

ANATOMY MCQ

The axilla has: 149

- a an apex which communicates with the posterior triangle of the neck. ()
- b an apex bounded in part by the medial third of the clavicle. ()
- c a narrow lateral wall. ()
- d a posterior wall formed by serratus anterior. ()
- e an anterior wall containing the clavipectoral fascia. ()

The axillary artery: 150

- a extends to the lower border of teres major. ()
- b lies posterior to pectoralis minor. ()
- c lies lateral to the medial cord of the brachial plexus. ()
- d lies medial to the axillary vein. ()
- e lies lateral to the short head of biceps. ()

The scapular anastomosis: 151

- a provides collateral circulation between the subclavian and brachial arteries. ()
- b lies closely related to the neck of the humerus. ()
- c receives contributions from branches of the thyrocervical trunk. ()
- d receives contributions from the subscapular artery. ()
- e receives contributions from the lateral thoracic artery. ()

The brachial plexus: 153

- a originates from roots which emerge in front of scalenus anterior. ()
- b forms cords which are closely related to the axillary artery. ()
- c gives branches from its lateral cord to the extensor muscles of the upper limb. ()
- d supplies the latissimus dorsi muscle from its medial cord. ()
- e supplies the pectoralis major muscle. ()

The brachial artery: 156

- a lies medial to biceps. ()
- b can be palpated over most of its course. ()
- c ends at the lower border of teres major by dividing into radial and ulnar arteries. ()
- d is crossed by the median cubital vein. ()
- e is crossed by the median nerve. ()

The musculocutaneous nerve: 157

- a is a terminal branch of the posterior cord of the brachial plexus. ()
- b descends in the arm between biceps and brachialis. ()
- c supplies coracobrachialis. ()
- d supplies cutaneous branches to the radial side of the forearm. ()
- e ends up as the medial cutaneous nerve of the forearm. ()

The radial nerve: 158

- a is a terminal branch of the posterior cord of the brachial plexus. ()

- b** lies posterior to the humerus between the medial and lateral heads of triceps. ()
- c** passes anterior to the elbow joint. ()
- d** supplies the skin of the medial and anterior aspect of the forearm. ()
- e** supplies the supinator muscle. ()

The radius: 161

- a** possesses a head which articulates with the scaphoid and lunate. ()
- b** gives attachment to the biceps. ()
- c** gives attachment to the triceps tendon. ()
- d** possesses a palpable styloid process. ()
- e** is attached to the ulna throughout the length of its interosseus border. ()

The cubital fossa: 163

- a** is a quadrilateral space situated in front of the elbow joint. ()
- b** is floored by the bicipital aponeurosis. ()
- c** contains the median nerve. ()
- d** contains the radial nerve. ()
- e** is crossed by the medial cutaneous nerve of the forearm. ()

The distal radio-ulnar joint: 166

- a** is a synovial joint of the pivot variety. ()
- b** owes its stability mainly to the capsular ligament. ()
- c** with the superior radio-ulnar joint allows both supination and pronation to occur. ()
- d** pronation is a powerful movement because of the action of biceps. ()
- e** is separated from the wrist joint by a fibrocartilaginous disc. ()

The anterior superficial group of forearm muscles: 168

- a** all arise from the anterior surface of the lateral epicondyle of the humerus. ()
- b** includes pronator teres. ()
- c** are all supplied by branches of the median nerve. ()
- d** may effect flexion at the elbow. ()
- e** has attachment to the anterior surface of both the radius and the ulna. ()

The flexor digitorum superficialis muscle: 169

- a** arises from both radius and ulna. ()
- b** lies deep to the median nerve. ()
- c** has four tendons in the hand which encircle the corresponding tendons of flexor digitorum profundus in the fingers. ()
- d** is attached distally to the base of the distal phalanx of the fingers. ()
- e** has its middle and ring finger tendons placed anterior to those of the index and little, when deep to the flexor retinaculum. ()

The extensor digitorum muscle: 172

- a** is attached proximally to the anterior aspect of the lateral epicondyle of the humerus. ()

