

ANATOMY Questions

1. Compression of structures in the carpal tunnel usually results in
 - A. Weakness of forearm flexors
 - B. Weakness of flexion of the terminal phalanx of the thumb
 - C. Weakness of the interossei muscles
 - D. Unaffected sensation on the palmar surface of the little finger
 - E. Weakness of all the lumbrical muscles

2. The popliteal artery
 - A. is superficial to the tibial nerve
 - B. Extends from the hiatus in adductor longus
 - C. Enters the popliteal fossa on lateral aspect of femur
 - D. Has four genicular branches in fossa
 - E. Supplies the cruciate ligaments

3. The popliteal fossa
 - A. is limited medially by gracilis
 - B. Contains soleus
 - C. Contains the origin of the sural nerve
 - D. Is traversed by the great saphenous vein
 - E. Is limited laterally by semitendinosus

4. The obturator nerve supplies
 - A. Adductor magnus
 - B. Obturator internus
 - C. Quadratus femoris
 - D. Sartorius
 - E. Inferior gemellus

5. Which of the following is correctly paired
 - A. Adductor brevis - femoral nerve
 - B. Adductor longus - sciatic nerve
 - C. Adductor magnus - saphenous nerve
 - D. Adductor longus - obturator nerve
 - E. Adductor magnus - femoral nerve

6. Popliteus
 - A. Medially rotates the femur on the fixed tibia
 - B. Has an intracapsular, intrasynovial course
 - C. Is necessary to help lock the knee joint
 - D. Inserts into the lateral meniscus
 - E. Is supplied by the common peroneal nerve

7. The anterior cruciate ligament
- A. Lies within the synovial membrane of the knee joint
 - B. Attaches from the anterior tibial plateau to the medial femoral condyle
 - C. Prevents forward displacement of the femur on the tibial plateau
 - D. Produces lateral rotation of the femur in the “screw home” position of full extension
 - E. None of the above
8. Regarding innervation of the hand
- A. Palmar branch of median nerve passes under the flexor retinaculum
 - B. The ulna 1½ fingers are supplied by deep branch of the ulna nerve
 - C. The deep branch of the ulna nerve supplies the interossei muscles
 - D. The common palmar distal nerves lie superficial to the palmar arch
 - E. Carpal tunnel syndrome results in loss of flexion of IP joint of the thumb
9. With regard to the anatomic snuff box
- A. The basilic vein originates in it
 - B. The extensor pollicis longus tendon forms its ulna border
 - C. The radial artery makes up part of its root
 - D. The abductor pollicis brevis tendon forms its radial border
 - E. Scaphoid and triquetrum are palpable in the floor
10. The annular ligament of the radius
- A. Is covered in synovium
 - B. Is attached to the head of the radius
 - C. is attached to the margins of the radial notch
 - D. Clasps the head, neck and shaft of the radius
 - E. Is extracapsular to the elbow joint
11. Rotator cuff muscles include
- A. Subclavius
 - B. Teres minor
 - C. Pec major
 - D. Teres major
 - E. Deltoid
12. Regarding synovial flexor sheaths in the hand and wrist, which one of the following is incorrect
- A. They surround flexor tendons in the carpal tunnel
 - B. The superficial and deep flexors are invested with a common synovial sheath
 - C. The common flexor sheaths can communicate with flexor pollicis longus sheath in some people
 - D. For the index, ring and middle finger, a separate synovial sheath lines the fibrous sheath over the phalanges
 - E. The sheath is the origin of the lumbricals

