are unfatigable and under voluntary control.

E. A multipennate muscle has fascicles that attach on both sides of the tendon.

Answer:

Muscles of the Shoulder and Arm (27 MCQ)

PROMO 2024

Q01- The muscles of the shoulder:

A. Are divided into four main groups: anterior, medial, posterior, and lateral.

B. The muscles of the anterior group are all inspiratory.

C. The muscles of the posterior group all have a scapular insertion.

D. None of them inserts onto the humeral diaphysis.

E. None of them inserts onto the spine of the scapula.

Answer: A B C

Q02- The muscles of the shoulder:

A. Among the muscles inserting on the ribs, some are inspiratory; others are expiratory.

B. The lateral rotator muscles of the shoulder are distributed between the posterior and lateral groups.

C. The posterior group includes muscles with antagonistic functions.

D. The deltoid and infraspinatus are congeners.

E. The adductor muscles of the shoulder have their terminal insertions located near the center of rotation.

Answer: B C D

Q03. The muscles of the shoulder:
A. Are organized into four groups.
B. The intermuscular septa separate the ventral and dorsal groups.
C. Provide movements in the three planes of space.
D. Allow the stability of the elbow joint.
E. Connect the arm to the forearm.

Answer: A C

Q04. The ventral group of shoulder muscles:
A. Is surrounded by the clavipectoroaxillary fascia.
B. The pectoralis minor muscle is the principal inspiratory muscle.
C. The pectoralis major muscle is the most superficial.
D. The subscapularis muscle is the deepest.
E. Is located anterior to the humerus.

Answer: A C

Q05. The pectoralis major muscle:
A. Is the muscle of embrace.
B. Is a large fleshy muscle.
C. Is a thoracohumeral muscle.
D. Is a fusiform muscle.
E. Has five heads.

Answer:A B C

Q06. Among the rotator cuff muscles we have:
A. The subscapularis muscle.
B. The supraspinatus muscle.
C. The infraspinatus muscle.
D. The teres minor muscle.
E. The teres major muscle.

Answer: A B C D

Q07. The deltoid muscle:
A. Has three heads.
B. Forms the contour of the shoulder.
C. Inserts onto the radial tuberosity.
D. The middle head is an abductor of the arm.
E. The anterior head is an extensor and lateral rotator of the arm.

Answer: A B D

Q08. Concerning the muscles of the shoulder:
A. The subclavius muscle belongs to the dorsal group.
B. The rhomboid minor muscle belongs to the ventral group.

C. The teres major muscle is a thoracoappendicular muscle.
D. The infraspinatus muscle is part of the rotator cuff.
E. The trapezius muscle is a superficial muscle.

Answer: D E

Q09. Concerning the muscles of the shoulder:
A. The latissimus dorsi muscle allows climbing.
B. The trapezius muscle is both an elevator and depressor of the scapula.
C. The pectoralis major muscle is the muscle of embrace.
D. The teres minor muscle is a medial rotator and abductor of the arm.

Answer: A B C

Q10. Which muscle(s) belong(s) to the axillary fossa?
A. The serratus anterior muscle.
B. The pectoralis major muscle.
C. The trapezius muscle.
D. The subscapularis muscle.
E. The supraspinatus muscle.

Answer: A B D

Q11. The humerotricipital quadrilateral is delimited by:
A. The two teres muscles, the scapula, and the long head of the triceps.
B. The two major muscles, the humerus, and the short head of the triceps.
C. The two teres muscles, the humerus, and the long head of the triceps.
D. The subscapularis, supraspinatus, infraspinatus muscles, and the humerus.
E. The subscapularis, infraspinatus, humerus, and the long head of the triceps.

Answer: C

PROMO 2022

Q12. The pectoralis major:
A. Is a muscle of the forearm.
B. Belongs to the ventral group of the shoulder.
C. Is the muscle of embrace.
D. Is an adductor of the forearm.
E. Is a fusiform muscle.

Answer: B C

Q13. Regarding the scapulohumeral muscles:
A. The subscapularis muscle is located anterior to the scapula.
B. The teres major muscle forms the lower limit of the scapulotricipital triangle.
C. The trapezius muscle forms the lateral limit of the humerotricipital quadrilateral.
D. The deltoid muscle is part of the rotator cuff.
E. The supraspinatus muscle is an adductor of the arm.

Answer: A B

Q14. The deltoid muscle:
A. Is a powerful abductor of the arm.
B. Is a muscle of the forearm.
C. Forms the contour of the shoulder.
D. Has the shape of an hourglass.
E. Has three heads.

Answer: A C E

Q15. The pectoralis major:
A. Is a muscle of the forearm.
B. Belongs to the ventral group of the shoulder.
C. Is the muscle of embrace.
D. Is an adductor of the forearm.
E. Is a fusiform muscle.

Answer: B

PROMO 2021

Q16. The scapulohumeral muscles:
A. The deltoid is a powerful abductor.
B. The supraspinatus stabilizes the humeral head.
C. The infraspinatus is a medial rotator of the arm.
D. The subscapularis is a biarticular muscle.
E. The teres minor belongs to the group of lateral rotator cuff muscles.
E. The deltoid muscle is a medial rotator of the arm through its middle part.

Answer: A B E

Q17. The posterior thoracoappendicular muscles:
A. The rhomboid major is deep and quadrangular.
B. The latissimus dorsi inserts into the intertubercular groove.
C. The rhomboid minor extends from the cervical spine (C4–C7) to the medial border of the scapula.
D. The levator scapulae is cervicoscapular.
E. The trapezius allows flexion of the head.

Answer: A B D

PROMO 2020

Q18. Concerning the deltoid muscle:
A. The deltoid has three heads.
B. The deltoid has two heads.
C. It is a powerful extensor of the shoulder.
D. It is a powerful flexor of the shoulder.
E. It inserts onto the lateral surface of the humerus.

