

**ASSORTED END OF YEAR MCQ'S FOR REVIEW OF UPPER LIMB ANATOMY**

**UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI MBCHB CLASS OF 2016/2017  
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**“Dispel from your mind the thought that an understanding of the human body in every aspect of its structure can be given in words.”**

1. All these movements are possible at the shoulder joint except:
  - \* a. **Pronation**
  - b. Adduction
  - c. Extension
  - d. Circumduction
  - e. Rotation

2. Successive flexion, abduction, extension and adduction is known as:
- Rotation
  - \* **Circumduction**
  - Angulation
  - None of the above
  - All the above
3. Concerning fractures of the bones of the upper limb, which statement is false?
- The radial nerve may be damaged by fractures of the humeral shaft.
  - \* The supraclavicular nerve may be entrapped in callus formation in fractures of the scapula.
  - Supracondylar fractures may lead to Volkmann's Ischaemic contracture of the forearm.
  - Rupture of extensor pollicis longus tendon may accompany fractures of the distal end of the radius.
  - Fracture of the scaphoid bone may lead to avascular necrosis of its proximal end
4. All of the following structures are attached to the coracoid process except:
- \* **Glenoid labrum**
  - Clavipectoral fascia
  - Conoid ligament
  - Pectoralis minor
  - Coracobrachialis
5. The acromioclavicular joint is a:
- Fibrous joint
  - Hinge joint
  - \* Plane synovial joint
  - Sellar type of joint
  - Secondary cartilaginous joint
6. The nerve to subclavius arises from roots of:
- \* **C5 & C6**
  - C4 & C5
  - C6 & C7
  - C4, C5 & C6
  - C5, C6 & C7
7. The clavicle commonly fractures between the medial 2/3rds and lateral 1/3rd in a fall on an out stretched hand because:
- This is the weakest part of the bone.
  - The clavicle forms part of the thoracic inlet.
  - Contains red bone marrow in the adult.
  - Its a point at which the transmitted force changes linear direction from impact.
  - \* **(a) and (d).**

8. Which of the following is FALSE about the clavicle:
- Convex anterior in the medial 2/3rd.
  - First bone to ossify at 5th week.
  - \* **Related to common carotid, and internal jugular vein medially**
  - Has no medullary cavity.
  - Develops in membrane.
9. Which muscle(s) is enclosed by the clavipectoral fascia
- Pectoralis major
  - Subclavius.
  - Subscapularis
  - Pectoralis minor
  - \* **(b) and (d).**
10. In fractures of clavicle between the lateral 1/3rd and medial 2/3rds, the distal fragment frequently lies:
- Elevated and pulled laterally
  - \* **Depressed and pulled medially.**
  - Rotated inferiorly
  - Depressed and pulled laterally.
  - Pulled superiorly and laterally.
11. Injury of the long thoracic nerve causes the following except:
- Protrusion of inferior angle of scapula
  - Failed abduction of arm above a right angle
  - Weakness in boxing or punching.
  - \* **Paralysis of posterior axillary fold.**
  - Wasting of serratus anterior.
12. Regarding musculo-cutaneous nerve, find the TRUE statement:
- Branches from posterior cord-**lateral cord together with (a)lateral pectoral and (b) lateral branch of median nerve.**
  - Pierces brachialis muscle, **coracobrachialis and biceps muscles.**
  - Has no cutaneous branch
  - Has roots C5, C6 & C7.
  - \* **Supplies triceps muscle**
13. The following are TRUE of the clavipectoral fascia except:
- Attaches to the coracoid process of the scapula as **costocoracoid fascia**
  - \* **Is pierced by the superior thoracic artery.** Pierced by (a)cephalic vein (b) **thoracoacromial artery** or one of the 4branches (c) lymphatics (d) lateral pectoral nerve.
  - Attaches to the clavicle **at edges of subclavian groove**
  - Is pierced by the cephalic vein.