- b** covers the proximal phalanges by dorsal expansions of its four tendons. ()
- c** is attached to the bases of the proximal phalanges of the four fingers. ()
- d** has small tendinous slips to the dorsal expansion from the lumbrical and interosseus muscles. ()
- e** is supplied by the radial nerve. ()

The abductor pollicis longus muscle: 174

- a** is attached to the interosseus membrane. ()
- b** tendon passes deep to both extensor carpi radialis longus and brevis. ()
- c** is attached to the base of the proximal phalanx of the thumb. ()
- d** produces extension at the thumb's carpometacarpal joint. ()
- e** possesses a separate synovial sheath around its tendon. ()

The anatomical snuff box: 176

- a** is bounded anteriorly by the tendons of extensor pollicis longus and brevis. ()
- b** is bounded posteriorly by the tendon of abductor pollicis longus. ()
- c** overlies the scaphoid and trapezium. ()
- d** contains the tendons of extensors carpi radialis longus and brevis on its floor. ()
- e** contains the basilic vein in its roof. ()

The radial artery: 177

- a** passes superficial to brachioradialis. ()
- b** lies lateral to the radial nerve in the forearm. ()
- c** lies on the anterior surface of the lower end of the radius. ()
- d** passes between the two heads of the first dorsal interosseus muscle. ()
- e** terminates in the superficial palmar arch. ()

The ulnar artery: 178

- a** gives rise to the anterior interosseus artery. ()
- b** lies deep to the muscles attached to the common flexor origin. ()
- c** lies medial to the ulnar nerve. ()
- d** crosses superficial to the flexor retinaculum. ()
- e** supplies the deep extensor muscles of the forearm. ()

The radial nerve, in the forearm and hand: 179

- a** lies deep to brachioradialis. ()
- b** reaches the dorsum of the hand by passing across the lower end of the radius. ()
- c** passes deep to the extensor retinaculum. ()
- d** supplies the skin on the lateral aspect of the dorsum of the hand and the dorsum of the lateral four digits. ()
- e** has no muscular branches. ()

The carpal bones: 185

- a** are arranged into proximal, middle and distal rows. ()
- b** which form the distal articular surface of the wrist joint are the scaphoid, lunate and pisiform. ()

- c give attachment to the flexor retinaculum. ()
- d give attachment to the extensor retinaculum. ()
- e give attachment to the lumbrical muscles. ()

The metacarpal bone of: 186

- a the thumb gives attachment to the lateral interossei muscles. ()
- b the thumb articulates with the trapezium. ()
- c the thumb gives attachment to flexor pollicis brevis. ()
- d the index finger articulates with those of the thumb and index fingers. ()
- e the little finger articulates with the lunate. ()

The flexor retinaculum: 190

- a is attached to the lower end of the radius. ()
- b is attached to the lower end of the ulna. ()
- c is attached to the pisiform bone. ()
- d gives origin to the thenar and hypothenar muscles. ()
- e overlies all tendons, arteries and nerves proceeding to the palm. ()

The muscles of the thenar eminence: 193

- a are all attached to the radial side of the flexor retinaculum. ()
- b are all supplied by the radial nerve. ()
- c have abductor pollicis brevis lying most superficially. ()
- d are all attached distally to the first metacarpal bone. ()
- e have an attachment to the base of the distal phalanx of the thumb. ()

In the nerve supply of the upper limb: 198

- a the skin over the thumb is supplied by the C6 dermatome. ()
- b an injury to the lower trunk of the brachial plexus produces a characteristic clawed hand. ()
- c damage to the radial nerve in the radial groove produces wrist drop. ()
- d injury to the median nerve at the wrist produces loss of sensation of the front of the thumb, index and middle fingers. ()
- e injury to the axillary nerve produces impaired abduction of the humerus. ()

The ilium: 200

- a gives attachment of the gluteus maximus muscle between the middle and posterior gluteal lines. ()
- b is bordered posteriorly by the lesser sciatic notch. ()
- c gives attachment to the rectus femoris muscle anteroinferiorly. ()
- d has a secondary centre of ossification appearing along its upper border at puberty. ()
- e gives attachment to sartorius. ()

