MCQ TEST (11)

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. Latissimus Dorsi:

   (a) Is innervated by the dorsal scapular nerve

   (b) Lies above teres major muscle

   (c) Medially rotates the humerus

   (d) All of the above

   (e) None of the above

Answer: C

2. Supinator muscle is:

   (a) Deep to extensor carpi radialis brevis

   (b) Supplied in part by the musculocutaneous nerve

   (c) Palpable in the forearm

   (d) The most powerful supinator of the forearm

   (e) Paralysed in median nerve injuries

Answer: A

3. The interosseous membrane of the forearm:

   (a) Is pierced by posterior interosseous vessels

(b) Is pierced by anterior interosseous vessels

(c) Forms the axis of rotation in movements of pronation and supination

(d) Is most stretched in full supination

(e) None of the above

Answer:B

4. The medical cutaneous nerve of the forearm:

(a) Originates from C8 and T1 nerve roots

(b) Pierces the deep fascia at mid-arm

(c) Supplies part of the arm below and above the elbow

(d) All of the above

(e) None of the above

Answer: D

5. The surface marking of the median nerve is:

(a) From the mid point of the cubital fossa to the mid point of the wrist

(b) From the mid point of the cubital fossa to the radial side of flexor carpi radialis tendon at the wrist

(c) From the cubital fossa, medial to the brachial pulse to the ulnar side of flexor carpi radialis tendon at the wrist

(d) From the cubital fossa, lateral to the brachial pulse to the radial side of flexor carpi radialis tendon at the wrist

(e) From the cubital fossa, lateral to the brachial pulse to the ulna side of flexor carpi radialis tendon at the wrist

Answer: C

6. Division of the ulnar nerve at the wrist will cause:

   (a) Anaesthesia on the dorsum of the hand

   (b) Anaesthesia on the ulnar side of palm

   (c) Paralysis of palmar interosseous muscles

   (d) Loss of flexion of the interphalangeal joints

   (e) Hyperextension of the metacarpophalangeal joints

7. Flexor digitorum profundus:

   (a) Is the most powerful and bulkiest of the forearm muscles

   (b) Arises from both radius and ulna

   (c) Has the lumbricals inserting into its tendons

   (d) All of the above

   (e) None of the above

Answer: A

8. Which of the following is correctly paired:

   (a) Teres minor – axillary nerve

   (b) Second lumbrical – ulnar nerve

   (c) Coracobrachialis – radial nerve

   (d) Abductor pollicis longus – median nerve

(e) Pronator quadratus – ulnar nerve

Answer: A

9. In the venous drainage of the upper limb:

(a) The deep veins drain blood from the palm

(b) The cephalic vein forms the axillary vein

(c) The basilic vein marks the postaxial border of the limb

(d) The cephalic vein begins on the ulnar side of the hand

(e) The dorsal venous network lies deep to the extensor tendons in the hand

Answer: C

10. Flexor pollicis longus:

(a) Arises from the radius only

(b) Is multipennate

(c) Receives a dual innervation

(d) Lies deep to flexor carpi radialis in the carpal tunnel

(e) Acts only on the thumb

Answer: D

11. The extensor compartment of the forearm.

(a) Is supplied entirely by the posterior interosseous nerve

(b) Contains ten muscles

(c) Is supplied by both the anterior and posterior interosseous arteries

(d) Does not contain the anconeus muscle

(e) None of the above

Answer: C

12. The humerus has:

(a) A greater tuberosity located medial to the lesser tuberosity

(b) The capsule of the shoulder joint attached around its anatomical neck

(c) A capitulum which articulates with the olecranon process

(d) A covering of synovial membrane over its head

(e) A greater tuberosity which is the most lateral bony projection of the shoulder

Answer: E

13. In the axilla:

(a) The long thoracic nerve runs on the medial wall deep to the fascia over serratus anterior muscle

(b) The axillary nerve leaves by passing though a space bounded by the humerus, long head of triceps, subscapularis and teres major

(c) The musculocutaneous nerve pierces the coracobrachialis muscle

(d) All of the above

(e) None of the above

Answer: D

14. The radial nerve:

(a) Supplies extensor carpi radialis longus and brevis above the elbow joint

(b) Gives off the posterior cutaneous nerve of the forearm in the axilla

(c) Gives off the posterior interosseous nerve which is entirely muscular

(d) Passes superficial to the tendons of the anatomical snuff box

(e) Supplies the shoulder, elbow and wrist joints

Answer: D

15. Palpable carpal bones include all EXCEPT

(a) Scaphoid

(b) Trapezium

(c) Hamate

(d) Lunate

(e) Capitale

Answer: E

16. The following is an atypical synovial joint:

(a) Distal radioulnar

(b) Glenohumeral

(c) Acromioclavicular

(d) Humeroradial

(e) Manubriosternal

Answer: C

17. The teres major muscle:

(a) Is supplied by the dorsal scapular nerve

(b) Adducts and medial rotates of the jumerus

(c) Arises from the anterior surface of the scapula

(d) Forms the upper border of the triangular space

(e) Forms the medial wall of the axilla

Answer: B

18. The brachial artery:

(a) Lies medial to the biceps tendon in the cubital fossa

(b) Divides into its terminal branches just above the cubital fossa

(c) Has the basilic vein lateral to it

(d) Is crossed in the mid-upper arm from medial to lateral side by the median nerve