- e. Attaches to the first costal cartilage.
14. The following structures pierce the clavipectoral fascia except:
- a. Thoraco acromial artery.
  - \* b. **Lateral thoracic artery**
  - c. Lateral pectoral nerve.
  - d. Cephalic vein
  - e. Lymphatics.
15. Regarding the deltopectoral triangle, find the TRUE statement:
- a. It is located below the lateral third of the clavicle.
  - b. It is bounded by pectoralis major and minor muscles.
  - c. The deltoid muscle is not one of its boundaries.
  - d. It contains the infraclavicular group of axillary lymph nodes.
  - \* e. (a) and (d).
16. The following are TRUE of the serratus anterior muscle except:
- \* a. **Attaches to the last eight ribs at their angles**
  - b. Lies on the medial wall of the axilla
  - c. If paralysed, the scapula `wings' when the limb pushes against resistance.
  - d. Rotates the scapula on the chest wall.
  - e. Attaches to the medial (vertebral) border of the scapula.
17. The following are TRUE of the coraco-acromial arch except:
- a. Is made up of a strong ligament and the two processes to which it is attached.
  - \* b. **It is very adherent to the shoulder joint capsule.**
  - c. It is at times regarded as an accessory shoulder joint
  - d. Has a bursa related to it.
  - e. Stops the humeral head dislocating upwards.
18. Regarding the Pectoralis major muscle, find the TRUE statement:
- \* a. **From a fixed origin, medially rotates the arm**
  - b. Is separated from the deltoid by a groove containing the basilic vein.
  - c. Receives motor fibres from the 2nd to 6th intercostal nerves.
  - d. Has an attachment to the scapula.
  - e. None of the above.
19. Which of the following is FALSE about lateral pectoral nerve?
- a. Pierces clavi-pectoral fascia
  - \* b. **Supplies pectoralis minor**
  - c. Supplies pectoralis major
  - d. Communicates with medial pectoral nerve.
  - e. Has no cutaneous branch.

20. Regarding the accessory phrenic nerve, find the TRUE statement:
- a. Is a branch of the phrenic nerve
  - b. Is a branch of the long thoracic nerve.
  - c. Is a branch of the nerve to subclavius
  - d. Supplies the diaphragm
  - \* e. (c) and (d).
21. The following are branches of the thoraco acromial trunk except:
- a. Clavicular
  - b. Humeral
  - c. Acromial
  - \* d. Cervical
  - e. Pectoral
22. These muscles belong to the pectoral region except:
- a. Pectoralis major
  - b. Serratus anterior
  - c. Subclavius
  - \* d. **Subscapularis**
  - e. Pectoralis minor
23. Regarding pectoralis major which of these statements is FALSE?
- a. Is an accessory muscle of respiration.
  - b. Is in contact with the cephalic vein in the delto pectoral triangle.
  - \* c. **The sternal head extends the humerus from a flexed position. Sternal head-flexion while pectoral head-extension**
  - d. Gains origin from aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle.
  - e. Is innervated by the lateral pectoral nerve.
24. Regarding the clavicle, find the TRUE statement:
- a. When present, always has an epiphysis at its medial end.
  - b. Has the apex of the lung behind its medial part.
  - c. Develops by endochondral ossification.
  - d. Is crossed posteriorly by the supraclavicular nerves.
  - \* e. (a) and (b).
25. Regarding the pectoralis major muscle, find the TRUE statement:
- a. Is attached to the floor of the intertubercular sulcus (bicipital groove).
  - b. Is supplied by branches of the three cords of the brachial plexus.
  - c. Is a lateral rotator of the upper arm at the glenohumeral joint.
  - d. Is involved in extension of the upper arm at the glenohumeral joint.

- \* e. Is used in climbing a rope by means of the upper limbs.
26. The roots for the supraclavicular nerves are:
- a. C1, C2 & C3
  - \* b. C3 & C4
  - c. C5 & C6
  - d. C3, C4 & C5
  - e. C2, C3 & C4
27. The following nerve may pierce the clavicle:
- a. Phrenic
  - b. Dorsal scapular
  - c. Suprascapular
  - d. Spinal accessory
  - \* e. Supraclavicular
28. The skin over the clavicle is innervated by:
- a. Lateral pectoral nerve.
  - b. Nerve to subclavius
  - \* c. Supraclavicular nerves.
  - d. Medial pectoral nerve.
  - e. Supra scapular nerve.
29. The clavicle is united to the upper limb by:
- a. Sternoclavicular ligament
  - \* b. Coracoclavicular ligament
  - c. Coracoacromial ligament
  - d. Transverse humeral
  - e. None of the above.
30. The following movements are possible at the sternoclavicular joints:
- \* a. Protraction and retraction
  - b. Flexion and extension
  - c. Abduction and adduction
  - d. Gliding and flexion
  - e. Rotation and circumduction
31. The sterno clavicular joint is:
- a. Fibrous joint
  - b. Primary cartilaginous joint
  - c. Synovial hinge joint
  - \* d. Plane synovial joint
  - e. Secondary cartilaginous joint

