

1. The clavicle bone is a..... bone
 - a. Long
 - b. Flat
 - c. Short
 - d. sesamoid
2. The clavicle located directly above
 - a. 2nd rib
 - b. 1st rib
 - c. Humerus
 - d. Coracoids process
3. The clavicle is the 1st bone to begin ossification which occurs during..... intrauterine life
 - a. 1st week
 - b. 2nd week
 - c. 7th week
 - d. 6th week
4. The medial end of the clavicle is called
 - a. Sternal end
 - b. Acromial end
 - c. Flat end
 - d. None of the above
5. The lateral end of the clavicle is called
 - a. Sternal end
 - b. Acromial end
 - c. trapizoid
 - d. None of the above
6. The sternal end of the clavicle is rounded
 - a. True
 - b. False
7. The lateral end of the clavicle articulate with manubrium sterni
 - a. true
 - b. false
8. The upper surface of the clavicle is rough while the lower surface is smooth
 - a. true
 - b. false
9. The rough area of the clavicle laterally is for the attachment of..... ligament
 - a. costoclavicular
 - b. coracoclavicular
 - c. acromial
 - d. sternal
10. The rough area of the clavicle medially is for attachment of..... ligament
 - a. Costoclavicular
 - b. coracoclavicular
 - c. acromial
 - d. sternal
11. The groove in the middle of the lower surface of the clavicle is for
 - a. Subclvius muscle
 - b. Pectoralis major
 - c. Pectoralis minor
 - d. None of the above
12. To identify the side of the clavicle whether right or left we should put the smooth surface upwards
 - a. True
 - b. False
13. The clavicle articulate with the manubrium sterni to form the sternoclavicular joint
 - a. True
 - b. False

14. The middle third of the clavicle is the strongest point in its length

- a. True
- b. False

15. The pectoralis major muscle originates by..... head /s

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

16. The nerve supply of the pectoralis major is by nerve /s

- a. Medial pectoral
- b. Lateral pectoral
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of the above

17. The pectoralis major muscle is one of the accessory muscles of respiration

- a. True
- b. False

18. The pectoralis minor helps in climbing and swimming

- a. True
- b. False

19. The pectoralis minor muscle originates by

- a. 3rd rib
- b. 4th rib
- c. 5th rib
- d. All of the above

20. The insertion of the pectoralis minor is the lip of bicipital groove of humerus

- a. True
- b. False

21. is / are from the actions of pectoralis major muscle

- a. Abduction of the shoulder
- b. Lateral rotation
- c. Flexion of the shoulder
- d. All of the above

22. The subclavius muscle originates by

- a. 6th rib
- b. 2nd rib
- c. 1st rib
- d. None of the above

23. The action of the pectoralis minor is to steady the clavicle

- a. True
- b. False

24. The clavipectoral fascia extends between

- a. subclavius muscle & pectoralis major
- b. pectoralis minor & pectoralis major
- c. subclavius muscle & pectoralis minor
- d. none of the above

25. The clavicle has 2 surfaces, 2 ends and 3 curves

- a. true
- b. false

26. The superficial layer of back muscle is formed only from trapezius muscle

- a. true
- b. false

27. is / are from the actions of trapezius muscle

- a. Elevate of the shoulder
- b. Depressed of the scapula
- c. Retract the scapula
- d. Both a and b

28. The trapezius muscle originates from cervical

- a. 1st
- b. 5th
- c. 7th
- d. 2nd

29. Latissimus dorsi muscle originates from all except :

- a. Thoracolumbar fascia
- b. Inferior angle of the scapula
- c. Inferior 3 or 4 ribs
- d. C1-C4 vertebrae

30. The spinal part of nerve accessory is the nerve supply for latissimus dorsi muscle

- a. True
- b. False

31. The dorsal scapular nerve (C5) is the nerve supply for all of these muscles except :

- a. Levator scapulae
- b. Rhombiodus minor
- c. Rhombiodus major
- d. Trapezius

32. Retracts the scapula, rotates the scapula so that the glenoid cavity faces downwards. Are the actions of.

- a. Rhombiodus minor
- b. Rhombiodus major
- c. Levator scapulae
- d. Both a and b

33. is the origin of Rhombiodus minor

- a. T1 to T4
- b. T 7 to T 12
- c. C 7 to T 1
- d. T 2 to T 5

34. The insertion of Rhombiodus major muscle is superior the insertion of Rhombiodus minor

- a. True
- b. False

35. The action of latissimus dorsi muscle includes :

- a. Adduct the arm
- b. Extend the arm
- c. Medially rotate
- d. All of the above

36. Depression of the scapula is one of the actions of levator scapulae

- a. True
- b. False

37. Posterior border of the lateral third of the clavicle is an insertion of

- a. Rhombiodus minor
- b. Rhombiodus major
- c. Levator scapulae
- d. Trapezius

38. The floor of bicipital groove of the humerus is an insertion of latissimus dorsi muscle
- True
 - False
39. are the muscles that form deep layer of back muscle except ,
- Rhombiodus minor
 - Rhombiodus major
 - Levator scapulae
 - latissimus dorsi
40. The spinous processes of all thoracic vertebrae is an origin of ,
- Levator scapulae
 - latissimus dorsi
 - Trapezius
 - None of the above
41. The scapula is the flat bone that connects with
- Humerus , radius
 - Humerus , ulna
 - Humerus , clavicle
 - Ulna, clavicle
42. The scapula is triangular in shape .thus it has..... bounders and surfaces
- 3 , 3
 - 2 ,3
 - 4 , 3
 - 3 ,2
43. The superior angle of the scapula lies opposite the rib .and almost angle
- 1st , left
 - 2nd, right
 - 3rd ,right
 - 1st, right
44. The lateral border of the scapula ends upwards by the
- Supra – glenoid tubercle
 - Supra – spinous fossae
 - Infra – spinous fossae
 - Infra – glenoid tubercle
45. is the lateral extension of the spine
- Clavicle
 - Coracoid process
 - Acromion process
 - Triceps
46. To identify the side of the scapula whether right or left we should put the spine
- Anteriorly
 - Posteriorly
 - Laterally
 - Medially
47. arises from the upper border of the scapula
- Clavicle
 - Coracoid process
 - Acromion
 - Triceps

48. To form the shoulder joint.....

articulates with the humerus

- a. Spine of the scapula
- b. Glenoid cavity
- c. Acromion
- d. Coracoid

49. The supra – scapular nerve passes through

- a. Supra scapular fossae
- b. Supra scapular notch
- c. Infra spinous
- d. Subra spinous

