

### Anatomy: Upper limb (15 questions)

1. Latissimus Dorsi:
  - (a) Is innervated by the dorsal scapular nerve
  - (b) Lies above pectoralis major muscle
  - (c) Medially rotates the humerus
  - (d) All of the above
  - (e) None of the above
  
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
  
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
  
4. 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

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 radial 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
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
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

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 post axial 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
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
11. The extensor compartment of the forearm:
- (a) Is supplied entirely by the posterior interosseous nerve
  - (b) Contains brachioradialis muscle
  - (c) Is supplied by both the anterior and posterior interosseous arteries
  - (d) Does not contain the extensor retinaculum
  - (e) None of the above
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

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 through 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
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
15. Palpable carpal bones include all EXCEPT:
- (a) Scaphoid
  - (b) Trapezium
  - (c) Hamate
  - (d) Lunate
  - (e) Capitale
16. The following is an atypical synovial joint:
- (a) Distal radioulnar
  - (b) Glenohumeral
  - (c) Acromioclavicular
  - (d) Humeroradial
  - (e) Manubriosternal

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
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
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
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
21. Supraspinatus muscle is supplied by:
- (a) Suprascapular nerve
  - (b) Thoracodorsal nerve
  - (c) Dorsal scapular nerve
  - (d) Upper subscapular nerve
  - (e) Anterior rami of C5,6,7

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
23. Supination involves which segmental motor innervation:
- (a) C5-6
  - (b) C6
  - (c) C7
  - (d) C6-7
  - (e) C7-8
24. With regards to the interossei muscles:
- (a) The palmar are more powerful than the dorsal
  - (b) All palmar interossei from two heads
  - (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
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

26. Which muscle nerve innervation pair is correct:
- (a) Biceps: median nerve
  - (b) Abductor pollicis longus: radial nerve
  - (c) Anconeus: median nerve
  - (d) Rhomboid major: dorsal scapular
  - (e) Teres major: axillary
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
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
29. Branches of the second part of the axillary artery are:
- (a) Superior thoracic
  - (b) Circumflex scapular
  - (c) Lateral thoracic
  - (d) Thoracodorsal
  - (e) Dorsal Scapular
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 supraclavicular nodes are next to the cephalic vein
  - (d) The hand drains to the anterior axillary nodes
  - (e) None of the above

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 but not the hand
  - (d) The venae comitantes lie each side of the artery both above and below the elbow
  - (e) The basilic vein represents the anterior axial line
32. The axilla is supplied by:
- (a) The intercotobrachial nerve
  - (b) The medial branch of the third intercostal nerve
  - (c) The axillary nerve
  - (d) The dorsal scapular nerve
  - (e) None of the above
33. Flexor digitorum superficialis:
- (a) Arises from the humerus and ulna
  - (b) Lies in the second layer of the palm
  - (c) Tendons lie deep to adductor hallucis
  - (d) Is supplied by the ulnar nerve
  - (e) Inserts into the distal phalanges of the finger
34. Muscles arising from the medial epicondyle include all EXCEPT:
- (a) Flexor carpi ulnaris
  - (b) Flexor carpi radialis
  - (c) Pronator teris
  - (d) Flexor digitorum superficialis
  - (e) Flexor pollicis longus
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 loses sensation if the median nerve is injured at the wrist



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

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 clavicular fascia posterior to it
- (e) Ends at the inferior border of coracobrachialis muscle

38. Loss of pronation occurs with:

- (a) A musculocutaneous 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

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

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
41. 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.
42. 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.
43. 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.
44. 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 triceps 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.

45. 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 C<sub>8</sub>T<sub>1</sub> root function.
  - (e) Supinator is not the main supinator of the forearm.
46. 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.
47. 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.
48. 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.
49. 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
50. Directly behind palmaris longus at the wrist:
- A) Flexor carpi radialis
  - B) Flexor pollicis longus
  - C) Ulnar artery
  - D) Radial artery
  - E) Median nerve
51. 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
52. The triangular fibrocartilage:
- A) Is attached to styloid process of radius
  - B) Separates synovial cavities of radiocarpal and inferior radio-ulnar joint
  - C) Articulates with lunate bone when wrist is adducted
  - D) Is stationary during pronation and supination
  - E) Is commonly absent

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