13. Regarding the basilar artery, all the below are true except
- A. Gives off branches to the anterior spinal artery
 - B. Divides to give off both posterior cerebral arteries
 - C. Supplies branches to the pons
 - D. Formed by the union of the vertebral arteries
 - E. Lies on the ventral aspect of the cerebral peduncle
14. The ophthalmic division of trigeminal nerve
- A. Enters the face via the inferior orbital fissure
 - B. Supplies sympathetic fibres to constrictor papillae muscles
 - C. supplies sensation to the forehead and upper eyelid, excluding the orbit
 - D. Gives five branches, two of which contain sympathetic as well as sensory fibres
 - E. Controls abduction of the eye
15. In the circle of Willis
- A. The basilar artery divides into right and left posterior cerebellar arteries
 - B. The middle cerebral arteries branch off and supply the motor but not sensory cortex
 - C. The anterior communicating artery unites the middle cerebral artery to the internal cerebra; artery
 - D. It encircles the inferior brain stem at C2-3 level
 - E. The internal carotid artery gives off the ophthalmic artery before dividing into anterior and middle cerebral arteries
16. Regarding the facial vein, all of the following are true except
- A. It drains into the internal jugular vein
 - B. I has no valves
 - C. It communicates with the cavernous sinus via the ophthalmic vein
 - D. It runs inferoposteriorly anterior to the facial artery
 - E. It communicates with the pterygoid plexus via the deep facial vein
17. The 2nd cervical vertebra
- A. Has a very small spinous process
 - B. Articulates with the occiput
 - C. Has a bifid spinous process
 - D. Is referred to as the atlas
 - E. Has a dens that occupies the posterior 1/3 of the canal
18. Regarding the larynx
- A. All muscles are supplied by the recurrent laryngeal nerve
 - B. Thyroarytenoid muscle alters the tension of the vocal cord
 - C. Recurrent laryngeal nerve passes anterior to the cricothyroid joint
 - D. During swallowing, the epiglottis acts as a passive flap
 - E. All of the larynx is covered by pseudostratified columnar epithelium

19. The parietal pleura

- A. Projects 3cm above the medial 1/3 of the upper surface of the clavicle
- B. Projects 2cm beyond the thoracic outlet
- C. Projects 1cm above the inner border of the first rib
- D. Does not project above the upper surface of the clavicle
- E. None of the above

20. The first part of the duodenum

- A. Lies at the level of L2 in the supine body
- B. Is approximately 10cm long in the adult
- C. Partially overlies the right crus of the diaphragm and psoas muscle
- D. Is entirely retroperitoneal
- E. Receives the common opening of the bile duct on its posteromedial wall

21. Regarding the chest wall

- A. The intercostal artery runs between the external and internal intercostal muscles
- B. The muscles of the outer thoracic wall layer are serratus posterior superior and serratus posterior inferior only
- C. The 5th posterior intercostal vein, artery and nerve run on the lower border of the 5th rib
- D. The order of structures in the intercostal space are artery, vein, nerve
- E. The 1st intercostal nerve supplies skin over the anterior chest wall

22. Intercostal nerves

- A. Arise from the posterior rami of the thoracic nerves
- B. Lie inferior to the intercostal artery
- C. Run between the external and internal muscle layers
- D. Have no cutaneous branches
- E. Do not connect to the sympathetic chain

23. The azygos vein

- A. Usually enters the right subclavian vein
- B. Only drains the middle 1/3 of the oesophagus
- C. Only drains part of the oesophagus and bronchial vein
- D. Passes forward anteriorly medial to oesophagus from T3
- E. Arches over the right bronchus at the level of T4 vertebra

24. The trachea

- A. Starts at the thyroid cartilage
- B. Bifurcates behind the manubriosternal angle
- C. Passes through the posterior mediastinum
- D. Is not supplied by the recurrent laryngeal nerve
- E. Blood supply is from the superior thyroid artery