50. Inferior angle of the scapula lies opposite the

- a. 5th rib
- b. 7th rib
- c. 2nd rib
- d. 1st rib

51. There is a tubercle for the origin of the biceps

- a. Infra –glenoid
- b. Subra– glenoid
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of the above

52. The crest of the spine has an upper lip for the attachment of

- a. Latissimus dorsi
- b. Levator scapulae
- c. Trapezius
- d. None of the above

53. To identify the side of the scapula

whether right or left we put the glenoid cavity

- a. Medially
- b. Posteriorly
- c. Anteriorly
- d. Laterally

54. The lower lip of the crest of the scapular spine is for attachment of

- a. Trapezius
- b. Levator scapulae
- c. Deltoid
- d. Both a and c

55. The medial border of the scapula has a ventral aspect where the

- a. muscle is inserted
- a. Rhomboideus minor
- b. Rhomboideus major
- c. Serratus anterior
- d. Levator scapulae

56. The tip of coracoids process gives attachment to all of these except

- a. Coracobrachialis
- b. Short head of biceps
- c. Pectoralis major

57. we put angle inferiorly To identify the side of the scapula whether right or left

- a. lateral
- b. acute
- c. superior
- d. glenoid

58. the medial aspect of coracoids process gives insertion to

- a. pectoralis major
- b. pectoralis minor
- c. levator scapulae
- d. deltoid

59. the humerus is bone

- a. short
- b. flat
- c. long
- d. sesamoid

60. the two tuberosities of the humerus are separated by intertubercular groove called

- a. spiral groove
- b. radial groove
- c. bicipital groove
- d. none of the above

61. neck separates the head of humerus and tuberosities

- a. Surgical
- b. Anatomical
- c. Bicipital
- d. Spiral

62. The greater tuberosity gives attachments to all of these muscle except

- a. Supra – spinatus
- b. Infra – spinatus
- c. Teres minor
- d. Subscapularis

63. The is attached to the lateral lip of the bicipital groove of the humerus

- a. Pectoralis minor
- b. Pectoralis major
- c. Teres major
- d. Teres minor

64. The gives attachment to subscapularis muscle

- a. Bicipital groove
- b. Greater tuberosity
- c. Infra spinatus
- d. Lesser tuberosity

65. The medial lip of the bicipital groove gives attachment to

- a. Pectoralis major
- b. Pectoralis minor
- c. Teres major
- d. Teres minor

66. In the middle of the lateral aspect there is a rough area which called

- a. Greater tuberosity
- b. Lesser tuberosity
- c. Deltoid tuberosity
- d. None of the above

67. There is groove in the posterior aspect of the shaft

- a. Bicipital
- b. Spiral
- c. Radial
- d. None of the above

68. can be injured in fractured shaft of the humerus

- a. Ulnar nerve
- b. Axillary nerve
- c. Radial nerve
- d. Both a and b

69. We put the bicipital groove..... to identify the side of the humerus whether right or left

- a. Anteriorly
- b. Posteriorly
- c. Medially
- d. Laterlly

70. In the elbow joint the articulate with the upper surface of the

- b. head of the radius
- a. Trochlea
- b. Capitulum
- c. Glenoid cavity
- d. None of the above

71. The medial epicondyle of the humerus carries origin

- a. Flexor
- b. Extensor
- c. Adduction
- d. Abduction

72. The brachioradialis takes origin from the upper two thirds of the supracondylar ridge

- a. Medial
- b. Lateral
- c. Anterior
- d. Posterior

73. The..... fossa is the fossa on the anterior surface above the trochlea

- a. Radial
- b. Olecrenon
- c. Coronoid
- d. None of the above

74. The olecrenon fossa contains olecrenon process of the ulna duringof the elbow

- a. Flexion
- b. Extension
- c. Adduction
- d. Abduction

75. The fosaa lies on the anterior surface above capitulum

- a. Radial
- b. Olecrenon
- c. Coronoid
- d. None of the above

76. All of these muscles are flexors of the forearm except ,

- a. Pronator teres
- b. Flexor carpi radialis
- c. Palmaris longus
- d. Brachioradialis

77. All the superficial flexors have their nerve supply from the median nerve except :

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

78.metacarpal bone is / are insertion of Flexor carpi radialis

- a. 2nd
- b. 3rd
- c. 5th
- d. Both a and b

79. Flexion and abduction of the wrist are the actions of :

- a. Pronator teres
- b. Flexor carpi radialis
- c. Flexor carpi ulnaris
- d. Both b and c

80. is the muscle that may be present and may be absent

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

81. The insertion of flexor carpi ulnaris is /are

- a. Pisiform bone
- b. Pisohamate ligament
- c. Base of 5th metacarpal bone
- d. All of the bone

82. All of these muscles are from the deep group of flexors of forearm except :

- a. Flexor pollicis longus
- b. Pronator teres
- c. Flexor digitorum profundus
- d. Pronator quadrates

83. Anterior interosseous nerve is the nerve supply for

- a. Pronator quadrates
- b. Flexor pollicis longus
- c. Pronator teres
- d. Both a and b

84. Terminal phalanx of the thumb gives an insertion for

- a. Flexor digitorum profundus
- b. Flexor pollicis longus
- c. Pronator quadrates
- d. None of the above

85. Lower $\frac{1}{4}$ of the shaft of ulna is an origin of pronator quadrates

- a. True
- b. False

86. The common flexor origin is a tendinous mass that is attached to the front of lateral epicondyle

- a. True
- b. False

87. is the muscle responsible for flexion of elbow at midprone position

- a. Extensor carpi radialis longus
- b. Extensor carpi ulnaris
- c. Brachioradialis
- d. Extensor digitorum

88. Extensor carpi radialis brevis has an insertion in

- a. 1st metacarpal
- b. 2nd metacarpal
- c. 3rd
- d. 5th

89. The radial nerve supplies all of these muscles except ,

- a. Brachioradialis
- b. Extensor carpi radialis longus
- c. Anconeus
- d. Extensor carpi radialis brevis

90. All these muscle supplied by posterior interosseous nerve except

- a. Extensor digiti minimi
- b. Extensor carpi ulnaris
- c. Extensor carpi radialis longus
- d. Extensor digitorum

91. is an insertion for abductor pollicis longus

- a. 1st metacarpal
- b. 2nd metacarpal
- c. 5th metacarpal
- d. None of the above