The obturator foramen: 201

- a is bounded posteriorly by the iliac part of the acetabulum. ()
- b transmits the inferior gluteal nerve. ()
- c is separated from the pudendal nerve by the obturator internus muscle. ()
- d transmits the obturator artery and nerve. ()

e transmits the superior gluteal artery. ()

The lesser trochanter of the femur: 202

- a gives attachment to the pectineus muscle. ()
- b gives attachment to iliacus. ()
- c gives attachment to the flexors of the hip joint. ()
- d gives attachment to vastus intermedius. ()
- e has a secondary centre of ossification which appears in the 10th year and fuses in the 18th year. ()

The lower end of the femur: 205

- a gives attachment to the adductor magnus. ()
- b gives attachment to the lateral ligament of the knee joint on the lateral epicondyle. ()
- c gives attachment to the plantaris muscle in a pit below the lateral epicondyle. ()
- d gives attachment to the patellar ligament. ()
- e has a secondary centre of ossification which unites with the body in the 20th year. ()

The capsule of the hip joint: 206

- a is attached along the intertrochanteric crest. ()
- b is attached along the intertrochanteric line. ()
- c carries blood vessels to the head of the femur. ()
- d is thickened inferiorly as the iliofemoral ligament. ()
- e limits flexion at the hip joint. ()

The hip joint is directly related: 208

- a anteriorly to the psoas bursa. ()
- b superiorly to the gluteus medius muscle. ()
- c posteriorly to the sciatic nerve. ()
- d inferiorly to the obturator externus muscle. ()
- e to the femoral nerve. ()

The gluteus maximus muscle: 209

- a is attached to the sacrospinous ligament. ()
- b is attached to the iliotibial tract. ()
- c is supplied by the superior gluteal nerve. ()
- d overlies the lesser sciatic foramen. ()
- e abducts the hip joint. ()

The greater sciatic foramen transmits the nerves supplying the: 210

- a tensor fascia lata muscle. ()
- b gluteal muscles. ()
- c hamstring muscles. ()
- d adductor muscles. ()
- e perineal muscles. ()

The pectineus muscle: 213

- a is attached to the upper part of the obturator membrane. ()
- b is attached to the body of the femur. ()
- c is supplied by the anterior division of the obturator nerve. ()
- d lies in the same plane as the adductor longus muscle. ()
- e is a medial rotator of the hip joint. ()

The obturator nerve: 215

- a is a branch of the upper part of the lumbosacral plexus. ()
- b enters the thigh through the obturator groove. ()
- c anterior division descends between the adductor longus and the adductor magnus. ()
- d posterior division pierces the obturator internus muscle. ()
- e supplies the pectineus muscle. ()

The femoral triangle: 218

- a is bounded medially by the adductor longus muscle. ()
- b is bounded laterally by the rectus femoris muscle. ()
- c contains an extension of the transversalis fascia. ()
- d contains both the femoral artery and its vein. ()
- e has a defect in its fascial roof. ()

The femoral artery: 219

- a is formed behind the midpoint of the inguinal ligament. ()
- b has the femoral nerve on its lateral side in the femoral triangle. ()
- c in the adductor canal has vastus medialis situated anterolaterally to it. ()
- d lies posterior to sartorius. ()
- e leaves the thigh by passing inferior to the adductor magnus tendon. ()

The femoral vein: 220

- a passes anterior to the upper attachment of the pectineus muscle. ()
- b is separated by the femoral canal from the lacunar part of the inguinal ligament. ()
- c lies anterior to its artery in the adductor canal. ()
- d passes through a separate opening in the adductor magnus from the artery. ()
- e has the saphenous nerve lying medially in the adductor canal. ()

The femoral nerve: 221

- a is formed from the anterior divisions of the lumbar 2, 3 and 4 roots. ()
- b is enclosed in the lateral part of the femoral sheath. ()
- c lies in the groove between iliacus and psoas as it passes deep to the inguinal ligament. ()
- d branches are divided into superficial and deep by the medial circumflex femoral artery. ()