32. Fractured fragment of middle 1/3rd of the clavicle may injure:
- a. Cords of brachial plexus
  - b. Branches of brachial plexus
  - c. Trunks of brachial plexus
  - d. Divisions of brachial plexus.
  - \* e. (a) and (d).
33. Regarding the suspensory ligaments of the breast, find the FALSE statement:
- \* a. Prevent spread of infection
  - b. Keep the breast erect in the young
  - c. Attach on deep fascia and skin
  - d. Consist of fibrous fascia.
  - e. Separates the lobes of the breast.
34. Lymphatic vessels from the female breast drain to all the following except:
- a. Nodes alongside the internal thoracic artery.
  - b. The rectus sheath
  - \* c. Nodes in the inguinal region
  - d. The breast of the opposite side
  - e. Nodes in the axilla.
35. In the examination of the breast, the organ is freely mobile because:
- \* a. It is a subcutaneous organ
  - b. Some fibres of pectoralis major muscle originate from the gland.
  - c. Astley Cooper's ligaments arise from the deep muscles
  - d. All of the above
  - e. None of the above.
36. Pitting or dimpling of the skin of the breast in carcinoma of the breast is due to:
- a. Presence of a submammary space
  - b. Presence of a subareolar plexus of lymphatics
  - \* c. Contraction of the ligaments of Astley Cooper.
  - d. Presence of the axillary tail of Spencer.
  - e. Presence of the fluid in the breast.
37. Regarding the breast, which of the following statement is FALSE:
- \* a. Pectoralis minor forms 2/3rds of the bed of the breast.
  - b. The areolar darkens with subsequent pregnancy
  - c. The largest perforators lie in 2-4th spaces
  - d. The nipple overlies the 4th intercostal space.
  - e. The nipple can erect.
38. The majority of lymphatic drainage of the breast ends in:

- \* a. Pectoral nodes
  - b. Parasternal nodes
  - c. Supraclavicular nodes
  - d. Porta hepatis nodes
  - e. Opposite breast nodes.
39. The following muscles form the bed of the breast except:
- a. Pectoralis major
  - \* b. Pectoralis minor
  - c. Serratus anterior
  - d. External oblique
  - e. None of the above
40. Considering lymphatic drainage of the mammary gland:
- a. Lymph from the nipple and areola converge to form the subareolar plexus.
  - b. Medial quadrants drain to parasternal nodes and opposite breast
  - c. Some of the lymph finds its way to the anterior abdominal wall.
  - d. The sub areolar plexus of Sappy communicates with submammary plexus and is important in determining the direction of the lymphatic drainage.
  - \* e. All the above.
41. A patient who has undergone a radical mastectomy with extensive axillary dissection suffers winging of the scapula. This indicates injury to which nerve?
- a. Axillary
  - \* b. Long thoracic
  - c. Lower subscapular
  - d. Supraclavicular
  - e. Thoraco dorsal
42. All the following are TRUE about the submammary space of the breast except:
- \* a. Is just next to areola.
  - b. Is important for lymphatic drainage of the gland.
  - c. Is present whether the breast is pendulous or not.
  - d. It lies in the deep fascia over pectoralis major and serratus anterior.
  - e. From it, lymph may drain to the parasternal nodes.
43. About the breast, the following are TRUE except:
- a. Extends from the second to the sixth rib in the midclavicular line.
  - b. An axillary tail is sometimes present.
  - c. The main ducts may number between 15 - 20.
  - \* d. There is fat beneath the nipple and areola.
  - e. The young breast is supported by fibrous strands connecting the deep part of superficial fascia with the overlying skin; these are the ligaments of Astley Cooper.