Answer: A C E

Q19. Regarding the ventral compartment of the arm:
A. It contains eight muscles arranged in four layers.
B. The biceps brachii has two heads.
C. The brachialis muscle is superficial.
D. The coracobrachialis is an extensor of the elbow.
E. The biceps brachii is a flexor of the elbow.

Answer: B E

PROMO 2019

Q20-The pectoralis minor muscle:
A. Originates from the first ten ribs.
B. Originates from the 3rd, 4th, and 5th ribs.
C. Inserts onto the anterior border of the clavicle.
D. Inserts onto the inferior surface of the clavicle.
E. Its function: lowers the coracoid process or elevates the ribs.

Answer:

Q21-The infraspinatus muscle:
A. Belongs to the posterior muscles of the shoulder.
B. Originates from the supraspinous fossa.
C. Inserts onto the greater tubercle.
D. Its function is lateral rotation of the arm.
E. Its function is medial rotation of the arm.

Answer:

Q22-The coracobrachialis muscle:
A. Originates from the coracoid process.
B. Inserts onto the radial tuberosity.
C. Its function is propulsion and adduction of the arm.
D. Is innervated by the axillary nerve.
E. Is innervated by the musculocutaneous nerve.

Answer:

Q23-Concerning the muscles of the shoulder:
A. They are divided into two muscle groups: anterior and posterior.
B. They are divided into four muscle groups: anterior, posterior, lateral, and medial.
C. They are divided into three muscle groups: anterior, posterior, and lateral.
D. They surround the scapulohumeral joint.
E. They participate in the formation of the axillary hollow.

Answer:

Q24-Concerning the deltoid muscle:
A. Originates from the coracoid process.
B. Inserts onto the lateral surface of the humerus (deltoid tuberosity).
C. Its function: abduction of the arm, and accessory antepulsion and retropulsion.
D. Its innervation is provided by the axillary nerve.
E. Its innervation is provided by the radial nerve.

Answer:

Q25-Concerning the arm:
A. The biceps brachii is innervated by the musculocutaneous nerve.
B. The coracobrachialis is a flexor of the arm.
C. The long head of the biceps has its proximal insertion on the coracoid process of the scapula.
D. The long head of the triceps brachii originates from the greater tubercle of the humerus.
E. The anconeus is an extensor muscle of the elbow.

Answer:

Q26-Muscles of the arm:
A. The brachialis inserts onto the ulnar tuberosity of the radius.
B. The lateral head of the triceps brachii inserts proximally from the anatomical neck to the radial groove.
C. The long head of the biceps brachii, the most superficial muscle of the ventral compartment of the arm, inserts onto the supraglenoid tubercle and passes above the articular capsule.

D. The medial head of the triceps brachii is the deepest.
E. The biceps brachii gives off an expansion that runs laterally to cover the anterior muscles of the forearm.

Answer:

Q27-The arm, myology:
A. The coracobrachialis inserts onto the coracoid process.
B. The biceps brachii is the deepest muscle of the anterior compartment of the arm.
C. The brachialis does not insert onto the humerus.
D. The coracobrachialis is a flexor of the arm.
E. The triceps brachii is a flexor muscle of the arm.

Answer:

Q16- The muscles of the arm: P2024

A. Are divided into two groups of antagonistic muscles

B. The biceps brachii is a monoarticular muscle

C. The coracobrachialis extends from the coronoid process to the medial surface of the humerus

D. The two muscular groups of the arm are separated by intermuscular septa

E. The medial and lateral heads of the triceps insert on either side of the radial groove

Answer: A D E

The Muscles of the Forearm (13 MCQ)

PROMO 2024

Q01- The medial epicondylar muscles are:

A. Pronator teres

B. Palmaris longus

C. Pronator quadratus

D. Flexor digitorum superficialis

E. Flexor digitorum profundus

Answer: A B D

Q02- The palmaris longus:

A. Muscle of the lateral compartment of the forearm

B. Originates from the medial epicondyle of the humerus

C. Inserts on the proximal phalanx of the thumb

D. Is a flexor of the wrist

E. Is innervated by the radial nerve

Answer: B D

PROMO 2023

Q03. Concerning the flexor carpi ulnaris:
A. Muscle of the dorsal compartment of the forearm.
B. It originates from the medial epicondyle of the humerus by its humeral head.
C. It inserts into the pisiform bone.
D. It is an extensor and abductor of the hand.
E. It is innervated by the median nerve.

Answer: B C

Q04. Among the muscles of the superficial layer of the dorsal compartment of the forearm, we have:
A. The anconeus.
B. The flexor carpi ulnaris.
C. The extensor digiti minimi.
D. The extensor digitorum.
E. The abductor pollicis longus.

Answer: A C D

Q05. Among the medial epicondylar muscles, we have:
A. The pronator teres.
B. The flexor carpi radialis.
C. The pronator quadratus.
D. The flexor carpi ulnaris.
E. The flexor digitorum profundus.

Answer: A B D

PROMO 2021

Q06. The medial epicondylar muscles are: (E 2022-2021)
A. The pronator teres.
B. The palmaris longus.
C. The pronator quadratus.
D. The flexor digitorum superficialis.
E. The flexor digitorum profundus.

Answer: A B D

Q07. The muscles of the superficial layer of the ventral compartment of the forearm are:
A. The pronator quadratus.
B. The flexor carpi radialis.
C. The flexor pollicis longus.
D. The flexor carpi ulnaris.
E. The palmaris longus.

Answer: B D E

PROMO 2019-2018

Q08-Concerning the flexor carpi ulnaris: (E 2020-2019)
A. It is a muscle of the dorsal compartment of the forearm.
B. It originates from the medial epicondyle of the humerus by its humeral head.
C. It inserts into the pisiform bone.
D. It is an extensor and abductor of the hand.
E. It is innervated by the median nerve.