- e has a saphenous branch which enters the popliteal space with the femoral vessels. ()

The popliteal fossa: 234

- a has the soleus muscle on its floor. ()
b is crossed by the posterior femoral cutaneous nerve. ()
c is bordered laterally by the iliotibial tract. ()
d is bordered medially by the gracilis muscle. ()
e has the common peroneal nerve passing through it laterally. ()

The tibialis anterior muscle: 235

- a passes deep to both the superior and inferior extensor retinacula of the ankle joint. ()
b has attachments to the fibula and adjacent interosseus membrane. ()
c crosses the tendon of extensor hallucis longus in front of the ankle joint. ()
d is attached distally to the medial cuneiform bone. ()
e is crossed by the anterior tibial artery in front of the ankle joint. ()

The peroneus brevis muscle: 236

- a is separated by the lateral malleolus by the peroneus longus as their tendons pass across the ankle joint. ()
b is supplied by the deep peroneal nerve. ()
c is bound down to the lateral malleolus by the superior and inferior peroneal retinacula. ()
d is attached to the medial cuneiform bone. ()
e has tendinous extensions to most metatarsal bones. ()

The flexor hallucis longus muscle: 239

- a is attached superiorly to the lower two-thirds of the posterior surface of the tibia. ()
b becomes tendinous in the mid-calf. ()
c lies lateral to the tibial vessels and nerve, posterior to the ankle joint. ()
d is crossed by the tendon of flexor digitorum longus in the sole of the foot. ()
e is attached to the base of the middle phalanx on the plantar aspect of the hallux and by slips into its distal phalanx. ()

The popliteal artery: 240

- a enters the popliteal fossa through the adductor hiatus. ()
b lies deep on the lower posterior surface of the femur. ()
c gives off the peroneal branch in the lower part of the popliteal fossa. ()
d is separated from the common peroneal nerve by the popliteal vein. ()
e gives a branch to the extensor compartment of the leg. ()

The popliteal vein: 241

- a lies subcutaneous in the popliteal fossa. ()
- b lies between the popliteal artery and tibial nerve. ()
- c has a prominent branch from the superficial veins of the calf. ()
- d pierces the deep fascia overlying the popliteal fossa. ()
- e is closely related to the saphenous nerve. ()

The tibial nerve: 242

- a lies on tibialis posterior in the upper calf. ()
- b descends through the calf between flexor digitorum longus medially and flexor hallucis longus laterally. ()
- c innervates both medial and lateral heads of gastrocnemius. ()
- d innervates the skin over the back of the leg and the lateral border of the foot through its sural branch. ()
- e gives rise to the medial plantar nerve. ()

The common peroneal nerve: 243

- a is a branch of the femoral nerve. ()
- b divides in the substance of peroneus longus. ()
- c is subcutaneous as it crosses the neck of the fibula ()
- d supplies the three peroneal muscles through its superficial peroneal branch. ()
- e supplies the skin over the medial border of the hallux through the medial dorsal branch of the superficial peroneal. ()

The ankle joint: 247

- a is a synovial joint between the tibia and fibula superiorly and the trochlear surface of the talus inferiorly. ()
- b is more stable in plantar flexion. ()
- c has a medial (deltoid) ligament attached inferiorly to the neck of the talus. ()
- d has a lateral ligament attached inferiorly to the body of the calcaneus. ()
- e has the extensor hallucis longus tendon situated anteriorly in between the anterior tibial vessels laterally and the tibialis anterior tendon medially. ()

In peripheral nerve injuries of the lower limb; section of the: 256

- a obturator nerve rarely produces loss of cutaneous sensation. ()
- b tibial nerve produces loss of dorsiflexion and eversion of the foot. ()
- c deep peroneal nerve gives sensory loss over the medial aspect of the foot. ()
- d femoral nerve gives sensory loss over the medial aspect of the thigh and leg. ()
- e femoral nerve produces loss of hip extension. ()