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Nishtar ken

UPPER LIMB MCQ

1. Regarding the clavicle, all are correct EXCEPT:

- a. It is an example of the short bones.
- b. It is the first bone to ossify in the fetal life.
- c. It ossifies in membrane.
- d. It is the commonly fractured bone.
- e. It has no medullary cavity.

Answer a

2. The most common site of fracture of the clavicle is:

- a. Medial end.
- b. Lateral end.
- c. Midpoint of the clavicle.
- d. Junction of the medial two-thirds and the lateral third.
- e. Junction of the lateral two-thirds and the medial third.

Answer d

3. The inferior surface of the clavicle gives attachment to all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. Conoid ligament.
- b. Trapezoid ligament.
- c. Costoclavicular ligament.
- d. Pectoralis major muscle.
- e. Subclavius muscle.

Answer d

4. These muscles are attached to the medial two thirds of the clavicle EXCEPT:

- a. Sternomastoid.
- b. Deltoid.
- c. Pectoralis major.
- d. Subclavius.
- e. Sternohyoid.

Answer b

5. Regarding the articulations of the clavicle, one is correct:

- a. The medial end articulates with the manubrium by fibrous articulation.
- b. The medial end articulates with the manubrium by cartilaginous articulation.
- c. The medial end articulates with the body of the sternum by saddle synovial joint.
- d. The lateral end articulates with the acromion by fibrous articulation.
- e. The lateral end articulates with the acromion by plane synovial articulation.

Answer e

6. One of the following is not attached to the medial border of the scapula:

- a. Levator scapulae.
- b. Teres minor.
- c. Serratus anterior.
- d. Rhomboides minor.
- e. Rhomboides major.

Answer b

7. All of the following parts of the scapula can be felt EXCEPT:

- a. Acromion process.
- b. Crest of the spine.
- c. Upper border.
- d. Inferior angle.
- e. Tip of the coracoid process.

Answer c

8. The glenoid cavity articulates with the head of the humerus by a:

- a. Fibrous articulation.
- b. Cartilaginous articulation.
- c. Plane synovial articulation.
- d. Ball and socket synovial articulation.
- e. Hinge synovial articulation.

Answer d

9. The surgical neck of the humerus is related to the:

- a. Radial nerve.
- b. Axillary nerve.
- c. Ulnar nerve.
- d. Median nerve.
- e. None of the above.

Answer b

10. The back of the medial epicondyle is related to the:

- a. Radial nerve.
- b. Axillary nerve.
- c. Ulnar nerve.
- d. Median nerve.
- e. None of the above.

Answer c

11. The deltopectoral groove contains:

- a. Deltoid branch of the lateral thoracic artery.
- b. Cephalic vein.
- c. Apical group of axillary lymph nodes.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

Answer b

12. The axilla contains all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. Axillary artery.
- b. Axillary vein.
- c. Trunks of the brachial plexus.
- d. Fat.
- e. Tail of the breast.

Answer c

13. The bicipital groove of the humerus lodges (contains) the:

- a. Axillary artery.
- b. Long head of the biceps.
- c. Long head of the triceps.
- d. Coracobrachialis.
- e. None of the above.

Answer b

14. Muscle/s taking origin from the clavicle is/are:

- a. Subclavius.
- b. Trapezius.
- c. Pectoralis major.
- d. All of the above.
- e. a and b only.

Answer c

15. One of the following is a branch of the second part of the axillary artery:

- a. Lateral thoracic artery.
- b. Anterior circumflex humeral artery.
- c. Posterior circumflex humeral artery.
- d. Superior thoracic artery.
- e. Subscapular artery.

Answer a

16. The thoracoacromial artery is a branch of the:

- a. Subclavian artery.
- b. First part of the axillary artery.
- c. Second part of the axillary artery.
- d. Third part of the axillary artery.
- e. Brachial artery.

Answer c

17. The breast is supplied by:

- a. Lateral thoracic artery.
- b. Internal thoracic artery.
- c. Intercostals arteries.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

Answer d

18. The female breast:

- a. Has a nipple that is usually located opposite the 6th intercostals space.
- b. Has Cooper's ligament that suspends the breast.
- c. Has a bed formed mainly by the serratus anterior muscle.
- d. Has about 5 lactiferous sinuses.
- e. Its lymphatics drain mainly in the parasternal lymph nodes.

Answer b

19. The brachial plexus has:

- a. 8 rami (roots).
- b. 5 trunks.
- c. 6 divisions.
- d. 4 cords.
- e. None of the above.

Answer c

20. The usual number of branches of the medial cord of the brachial plexus:

- a. 1.
- b. 2.
- c. 3.
- d. 4.
- e. 5.

Answer e



Do

21. The usual number of branches of the lateral cord of the brachial plexus:

- a. 1.
- b. 2.
- c. 3.
- d. 4.
- e. 5.