Answer:

Q09-Among the medial epicondylar muscles, we find:
A. The pronator teres.
B. The flexor carpi radialis.
C. The pronator quadratus.
D. The flexor carpi ulnaris.
E. The flexor digitorum profundus.

Answer:

Q10-The muscles of the superficial layer of the dorsal compartment are (check the correct answers):
A. The extensor digiti minimi.
B. The brachioradialis (long supinator).
C. The flexor carpi ulnaris.
D. The anconeus.
E. The extensor digitorum.

Answer:

Q11-Concerning the flexor carpi ulnaris (anterior ulnar flexor) (check the correct answers):
A. It belongs to the medial epicondylar group.
B. It originates from the medial epicondyle of the humerus by its humeral head.
C. It inserts into the pisiform bone.
D. It is an extensor and abductor of the hand.
E. It is a muscle of the dorsal compartment of the forearm.

Answer:

Q12-The following statements concern the proper extensors of the index and the little finger: (E 2019-2018)
A. These two muscles reinforce the extension of the corresponding fingers.
B. The extensor indicis originates from the lateral epicondyle.
C. The extensor digiti minimi originates from the dorsal surface of the ulna.
D. Both are innervated by the radial nerve.
E. The tendon of each of these muscles fuses with that of the extensor digitorum of the corresponding finger.

Answer:

Q13-The medial epicondylar muscles are (check the correct answers):
A. The pronator teres.
B. The pronator quadratus.
C. The flexor digitorum profundus.
D. The flexor carpi radialis.
E. The flexor carpi ulnaris.

Answer:

Hand-muscles (20 MCQ)

Q01- The thenar muscles are:

A. Abductor pollicis longus

B. Flexor pollicis longus

C. Flexor pollicis brevis

D. Opponens pollicis

E. Extensor pollicis

Answer: C D

Q02- The hypothenar muscles are:

A. Palmaris brevis

B. Adductor digiti minimi

C. Flexor digiti minimi brevis

D. Extensor digiti minimi brevis

E. Opponens digiti minimi

Answer: A C E

Q03. Among the thenar eminence muscles, we have:

A. Adductor pollicis
B. Flexor pollicis brevis
C. Flexor digiti minimi brevis
D. Abductor digiti minimi
E. Palmaris brevis

Answer: A B

Q04. The muscular regions of the hand are:

A. Thenar eminence
B. Hypothenar eminence
C. Central palmar region
D. Dorsal palmar region
E. Interdigital region

Answer: A B C

Q05. The abductor pollicis brevis muscle:

A. Is the most superficial muscle of the hypothenar eminence
B. Is easily palpable
C. Plays a role in opposition
D. Is a dorsolateral muscle
E. Is triangular and flattened

Answer: B C

Q06. The opponens pollicis muscle:

A. Is a deep thenar muscle
B. Is monoarticular
C. Is formed by three superimposed layers
D. Plays a key role in power grip
E. Acts as a flexor, adductor, and medial rotator

Answer: B D E

Q07. Which hand muscles participate in thumb opposition?

A. Abductor pollicis brevis
B. Flexor pollicis brevis
C. Lumbrical
D. Palmar interosseous
E. Opponens pollicis

Answer: A B E

Q08. How many lumbrical muscles are found in the hand?

A. Two
B. Three
C. Four
D. Five
E. Six

Answer: C

Q09. Which muscles of the central palmar region flex the metacarpophalangeal joints of the fingers?

A. Dorsal interossei
B. Palmar interossei
C. Lumbricals
D. Palmaris brevis
E. Opponens digiti minimi

Answer: A B C

Q10. The thenar eminence muscles are:

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

Answer: A C D

Q11. Regarding the muscles of the central palmar region:

A. The muscles of this region act on all the fingers except the thumb
B. The lumbricals allow fine control for precise grip
C. The lumbricals originate and insert on tendons
D. They are eighteen in number
E. All muscles of this region insert on the extensor expansion

Answer: B C E

Q12. The thenar eminence muscles are:

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

Answer: A C D

Q13. The hypothenar eminence muscles are:

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

Answer: B E

Q14. The thenar eminence:

A. The abductor pollicis brevis plays a role in opposition
B. The flexor pollicis flexes the proximal phalanx (P1)
C. The opponens pollicis ensures object grasp
D. The adductor pollicis flexes the distal phalanx
E. The adductor pollicis moves the thumb away from the other fingers

Answer: A B C

Q15. The hypothenar eminence:

A. The abductor digiti minimi is biarticular
B. The flexor digiti minimi brevis extends the distal interphalangeal joints
C. The opponens digiti minimi stabilizes the carpometacarpal joint of the fifth digit
D. The palmaris brevis provides skin wrinkling
E. The flexor digiti minimi brevis inserts at the base of the second phalanx (P2) of the fifth digit

Answer: A C D

PROMO 2020

Q16. Regarding the thenar eminence:

A. It is composed of muscles destined for the little finger
B. It is composed of muscles destined for the thumb
C. This eminence contains four muscles
D. The adductor pollicis is located in the superficial plane
E. The abductor pollicis brevis is located in the deep plane

Answer: B C

PROMO 2019 - 2018

Q17-The following statements concern the thenar muscles:

A. Only one of them has two heads
B. The adductor pollicis inserts, among others, on the lateral sesamoid
C. They are extrinsic muscles accessory to the thumb
D. One of them has dual innervation (supplied by two different nerves)
E. All of them are innervated by the median nerve

Answer:

Q18-The following statements concern the opponens digiti minimi muscle:

A. It produces abduction relative to the axis of the hand and adduction relative to the axis of the body
B. It inserts at the same level as the other hypothenar muscles
C. It originates from the capitate
D. It is the only hypothenar muscle inserting on the fifth metacarpal
E. It is innervated by the ulnar nerve