44. Concerning the breast, the following are TRUE except:
- Cancer of the breast may spread to the opposite breast by lymphatics.
  - There are five or more groups of lymph nodes draining the breast.
  - Blood supply may be derived from the internal thoracic artery, lateral thoracic artery and acromio-thoracic artery.
  - Early breast cancer can be detected by radiology.
  - \* Cancer of the male breast never occurs.
45. Concerning the breast, the following are TRUE except:
- Breasts develop as an invagination of the chest wall ectoderm.
  - At the menopause, the glandular tissue atrophies.
  - Developmental abnormalities occur.
  - \* Breast abscess should be opened by a circular incision to avoid cutting lactiferous ducts.
  - Bilateral breast cancer is possible.
46. Concerning the breast, which statement is TRUE:
- Has a thick fibrous capsule
  - The nipple lies in the 3rd intercostal space.
  - Has about 50 lactiferous ducts.
  - The inferolateral 1/3rd lies on serratus anterior muscle.
  - \* The male breast does not send its lymph to the peritoneal cavity.
47. Pressure by the upper end of a clutch may cause injury to the:
- \* Axillary nerve
  - Long thoracic nerve
  - Median nerve
  - Musculocutaneous nerve
  - Ulnar nerve
48. Axillary nerve may be injured if the shoulder is dislocated anteriorly such injury is diagnosed by loss of sensation over the:
- Acromion
  - Upper 1/2 of deltoid
  - \* Lower 1/2 of deltoid
  - Spine of the scapula
  - Medial wall of axilla
49. The axillary (circumflex) nerve:
- Supplies nothing in the axilla
  - \* Runs around the anterior aspect of the surgical neck of the humerus.
  - Branches from the lateral cord
  - Supplies teres major muscle

- e. Has no cutaneous branch
50. The axillary vein is formed:
- At outer border of first rib
  - At inner border of teres minor
  - \* At outer border of teres major
  - At outer border of pectoralis minor
  - At the medial border of 1st rib
51. Regarding the axillary nerve, all the following are TRUE except:
- Nerve roots are C5 & C6
  - Lies close to the surgical neck of humerus
  - Innervates the capsule of shoulder joint
  - \* Supplies skin on lateral aspect of shoulder, five centimeters below the angle of the acromion.
  - Traverses the quadrangular space.
52. Regarding contents of the axilla:
- The axillary vein is the most lateral.
  - The axillary nerve crosses in front of the axillary artery to go to the quadrangular space.
  - The cephalic vein pierces the suspensory ligament of the axilla.
  - \* The medial cutaneous nerve of arm lies medial to the axillary vein.
  - The median nerve lies in front of the 2nd part of the axillary artery.
53. Which of the following branches of the radial nerve is given off in the axilla?
- Posterior cutaneous nerve of arm.
  - Branch to the long head of triceps.
  - Branch to the lateral head of triceps.
  - Branch to the medial head of triceps.
  - \* (a), (b) and (d).
54. The axillary nerve contains fibres which conduct:
- Motor impulses to the biceps muscle
  - \* Sensory impulses from skin on the lateral side of the arm
  - Motor impulses to the long head of triceps
  - Sensory impulses from skin on the medial side of the arm
  - Motor impulses to teres major.
55. The second part of the axillary artery:
- Ends at the distal border of teres major.
  - Gives off the circumflex scapular artery.
  - \* Lies in front of posterior cord of brachial plexus.

- d. Gives a subscapular branch
  - e. Is medial to the axillary vein.
56. What happens at the axilla/arm junction?
- a. Lies the distal border of teres major
  - b. The axillary artery becomes the brachial artery
  - c. The median nerve is lateral to the arterial stem
  - d. The basilic vein becomes the axillary vein
  - \* e. All the above.
57. Subscapularis muscle:
- a. Attaches to the supraspinous fossa.
  - b. Receives motor fibres from the dorsal scapular nerve.
  - \* c. Is one of the 'rotator cuff' muscles of the shoulder.
  - d. Receives motor fibres from the thoracodorsal nerve.
  - e. Attaches to the lowest of the three impressions on the greater tubercle of the humerus.
58. The following are TRUE about the axilla except:
- a. Its a truncated pyramid in shape.
  - b. Its lateral wall has less muscles than medial wall
  - \* c. Nerve trunks, cords and divisions are found in it.
  - d. All the lymph nodes of the region drain to the central group.
59. Regarding the axillary vein, find the FALSE statement:
- a. Has axillary sheath around it.
  - b. Tributaries of the third and second parts of the axillary vein are the same as the branches of the same parts of the artery.
  - c. It is a continuation of basilic vein.
  - \* d. It lies anterior to the axillary artery throughout its course.
  - e. Is never infiltrated by advanced cancer of the breast.
60. The anterior axillary wall:
- a. Contains clavipectoral fascia.
  - b. Is formed by pectoralis minor and subclavius alone.
  - c. Pectoralis minor forms one of the important landmarks.
  - d. Converges laterally with posterior wall at the tip of the bicipital groove of the humerus.
  - \* e. (a) & (d).
61. The following are TRUE about the axillary nerve except:
- a. Innervates deltoid and teres minor.