92. Upper 1/3 of shaft of radius is an origin for

- a. Abductor pollicis longus
- b. Pronator teres
- c. Supinator
- d. Ptonator quadrates

93. Posterior surface of the ulna is an origin of all of these muscles except

- a. Abductor pollicis longus
- b. Extensor indicis
- c. Extensor pollicis longus
- d. Anconeus

94. Extensor pollicis brevis has an insertion in distal phalanx of the thumb

- a. True
- b. False

95. Lateral epicondyl is an origin for

- a. Pronator teres
- b. Anconeus
- c. Supinator
- d. Both b and c

96. In your hand they are carpel bones

- a. 4
- b. 6
- c. 8
- d. 7

97. Trapezium is one of the proximal row of wrist bones

- a. True
- b. False

98. Hamate is one of the distal row of wrist bones

- a. True
- b. False

99. is the largest bone of the proximal row of wrist bones

- a. Pisiform
- b. Hamate
- c. Scaphoid
- d. Capitate

100. Lunate is the most commonly fractured bone in the carpus

- a. True
- b. False

101. The arm is divided into two compartments anterior and posterior by

- a. The deep fascia of the arm
- b. Humerus
- c. Lateral and medial intermuscular septa
- d. All of the above

102. Tip of coracoid process give an origin to ,
- Biceps brachii
 - Coracobrachialis
 - Triceps
 - Both a and b
103. Musculocutaneous nerve is the nerve supply for all of these muscle except ,
- Coracobrachialis
 - Biceps brachii
 - Triceps
 - Brachialis
104. The long head of biceps brachii take an origin from infraglenoid tubercle of the scapula
- True
 - False
105. The separates the brachial artery from median cubital vein
- Bicipital groove
 - Bicipital aponeurosis
 - Radial tuberosity
 - None of the above
106. is the main flexor of elbow joint
- Triceps
 - Coracobrachialis
 - Brachialis
 - Extensor carpi ulnaris
107. Olecranon process of ulna is an insertion of
- Extensor digitorum
 - Triceps
 - Brachialis
 - Pronator teres
108. Long head of share in stability of the shoulder
- Brachialis
 - Biceps brachii
 - Triceps
 - Both b and c
109. The trochlear notch is a narrow notch in lateral surface of coronoid process
- True
 - False
110. The medial boundary of the cubital fossa is pronator teres
- True
 - False
111. The apex of the cubital fossa directed
- Upwards
 - Downwards
 - Foreward
 - Backward
112. The median nerve supplies all of these muscles except.
- Palmaris longus
 - Flexor digitorum superficialis
 - Flexor carpi ulnaris
 - Flexor carpi radialis
113. The common extensor origin is attached to the lateral epicondyle of humerus
- True
 - False

114. The 1st metacarpal bone is an insertion for

- a. Supinator
- b. Extensor pollicis longus
- c. Abductor pollicis longus
- d. Pronator teres

115. is the muscle that has 2 nerves supply

- a. Pronator teres
- b. Anconeus
- c. Supinator
- d. Extensor indicis
- e. Pronator quadrates

116. 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.

117. 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.

118. 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.

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

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

120. 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.

121. 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

122. 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.

123. 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.

124. 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.

125. 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.

126. 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.

127. 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.

128. 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.

129. 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.

130. 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.

131. The brachial plexus has.

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

132. The usual number of branches of the medial cord of the brachial plexus.

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

133. The usual number of branches of the lateral cord of the brachial plexus.

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

134. The earliest bone to ossify in the body is.

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

135. 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.

136. 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.

137. 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.

138. 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.

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

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

140. 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.

141. 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.

142. 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.

143. 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.

144. 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.

145. 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.

146. 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.

147. 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.

148. 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.

149. In movements of the arm, the coracobrachialis assists in.

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

150. The cubital fossa is bounded by the.

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

151. 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

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

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

153. Muscles innervated by the musculocutaneous nerve:

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

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

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

155. 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.

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

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

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

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

158. 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.

159. 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 lumbrical

160. 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
- d. carpi ulnaris.
- e. All of the above.
- f. None of the above.

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

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

162. 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.

163. The usual number of branches of the median nerve in the arm.

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

164. The usual number of branches of the ulnar nerve in the arm.

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

165. 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.

166. Muscles taking origin from the radius.

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

167. Regarding pronator teres which of the following statements is correct?

- a. It forms the lateral border of the cubital fossa
- b. It arises from the coronoid process and lateral epicondyle.
- c. The Median nerve passes deep to both heads
- d. It's medial border forms the medial boundary of the cubital fossa
- e. It is the most lateral of the superficial flexors of the forearm

168. Regarding the radial nerve which statement is incorrect?

- a. It passes anterior to the lateral epicondyle of the humerus
- b. Injury to the radial nerve from fracture of the shaft of the humerus will result in wrist drop
- c. Injury to the deep radial nerve in the mid forearm will prevent extension only at the MCPJs
- d. Sensory loss from injury to the superficial radial nerve will usually result in loss of sensation over the entire thumb
- e. It is the larger terminal branch of the posterior cord of the brachial plexus

169. Regarding the blood supply of the forearm

- a. The radial artery is the larger of the terminal branches of the brachial artery
- b. The radial artery runs under brachialis as it leaves the cubital fossa
- c. The radial artery has just one named branch proximal to the carpal braches
- d. Ligation of the radial artery at its origin will significantly reduce blood flow through the posterior interosseous artery.