25. Which of the following pass superior to piriformis when passing out of the pelvis
- A. The sciatic nerve
 - B. The posterior femoral cutaneous nerve
 - C. The superior gluteal nerve
 - D. The inferior gluteal nerve
 - E. The nerve to obturator internus
26. Which of the following is NOT a branch of the femoral nerve
- A. The medial cutaneous nerve of the thigh
 - B. The saphenous nerve
 - C. The intermediate cutaneous nerve of the thigh
 - D. The nerve to sartorius
 - E. The lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh
27. Which of the following is true of the sciatic nerve
- A. Its surface marking is at the midpoint of a line between the ischial tuberosity and the posterior inferior iliac spine
 - B. It always divides into its 2 terminal branches at the apex of the popliteal fossa
 - C. Its common peroneal division supplies semimembranosus
 - D. It passes out of the greater sciatic foramen below piriformis
 - E. It is a continuation of the upper band of the lumbar plexus
28. Which of the following is true concerning the nerve supply to the foot
- A. The medial plantar nerve lies between abductor hallucis and flexor digitorum brevis
 - B. The femoral nerve takes no part in the nerve supply of the foot
 - C. The medial plantar nerve supplies flexor digitorum accessorius
 - D. The deep peroneal nerve supplies an area on the lateral border of the foot
 - E. The medial and lateral plantar nerves enter the sole of the foot from behind the lateral malleolus
29. The peroneal nerve
- A. The deep peroneal nerve lies medial to the anterior tibial artery at the ankle joint
 - B. The superficial peroneal nerve supplies peroneus longus, brevis and tertius
 - C. The superficial peroneal nerve supplies most of the skin over the dorsum of the foot
 - D. The common peroneal nerve, as it leaves the popliteal fossa, lies between the tendon of biceps femoris and the medial head of gastrocnemius
 - E. The medial cutaneous nerve of the calf is a branch of the common peroneal nerve

30. Which of the following is true
- A. Dislocation of the hip may cause paralysis of the hamstrings
 - B. Damage to the sciatic nerve will cause complete anaesthesia below the knee
 - C. Damage to the peroneal nerve will cause complete loss of sensation to the dorsum of the foot
 - D. Surgery to varicose veins may cause loss of sensation to the lateral border of the foot
 - E. A misplaced gluteal injection will cause loss of sensation of the posterior thigh.
31. The axillary nerve
- A. Supplies the rotator cuff muscles
 - B. Is a branch of the medial cord of the brachial plexus
 - C. Exits the axilla through the quadrangular space
 - D. Is accompanied by the profunda brachii artery
 - E. Is derived from C7, C8 nerve roots
32. The ulna nerve
- A. Has C8, T1 nerve fibres only
 - B. Is sensory to the medial aspect of the forearm and hand
 - C. Supplies the ulnar part of flexor digitorum profundus
 - D. Traverses the carpal tunnel lateral to tendon of flexor carpi ulnaris
 - E. Accompanies the brachial artery to the cubital fossa
33. The axillary artery
- A. Arrives at the lateral border of scalenus anterior muscle
 - B. Is divided into 3 parts by its relationship with pectoralis major
 - C. Becomes the brachial artery at the inferior border of teres minor
 - D. Has 3 branches from its third part
 - E. Is clasped by the trunks of the brachial plexus at its second part
34. The following structures are relevant to the cubital fossa except
- A. Brachialis muscle
 - B. Pronator quadratus muscle
 - C. Radial artery
 - D. Median nerve
 - E. Supinator muscle
35. Flexor carpi radialis tendon
- A. Gives a slip of insertion into the scaphoid bone
 - B. Contains a sesamoid bone
 - C. Lies medial to the median nerve at the wrist
 - D. Lives in the groove of the hamate at the wrist
 - E. Has fleshy fibres on its radial side until immediately proximal to the carpal tunnel