Answer c

22. The earliest bone to ossify in the body is:

- a. Humerus.
- b. Radius.
- c. Ulna.
- d. Clavicle.
- e. Femur.

Answer d

23. The deep pectoral fascia:

- a. Invests the subclavius muscle.
- b. Invests the pectoralis minor muscle.
- c. Separates the pectoralis major from the breast.
- d. Pierced by the lateral pectoral nerve.
- e. All of the above.

Answer c

24. Regarding the axilla, one is INCORRECT:

- a. The axillary artery terminates at the lower border of teres major.
- b. The brachial plexus terminates at the lower border of the pectoralis minor.
- c. The third part of the axillary artery is related to the cords of the brachial plexus.
- d. The axillary lymph nodes receive 75% of the lymphatics of the breast.
- e. The anterior fold of the axilla is higher than the posterior fold.

Answer c

25. The anterior wall of the axilla is formed by all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. Pectoralis major.
- b. Teres major.
- c. Pectoralis minor.
- d. Subclavius.
- e. Clavipectoral fascia.

Answer b



Do

26. In Erb's paralysis, the deformity is called:

- a. Winging of the scapula.
- b. Claw hand.
- c. Ape hand.
- d. Wrist drop.
- e. Policeman's tip position.

Answer e

27. In Klumpke's paralysis, the deformity is called:

- a. Winging of the scapula.
- b. Claw hand.
- c. Ape hand.
- d. Wrist drop.
- e. Policeman's tip position.

Answer b

28. Paralysis of the serratus anterior muscle causes:

- a. Winging of the scapula.
- b. Claw hand.
- c. Ape hand.
- d. Wrist drop.
- e. Policeman's tip position.

Answer a

29. The suprascapular nerve is a branch from the:

- a. Roots of the brachial plexus.
- b. Upper trunk.
- c. Middle trunk.
- d. Posterior cord.
- e. Lateral cord.

Answer b

30. The root value of the long thoracic nerve is:

- a. C5.
- b. C6.
- c. C7.
- d. C5, 6 & 7
- e. C5, 6, 7 & 8

Answer d



Do

31. The anterior (pectoral) group of the axillary lymph nodes is located along the:

- a. Upper part of the axillary vein.
- b. Lower part of the axillary vein.
- c. Lateral thoracic artery.
- d. Subscapular artery.
- e. None of the above.

Answer c

32. Lymphatics from the skin of the back above the iliac crest drain into the:

- a. Pectoral group of the axillary lymph nodes.
- b. Subscapular group of the axillary lymph nodes.
- c. Central group of the axillary lymph nodes.
- d. Apical group of the axillary lymph nodes.
- e. Parasternal lymph nodes.

Answer b

33. Lymphatics that accompany the cephalic vein drain into the:

- a. Pectoral group of the axillary lymph nodes.
- b. Subscapular group of the axillary lymph nodes.
- c. Central group of the axillary lymph nodes.
- d. Apical group of the axillary lymph nodes.
- e. Lateral group of the axillary lymph nodes.

Answer d

34. Lymphatics from the medial zone of the breast drain into the:

- a. Pectoral group of the axillary lymph nodes.
- b. Subscapular group of the axillary lymph nodes.
- c. Central group of the axillary lymph nodes.
- d. Apical group of the axillary lymph nodes.
- e. Parasternal lymph nodes.

Answer e

35. Lymphatics from the nipple and areola drain into the:

- a. Pectoral group of the axillary lymph nodes.
- b. Subscapular group of the axillary lymph nodes.
- c. Central group of the axillary lymph nodes.
- d. Apical group of the axillary lymph nodes.
- e. Parasternal lymph nodes.

Answer a



Do

36. The trapezius muscle is supplied by the:

- a. Cranial accessory nerve.
- b. Spinal accessory nerve.
- c. Long thoracic nerve.
- d. Dorsal scapular nerve.
- e. Thoracodorsal nerve.

Answer b

37. One of the following muscles is not a rotator cuff muscle:

- a. Supraspinatus.
- b. Infraspinatus.
- c. Teres minor.
- d. Teres major.
- e. Subscapularis.

Answer d

38. Paralysis of the deltoid muscle causes:

- a. Loss of abduction of the arm from zero to 15° .
- b. Loss of abduction of the arm from $15^\circ - 90^\circ$.
- c. Loss of abduction of the arm from zero to 90° .
- d. Loss of abduction of the arm from $90^\circ - 180^\circ$.
- e. None of the above.

Answer b

39. The axillary nerve supplies the:

- a. Muscle that abducts the arm from zero to 15° .
- b. Muscle that abducts the arm from $15^\circ - 90^\circ$.
- c. Muscle that forms the rounded contour of the shoulder.
- d. a and c.
- e. b and c.