- e. The radial artery has no involvement in the elbow anastomotic network

170. The median nerve

- a. Supplies flexor carpi ulnaris and half of flexor digitorum profundis
- b. Gives rise to most of its branches in the upper arm
- c. Gives rise to the common interosseous nerve which divides anterior to the radial head
- d. May be compressed between the two heads of pronator teres
- e. Enters cubital fossa lateral to the brachial artery

171. Following structures bounded quadrilateral space except.

- a. surgical neck of the humerus
- b. Deltoid
- c. teres major
- d. teres minor
- e. long head of triceps

172. Following are branches of radial nerve in the arm posterior compartment except.

- a. lateral head of triceps
- b. medial head of triceps
- c. brachioradialis
- d. anconeus
- e. Lower lateral cutaneous nerve of the arm

173. Following muscles are supplied by radial nerve, EXCEPT:

- a. Brachioradialis
- b. Extensor carpi radialis longus
- c. Supinator
- d. Triceps
- e. Anconeus

174. Following muscles are attached to clavicle EXCEPT.

- a. Pectoralis major
- b. Pectoralis minor
- c. Deltoid
- d. Subclavius

175. Clavipectoral fascia is pierced by following structures EXCEPT

- a. Lateral pectoral nerve
- b. Thoracoacromial artery
- c. Medial pectoral nerve
- d. Lymph vessels
- e. Cephalic vein

176. Regarding the quadrangular space one of the statements is WRONG.

- a. Bounded above by subscapularis anteriorly
- b. Bounded below by teres minor
- c. Contains posterior circumflex humeral artery
- d. Bounded medially by long head of triceps
- e. Bounded laterally by surgical neck of humerus

177. Following muscles form posterior wall of axilla EXCEPT:

- a. Teres minor
- b. Teres major
- c. Subscapularis
- d. Latissimus dorsi

178. Following muscles produce flexion at shoulder joint EXCEPT:

- a. Anterior fibers of deltoid
- b. Pectoralis major
- c. biceps brachii
- d. brachialis
- e. Coracobrachialis

179. Radial nerve gives following branches in spiral groove EXCEPT:

- a. Upper lateral cutaneous nerves of arm
- b. Nerve to lateral head of triceps
- c. Nerve to medial head of triceps
- d. Posterior cutaneous nerve of forearm
- e. Nerve to anconeus

180. The median nerve supplies following muscles in the hand EXCEPT:

- a. Flexor pollicis brevis
- b. Abductor pollicis brevis
- c. Adductor pollicis
- d. Opponens pollicis
- e. First and second lumbricals

181. Flexor retinaculum at the wrist is attached to following bones EXCEPT:

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

- e. hook of hamate
- 182. Following muscles are attached to medial border of scapula EXCEPT,**
- Latissimus dorsi
 - Levator scapulae
 - Rhomboids minor
 - Serratus anterior
 - Rhomboids major
- 183. Regarding interossei muscles of the hand one of the statements is WRONG.**
- All dorsal interossei are bipennate
 - All palmar interossei take origin from one metacarpal
 - All are supplied by deep branch of ulnar nerve
 - All are inserted into extensor expansion
 - dorsal interossei adduct the fingers
- 184. The lower end of humerus has following features EXCEPT:**
- Lateral epicondyle
 - Medial epicondyle
 - Trochlea
 - Deltoid tuberosity
 - Radial fossa
- 185. Regarding the clavicle the following are true EXCEPT :**
- membranous bone
 - almost all is Subcutaneous
 - attached medially to first rib
 - The common site of fracture is at its medial end

- 186. Regarding the axilla, the following is WRONG**
- The apex is bounded medially by the first rib
 - Pectoralis major forms part of its anterior wall
 - Serratus anterior lies laterally
 - Coracobrachioalis and biceps muscles are laterally
 - Contains many lymph nodes
- 187. Regarding clavipectoral fascia, the following are true EXCEPT**
- Split above to inclose the subscapularis
 - Split below to enclose the pectoralis minor muscle
 - Continues down as the suspensory ligament of the axilla
 - Pierced by the lateral pectoral nerve
 - Pierced by the thoracoacromial artery
- 188. Contents of axilla are all EXCEPT ,**
- axillary fat
 - branches of brachial plexus
 - axillary sheath
 - lymph nodes
 - basilic vein

189. About the shoulder joint all are true EXCEPT ,

- a. Synovial ball-and-socket
- b. Capsule thin and lax
- c. Synovial membrane protrudes through anterior wall of capsule
- d. Supraspinatus involved in late stage of abduction
- e. Abduction mainly by middle fibres of deltoid muscle

190. Regarding the cubital fossa all are true EXCEPT.

- a. floor formed by the brachialis muscle
- b. roof formed by the skin and fascia
- c. contains ulnar nerve
- d. contains brachial artery

191. Regarding the small muscles of the hand all true EXCEPT ,

- a. All interossei supplied by ulnar nerve
- b. dorsal interossei abduct the fingers
- c. Flexor pollicis brevis supplied by median nerve
- d. Opponens pollicis supplied by median nerve
- e. all lumbricals supplied by median nerve

192. Regarding attachments of the upper limb muscles , one statement is wrong.

- a. Pectoralis major inserted into the medial lip of the bicipital groove
- b. Triceps brachii is inserted into the olecranon process of the ulna
- c. Lumbricals arise from tendons of flexor digitorum profundus
- d. Coraco- brachialis arises from tip of coracoid process
- e. Flexor carpi ulnaris is inserted into the pisiform bone

193. Following muscles form the muscular rotator cuff of shoulder joint except.

- a. Supraspinatus
- b. infraspinatus
- c. Teres major
- d. subscapularis
- e. teres minor

194. Following tendons lie deep to the extensor retinaculum of wrist except.

- a. Brachioradialis
- b. Extensor digitorum
- c. Extensor carpi radialis longus
- d. Extensor indicis
- e. Extensor digiti minimi

195. Muscles with double nerve supply include all EXCEPT.

- a. Brachialis
- b. Subscapularis
- c. Supinator
- d. Pectoralis major
- e. Flexor digitorum profundus

196. Nerve Origin from brachial plexus

1. Musculocutaneous	a. Posterior cord
2. Suprascapular	b. Lateral cord
3. Median	c. Both medial and lateral cords
4. Radial	d. Upper trunk
	e. Medial cord
	f. None of the above

197.

Muscle	Nerve piercing it
1. Coracobrachialis	1. Median N
2. Supinator	2. Ulnar N
3. Pronator teres	3. Musculocutaneous
4. Flexor C. Ulnaris	4. Radial N
	5. Deep branch of radial N

Write (T) for true and (F) for false statements.

198. Pubic symphysis joint is a primary cartilaginous type
199. Ulnar nerve enters into forearm by passing deep to pronator teres
200. The ulnar nerve supplies the skin of the lateral 2/3 of the palm
201. The thoraco acromial artery is branch of second part of subclavian artery
202. Deep palmar arch is mainly formed by ulnar artery.

203. Innervation to the rotator cuff

muscle that medially rotates the arm is provided by which of the following?