(e) None of the above

Answer: A

19. The clavicle:

(a) Breaks between the costoclavicular and sternoclavicular ligaments

(b) Has no epiphysis

(c) Forms a sternoclavicular joint lined with fibrocartilage

(d) Receives the deltoid muscle

(e) Has a trapezoid ridge for attachment of the trapezius muscle

Answer: C

20. The scaphoid:

(a) Is fractured less often than the lunate bone

(b) Articulates with the trapezoid and capitate distally

(c) When fractured, a vascular necrosis of the distal fragment can occur

(d) Has a tubercle palpable in the anatomical snuff box

(e) Articulates with the radius and ulna

Answer: B

21. Supraspinatus muscle is supplied by:

(a) Suprascapular nerve

(b) Thoracodorsal nerve

(c) Dorsal scapular nerve

(d) Upper subscapular nerve

(e) Arterior rami of C5,6,7

Answer: A

22. The distal row of the carpus comprises:

(a) Triquetral, trapezium, capitate, hamate

(b) Trapezium, trapezoid, capitate, hamate

(c) Trapezium, pisiform, capitate, hamate

(d) Trapezoid, capitate, hamate, pisiform

(e) Trapezoid, hamate, capitate, lunate

Answer: B

23. Supination involves which segmental motor innervation:

(a) C5-6

(b) C6

(c) C7

(d) C6-7

(e) C7-8

Answer: E

24. With regards to the interossei muscles:

(a) The palmar are more powerful than the dorsal

(b) All palmar arise from two metacarpals.

(c) They are invariably supplied by the ulnar nerve

(d) The dorsal are attached only to the index middle and ring fingers

(e) The palmar are attached only to the index, middle and ring fingers

Answer: D

25. The following is part of the anatomical snuff box:

(a) Basilic vein

(b) Posterior interosseous nerve

(c) Trapezoid bone

(d) Radial styloid

(e) Posterior interosseous artery

Answer D

26. Which muscle nerve innervation pair is correct:

(a) Biceps: median nerve

(b) Abductor pollicis longus: radial nerve

(c) Anconeous: median nerve

(d) Rhomboid major: dorsal scapular

(e) Teres major: axillary

Answer: D

27. The quadrangular space transmits:

(a) The axillary nerve and the posterior circumflex humeral vessels

(b) The axillary nerve and the circumflex scapular artery

(c) The axillary nerve and the profunda brachii vessels

(d) The radial nerve and the posterior circumflex humeral vessels

(e) The radial nerve and the profunda brachii vessels

Answer B

28. The elbow joint:

(a) Can extend to one hundred and seventy degrees

(b) Does not communicate with the proximal radioulnar joint

(c) Is strengthened by the annular ligament

(d) Has two fossae posteriorly

(e) Is supplied by the posterior interosseous and median nerves

Answer: C

29. Which of the following arises from the second part of the axillary artery:

(a) Superior thoracic

(b) Circumflex scapular

(c) Lateral thoracic

(d) Thoracodorsal

(e) Dorsal Scapular

Answer: C

30. In the lymph drainage of the upper limb:

(a) The superficial lymphatics follow arteries

(b) The breast drains to the same group as the arm

(c) The supratrochlear nodes are next to the cephalic vein

(d) The hand drains to the anterior axillary nodes

(e) None of the above

Answer: E

31. In the venous drainage of the upper limb:

(a) The cephalic vein enters the first part of the axillary vein

(b) The axillary vein tributaries correspond to the axillary artery branches

(c) The deep veins drain the forearm and the hand

(d) The venae comitantes of the brachial artery are joined by the cephalic vein to form the axillary vein

(e) The basilic vein represents the anterior axial line

Answer:A

32. The axilla is supplied by:

(a) The intercostobrachial nerve

(b) The medial branch of the third intercostal nerve

(c) The axillary nerve

(d) The dorsal scapular nerve

(e) None of the above

Answer A

33. Flexor digitorum superficialis:

(a) Arises from the humerus and ulna only.

(b) In the forearm has the median nerve on it's deep surface.

(c) Has a nerve supply from both median and ulnar nerves.

(d) Is supplied by the ulnar nerve

(e) Inserts into the distal phalanges of the finger

Answer: B

34. Muscles arising from the medial epicondyle include all EXCEPT:

(a) Flexor carpi ulnaris

(b) Flexor carpi radialis

(c) Pronator teres

(d) Flexor digitorum superficialis

(e) Flexor pollicis longus

Answer: E

35. The Thenar Eminence:

(a) Is formed by four muscles

(b) Most radial border is formed by flexor pollicis brevis

(c) Muscles are invariably supplied by the recurrent branch of the median nerve

(d) Muscles all originate from the flexor retinaculum

(e) Always looses sensation if the median nerve is injured at the wrist

Answer: D

36. Insertion of a chest drain in the fourth intercostal space, mid clavicular line may damage:

(a) The axillary nerve

(b) The third intercostal nerve

(c) The long thoracic nerve

(d) The liver

(e) The dorsal scapular nerve

Answer: D

37. The axillary artery:

(a) Commences at the medial border of the first rib

(b) Is divided into three parts by scalenus anterior

(c) Has the axillary vein lying medial to it

(d) Has the clavipectoral fascia posterior to it

(e) Ends at the inferior border of coracobrachialis muscle

Answer: C

38. Loss of pronation occurs with:

(a) A musculocutaneus nerve lesion

(b) A low ulnar nerve lesion

(c) A high ulnar nerve lesion

(d) A low median nerve lesion

(e) A high median nerve lesion

Answer: E

39. The ulnar nerve is derived from:

(a) C7 to T1 nerve roots

(b) C6 to T1 nerve roots

(c) The medial cord of the brachial plexus

(d) C5 to T1 nerve roots

(e) The lateral cord of the brachial plexus

Answer: B

40. The lymph drainage of the breast:

(a) Is clinically significant

(b) Is to the internal thoracic lymph nodes

(c) Is to the anterior and posterior axillary nodes

(d) May cross the midline

(e) All of the above

Answer: E