Answer e

40. The suprascapular nerve supplies:

- a. Muscle inserted into the upper impression of the greater tuberosity of the humerus.
- b. Muscle inserted into the middle impression of the greater tuberosity of the humerus.
- c. Muscle that initiates abduction of the arm.
- d. All of the above.
- e. a and b only.

Answer d



Do

41. Lesion of the axillary nerve causes:

- a. Winging of the scapula.
- b. Flat shoulder.
- c. Claw hand.
- d. Ape hand.
- e. Wrist drop.

Answer b

42. Muscles that rotate the scapula downward are attached to:

- a. Ventral lip of the medial border of the scapula.
- b. Dorsal lip of the medial border of the scapula.
- c. Upper lip of the crest of the spine.
- d. Lower lip of the crest of the spine.
- e. a and c.

Answer b

43. Muscles that rotate the scapula upward are attached to the:

- a. Ventral lip of the medial border of the scapula.
- b. Dorsal lip of the medial border of the scapula.
- c. Upper lip of the crest of the spine.
- d. Lower lip of the crest of the spine.
- e. a and c.

Answer e

44. All the muscles attached to the bicipital (intertubercular) groove:

- a. Abduct the arm (shoulder joint).
- b. Adduct the arm.
- c. Medial rotation of the arm.
- d. a and c.
- e. b and c.

Answer e

45. Anastomosis around the scapula connects the subclavian artery with the:

- a. First part of the axillary artery.
- b. Second part of the axillary artery.
- c. Third part of the axillary artery.
- d. Brachial artery.
- e. None of the above.

Answer c



Do

46. Actions of the latissimus dorsi:

- a. Flexes the arm.
- b. Abducts the arm.
- c. Laterally rotates the arm.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

Answer e

47. Triangle of auscultation is associated with all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. Latissimus dorsi.
- b. Teres major.
- c. Rhomboid major.
- d. Trapezius.
- e. Medial border of the scapula.

Answer b

48. The quadrangular space is bounded by all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. Teres minor.
- b. Teres major.
- c. Long head of biceps.
- d. Long head of triceps.
- e. Surgical neck of the humerus.

Answer c

49. Regarding the biceps brachii, one is INCORRECT:

- a. Has long head attached to the supraglenoid tubercle.
- b. Has short head attached to the tip of the coracoid process.
- c. Has a tendon inserted into the radial tuberosity.
- d. It flexes the elbow joint.
- e. It is powerful supinator of the extended elbow.

Answer e

50. The direction of the nutrient foramen of the humerus is:

- a. Upward.
- b. Downward.
- c. Medially.
- d. Laterally.
- e. None of the above.

Answer b



Do

51. The bicipital aponeurosis passes obliquely deep to the:

- a. Brachial artery.
- b. Median cubital vein.
- c. Median nerve.
- d. Radial nerve.
- e. None of the above.

Answer b

52. In movements of the arm, the coracobrachialis assists in:

- a. Flexion.
- b. Exatension.
- c. Abduction.
- d. Rotation.
- e. Supination.

Answer a

53. The brachial artery:

- a. Bifurcates opposite the neck of the humerus.
- b. Is deep throughout its entire course.
- c. In the cubital fossa, it lies medial to the biceps tendon.
- d. The median nerve crosses in front of the artery from the medial to the lateral side.
- e. None of the above.

Answer c

54. The cubital fossa is bounded by the:

- a. Pronator quadratus.
- b. Brachioradialis.
- c. Coracobrachialis.
- d. Biceps tendon.
- e. a and b only.

Answer b

55. The lateral cutaneous nerve of the forearm is derived from the:

- a. C5.
- b. C6.
- c. C7.
- d. C5, 6, 7
- e. C6, 7, 8

Answer d

56. The anterior compartment of the arm contains all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. Biceps.
- b. Triceps.
- c. Brachialis.
- d. Coracobrachialis.
- e. Brachial artery.

Answer b

57. Muscles innervated by the musculocutaneous nerve:

- a. Brachialis.
- b. Coracobrachialis.
- c. Biceps.
- d. All of the above.
- e. Triceps.

Answer d

58. The cubital fossa contains all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. Brachial artery.
- b. Radial artery.
- c. Radial nerve.
- d. Ulnar nerve.
- e. Median nerve.

Answer d

59. The constriction below the greater and lesser tuberosities of the humerus is called:

- a. Anatomical neck.
- b. Surgical neck.
- c. Humeral shaft.
- d. Humeral ring.
- e. None of the above.

Answer b

60. The lesser tuberosity of the humerus gives attachment to the:

- a. Supraspinatus.
- b. Infraspinatus.
- c. Teres minor.
- d. Teres major.
- e. Subscapularis.