- b. Injury manifests as wasting of deltoid and loss of sensation on lateral aspect of lower half of deltoid.
  - \* c. Runs closely to the anatomic neck of humerus.
  - d. Inferior dislocation of shoulder joint may injure it.
  - e. Is a branch of the posterior cord of the brachial plexus.
62. If the radial nerve is cut in the axilla:
- a. The hand cannot be extended at the wrist.
  - b. There is widespread sensory loss over the back of the forearm.
  - c. The fingers cannot be extended at the metacarpophalangeal joints.
  - d. The flexed forearm cannot be actively extended at the elbow.
  - \* e. All the above
63. The following lymph nodes lie in the axilla except:
- a. Lateral group
  - \* b. Deltopectoral nodes
  - c. Apical nodes
  - d. Subscapular nodes
  - e. Pectoral nodes
64. The skin of the axilla is innervated by:
- a. Medial cutaneous nerve of arm
  - b. Axillary nerve
  - \* c. Intercostal brachial
  - d. Posterior cutaneous nerve of arm
  - e. Subscapular nerve.
65. This nerve is formed outside the axilla but it enters it:
- \* a. Intercostobrachial(T2)
  - b. Axillary
  - c. Subscapular
  - d. Thoracodorsal
  - e. Suprascapular.
66. The narrowest wall of the axilla is the:
- a. Anterior
  - b. Medial
  - \* c. Lateral
  - d. Posterior
  - e. None of the above.
67. The axillary sheath encloses:
- a. Both axillary artery and vein

- \* b. Axillary artery.  
 c. Axillary artery, vein and the cords up to the 3rd part of the artery.  
 d. The axillary artery, vein and cords of the brachial plexus only up to the 1st part of the artery.  
 e. The axillary vein and its tributaries.
68. Which of these muscles is located in the posterior wall of the axilla:  
 a. Supraspinatus  
 b. Pectoralis major  
 c. Teres minor  
 \* d. Latissimus dorsi  
 e. Pectoralis minor
69. The first part of the axillary artery gives:  
 \* a. Superior thoracic artery  
 b. Subscapular artery  
 c. Lateral thoracic artery  
 d. Circumflex artery  
 e. Thoracoacromial artery.
70. The following is TRUE of the posterior cord of the brachial plexus except:  
 a. Gives off the thoracodorsal nerve.  
 b. Gives the upper subscapular nerve.  
 c. Is anterior to subscapularis muscle.  
 \* d. Gives off the dorsal scapular nerve.  
 e. None of the above.
71. Regarding the brachial plexus, the following are TRUE except:  
 a. Network of nerve fibres  
 b. Originates from the ventral rami of C5, C6, C7, C8 & T1.  
 c. Roots form three trunks that emerge between scalenus anterior and medius.  
 \* d. Divisions lie on the outer border of the first rib.  
 e. The posterior cord is formed by all posterior divisions of the trunks.
72. Cords are named according to:  
 a. Number of branches they have  
 b. Their relations to the first rib  
 \* c. Their relationship to the second part of axillary artery.  
 d. The relationship to the pectoralis minor muscle  
 e. According to their position in the axilla