- a. Axillary nerve
- b. Suprascapular nerve
- c. Thoracodorsal nerve
- d. Upper and lower subscapular nerves
- e. Median nerve

204. A patient presents in her fifth

pregnancy with a history of numbness and tingling in her right thumb and index finger during each of her previous four pregnancies. Currently, the same symptoms are constant, although generally worse in the early morning. Symptoms could be somewhat relieved by vigorous shaking of the wrist. Neurologic examination revealed atrophy and weakness of the abductor pollicis brevis, the opponens pollicis, and the first two lumbrical muscles. Sensation was decreased over the lateral palm and the volar aspect of the first three digits. Numbness and tingling were markedly increased over the first three digits and the lateral palm when the wrist was held in flexion for 30 seconds. The symptoms suggest damage to which of the following?

- a. The radial artery
- b. The median nerve
- c. The ulnar nerve
- d. Proper digital nerves
- e. The radial nerve

205. In the upper extremity, each major nerve passes between two heads of a muscle. The median nerve passes between which of the following?

- a. Long and medial heads of the triceps brachii muscle
- b. Medial and posterior division of the coracobrachialis muscle
- c. Ulnar and humeral heads of the flexor carpi ulnaris muscle
- d. Ulnar and humeral heads of the pronator teres muscle

206. Fractures of the humerus in different regions have the potential to damage different nerves. What muscle innervation may be compromised by a fracture of the humerus at the "surgical neck"?

- a. Subscapularis
- b. Pectoralis major
- c. Teres major
- d. Deltoid
- e. Suprascapularis

207. A 45-year-old plumber presented in the clinic complaining of longstanding pain in the elbow. Subsequent examination revealed normal flexion/ extension at both the elbow and the wrist, but weakened abduction of the thumb and extension at the metacarpophalangeal joints of the fingers. Those symptoms were found to be caused by entrapment of the posterior interosseus nerve. Which of the following muscles could itself cause

entrapment of the posterior interosseus nerve?

- a. Extensor carpi ulnaris
- b. Extensor indices
- c. Anconeus
- d. Extensor digitorum
- e. Supinator

208. The carpal tunnel is created by the flexor retinaculum (transverse carpal ligament) and the carpal bones creating a restricted space in which the flexor tendons (9 in all) and the median nerve pass through to get to the hand. The flexor retinaculum (transverse carpal ligament) attaches from the tubercle of the scaphoid and trapezium (laterally) to which of the following bones and hook of the hamate (medially)?

- a. Lunate
- b. Triquetrum
- c. Pisiform
- d. Capitate
- e. Trapezoid

209. After a night of fraternity parties, a 21-year-old college junior came to the ER the following morning complaining that she could not raise her wrist. There was no history of trauma. On examination, the patient could not extend her fingers or wrist but could flex them. She could also both flex and extend her elbow normally. There were no other motor deficits. The symptoms suggest damage to which of the following?

- a. Median nerve
 - b. Ulnar nerve
 - c. Radial nerve
 - d. Axillary nerve
 - e. Musculocutaneous nerve
210. What is the name of the triangular plate of bone which is located to the side and back of the chest wall?
- a. glenoid
 - b. clavicle
 - c. scapula
 - d. acromion
211. This muscle arises from the third, fourth and fifth ribs and is inserted into the coracoid process of the scapula.
- a. subclavius
 - b. Pectoralis minor
 - c. pectoralis major
 - d. serratus anterior
212. The triceps muscle obtains its nerve supply from the ulnar nerve.
- a. True
 - b. False
213. The process of the ulna which projects around the posterior aspect of the humerus is called the olecranon but what is the process which projects around the anterior aspect of the humerus called?
- a. Radial tuberosity
 - b. Capitulum
 - c. Coronoid process
 - d. Trochlea
214. The long head of the biceps brachii passes over the upper end of the humerus **INSIDE** the capsule of the shoulder joint.
- a. True
 - b. False
215. What is the name of the membrane which ties the shafts of the radius and ulna together?
- a. synovial membrane
 - b. interosseous membrane
 - c. condyloid membrane
 - d. radioulnar membrane
216. The head of the radius articulates with the radial notch of the ulna to form the proximal radioulnar joint. A fibrous loop holds the radius in place here. What is its name?
- a. ulnar collateral ligament
 - b. quadrate ligament
 - c. annular ligament
 - d. triangular cartilage
217. The cubital fossa is a triangular intermuscular interval situated in front of the elbow joint. It is bounded by two muscles, one being brachioradialis. What is the name of the other?
- a. Extensor digitorum
 - b. Flexor carpi ulnaris
 - c. Pronator teres
 - d. Pronator quadrates

218. The palmaris longus muscle of the front of the forearm travels through the osseofascial tunnel at the wrist before reaching its insertion.

- a. True
- b. False

219. What is the name of the muscle that arises from the radius and interosseous membrane passes through an osseofascial tunnel and is inserted into the base of the proximal phalanx of the thumb?

- a. Extensor pollicis brevis
- b. Abductor pollicis longus
- c. Extensor indicis
- d. Extensor pollicis longus

220. Which of the following is NOT true regarding the clavicle?

- a. Its medial end is enlarged where it attaches to the sternum.
- b. Its lateral end is flat where it articulates with the humerus.
- c. The medial two-thirds of the shaft are convex anteriorly.
- d. The clavicle transmits shock from the upper limb to the axial skeleton.
- e. The clavicle is a "long bone" that has no medullary cavity.

221. The trapezius attaches to which of the following regions of the clavicle?

- a. Lateral one-third of the clavicle
- b. Conoid tubercle
- c. Subclavian groove
- d. Trapezoid line
- e. Quadrangular tubercle

222. Which of the following is true in respect to the scapula?

- a. The spine of the scapula continues laterally as the coracoids process.
- b. The lateral surface of the scapula forms the glenoid cavity.
- c. The acromion is superior to the glenoid cavity and projects anterolaterally.
- d. The scapula is fastened securely to the thoracic cage at the scapulothoracic joint.
- e. The acromioclavicular joint represents the true shoulder joint.