Answer e

61. The proximal row of the carpal bones consists of all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. Scaphoid.
- b. Lunate.
- c. Trapezium.
- d. Pisiform.
- e. Triquetral.

Answer c

62. Regarding the ulnar nerve, all are correct EXCEPT:

- a. Is the largest branch of the medial cord of the brachial plexus.
- b. Carries fibers from C6, C7 and C8.
- c. Has no branches in the arm.
- d. It enters the hand superficial to the flexor retinaculum.
- e. Injury of the nerve causes partial claw hand.

Answer b

63. Regarding the median nerve, all are correct EXCEPT:

- a. Arises from both the medial and lateral cords of the brachial plexus.
- b. It crosses the brachial artery at the insertion of the coracobrachialis.
- c. In the cubital fossa, it lies lateral to the brachial artery.
- d. It enters the hand in the carpal tunnel.
- e. Injury of the nerve causes ape-like hand.

Answer c

64. One of the following is not a branch of the radial artery:

- a. Radial recurrent artery.
- b. Common interosseous artery.
- c. Palmar (anterior) carpal.
- d. Dorsal (posterior) carpal.
- e. Deep palmar arch.

Answer b

65. The median nerve supplies all of the following muscles EXCEPT:

- a. Flexor carpi ulnaris.
- b. Flexor carpi radialis.
- c. Flexor digitorum superficialis.
- d. Palmaris longus.
- e. Pronator teres.

Answer a



Do

66. The ulnar nerve supplies all of the following muscles EXCEPT:

- a. Adductor pollicis.
- b. Flexor pollicis longus.
- c. Interossei muscles.
- d. Hypothenar muscles.
- e. Medial 2 lumbricals.

Answer b

67. The ulnar nerve:

- a. is a branch from the lateral cord of the brachial plexus.
- b. Carries fibers from C8 and T1.
- c. Supplies all the superficial muscles of the front of the forearm except flexor carpi ulnaris.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

Answer b

68. The distal row of the carpal bones consists of:

- a. Scaphoid.
- b. Lunate.
- c. Triquetral.
- d. Pisiform.
- e. None of the above.

Answer e

69. Structure crossing superficial to the flexor retinaculum:

- a. Median nerve.
- b. Ulnar nerve.
- c. Flexor digitorum superficialis.
- d. Flexor pollicis longus.
- e. None of the above.

Answer b

70. Carpal tunnel syndrome causes:

- a. Claw hand.
- b. Wrist drop.
- c. Paralysis of all muscles of the hand.
- d. Ape-like hand.
- e. Waiter's tip position.

Answer d



Do

71. The usual number of branches of the median nerve in the arm:

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 3
- d. 4
- e. 6

Answer a

72. The usual number of branches of the ulnar nerve in the arm:

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 3
- d. 4
- e. 6

Answer a

73. Branches of the radial artery at the wrist include:

- a. 1st dorsal metacarpal artery.
- b. 2nd dorsal metacarpal artery.
- c. 3rd dorsal metacarpal artery.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

Answer a

74. Regarding the bicipital aponeurosis, one is incorrect:

- a. It is an extension from the tendon of the biceps.
- b. It blends with the deep fascia covering the extensor muscles of the forearm.
- c. Passes over the brachial artery.
- d. Crosses the front of the median nerve.
- e. Separates the median nerve from the median cubital vein.

Answer b

75. Branches of the ulnar artery in the forearm include:

- a. Common interosseous artery.
- b. Anterior ulnar recurrent artery.
- c. Superficial palmar branch.
- d. All of the above.
- e. A and B only.

Answer e



Do

76. The following muscles are innervated by the median nerve EXCEPT:

- a. Pronator teres.
- b. Pronator quadratus.
- c. Flexor pollicis longus.
- d. Opponens pollicis.
- e. Adductor pollicis.

Answer e

77. Muscles taking origin from the radius:

- a. Biceps.
- b. Supinator.
- c. Pronator quadratus.
- d. Flexor pollicis longus.
- e. None of the above.

Answer d

78. Relations of the ulnar artery at the wrist:

- a. Lies anterior to the flexor retinaculum.
- b. Lies lateral to the pisiform bone.
- c. Lies medial to the ulnar nerve.
- d. All of the above.
- e. A and B only.

Answer e

79. Relations of the median nerve at the wrist:

- a. Lies in the carpal tunnel.
- b. 2 inches above the wrist, it becomes subcutaneous.
- c. Lies between the tendons of the palmaris longus and flexor carpi radialis.
- d. All of the above.
- e. A and B only.

Answer d

80. As a result of injury of the ulnar nerve at the wrist:

- a. Marked wasting (atrophy) of the thenar eminence.
- b. The thumb cannot be abducted.
- c. The thumb cannot be adducted.
- d. Loss of sensation over the thumb.
- e. A and B are correct.

Answer c

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