36. The radius
- A. Articulates with the trochlea of the humerus in a synovial ball-and-socket joint
 - B. Has Linter's tubercle on its posterior aspect
 - C. Provides insertion for brachioradialis at the tip of the styloid process
 - D. Articulates predominantly with the triquetral and lunate bones at the wrist
 - E. Provides insertion for brachialis muscle at the radial tubercle
37. Which of the following muscles arises from the anterior inferior iliac spine
- A. Vastus intermedius
 - B. Sartorius
 - C. Tensor fascia latae
 - D. Rectus femoris
 - E. Iliacus
38. Adductor magnus
- A. Forms the floor of the femoral triangle
 - B. Arises from the body and inferior ramus of the pubis
 - C. Is pierced by descending genicular artery
 - D. Is pierced by the saphenous nerve
 - E. Receives nerve supply from the sciatic nerve
39. All of the following are contents of the popliteal fossa except
- A. Sural nerve
 - B. Middle genicular artery
 - C. Recurrent genicular nerve
 - D. Descending genicular artery
 - E. Small saphenous vein
40. The "Screw home" mechanism of the knee
- A. Involves lateral rotation of the femur on the tibia
 - B. Is reversed by popliteus
 - C. Does not require intact cruciate ligaments
 - D. Is an active process involving the heads of gastrocnemius
 - E. Is independent of the shape of the femoral condyles
41. The lateral plantar nerve
- A. Passes beneath the medial malleolus
 - B. Has no motor branches
 - C. Provides cutaneous supply exclusively to the sole of the foot
 - D. Runs superficial to the first muscular layer
 - E. None of the above
42. The deltoid ligament
- A. In the lateral ligament of the ankle joint
 - B. Has a triangular-shaped deep part
 - C. Has an attachment to the navicular bone
 - D. Consists of three major components
 - E. Has no attachment to the talus
43. The phrenic nerves

- A. Are derived from C4, 5 & 6 nerve roots
 - B. Provide motor supply only to the diaphragm
 - C. Pass posterior to the lung roots
 - D. Pierces the muscle of the diaphragm on the left side
 - E. Traverses the diaphragm at T10 vertebral level on the right side
44. Which of the following is usually not a branch of the right coronary artery
- A. Marginal artery
 - B. AV nodal artery
 - C. Conus artery
 - D. Posterior interventricular artery
 - E. Circumflex artery
45. The following statements regarding the first rib are correct, except
- A. The subclavian artery lies in contact with the rib posterior to the scalene tubercle
 - B. The sympathetic trunk crosses anterior to the neck of the rib
 - C. The scalene tubercle provides insertion for the scalenus anterior muscle
 - D. It provides ligamentous attachment important for the sternoclavicular joint
 - E. The groove for the subclavian vein lies anterior to the attachment of scalenus medius
46. The pancreas
- A. Has no anatomical relationship with the spleen
 - B. Lies over the IVC at L2 vertebral level
 - C. Receives its blood supply from the superior mesenteric artery
 - D. Receives no sympathetic nerve supply
 - E. Passes anterior to the duodenum
47. The base of skull
- A. Provides passage for the maxillary nerve via the foramen ovale
 - B. Has no muscular attachments
 - C. Provides passage for the vertebral arteries via the condylar canals
 - D. Accommodates the hypothalamus in the sella tursica
 - E. Accommodates the sigmoid sinuses in the posterior fossa
48. The atlas
- A. Articulates with the dens at the posterior arch
 - B. Allows rotation of the head at the atlanto-occipital joints
 - C. Has a single vertebral body
 - D. Provides attachment for the cruciform ligament
 - E. Has a bifid spinous process
49. Which of the following is incorrect regarding the trigeminal nerve
- A. Has no motor fibres
 - B. Has 3 major divisions
 - C. Has 3 main branches from the ophthalmic division
 - D. The maxillary division traverses the foramen rotundum
 - E. Gives rise to the infraorbital nerve
50. The femoral nerve

- A. Emerges from the anterior aspect of psoas major
- B. Enters the femoral triangle as a single trunk
- C. Lies medial to the femoral artery in the triangle
- D. Supplies tensor fascia lata muscle
- E. Provides cutaneous sensation below the knee

51. Considering the ligaments of the knee joint

- A. The anterior and posterior menisofemoral ligaments attach to the medial meniscus
- B. The lateral collateral ligament has no attachment to capsule or to meniscus
- C. The posterior cruciate is the first ligament to become taut in extension of the knee
- D. The lateral collateral ligament is composed of two parts
- E. The oblique popliteal ligament is a minimal thickening in the joint capsule of little importance

52. All of the following about the abdominal aorta are correct except

- A. It passes between the crura of the diaphragm at the level of T12 vertebra and terminates at the body of L4 vertebra
- B. It is crossed by the splenic vein below the coeliac trunk and above the superior mesenteric artery
- C. It has the uncinat process of the pancreas lying anteriorly
- D. It give off 5 paired lumbar arteries
- E. It continues as the median sacral artery

