

MCQ Week 2.

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 triquetrum 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 extensor 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 C₈T₁ 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 retinaculum 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 retinaculum 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 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: E

13. The medial 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

14. 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

15. 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

16. 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

17. 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

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. Flexor digitorum superficialis:

- (a) Arises from the humerus and ulna only.
- (b) In the forearm has the median nerve on its 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

20. 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