73. Branches from roots include the following except:
- Dorsal scapular nerve
  - Nerve to subclavius
  - Long thoracic nerve
  - Suprascapular nerve
  - (b) and (d)
- \* 74. The lateral head of the median nerve:
- Is from posterior cord
  - Crosses axillary vein
  - Gives off one branch in the axilla
  - Roots are C6 and C7
  - Joins the medial root anterior to the axillary artery.
- \* 75. The ventral ramus of the 5th cervical spinal nerve contributes to all the following except:
- The sensory supply to skin at the back of the neck.
  - The motor supply to serratus anterior muscle.
  - The motor supply to pectoralis major.
  - The motor supply to subclavius.
  - All the above.
76. The medial pectoral nerve:
- Is a branch of the lateral cord of the brachial plexus.
  - Supplies secreto motor fibres to the mammary gland.
  - Pierces the clavipectoral fascia.
  - Gives motor fibres to pectoralis minor.
  - Supplies skin over the upper medial quadrant of the breast.
- \* 77. Which of the following muscles is NOT paralysed when the upper trunk of the brachial plexus is injured (Erb's palsy)?
- Abduction and lateral rotation of shoulder
  - Subclavius paralysis (Depression of clavicle)
  - Paralysis of biceps brachii.
  - Paralysis of deltoid and teres minor
  - Loss of sensation down lateral side of arm.
- \* 78. The following disabilities are typical of injury to the lower trunk of the brachial plexus (Klumpke's paralysis) except:
- Paralysis of lumbricals and interossei
  - Hyper extension of metacarpo phalangeal joints
  - Flexion of middle and terminal phalanges.
  - Flexion of wrist joint.
  - Loss of sensation of medial side of arm.
- \* 79. The medial cord of the brachial plexus:
- Gives a branch to the pectoralis major muscle

- b. Gives origin to the ulnar nerve.
  - c. Forms part of the median nerve.
  - d. Contains fibres of the fifth cervical spinal nerve.
  - \* e. All the above.
80. Which of the following terminal branches of the brachial plexus DOESN'T contribute to the palmar cutaneous branches:
- \* a. Axillary nerve.
  - b. Ulnar nerve.
  - c. Radial nerve.
  - d. Median nerve.
  - e. Musculo-cutaneous nerve.
81. Concerning the brachial plexus, find the TRUE statement:
- a. Has 5 rami in the neck
  - b. The trunks divide into six divisions behind the clavicle.
  - c. The 3 cords take position around the 2nd part of axillary artery.
  - d. Each cord ends into 2 terminal branches.
  - \* e. All the above.
82. A prefixed brachial plexus has the following roots:
- a. C5, C6, C7, C8, T1, T2
  - b. C5, C6, C7, C8, T1
  - c. C3, C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, T1
  - \* d. C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, T1
  - e. C6, C7, C8, T1, T2
83. Cervical rib symptoms are referred along C8-T1 due to stretching of that part of the brachial plexus. This results into the following except:
- a. Anaesthesia over the thumb and index finger.
  - b. Wasting of the 2nd palmar interossei
  - c. Wasting of the flexor muscles of forearm.
  - \* d. Weakened shoulder protraction
  - e. Wasting of the 1st lumbrical muscle.
84. Which of these nerves does not arise from the posterior cord:
- a. Radial
  - b. Subscapular
  - \* c. **Medial pectoral**
  - d. Thoracodorsal
  - e. Axillary
85. Which of the following muscles are innervated by branches of the posterior cord except:
- a. Deltoid
  - b. Teres major
  - c. Subscapularis
  - d. Teres minor
  - \* e. **Serratus anterior**

86. Levator scapulae is innervated by:
- Suprascapular nerve; and C3 and C4.
  - Dorsal scapular nerve; and C4 and C5
  - \* **Dorsal scapular nerve; and C3 and C4**
  - Suprascapular nerve; and C4 and C5
  - Dorsal scapular alone.
87. The roots for supraclavicular nerves are:
- C5 and C6
  - C4 and C5
  - \* C3 and C4
  - C3, C4 and C5
  - C4, C5 and C6
88. Lower subscapular nerve, find the TRUE statement.
- Supplies supraspinatus muscle
  - Supplies subscapularis muscle
  - Supplies teres major muscle
  - Runs between subscapular and anterior humeral circumflex arteries.
  - \* (b) and (c).
89. A winged scapula is caused by of paralysis of the:
- Rhomboids
  - Latissimus dorsi
  - Teres major
  - \* Serratus anterior
  - Deltoid
90. The suprascapular nerve, find the TRUE statement.
- Supplies levator scapulae muscle.
  - \* Contains fibres from the ventral ramus of C5.
  - Supplies teres minor.
  - Supplies subscapularis muscle.
  - Passes above the scapular notch.
91. Latissimus dorsi muscle, find the TRUE statement.
- \* **Has an attachment to the iliac crest.**
  - Laterally rotates the arm.
  - Has an attachment to the lower six ribs at their costal cartilages.
  - Receives motor fibres from suprascapular.
  - Has an attachment to the greater tubercle of the humerus.
92. The dorsal scapular nerve, find the TRUE statement.
- Receives its fibres solely from the dorsal ramus of C5
  - Passes through the scapular (suprascapular) notch
  - \* **Gives motor fibres to levator scapulae**
  - Supplies skin over the scapular spine
  - Gives motor fibres to trapezius
93. All the following arteries participate in the scapular anastomosis except:



- a. Deep branch of superficial cervical
  - b. Subscapular artery
  - c. Suprascapular artery
  - d. Circumflex scapular
  - \* e. Anterior humeral circumflex artery.
94. Find the TRUE statement about the muscles inserted on the scapula.
- a. Deltoid
  - b. Inferior belly of omohyoid
  - c. Long head of biceps
  - d. Pectoralis minor
  - \* e. All the above.
95. Contents of the triangular space include:
- a. Circumflex artery.
  - b. Posterior humeral circumflex artery
  - c. Anterior humeral circumflex
  - \* d. Circumflex scapular artery
  - e. Suprascapular artery.
96. The inferior angle of the scapula lies at the level opposite the spines process of:
- a. T5
  - b. T6
  - \* c. T7
  - d. T8
  - e. T9
97. Which part of the scapula is an important landmark for doctors for measuring the upper limb lengths:
- a. Superior angle
  - b. Supraglenoid tubercle
  - \* c. Acromion
  - d. Coracoid process
  - e. Inferior angle of scapula
98. The medial border of scapular extends from:
- a. T1 - T8
  - \* b. T2 - T7
  - c. T1 - T8
  - d. T2 - T9
  - e. C8 - T2
99. The scapula, find the FALSE statement.
- \* a. Has the teres major muscle attached to its inferior angle.
  - b. Has the long head of the biceps brachii muscle attached to its supraglenoid tubercle.
  - c. Is moved forwards on the chest wall by the serratus anterior muscle.
  - d. As it moves upwards on the chest wall is associated with an upward movement of the medial end of the clavicle.

- e. Has two centres of ossification in its coracoid process.
100. The following statements are FALSE except.
- The stability of the shoulder joint does not depend on the strength of the surrounding muscles.
  - The long head of biceps arises from the supraglenoid tubercle and contributes to the stability of the shoulder joint.
  - The stability of the shoulder joint is independent of the rotator cuff muscles.**
  - The rotator cuff muscles include supra-spinatus, infraspinatus and teres major.
  - Abduction of the shoulder joint is initiated by the supraspinatus while the deltoid can then abduct to 90°.
101. The following muscles are medial rotators of the shoulder joint except:
- Pectoralis major
  - Latissimus dorsi
  - Teres minor**
  - Teres major
  - Subscapularis
102. The following muscles are flexors at the shoulder joint except:
- Pectoralis major
  - Coraco-brachialis
  - Deltoid (anterior fibres)
  - Biceps brachii
  - Latissimus dorsi**
103. Concerning trapezius muscle, find the TRUE statement.
- Is an elevator of the scapula.
  - Arises from the medial 1/3rd of the superior nuchal line.
  - Is inserted on to the anterior border of lateral 1/3rd of clavicle.
  - Is partly supplied by nerve roots C3 and C4.
  - All the above.**
104. Origins of latissimus dorsi include:
- Lower 8 ribs.
  - Lower 10 thoracic spines.
  - Thoraco-lumbar fascia.**
  - Transverse processes of lower 5 thoracic vertebrae.
  - Inner lip of iliac crest.
105. Nerve supply to latissimus dorsi is:
- Dorsal scapular nerve.
  - Axillary nerve.
  - Accessory nerve.
  - Long thoracic nerve of Bell
  - Thoracodorsal nerve.**