223. Which of the following best describes the action of the pectoralis minor?

- a. Stabilizes scapula by drawing it inferiorly and anteriorly against thoracic wall
- b. Anchors and depresses clavicle
- c. Adducts and medially rotates humerus
- d. Rotates scapula
- e. Flexes humerus

224. Which of the following muscles attaches to the coracoid process of the scapula?

- a. Pectoralis minor
- b. Triceps brachii
- c. Brachialis
- d. Pectoralis major
- e. Subclavius

225. All of the following are medial rotators of the arm EXCEPT

- a. Latissimus dorsi
- b. Teres major
- c. Subscapularis
- d. Infraspinatus
- e. Anterior part of deltoid

226. What muscles are necessary to raise the arm above the shoulder?

- a. First the supraspinatus, next the deltoid, and then the serratus anterior
- b. First the deltoid, next the supraspinatus, and then the serratus anterior
- c. First the supraspinatus, next the serratus anterior, and then the deltoid
- d. First the serratus anterior, next the deltoid, and then the supraspinatus
- e. First the deltoid, next the serratus anterior, and then supraspinatus

227. Which of the following is innervated by the dorsal scapular nerve?

- a. Serratus anterior
- b. Rhomboid major and minor
- c. Erector spinae
- d. Subscapularis
- e. Supraspinatus

228. Which of the following is an extrinsic shoulder muscle?

- a. Deltoid
- b. Teres major
- c. Levator scapulae
- d. Teres minor
- e. Supraspinatus

229. Which of the following is true in respect to the trapezius?

- a. It is innervated by the dorsal scapular nerve.
- b. Its superior fibers retract the scapula.
- c. Its middle fibers elevate the scapula.
- d. Its inferior fibers retract the scapula.
- e. Its superior and inferior fibers act together in rotating the scapula on the thoracic wall.

230. A patient is asked to place the hands posteriorly on the hips and to push the elbows posteriorly against resistance.

Which muscle is being tested?

- a. Levator scapulae
- b. Rhomboid
- c. Trapezius
- d. Latissimus dorsi
- e. Serratus anterior

231. Which rotator cuff muscle does NOT rotate the humerus?

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

232. The axillary nerve innervates which of the following muscles?

- a. Coracobrachialis
- b. Teres minor
- c. Teres major
- d. Subscapularis
- e. Levator scapulae

233. Which of the following is NOT contained in the axilla?

- a. Axillary blood vessels
- b. Lymph nodes
- c. Trunks and divisions of the brachial plexus
- d. Axillary nerve
- e. Lymph nodes

234. Which of the following is NOT correct?

- a. The brachial plexus is formed by the union of the ventral rami of C5 through T1.
- b. The roots of the brachial plexus and the subclavian artery pass through the gap between the anterior and middle scalene muscles.
- c. Gray rami contribute sympathetic fibers to each root.
- d. Each of the three trunks of the brachial plexus divide into anterior and posterior divisions.
- e. The cords of the brachial plexus surround the brachial artery.

235. Which of the following is NOT a supraclavicular branch of the brachial plexus?

- a. Dorsal scapular nerve
- b. Lateral pectoral nerve
- c. Long thoracic nerve
- d. Nerve to the subclavius
- e. Suprascapular nerve

236. Which of the following is true regarding the quadrangular space?

- a. It is bounded superiorly by the teres major.
- b. It is bounded inferiorly by the subscapularis and teres minor.
- c. It is bounded medially by the humerus and laterally by the long head of the triceps.
- d. It contains the posterior circumflex humeral artery and the axillary nerve.
- e. Brachial plexus herniations occur here.

237. Which of the following is NOT innervated by the suprascapular nerve?

- a. supraspinatus
- b. infraspinatus
- c. glenohumeral joint
- d. skin over superior part of scapula
- e. shoulder joint

238. Which of the following is NOT a branch of the posterior cord of the brachial plexus?

- a. upper and lower subscapular nerves
- b. thoracodorsal nerve
- c. axillary nerve
- d. radial nerve
- e. long thoracic nerve

239. Which of the following is NOT true in respect to the brachialis?

- a. Its origin is the distal half of the anterior surface of the humerus.
- b. Its insertion is the coronoid process and tuberosity of the ulna.
- c. It flexes the forearm in all positions.
- d. It is primarily innervated by the musculocutaneous nerve, but some of its lateral part is innervated by a branch of the radial nerve.
- e. It crosses two joints.

240. The deep artery of the arm accompanies which of the following before passing around the body of the humerus?

- a. Radial nerve
- b. Musculocutaneous nerve
- c. Median nerve
- d. Ulnar nerve
- e. Axillary nerve

241. Which of the following nerves supply NO branches to the arm?

- a. Musculocutaneous and median
- b. Radial and ulnar
- c. Median and ulnar
- d. Median and radial
- e. Musculocutaneous and radial

242. Which of the following nerves is correctly paired with its cutaneous branch?

- a. Median nerve and medial antebrachial cutaneous nerve
- b. Musculocutaneous nerve and lateral antebrachial cutaneous nerve
- c. Ulnar nerve and posterior antebrachial cutaneous nerve
- d. Median nerve and medial brachial cutaneous nerve
- e. Radial nerve and superior lateral brachial cutaneous nerve

243. The cubital fossa does NOT contain which of the following?

- a. Terminal part of the brachial artery
- b. Deep accompanying veins of the arteries
- c. Median nerve
- d. Biceps brachii tendon
- e. Ulnar nerve

244. A patient is unable to flex the arm and forearm. Where is the lesion likely to be?

- a. Ventral rami of C3–C4
- b. Ventral rami of C5–C6–C7
- c. Dorsal rami of C6–C7–C8
- d. Ventral rami of C8–T1
- e. Dorsal rami of T1

245. Which of the following flexes the arm at the glenohumeral joint?

- a. Deltoid (posterior part)
- b. Pectoralis major
- c. Latissimus dorsi
- d. Subscapularis
- e. Infraspinatus

246. All carpometacarpal and intermetacarpal joints are plane types of synovial joints EXCEPT for

- a. The carpometacarpal joint of the thumb.
- b. The carpometacarpal joint of the fifth metacarpal.
- c. The carpometacarpal joint of the third metacarpal.
- d. The intermetacarpal joint of the 4th and 5th metacarpals.
- e. The intermetacarpal joint of the 1st and 2nd metacarpals.

247. Which of the following is NOT true in respect to the clavicle?

- a. The clavicle varies more in shape than most other long bones.
- b. The clavicle can be pierced by a branch of the supraclavicular nerve.
- c. The clavicle is thicker and more curved in manual workers.
- d. The right clavicle is stronger than the left and is usually shorter.
- e. The clavicle is a compact bone

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

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

249. 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 saddlesynovial joint.
- d. The lateral end articulates with the acromion by fibrous articulation.
- e. The lateral end articulates with the acromion by plane synovial articulation.

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

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

251. 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.

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

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

253. 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.

254. 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.