Answer:

Q19-The following statements concern the opponens pollicis muscle:

A. It is an antepulsor of the thumb
B. It inserts on the palmar border of the first metacarpal
C. It inserts on the trapezium
D. It is innervated by the ulnar nerve
E. It is a hypothenar muscle

Answer:

Q20-The following statements concern the abductor pollicis brevis muscle:

A. It inserts on the lateral sesamoid and on the lateral base of the proximal phalanx
B. It produces abduction and medial rotation
C. It originates from the tubercle of the trapezium
D. It is innervated by the ulnar nerve
E. It is very deep

Answer:

Angiology

Introduction to Angiology (7MCQ)

PROMO 2024

Q01 – Introduction to Angiology:

A. Arteries are conduits that carry oxygenated blood
B. From the heart, we successively find elastic arteries, muscular arteries, arterioles, and finally capillaries
C. Arteriovenous anastomoses help regulate temperature in cold conditions
D. Venous bleeding occurs in spurts
E. All veins are equipped with valves

Answer: B C

PROMO 2023

Q02– Introduction to Angiology:

A. It is the study of the circulatory system.
B. The heart is the crossroads of the circulatory system.
C. All arteries originate from the aorta.
D. Arteries are not contractile.
E. From the heart, blood is conveyed successively through elastic arteries, muscular arteries, arterioles, and finally capillaries.

Answer: A B E

Q03 – Introduction to Angiology:

A. Large arteries are often superficial.
B. Arteries are found in all structures of the human body.
C. At the level of the joints, arteries form periarticular networks.
D. The terminal branches of an artery arise from its trunk.
E. Arteriovenous anastomoses help regulate temperature for the benefit of vital organs.

Answer: C E

Q04 – Introduction to Angiology:

A. Venous bleeding occurs in spurts.
B. All veins are equipped with valves.
C. Valves are more numerous in the upper limb.
D. Deep veins accompany the large vessels.
E. All lymphatic vessels drain into the veins.

Answer: D E

Q05 – Introduction to Angiology:

A. Anastomosis by inosculation is a simple continuity between two vessels.
B. External and internal compressions constitute an obstacle to venous circulation.
C. The arterial system is more distensible than the venous system.
D. Arterial pulsations facilitate venous return.
E. The systemic arterial circulation ensures the function of hematosis.

Answer: A B D

Q06- Vascularization: (PROMO 2019-2018)

A. The vascularization of the upper limb passes through the axillary fossa.
B. The axillary artery gives rise to the brachial artery.
C. The upper limb is richly vascularized.
D. The brachial artery gives the radial artery medially and the ulnar artery laterally.
E. The basilic vein is the satellite of the basilic artery.

Answer:

Q07-Generalities on Vessels:

A. The pericardium is the mucosa that lines the cavities of the heart.
B. The autonomic nervous system of cardiac stimulation cannot be influenced by nerve stimulations from the nervous system.
C. Collateral branches are branches that arise from the arterial trunk.
D. Oxygen-rich blood leaves the lungs and returns to the left side of the heart via the pulmonary arteries.
E. The coronary arteries ensure the arterial vascularization of the heart.

Answer:

The Brachial Artery (9 MCQ)

PROMO 2024

Q01- The profunda brachii artery:

A. Enters the humero-tricipital triangle
B. Gives two ulnar collateral arteries
C. Is pre-humeral
D. Accompanied by the radial nerve, it traverses the groove on the posterior surface of the humeral shaft
E. Participates in the arterial circle of the elbow

Answer: A D E

Q02- Relations of the brachial artery in the brachial canal:

A. It is accompanied by its homonymous vein and the median nerve
B. The medial cutaneous nerve of the arm lies medial to it
C. The basilic vein lies lateral to it
D. The ulnar nerve interposes itself between the artery and the medial intermuscular septum
E. Muscular relations involve the brachialis and the biceps brachii muscles

Answer: A B E

Q03- Concerning the arterial circle of the elbow:

A. The middle collateral artery does not participate in this circle
B. Is a collateral circulation circle of the elbow
C. Comprises two peri-epicondylar parts and one posterior part
D. Involves three recurrent arteries: radial, ulnar, and interosseous
E. The posterior part involves the radial and ulnar collateral arteries

Answer: B C D

PROMO 2023

Q04. All the following branches are collateral branches of the brachial artery except:
A. Deltoid branch
B. Proximal ulnar collateral branch
C. Anterior radial collateral branch
D. Lateral thoracic branch
E. Branch for the biceps brachii muscle

Answer: C D

Q05. Regarding the brachial artery:
A. The deep brachial artery passes posterior to the humerus, accompanying the radial nerve
B. Contributes to the formation of the arterial circle of the elbow
C. It is located ventrolaterally in the arm
D. The brachial pulse can be palpated at the level of the cubital fossa
E. It crosses the median nerve along its course

Answer: A B D E

PROMO 2022

Q06. Regarding the brachial artery:
A. The external collateral artery is related to the median nerve
B. The brachial artery runs within Cruveilhier's canal
C. The brachial artery is surrounded by its venae comitantes, with the median nerve anteriorly
D. Arises at the inferior border of the teres major muscle
E. Its direction varies with the position of the arm

Answer: B E

Q07. Collateral branches of the brachial artery: (P 2022-2021)
A. Deltoid branches
B. Superior ulnar collateral artery
C. Radial recurrent artery
D. Nutrient artery of the humerus
E. Anterior interosseous artery

Answer: A B D

Q08. The brachial artery: (P 2020-2019)
A. Courses through the deltoid region
B. Continues from the axillary artery
C. Gives rise to the medial thoracic artery at the level of the brachial canal
D. Terminates at the inferior border of the pectoralis major
E. Contributes to the periarticular arterial circle of the elbow

Answer:

Q09. Brachial artery: **(P 2019-2018)**
A. It passes in the medial bicipital groove
B. It passes through the axillary fossa and the brachial canal
C. It is accompanied by the brachial nerve
D. It arises at the inferior border of the pectoralis minor muscle
E. It divides in the bicipital groove into the radial and ulnar arteries

Answer:

The Axillary Artery (10MCQ)

PROMO 2024

Q01- The axillary artery:

A. Is one of the terminal branches of the subclavian artery
B. Is located at the root of the thoracic limb
C. Lies on the posterior wall of the axillary fossa
D. At the inferior border of the pectoralis minor muscle, it becomes the brachial artery
E. Vascularizes the axillary fossa

Answer: B C E

Q02- Concerning the segments (parts) of the axillary artery:

A. Segment I is supra-pectoral
B. The subscapular artery is a branch of segment 2
C. Segment 3 gives three branches
D. Segment I gives the supreme thoracic artery
E. The segments are defined in relation to the pectoralis major muscle

Answer: A C D

Q03- The mammary region is vascularized by:

A. The supreme thoracic artery
B. The thoracoacromial artery through its thoracic branch
C. The lateral thoracic artery
D. The circumflex scapular artery
E. By a peri-mammary arterial anastomotic circle

Answer: B C E

PROMO 2023

Q04. Regarding the relations of the axillary artery:
A. Medially: the serratus anterior muscle
B. Laterally: the deltoid muscle
C. Anteriorly: the pectoral muscles
D. Posteriorly: the infraspinatus muscle
E. It is accompanied by two axillary veins

Answer: A C

Q05. Regarding the axillary artery:
A. It contributes to the vascularization of the mammary gland
B. It gives rise to the subscapular artery
C. It continues as the deep brachial artery
D. The circumflex arteries encircle the anatomical neck of the humeral head
E. The thoracoacromial artery gives rise to

the supreme thoracic artery and the acromial artery

Answer: A

Q06. Regarding the axillary artery: (P 2023-2022)
A. It is the continuation of the subclavian artery
B. It lies anterior to the pectoralis minor muscle
C. It is related to the primary trunks of the brachial plexus
D. The lateral and medial thoracic arteries form the perimammary arterial circle
E. It terminates at the inferior border of the latissimus dorsi muscle

Answer: A D

Q07. The axillary artery: (P 2022-2021)
A. Its collateral branches form the periscapular arterial circle
B. It is a nutrient artery of the axillary fossa
C. It is the continuation of the subclavian artery
D. It terminates into two terminal branches: radial and ulnar
E. It terminates at the superior border of the pectoralis major muscle

Answer: A B C

Q08. The axillary artery is related to:
A. Two axillary veins
B. The brachial plexus
C. Anteriorly, the subscapular muscle
D. Posteriorly, the pectoralis minor muscle
E. The axillary lymph nodes

Answer: B E

Q09. The axillary artery: (P 2020-2019)
A. Is in direct relation with the pectoralis major muscle
B. Is in direct relation with the cords of the brachial plexus
C. Gives the circumflex arteries which supply the deltoid region
D. Gives the dorsal scapular artery at the level of the mammary region
E. Is an anastomotic artery of the epigastric region

Answer:

Q10. The axillary artery:
A. Is the continuation of the brachial artery at the costoclavicular space
B. Terminates at the inferior border of the pectoralis major muscle
C. Forms the periscapular arterial circle with collateral branches of the subclavian artery
D. Gives the medial thoracic artery at the level of the mammary region
E. It is both a nutrient and a transit artery

Answer:

Forearm Arteries (9MCQ)

PROMO 2024

Q01- The ulnar artery:

A. Is the medial bifurcation branch of the radial artery
B. Is less voluminous than the radial artery
C. Is accompanied in the forearm by the ulnar nerve
D. Provides vascularization to the postero-medial part of the forearm

Answer: D E

Q02. The ulnar artery: (P 2023-2022)
A. Ensures the vascularization of the arm, forearm, and hand.
B. Originates in the bicipital groove.
C. Is located superficially in the anterior compartment of the forearm.
D. Terminates deeply in the palmar compartment.
E. Forms the superficial palmar arch.

Answer: B E

Q03. The radial artery: (P 2022-2021)
A. Courses through the anatomical snuffbox.
B. Terminates in the second metacarpal interosseous space.
C. Is a medial bifurcation branch of the brachial artery.
D. Courses along the anteromedial surface of the forearm.
E. Contributes to the vascularization of the shoulder.

Answer: A

Q04. Collateral branches of the ulnar artery:
A. The princeps pollicis artery.
B. The common interosseous artery.
C. The deep palmar branch.
D. The dorsal metacarpal artery of the thumb.
E. The palmar carpal branch.

Answer: B C E

Q05-The radial artery: (P 2020-2019)
A. Extends from the elbow crease to the wrist.
B. Terminates in the second interosseous space.
C. Arises near the radial tuberosity.
D. Is a medial bifurcation branch of the brachial artery.
E. Supplies the forearm region.

Answer:

Q06-Among the collateral branches of the radial artery, one finds:
A. The princeps pollicis artery.
B. The medial artery of the index finger.
C. The deep palmar branch.
D. The dorsal metacarpal artery of the thumb.
E. The medial palmar carpal branch.

Answer:

Q07-Concerning the ulnar artery:
A. The ulnar recurrent artery is a collateral branch of the ulnar artery.
B. The common interosseous artery divides into two anterior branches.

C. The ulnar artery is accompanied at the wrist by the median nerve.
D. The ulnar artery courses posterior to the flexor retinaculum.
E. The ulnar artery passes through Guyon's canal.