53. In the upper limb

- A. The upper trunk of the brachial plexus is prone to injury by forceful depression of the shoulder, and results in Erb's palsy
- B. Median nerve compression in the axilla may result in "Saturday night palsy" or "Crutch palsy"
- C. The ulna nerve is commonly injured in fractures of the surgical neck of the humerus
- D. Musculocutaneous nerve is prone to injury in fractures of the lower third of the humerus
- E. The radial nerve is most commonly injured in supracondylar fractures

54. Regarding the vertebral column, all are correct except

- A. the facet joints in the lumbar spine lie in an anteroposterior plane
- B. The vertebral arteries ascend through the foramen in the transverse processes of the upper six cervical vertebrae
- C. The spinous processes of the cervical vertebrae are usually bifid
- D. Thoracic vertebrae I, II and XII have single costal facets on their pedicles
- E. The sacrum has 5 sets of anterior and posterior sacral foramina, one corresponding to each of the sacral segments

55. Muscles of inspiration include all except
- External intercostal muscle
 - Internal intercostal muscle
 - Diaphragm
 - Subclavius
 - Pectoralis major
56. In the neck
- The pretracheal fascia is prolonged to form the axillary sheath
 - The posterior belly of digastric muscle is supplied by CN XII
 - The internal jugular vein lies medial to the common carotid artery
 - The trachea begins at the level of C6
 - The thyroid isthmus is adherent to the 3rd, 4th and 5th tracheal rings
57. The medial compartment of the thigh
- Has a blood supply from the profunda femoris and the obturator muscles
 - Is separated from the other compartments by the medial and the posterior intermuscular septa
 - Includes vastus medialis
 - Is supplied by the sciatic nerve
 - Contains only 4 muscles
58. Rotation of the scapula is produced primarily by
- Rhomboids
 - Teres major
 - Trapezius
 - Latissimus dorsi
 - Levator scapulae
59. In the hand
- The tendon of extensor indices is usually split into two
 - The skin over the thenar eminence is supplied by the muscular recurrent branch of the median nerve after it supplies the thenar muscles
 - The ulnar nerve supplies palmaris brevis
 - Adductor pollicis lies deep to the other two muscles of the thenar eminence
 - The digital arteries lie on the palmar side of the nerves
60. The muscles of the rotator cuff are
- Supraspinatus, infraspinatus, subscapularis, pectoralis minor
 - Infraspinatus, subscapularis, teres minor, supraspinatus
 - Teres major, infraspinatus, teres minor, supraspinatus
 - Teres minor, infraspinatus, subclavius, supraspinatus
 - None of the above are correct
61. All of the following structures pass through the deep inguinal ring except
- Pampiniform plexus
 - Ilioinguinal nerve
 - Genital branch of the genitofemoral nerve

- D. Processus vaginalis
- E. External spermatic fascia

62. Regarding the cranial nerves

- A. The trigeminal nerve is purely sensory
- B. The abducent nerve transverses the foramen lacerum
- C. The trochlear nerve supplies the superior oblique muscle only
- D. The hypoglossal nerve exits the skull through the foramen magnum
- E. The facial nerve may be involved in infection in the cavernous sinus

63. At the wrist

- A. The scaphoid and the trapezoid form the floor of the anatomical snuff box
- B. Flexor pollicis longus is surrounded by the common synovial sheath
- C. The ulna articulates with the triquetrum except in the extreme radial adduction
- D. All carpal bones form part of the wrist joint
- E. No active rotation takes place

64. The branches of the subclavian artery in order medial to lateral are

- A. Vertebral artery; thyrocervical trunk; internal thoracic artery; costocervical trunk; dorsal scapular artery
- B. Internal thoracic artery; vertebral artery; costocervical trunk; thyrocervical trunk; dorsal scapular artery
- C. Vertebral artery; costocervical trunk; internal thoracic artery; thyrocervical trunk; dorsal scapular artery
- D. Vertebral artery; thyrocervical trunk; internal thoracic artery; dorsal scapular artery; costocervical trunk
- E. None of the above are correct