255. 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.
256. The brachial plexus has.
- 8 rami (roots).
 - 5 trunks.
 - 6 divisions.
 - 4 cords.
 - None of the above.
257. The usual number of branches of the medial cord of the brachial plexus.
- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
258. The usual number of branches of the lateral cord of the brachial plexus.
- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
259. The deep pectoral fascia.
- Invests the subclavius muscle.
 - Invests the pectoralis minor muscle.
 - Separates the pectoralis major from the breast.
 - Pierced by the lateral pectoral nerve.
 - All of the above.
260. The anterior wall of the axilla is formed by all of the following EXCEPT.
- Pectoralis major.
 - Teres major.
 - Pectoralis minor.
 - Subclavius.
 - Clavipectoral fascia.
261. The suprascapular nerve is a branch from the.
- Roots of the brachial plexus.
 - Upper trunk.
 - Middle trunk.
 - Posterior cord.
 - Lateral cord.
262. The trapezius muscle is supplied by the.
- Cranial accessory nerve.
 - Spinal accessory nerve.
 - Long thoracic nerve.
 - Dorsal scapular nerve.
 - Thoracodorsal nerve.
263. One of the following muscles is not a rotator cuff muscle.
- Supraspinatus.
 - Infraspinatus.
 - Teres minor.
 - Teres major.
 - Subscapularis

264. 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.

265. Muscles that rotate the scapula downward are attached to.

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

266. 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.

267. 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.

268. 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.

269. 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.

270. 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.

271. In movements of the arm, the coracobrachialis assists in.

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

272. The cubital fossa is bounded by the.

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

273. 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

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

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

275. Muscles innervated by the musculocutaneous nerve.

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

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

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

277. 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.

278. The lesser tuberosity of the humerus gives attachment to the.

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

279. 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.

280. Regarding pronator teres which of the following statements is correct?

- a. It forms the lateral border of the cubital fossa
- b. It arises from the coronoid process and lateral epicondyle.
- c. The Median nerve passes deep to both heads
- d. It's medial border forms the medial boundary of the cubital fossa
- e. It is the most lateral of the superficial flexors of the forearm

281. Regarding the radial nerve which statement is incorrect?

- a. It passes anterior to the lateral epicondyle of the humerus
- b. Injury to the radial nerve from fracture of the shaft of the humerus will result in wrist drop
- c. Injury to the deep radial nerve in the mid forearm will prevent extension only at the MCPJs
- d. Sensory loss from injury to the superficial radial nerve will usually result in loss of sensation over the entire thumb
- e. It is the larger terminal branch of the posterior cord of the brachial plexus

282. Regarding the blood supply of the forearm

- a. The radial artery is the larger of the terminal branches of the brachial artery
- b. The radial artery runs under brachialis as it leaves the cubital fossa
- c. The radial artery has just one named branch proximal to the carpal braches
- d. Ligation of the radial artery at its origin will significantly reduce blood flow through the posterior interosseous artery.
- e. The radial artery has no involvement in the elbow anastomotic network

283. The median nerve

- a. Supplies flexor carpi ulnaris and half of flexor digitorum profundis
- b. Gives rise to most of its branches in the upper arm
- c. Gives rise to the common interosseous nerve which divides anterior to the radial head
- d. May be compressed between the two heads of pronator teres
- e. Enters cubital fossa lateral to the brachial artery

Answers:

1. C	34. B	67. B
2. B	35. D	68. C
3. D	36. B	69. B
4. A	37. D	70. B
5. B	38. A	71. A
6. A	39. D	72. B
7. B	40. C	73. C
8. B	41. C	74. B
9. B	42. D	75. A
10. A	43. B	76. D
11. A	44. D	77. C
12. A	45. C	78. D
13. A	46. B	79. D
14. B	47. B	80. B
15. C	48. B	81. D
16. C	49. B	82. B
17. A	50. B	83. D
18. B	51. B	84. B
19. D	52. C	85. A
20. B	53. D	86. B
21. C	54. C	87. C
22. C	55. C	88. C
23. B	56. C	89. D
24. C	57. B	90. C
25. B	58. B	91. A
26. B	59. C	92. C
27. D	60. C	93. D
28. C	61. B	94. B
29. D	62. D	95. D
30. B	63. B	96. C
31. D	64. D	97. B
32. D	65. C	98. A
33. C	66. C	99. C

100.	B	135.	E	170.	D
101.	D	136.	B	171.	B
102.	D	137.	B	172.	D
103.	C	138.	B	173.	C
104.	B	139.	D	174.	B
105.	B	140.	E	175.	C
106.	C	141.	D	176.	B
107.	B	142.	A	177.	A
108.	D	143.	C	178.	D
109.	B	144.	E	179.	A
110.	A	145.	E	180.	C
111.	B	146.	C	181.	D
112.	C	147.	E	182.	A
113.	A	148.	B	183.	E
114.	C	149.	A	184.	D
115.	B	150.	B	185.	D
116.	A	151.	D	186.	C
117.	D	152.	B	187.	A
118.	D	153.	D	188.	E
119.	B	154.	D	189.	D
120.	E	155.	B	190.	C
121.	B	156.	E	191.	E
122.	C	157.	C	192.	A
123.	D	158.	A	193.	C
124.	B	159.	E	194.	A
125.	C	160.	E	195.	C
126.	C	161.	E	196.	1 (B) 2(D) 3(C) 4(E)
127.	E	162.	B	197.	1(C) 2(E) 3(A) 4(B)
128.	C	163.	A	198.	F
129.	A	164.	A	199.	F
130.	C	165.	E	200.	F
131.	C	166.	E	201.	T
132.	E	167.	E		(AXILLARY
133.	C	168.	D		
134.	D	169.	C		

ARTERY IS		227.	B	256.	C
CONTINUATION		228.	C	257.	E
OF SUBCLAVIAN		229.	E	258.	C
ARTERY)		230.	B	259.	C
202.	F	231.	A	260.	B
203.	D	232.	B	261.	B
204.	B	233.	C	262.	B
205.	D	234.	E	263.	D
206.	D	235.	B	264.	E
207.	D	236.	D	265.	B
208.	C	237.	D	266.	E
209.	C	238.	E	267.	E
210.	C	239.	E	268.	E
211.	B	240.	A	269.	C
212.	B	241.	C	270.	E
213.	C	242.	B	271.	A
214.	A	243.	E	272.	B
215.	B	244.	B	273.	D
216.	C	245.	B	274.	B
217.	C	246.	A	275.	D
218.	B	247.	E	276.	D
219.	A	248.	B	277.	B
220.	B	249.	E	278.	E
221.	A	250.	B	279.	C
222.	B	251.	C	280.	E
223.	A	252.	D	281.	D
224.	A	253.	C	282.	C
225.	A	254.	B	283.	D
226.	A	255.	C		