Answer:

Q08-The radial artery:
A. Extends from the elbow crease to the wrist.
B. Terminates in the second interosseous space.
C. Arises near the radial tuberosity.
D. Is a medial bifurcation branch of the brachial artery.
E. Supplies the forearm region.
Answer:

Q09-Among the collateral branches of the radial artery:
A. The radial recurrent artery.
B. The medial artery of the index finger.
C. A deep palmar branch.
D. The dorsal metacarpal artery of the first space.
E. A medial palmar carpal branch.

Answer:

Arterial Vascularization of the Hand and Fingers (5 MCQ)

Q01. The vascularization of the hand: (P 2022–2023)
A. The principal artery of the thumb is a collateral branch of the superficial palmar arch.
B. The perforating branches connect the deep palmar arch with the dorsal arch of the hand.
C. Each finger is supplied by two digital arteries.
D. There are three palmar arterial arches.
E. The deep palmar arch results from the anastomosis between the radial artery and the deep palmar branch of the ulnar artery.

Answer: B E

Q02. The superficial palmar arch: (P 2022-2021)
A. Is located posterior to the tendons of the flexor muscles of the fingers.
B. Results from the union of the ulnar artery and the superficial palmar branch of the radial artery.
C. Gives rise to a medial palmar digital artery of the fifth finger.
D. Is located deeply in the middle palmar compartment.
E. Lies anteriorly in relation to the superficial palmar aponeurosis.
Answer: B C E

Q03-The superficial palmar arch: (P 2020-2019)
A. Results from the union of the radial artery and a superficial palmar branch of the ulnar artery.
B. Results from the union of the ulnar artery and a superficial palmar branch of the radial artery.
C. Gives rise to a medial palmar digital

artery of the fifth finger.
D. Is located in the middle palmar compartment.
E. Is accompanied by branches of the radial nerve.
Answer:

Q04-The dorsal arch of the hand:
A. Gives rise to the dorsal interosseous arteries of the third finger.
B. The medial dorsal artery of the fifth finger.
C. Is slender.
D. Is formed by the union of the medial and lateral palmar branches.
E. Gives rise to the dorsal artery of the thumb.
Answer:

Q05-Regarding the superficial palmar arch:
A. Results from the union of the radial artery and a superficial palmar branch of the ulnar artery.
B. Results from the union of the ulnar artery and a superficial palmar branch of the radial artery.
C. Gives rise to a medial palmar digital artery of the fifth finger.
D. Is located in the hypothenar compartment.
E. Is accompanied by branches of the ulnar nerve.
Answer:

Venous - Lymphatic System of the Upper Limb (7MCQ)

Q01- Concerning the lymphatic system of the upper limb: P 2024

A. It is represented essentially by the thoracic duct
B. All groups drain toward the supraclavicular fossa
C. Includes lymphatic vessels
D. The superficial lymphatic vessels lie beneath the fascia
E. Includes superficial and deep lymph nodes

Answer: C E

Q02- Concerning the venous drainage of the upper limb: P 2024

A. The veins are valveless
B. Drains venous blood from the periphery to the center
C. Superficial veins are satellites of the arteries
D. Deep veins have a subcutaneous arrangement
E. The superficial and deep networks communicate with each other

Answer: B E

Q03- The venous "M" at the level of the elbow is formed by:

A. The median basilic and cephalic veins of the forearm

B. The Salvatella vein
C. The superficial radial vein
D. The cephalic vein of the thumb
E. The superficial ulnar vein

Answer: A C

Q04. Venous and lymphatic drainage of the upper limb: (P 2023-2022)
A. Each artery is accompanied by two deep veins.
B. There are two venous systems: superficial and deep.
C. The cephalic vein of the arm drains into the axillary vein.
D. The salvatella vein drains venous blood from the thumb.
E. The axillary lymph nodes drain the upper limb, the thoracic wall, and the mammary gland.
Answer: B C E

Q05. Regarding the veins (P 2022-2021)
A. They are conduits that distribute blood from the heart to the organs.
B. They are elastic and contractile conduits.
C. They transport oxygen-rich blood.
D. They contain valves.
E. They are more numerous than the arteries.
Answer: D E

Q06. The cephalic vein of the arm:
A. Courses along the anterior compartment of the forearm.
B. Traverses the groove of the radial nerve.
C. Drains directly into the deep brachial vein.
D. Drains into the axillary vein.
E. Courses along the deltopectoral groove.
Answer: D E

Q07-Regarding the venous drainage of the upper limb: (P 2020-2019)
A. The cephalic vein courses anteromedially in the arm.
B. The cephalic vein drains into the axillary vein.
C. The salvatella vein is a vein destined for the thumb.
D. The venous "M" at the elbow crease is the classic pattern.
E. The basilic vein drains into the lateral brachial vein.
Answer:

NEUROLOGY

Generalities on the nervous system (3MCQ)

Q01. Generalities on the nervous system: (P 2024-2023)
A. The central nervous system and the peripheral nervous system are distinguished.
B. The spinal cord is part of the peripheral nervous system.
C. There are more neurons than glial cells.
D. Neurons are composed of a cell body and cytoplasmic extensions.
E. The nerve impulse travels from the axon to the cell body.

Answer: A D

Q06. Generalities on the nervous system:
A. Association neurons transmit the impulse from one neuron to another.
B. The nerve is a set of neurons.
C. The neuron can be sensory, motor, or mixed.
D. The white matter contains no cell bodies.
E. Each neuron may have from 1,000 to 10,000 synapses.

Answer: A D E

Q03. Generalities on the nervous system: (P 2023-2022)
A. The central nervous system and the peripheral nervous system are distinguished.
B. The peripheral nervous system is the wiring that connects the central nervous system to the effector organs.
C. Neurons are composed of a cell body and cytoplasmic extensions.
D. The nerve impulse travels from the axon to the cell body.
E. The white matter contains cell bodies and axons.