65. Regarding the elbow joint

- A. The radial collateral ligament is triangular and consists of 3 bands
- B. The capsule is not attached to the radius
- C. The annular ligament is attached to the margins of the radial notch of the ulna and the neck of the radius
- D. The carrying angle is 180°
- E. The trochlea forms a portion of a sphere

66. The femoral artery

- A. Is the continuation of the internal iliac artery
- B. Can be palpated at the midpoint of the inguinal ligament
- C. Has four small cutaneous branches below the inguinal ligament
- D. Lies lateral to the femoral vein at the adductor hiatus
- E. All the above are correct

67. In the thorax

- A. The carina lies at the level of the upper border of the T4 vertebra in the cadaver

- B. The thoracic duct drains into the superior vena cava
- C. C4 and T3 are adjacent dermatomes
- D. The trachea lies in contact with the manubrium
- E. The apex of the lung is above the thoracic inlet

68. Muscles of the flexor compartment of the forearm include

- A. Pronator teres
- B. Anconeus
- C. Brachioradialis
- D. Supinator
- E. Adductor pollicis longus

69. The great saphenous vein

- A. Begins as a continuation of the lateral marginal vein of the foot
- B. Posterolateral and anteromedial veins are relatively consistent tributaries near its termination
- C. Terminates in the femoral veins immediately below the femoral sheath
- D. Has no tributaries communicating with tributaries of the superior vena cava
- E. Drains the scrotum or labium majorus

70. All of the following about the soleus muscles are correct except

- A. The muscle contains a rich plexus of small veins draining into the great saphenous perforating veins
- B. Its main action is rapid plantar flexion to aid propulsion
- C. It is supplied from nerve roots S1 and S2
- D. It is flat and has a dense aponeurosis on both surfaces
- E. It does not cross the knee joint

71. Injury to the ulnar nerve will cause paralysis of all of the following except

- A. Medial half of flexor digitorum profundus
- B. Flexor digiti minimi brevis
- C. Abductor pollicis brevis
- D. Flexor carpi ulnaris
- E. Adductor pollicis

72. Which of the following structures passes posterior to the flexor retinaculum of the wrist

- A. Palmar cutaneous branch of ulnar nerve
- B. Palmar longus tendon
- C. Flexor pollicis longus tendon
- D. Ulnar artery
- E. Palmar cutaneous branch of median nerve

73. All of the following are true of extensor pollicis longus except
- A. It inserts at the base of the proximal phalanx of the thumb
 - B. It forms the ulnar side of the anatomical snuffbox
 - C. Its nerve supply is from the radial nerve
 - D. Its origin is from the posterior surface of the ulna and adjacent interosseous membrane
 - E. Its tendon passes beneath the extensor retinaculum of the wrist
74. In abduction of the arm
- A. The clavicle remains fixed
 - B. The scapula moves dorsally on the chest wall
 - C. Scapular movement is at first more rapid than movement of the humerus
 - D. The medial end of the clavicle moves downward on the intra-articular disc
 - E. Medial rotation of the humerus occurs
75. Part of the rotator cuff of the shoulder is supplied by
- A. A nerve formed from the root of C5,6,7
 - B. A branch of the upper trunk of the brachial plexus
 - C. A branch of the lateral cord of the brachial plexus
 - D. A nerve which passes through the triangular space
 - E. A branch of the medial cord of the brachial plexus
76. The stability of the shoulder joint is related to all of the following except
- A. The glenoid labrum
 - B. Acromion process
 - C. Rotator cuff
 - D. Long head of biceps
 - E. Deltoid
77. All of the following are true of pectineus except
- A. It originates from the pectineal line of the pubis
 - B. Its nerve supply comes predominantly from the femoral nerve
 - C. The anterior division of the obturator nerve lies behind it
 - D. Adductor brevis has an anterior relation to it
 - E. It medially rotates the femur
78. The superficial epigastric, superior perforating and deep external pudendal arteries are all branches of which of the following arteries
- A. Profunda femoris
 - B. Popliteal
 - C. Internal iliac
 - D. External iliac
 - E. None of the above
79. Locking of the knee joint involves all of the following except
- A. Lateral collateral ligament
 - B. Medial rotation of the femur
 - C. Posterior cruciate ligament
 - D. Oblique popliteal ligament
 - E. Medial collateral ligament

