MCQ TEST (10)

Answering Instructions for this section

Each of the questions that follows consists of an incomplete statement or question followed by five suggested completions or answers. For each question mark the ONE completion or answer which is most correct.

1. Regarding superficial muscles of anterior compartment of the forearm:

   (a) All arise from the common flexor origin.

   (b) The posterior aspect of the medial epicondyle is the common flexor origin.

   (c) Flexor carpi radialis lies medial to pronator teres.

   (d) All have additional areas of origin other than the medial epicondyle.

   (e) The radial nerve lies deep to pronator teres.

Answer: A

2. The flexor aspect of the forearm:

   (a) The tendon of flexor carpi radialis lies on the triquetral at the wrist.

   (b) All five superficial muscles are supplied by the median nerve.

   (c) The tendons to the middle and ring finger of FDS lie superficial to those of the index and little fingers.

   (d) The median nerve lies on the deep aspect of flexor digitorum profundus.

   (e) The FDS flexes the wrist and elbow while extending the interphalangeal joints.

Answer: C

3. Regarding the deep flexor muscles of the forearm:

(a) The tendons of the FDP remain partly attached to each other as they cross the wrist.

(b) The flexor pollicis longus arises principally from the ulna.

(c) Flexor pollicis longus is the only flexor of the I/P joint of the thumb.

(d) All the deep muscles are supplied solely by the median nerve.

(e) The forearm muscles receive blood supply from the common interosseous branch of the radial artery.

Answer: C

4. Regarding the cubital fossa:

(a) The roof of the fossa is made up on the lateral side by the bicipital aponeurosis.

(b) The contents include from medial to lateral median nerve and brachial artery biceps tendon.

(c) The radial nerve gives off branches to extensor carpi radialis longus and brevis prior to dividing into its 2 terminal branches.

(d) The brachial artery divides outside the cubital fossa.

(e) The posterior interosseous nerve is a branch of the median nerve.

Answer B

5. Regarding the posterior compartment of the forearm:

(a) Brachioradialis lies superficially in the forearm along its entire course.

(b) The common exterior origin is on the posterior surface of the lateral epicondyle.

(c) Extensor carpi radialis longus arises from the common extensor origin.

(d) Wrist extension is a C_8T_1 root function.

(e) Supinator is not the main supinator of the forearm.

Answer: E

6. Regarding forearm muscles:

(a) Abductor pollicis longus arises from both forearm bones.

(b) Abductor pollicis longus and extensor pollicis longus from the radial side of the snuff box.

(c) The basilic vein commences in the snuff box.

(d) The posterior interosseous nerve passes deep to the origin of abductor pollicis longus.

(e) The main blood supply to the muscles of distal extensor compartment is the posterior interosseous artery.

Answer: A

7. Regarding the wrist and hand:
Structures passing superficial to the flexor retinaculum include the following except:

(a) The ulnar nerve.

(b) Ulnar artery.

(c) Hypothenar muscles.

(d) Palmar branch of median nerve.

(e) Flexor carpi radialis.

Answer: E

8. Regarding extensor retinaculum:

(a) Is attached to the pisiform and hamate bones.

(b) Extensor indicis passes beneath the retinuculum in its own synovial sheath.

(c) The most lateral compartment transmits extensor carpi longus and brevis.

(d) Is attached to the ulna.

(e) The pisiform is the only bone in the wrist to which both the extensor and flexor retinculum attach.

Answer: E

9. Tendon directly medial to dorsal (Lister's) tubercle of radius:

(a) Extensor pollicis brevis

(b) Extensor pollicis longus

(c) Extensor indicis

(d) Extensor carpi radialis longus

(e) Extensor carpi radialis brevis

Answer: B

10. Directly behind palmaris longus at the wrist lies the:

(a) Flexor carpi radialis

(b) Flexor pollicis longus

(c) Ulnar artery

(d) Radial artery

(e) Median nerve

Answer:: E

11. The carpal bones articulating with the radius are:

(a) Scaphoid and pisiform

(b) Lunate and pisiform

(c) Lunate and trapezium

(d)Lunate and scaphoid

(e) Scaphoid and capitate

Answer: D

12. The triangular fibrocartilage:

Is attached to styloid process of radius

Separates synovial cavities of radiocarpal and inferior radio-ulnar joint

Articulates with lunate bone when wrist is adducted

Is stationary during pronation and supination

Is commonly absent