Answer: A B C

The brachial plexus (11MCQ)

Q01. The brachial plexus: (P 2024-2023)
A. Is a vascular anastomotic network.
B. Is located in the brachial canal.
C. Its mobile part is axillary.
D. Provides motor and sensory innervation of the upper limb.
E. Is formed by the ventral rami of the spinal nerves from C5 to T1.

Answer: C D E

Q02. Concerning the brachial plexus:
A. It is made up of roots, trunks, and cords.
B. The C5 and C6 roots form the superior trunk.
C. The medial cord is the continuation of C7.
D. The posterior divisions of the three trunks form the posterior cord.
E. The inferior trunk continues as the lateral cord.

Answer: A B D

Q03. Concerning the terminal branches of the brachial plexus:
A. They arise in the axillary fossa.
B. The lateral cord gives rise to the axillary nerve and the radial nerve.
C. The medial cord gives rise to the median nerve and the lateral cutaneous nerve of the arm.
D. The ulnar nerve arises from both the medial and lateral cords via two roots.
E. The medial pectoral nerve is the largest.

Answer: A

Q04. Concerning the brachial plexus:
A. Is a neural anastomotic network.
B. Provides innervation to the pelvic girdle.
C. Is composed of the lateral, medial, and middle trunks.
D. Is related medially to the axillary artery

and vein.
E. C6 innervates the muscles of the anterior compartment of the arm.

Answer: A D E

Q05. Concerning the brachial plexus:
A. It is composed of the spinal nerves from C5 to T1.
B. The medial cutaneous nerve of the arm arises from the lateral cord.
C. The superior and inferior trunks form the lateral cord.
D. Its cervical part is related to the pleural dome.
E. The union of the roots forms the trunks, whose divisions join to form the cords.

Answer: A D E

Q06. Concerning the brachial plexus:
A. The brachial plexus is located in the sacral region of the spinal column.
B. The superior trunk of the brachial plexus is formed by the C5 and C6 roots.
C. The posterior cord gives rise to the median nerve.
D. The lateral cord of the brachial plexus gives rise to the ulnar nerve.
E. The middle trunk is formed by the C7 root.

Answer: B E

Q07. The brachial plexus: (P 2023-2022)
A. Is a set of nerves.
B. Is crescent-shaped.
C. Innervates the shoulder girdle.
D. Innervates the lower limb.
E. Is formed by the ventral branches from C5 to T1.

Answer: A C E

Q08. Concerning the terminal branches of the brachial plexus:
A. The medial cutaneous nerve of the forearm arises from the superior trunk.
B. The median nerve arises from the lateral and medial cords.
C. The ulnar nerve originates at the level of the …
D. The musculocutaneous nerve arises from the lateral and posterior cords.
E. The radial and axillary nerves arise from the posterior cord.

Answer: B E

Q09. Concerning the axillary nerve: (R 2024-2023)
A. It is a branch of the cervical plexus.
B. It mainly innervates the deltoid muscle.
C. It passes through the quadrangular humero-tricipital space.
D. It originates from the C5 and C6 roots.
E. It anastomoses with the median nerve.

Answer: B C D

Q10- The axillary nerve (P 2025-2024):
A. Is the nerve responsible for abduction of the forearm
B. Mainly innervates the deltoid muscle
C. Passes through the humero-tricipital quadrilateral space
D. Originates from the nerve roots C6 and C7
E. Anastomoses with the radial nerve
Answer: B C

Q11- The cutaneous sensory territory of the axillary nerve is:
A. The medial surface of the arm
B. The posterior region of the arm
C. The postero-lateral region of the shoulder
D. The dorsal surface of the arm
E. The anterior region of the shoulder
Answer: C E

Musculocutaneous nerve & Median nerve (8 MCQ)

Q01- The medial cutaneous nerve of the arm -PROMO 2024:
A. Is a sensory branch of the brachial plexus
B. Arises from the lateral cord of the brachial plexus
C. Innervates the antero-medial surface of the inferior two-thirds of the arm
D. In the axillary fossa, it lies medial to the medial cutaneous nerve of the forearm and to the axillary artery
E. Originates from the nerve roots C8-T1

Answer: A D E

Q02. Concerning the median nerve (2024-2023):
A. It is a terminal branch of the lateral and medial cords of the brachial plexus.
B. It is a strictly motor nerve followed by a strictly sensory function.
C. It arises from the spinal nerves C6, C7, C9, and T2.
D. It enables wrist and finger flexion and thumb opposition.
E. It passes lateral to the brachial canal of Cruveilhier.

Answer: A C D

Q03. The median nerve: (P 2023-2022)
A. Ensures flexion and pronation of the hand.
B. Is a mixed, sensory-motor nerve.
C. Anastomoses with the axillary nerve.
D. Can be injured at the elbow.
E. Innervates all five fingers of the hand.

Answer: A B D

Q04. The median nerve: (R 2023-2022)
A. Contributes to hand flexion and forearm pronation.
B. Is a mixed, sensory-motor nerve.
C. Anastomoses with the axillary nerve.
D. Can be injured at the elbow.
E. Innervates all five fingers of the hand.

Answer: A B D

Q05. Concerning the median nerve (P 2020-2019):
A. Its fibers originate exclusively from the roots C8 and T1.
B. It is the nerve responsible for wrist extension.
C. The median nerve runs within the brachial canal (Cruveilhier).
D. At the elbow crease, the median nerve passes through the lateral bicipital groove.
E. At the hand, the median nerve is located within the carpal tunnel.

Answer:

Q06. Concerning the musculocutaneous nerve (2024-2023):
A. It is a terminal branch of the medial cord of the brachial plexus.
B. It is formed by neurofibers from the spinal nerves C5 and C6.
C. It is the nerve of elbow flexion and the lateral forearm sensitivity.
D. It courses within the medial bicipital groove of the arm.
E. It is strictly sensory at the level of the arm.