80. The obturator nerve is derived from the anterior rami of
- A. T12, L1, L2
 - B. L1, L2, L3
 - C. L2, L3, L4
 - D. L3, L4, S1
 - E. None of the above
81. Which of the following pass beneath the flexor retinaculum of the ankle
- A. Peroneus tertius
 - B. Sural nerve
 - C. Dorsalis pedis artery
 - D. Tibialis anterior
 - E. None of the above
82. In the upper part of the popliteal fossa the following are from medial to lateral
- A. Popliteal artery, popliteal vein, sciatic nerve
 - B. Popliteal vein, popliteal artery, sciatic nerve
 - C. Sciatic nerve, popliteal artery, popliteal vein
 - D. Sciatic nerve, popliteal vein, popliteal artery
 - E. Popliteal artery, sciatic nerve, popliteal vein
83. The oesophageal opening in the diaphragm
- A. Is at T8 level
 - B. Transmits the vagi
 - C. Transmits the thoracic duct
 - D. Transmits branches of the right gastric artery
 - E. Transmits the right phrenic nerve
84. All of the following are true of the phrenic nerve except
- A. It is formed principally from C4
 - B. It runs down the anterior surface of scalenus anterior
 - C. It is the sole motor supply to the diaphragm
 - D. It runs posterior to the lung root
 - E. On the under surface of the diaphragm each splits into 3 main branches
85. Directly in front of the right kidney lies
- A. 2nd part of the duodenum
 - B. Portal vein
 - C. Bile duct
 - D. Splenic flexure of colon
 - E. Inferior vena cava
86. All of the following are true of the spleen except
- A. It is related to the 9, 10, 11th ribs
 - B. Its blood supply is from a branch of the coeliac trunk
 - C. The splenic vessels are contained in the lienorenal ligament
 - D. Its anterior relations include the head of the pancreas
 - E. It has a notched anterior border

87. All of the following are true of the thyroid gland
- A. It is supplied by the superior, middle and inferior thyroid arteries
 - B. The thyroidea ima may arise from the arch of the aorta
 - C. The isthmus is related to the 2, 3 and 4th rings of tracheal cartilage
 - D. It is related anterolaterally to the sternohyoid muscle
 - E. The external laryngeal nerve is related to the gland
88. Which of the following about the facial nerve is incorrect
- A. Supplies muscles of facial expression
 - B. Supplies buccinator
 - C. Gives the great petrosal nerve
 - D. Contains taste fibres
 - E. Contains fibres destined for the ciliary ganglion
89. The internal jugular vein
- A. Is surrounded by the thickest portion of carotid sheath
 - B. Receives drainage from all the parathyroid glands
 - C. Is crossed posteriorly by the accessory nerve
 - D. Is crossed anteriorly by the thoracic duct
 - E. Contains valves within its lumen
90. Which of the following is not true of the surface markings of the left pleura
- A. It lies behind the sternoclavicular joint
 - B. It lies in the midline behind the angle of Louis
 - C. It lies at the level of the 6th rib in the midclavicular line
 - D. It crosses the midaxillary line at the level of the 10th rib
 - E. It crosses the 12th rib at the lateral border of the sacrospinalis muscle
91. The lunate articulates with all of the following except
- A. Scaphoid
 - B. Triquetral
 - C. Capitate
 - D. Radius
 - E. Hamate
92. Loss of sensation in the thumb and lateral forearm is consistent with an isolated injury to
- A. Lateral cutaneous nerve of the forearm
 - B. Median nerve
 - C. Lateral cutaneous nerve of the arm
 - D. C6 nerve root
 - E. C7 nerve root
93. The skin of the tip of the index finger is supplied by
- A. The radial nerve only
 - B. The median nerve only
 - C. The ulnar nerve only
 - D. The radial and median nerves
 - E. The radial and ulnar nerves