Short questions

1. What is the weakest point of the clavicle? Give the position of the distal fragment?
2. What are the structures which pierce the clavipectoral fascia?
3. Name the structure which is attached to the margin of the glenoid cavity, give its function?
4. What is the only muscle in the upper limb which has a pelvic origin?
5. What is the nerve supply of the tapezieus muscle ?
6. Give the surface anatomy of the axillary artery?
7. What is the rotator cuff? Give its components and function?
8. What is the cutaneous distribution of the musclocutaneous nerve?
9. What is the motor distribution of the radial nerve in front of the lateral epicondyle?
10. Which parts of brachial plexus are related to the axillary artery?
11. What is the bicipital aponeurosis, what does it separate?
12. What is the nerve supply of the latissimus dorsi? Give its root value.
13. Name the muscles supplied by the dorsal scapular nerve?
14. What are the muscles responsible for elevation of the arm above the level of the head?
15. What are the contents of the upper part of the bicipital groove?
16. What is the type of the carpo-metacarpal joint of the thumb, what are the movements of that joint and muscles responsible for it?
17. What are the two structures which separated by the deep head of pronator teres?
18. Give an account on origin, course, relations and branches of radial nerve in axilla and arm regions.
19. Give an account on the attachments and structures related to the clavipectoral fascia.
20. Give an account on the origin of the ulnar nerve, describe its course, Relation and branches in the forearm and hand.

21. Describe the relation of the third part of axillary's artery. Enumerate its branches.
22. Give the type and movement of the carp metacarpal joint of the Thumb. Enumerate one muscle responsible for each movement.
23. Give an account of the followings:
 - a. Median nerve in forearm, origin, course, relations, and branches.
 - b. Boundaries and contents of cubital fossa.
 - c. Flexor retinaculum and structures related to it (superficial and deep)
24. Enumerate the groups of lymph nodes in the axilla.
25. Give an account on origin, course, relations and branches of musculocutaneous nerve.
26. Mention the movements occurring at the carpometacarpal joint of the thumb. Name the muscles concerned with each movement and give their nerve supply.
27. Describe the attachment of the capsule of shoulder joint, give its relations.
28. Give the course and distribution of median nerve in the arm and forearm.
29. Give the formation and distribution of superficial palmar arch in the hand
30. What are the structures passing superficial and deep to the flexor retinaculum of the hand?
31. Enumerate Boundaries of (Quadrangular space – Upper and Lower Triangular spaces).
32. Give an account on serratus anterior Muscle.
33. What are the causes of winged scapulae?
34. Describe anastomosis around scapula.
35. Write short notes on: axillary nerve. Add a note on the effected its injury.
36. Write short notes on adduction of shoulder joint.

37. Give a short account on the brachial artery (Beginning – Termination – course – Relations – branches).
38. Give an account on axillary lymph Nodes. Mention The Nerve supply of the Muscles forming the ant. and post. Axillary folds.
39. Mention the Nerve supply of the muscles forming the anterior and posterior axillary folds.
40. Describe the relation of the cord of brachial plexus to the second Part of axillary artery.
41. Give short account on Third part of axillary artery.
42. Enumerate the branches arising from the medial cord of brachial plexus.
43. Give the relations and branches of second part of axillary artery
44. Give an account on cubital Fossa.
45. Mention the nerve lateral to third part of brachial plexus, what is the result of its injury.
46. Two branches the third part of axillary artery.
47. Root Value of the lateral Cord of brachial plexus.
48. Nerves arising from upper trunk of brachial plexus
49. Enumerate Vessels piercing the clavipectoral fascia then mention its attachments.
50. Ligaments attached to inferior surface of the clavicle.
51. Give an account on
52. The ulnar nerve in the forearm and hand. Mention the effects of its lesion at the wrist.
53. The flexor synovial sheaths in the Palm. Mention their functions and clinical importance.
54. The interosseous Muscles of the hand
55. Flexor retinaculum of the wrist
56. The course and distribution of the Median Nerve in the forearm and hand.

57. Name the deformity due to its injury at wrist.
58. Innervation of the forearm
59. The palmar aponeurosis
60. Mention type of Radio ulnar joints and possible movements.
61. The radial artery in the forearm
62. Arterial anastomoses around the elbow
63. At the Motor and cutaneous nerve supply of the hand
64. Motor affection due to Median nerve injury at elbow joint
65. The muscles on the index finger
66. Mention briefly the arterial blood supply of the hand.
67. Describe briefly the distribution of the radial nerve in forearm and hand.
68. Describe the attachment and compartments beneath the extensor retinaculum at the wrist.
69. Enumerate Structures passing through Carpal Tunnel.
70. State the relation between (Superficial Palmar Arch – Deep palmar Arch).
71. What are the causes of: Ape hand & Claw Hand?
72. Flexor synovial sheaths of the long flexor tendons of the fingers and thumb. Give the clinical importance.
73. Axillary nerve
74. Ulnar artery and its distribution
75. The venous drainage of the upper Limb
76. Give detailed anatomy of the flexor retinaculum of upper limb and its related structures.
77. Describe briefly anatomy of the radial nerve in the upper Limb.
78. Give short account on Cutaneous Nerve Supply of the upper limb.
79. Give short notes on lymphatic drainage of upper limb.
80. Give the origin, course, distribution of the ulnar nerve describe the effect of its injury above the elbow.

81. Mention nerve supply and action of the following muscles (Extensor Pollicis Longus muscle – Supinator muscles – Extensor carpi Radialis muscle – Abductor Pollicis brevis muscle – Adductor Pollicis muscle).
82. Enumerate tributaries of Axillary Vein.
83. Enumerate Cut. Branches of (Radial nerve – Axillary nerve – medial cord of Brachial plexus) then mention parts of skin supplied by then
84. Enumerate origin, insertion, nerve supply, action of these muscles (Pectoralis major muscle – Deltoid muscle – Teres Major muscle – Latissimus Dorsi muscle – Brachialis muscle – Triceps muscle – Pronator teres muscle – Brachioradialis muscle – Flexor Digitorum Superficialis muscle)
85. Movement of Shoulder Joint and muscle producing it.

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