Answer: B C

Q07. The musculocutaneous nerve: (P 2023-2022)
A. Exchanges fibers with the radial nerve.
B. Innervates the cutaneous lateral part of the arm and forearm.
C. Ensures flexion of the arm and supination of the forearm.
D. Its muscular branch ends at the forearm.
E. Pierces the biceps brachii muscle at the axillary level.

Answer: C

Q08. Concerning the median nerve:
A. It is an exclusively motor nerve.
B. The median nerve controls supination, extension of the hand and fingers, and thumb adduction.
C. Its sensory territory is exclusively at the level of the hand.
D. The median nerve can be injured following elbow dislocation.
E. Paralysis of the median nerve produces the so-called “ape hand” posture.

Answer:

Radial and Ulnar Nerves (14 MCQ)

Q01- The radial nerve: PROMO 2024
A. Is the nerve of abduction of the arm
B. Originates from the nerve roots C6-T1
C. Passes through the humero-tricipital triangle
D. Arises from the medial cord of the brachial plexus
E. Is most vulnerable in the radial groove
Answer: B C E

Q02- The radial nerve:
A. Innervates the biceps brachii muscle
B. Its lesion results in a deformity known as “swan-neck hand”
C. Is the nerve of flexion and supination of the upper limb
D. Innervates the muscles of the lateral compartment of the forearm
E. Travels in the radial groove together with the deep brachial artery
Answer: B D E

Q03- The cutaneous sensory territory of the radial nerve is:
A. The base of the thenar eminence
B. The posterior surface of the forearm
C. The postero-lateral region of the

shoulder
D. The postero-medial surface of the arm
E. The postero-lateral surface of the arm and elbow
Answer: A B E

Q04- The ulnar nerve:
A. Is mainly responsible for flexion of the wrist and fingers
B. Originates from the nerve roots C8, T1
C. Innervates the two lateral bundles of the flexor digitorum profundus muscle
D. Arises from the medial cord of the brachial plexus
E. Anastomoses with the radial nerve
Answer: A B D

Q05- The ulnar nerve is most vulnerable at the level of:
A. The carpal tunnel
B. The arcade of the superficial flexors
C. The epitrochleo-olecranon groove
D. The medial bicipital groove
E. The brachial canal of Cruveilhier
Answer: C

Q06. Concerning the radial nerve (2024-2023):
A. It is a branch of the cervical plexus.
B. It innervates the triceps surae muscle.
C. It arises from the spinal nerves C6 to T1.
D. It innervates the muscles of the anterior compartment of the forearm.
E. Its lesion results in a deformity known as “swan-neck hand.”

Answer: C E

Q07. Concerning the radial nerve:
A. It is the nerve of arm abduction.
B. It is the largest branch of the brachial plexus.
C. It continues from the posterior cord of the brachial plexus.
D. It arises from the spinal nerves C4, C5, C6, C7, and C8.
E. It passes through the humero-tricipital interval.

Answer: B C E

Q08. The radial nerve is most vulnerable at the level of:
A. The radial groove.
B. The elbow.
C. The neck of the radius.
D. The quadrilateral humero-tricipital space.
E. The humero-tricipital interval.

Answer: A B C

Q09. Concerning the ulnar nerve (P 2020-2019):
A. Its fibers originate from the roots C5 and C6.
B. It passes through the epitrochleo-olecranon groove.
C. It is deeply located in the lower part of the forearm.
D. It terminates at the level of the carpal tunnel.
E. It contributes to the sensory innervation of the hand.

Answer:

Q10. The radial nerve gives branches to the following muscles:

A. Triceps brachii.
B. Coracobrachialis.
C. Extensor carpi radialis longus.
D. Brachioradialis.
E. Extensor pollicis brevis.

Answer:

Q11. Concerning the ulnar nerve (2020-2019):
A. It innervates all the muscles of the anterior compartment of the forearm.
B. Its sensory territory is located on the dorsal surface of the forearm.
C. It may be injured following a fracture of the humeral head.
D. Its injury leads to loss of sensation along the medial border of the hand.
E. It contributes to the sensory innervation of the hand.

Answer:

Q12. The terminal motor branch of the radial nerve innervates the following muscles:
A. Extensor digitorum.
B. Extensor digiti minimi.
C. Flexor digitorum superficialis.
D. Extensor carpi ulnaris.
E. Extensor pollicis brevis.

Answer:

Q13. The following statements concern the radial nerve (P 2019-2018):
A. It is the nerve of extension of the upper limb.
B. After passing at the level of the elbow, it divides around the supinator muscle.
C. In case of radial nerve lesion, a "swan-neck hand" deformity is observed (loss of extension).
D. It becomes anterior after passing through the inferior axillary space.
E. It arises from the lateral cord.

Answer:

Q14. Concerning the ulnar nerve (select the correct answers):
A. Its sensory innervation includes the dorsal surface of the forearm.
B. Ulnar claw hand is characterized by flexion of the first phalanx and extension of the second and third phalanges of the ring and little fingers.
C. The nerve may be injured following a fracture of the humeral shaft.
D. Its injury can lead to risks of burns or injuries to the medial border of the hand.
E. On the motor side, it innervates two muscles of the anterior compartment of the forearm: the flexor carpi ulnaris and the medial two heads of the flexor digitorum profundus.

Answer:

CLINICAL ANATOMY

Q- PROMO 2024. A patient consults you for an inability to move his upper limb outward, associated with tingling in the deltoid region after a fall on his shoulder. On clinical examination, abduction is abolished beyond 30°, and you find a collection of blood in the axillary hollow. What problem(s) do you think of first?

A. Injury to the axillary nerve explaining the abolition of abduction
B. A displaced fracture of the surgical neck of the humerus
C. Quadrangular space syndrome (Velpeau's space)
D. Section of the circumflex humeral arteries
E. A root lesion of the brachial plexus

Answer: A B D