94. Following a laceration to the anterior surface of the wrist, a patient is unable to flex the proximal interphalangeal joint of his middle finger when his other fingers are held in extension. The tendon of which muscle has been divided

- A. Palmaris longus
- B. Flexor indicis
- C. Flexor digitorum profundus
- D. Flexor digitorum superficialis
- E. None of the above

95. Paralysis of which nerve results in inability to initiate abduction of the arm

- A. The axillary nerve
- B. The suprascapular nerve
- C. The subscapular nerve
- D. The dorsal scapular nerve
- E. The thoracodorsal nerve

96. The axilla

- A. Communicates with the anterior triangle of the neck
- B. Contains lymph nodes draining the upper limb and lateral chest wall
- C. Has an anterior wall made up by the serratus anterior muscle
- D. Has an apex bounded by the humerus, clavicle and scapula
- E. Has no medial wall

97. The brachial artery

- A. Crosses anterior to the median nerve in the arm
- B. Gives off the nutrient artery to the humerus
- C. Lies deep to biceps
- D. Has the ulnar nerve on its medial side
- E. Give muscular branches to triceps

98. The elbow joint

- A. Is supplied exclusively by the radial nerve
- B. Permits flexion-extension and pronation-supination
- C. Has a capsule which attaches in part to the radius
- D. Communicates with the superior radio-ulnar joint
- E. None of the above

99. The cephalic vein

- A. Arises in the region of the anatomical snuffbox
- B. At the elbow is deep to the lateral cutaneous nerve of the forearm
- C. Terminates by joining the brachial vein
- D. Is medial to biceps in the arm
- E. Has no valves

100. The major stabilising factor of the sternoclavicular joint is
- A. The acromioclavicular ligament
 - B. The costoclavicular ligament
 - C. The interclavicular ligament
 - D. The sternoclavicular ligament
 - E. The coracoclavicular ligament
101. With respect to the carpus
- A. The intercarpal joints share one continuous synovial space
 - B. The intercarpal synovial space is usually continuous with the wrist joint
 - C. The proximal row consists of scaphoid, lunate and trapezium
 - D. The scaphoid is the only carpal bone which articulates with the radius
 - E. In pronation-supination, the carpus moves with the ulna
102. With respect to the thenar muscles
- A. Abductor pollicis brevis inserts into the base of the distal phalanx of the thumb
 - B. All arise from the flexor retinaculum
 - C. Flexor pollicis brevis is usually supplied by a branch from the ulnar nerve
 - D. Abductor pollicis brevis has no role in opposition of the thumb
 - E. Opponens pollicis is the most superficial muscle of the group
103. The musculocutaneous nerve
- A. Supplies brachioradialis
 - B. Terminates as the posterior interosseous nerve
 - C. Supplies all of the brachialis muscle
 - D. Contains fibres from C5, C6, C7 and C8
 - E. Arises from the lateral cord of the brachial plexus
104. In the antecubital fossa
- A. The ulnar nerve is on the medial side
 - B. The median nerve is lateral to the brachial artery
 - C. The radial nerve is on the lateral side
 - D. All the superficial veins are deep to the cutaneous nerve
 - E. The brachial artery is lateral to the tendon of biceps
105. With respect to the flexor retinaculum
- A. It attaches to the scaphoid, hamate, pisiform and trapezium
 - B. The tendon of palmaris longus passes deep to it
 - C. The median nerve passes superficial to it
 - D. The ulnar artery passes deep to it
 - E. It is pierced by the tendon of flexor carpi ulnaris
106. The stability of the weight bearing flexed knee is maintained by
- A. Anterior cruciate ligament
 - B. Iliotibial tract
 - C. Posterior cruciate ligament
 - D. Popliteus and posterior cruciate ligament
 - E. Arcuate popliteal ligament, and anterior cruciate ligament