106. Which of the following muscles is supplied by accessory nerve:
- Omohyoid
  - Levator scapulae dorsoscapular
  - Rhomboids dorsoscapular C5,6
  - \* d. Trapezius
  - e. Deltoid axillary nerve.C7,8,T1
107. Which statement is TRUE concerning the triangle of Auscultation:
- Medial boundary is by the anterior border of trapezius.
  - Is used for listening to breath sounds on the chest.
  - Inferior boundary is by latissimus dorsi.
  - Is of no clinical importance.
  - \* e. (a) and (c)
108. The origin of subscapularis muscle is:
- The neck of the scapula through a bursa
  - The lesser tubercle of humerus
  - All borders of subscapular fossa and the fossa.
  - In the lateral border of the scapula.
  - \* e. Whole surface of the subscapular fossa.
109. Concerning the suprascapular nerve: Find the FALSE statement.
- \* a. Arises from roots of upper trunk.
  - b. Innervates shoulder, acromioclavicular joints.
  - c. Enters the infraspinous fossa medial to the spine of scapula.
  - d. Runs downwards and backwards, superior to the brachial plexus.
  - e. The nerve is separated from the artery by the ligament over the notch.
110. The following is TRUE of the synovial membrane of the shoulder joint except:
- Surrounds the long head of biceps.
  - Is continuous with the synovial membrane of the subscapular bursa.
  - \* c. Surrounds the long head of triceps.
  - d. Lines the transverse humeral ligament.
  - e. All the above are true.
111. The following contribute to the stability of the shoulder joint except
- Rotator cuff muscles
  - Labrum glenoidale
  - Articular surfaces
  - Coraco-acromial arch
  - \* e. Atmospheric pressure.
112. In painful arc syndrome, the structure that may be affected is:
- Subscapularis tendon
  - Subscapularis bursa
  - \* c. Subacromial bursa
  - d. Deltoid
  - e. None of the above
113. What constitutes the rotator cuff :

- a. All the muscles related to the shoulder joint and the joint capsule  
 b. Only the tendon of the long head of the biceps muscle and its synovial membrane.
- \* c. The short scapular muscles and their tendons  
 d. All the intrinsic ligaments of the shoulder joint and the capsule.  
 e. Only the lateral portion of the capsule where the short scapular muscle ligaments fuse with the capsule
114. Which tendon when injured would grossly affect abduction of the shoulder joint
- a. Intrinsic tendons  
 b. Coraco-acromial tendon.  
 c. Infraspinatus tendon.  
 \* d. Supraspinatus tendon.  
 e. Tendon of the long head of biceps.
115. Articular cartilage of shoulder derive nourishment from:
- a. The bursae  
 b. Circumflex humeral arteries  
 c. Scapular anastomosis  
 d. Nutrient artery to humeral head  
 \* e. Synovium
116. Referred pain from the diaphragm to the shoulder joint is by:
- \* a. Supraclavicular nerves  
 b. Axillary nerves  
 c. Musculocutaneous nerve  
 d. Lateral pectoral nerve  
 e. Median nerve.
117. Which of the following rotator cuff muscles attaches on the lesser tubercle of the humerus:
- a. Teres minor  
 b. Supraspinatus  
 \* c. Subscapularis  
 d. Infraspinatus  
 e. None of the above.
118. Damage to the suprascapular nerve may affect the following movements at the shoulder joint.
- \* a. Abduction and lateral rotation.  
 b. Abduction and medial rotation  
 c. Lateral rotation and adduction  
 d. Flexion and extension  
 e. Circumduction and extension.
119. Concerning the shoulder joint the following are TRUE except:
- a. There is a communication between the joint cavity and the subscapularis bursa.

- b. The capsule descends to the surgical neck 1-2 cm below the articular margin.
- c. The glenohumeral ligaments are convincingly seen only from within the capsule.
- \* d. The infraspinatus is a medial rotator of the humerus.
- e. The posterior fibres of deltoid insert into the posterior part of the deltoid tuberosity.

120. The shoulder joint commonly dislocates when:

- a. Adducted
- b. Extended
- \* c. Abducted
- d. Medially rotated
- e. Laterally rotated

121. Concerning the shoulder joint, the following are TRUE except:

- a. Is known for its strength and stability.
- b. Is between the pear shaped glenoid cavity and the condyloid shaped head of the humerus.
- \* c. The cavity is deepened by labrum acetabulare.
- d. Stabilised by the glenohumeral ligaments.
- e. None of the above.

122. Supraspinatus muscle, find the FALSE statement.

- a. Is separated from the shoulder joint by the subacromial bursa.
- b. Receives motor fibres from the dorsal scapular nerve.
- c. Contracts simultaneously with the deltoid in abduction at the shoulder joint.
- d. Forms the superior boundary of the quadrangular space.
- \* e. All the above

123. All the following nerves supply the shoulder joint except:

- a. Axillary
- \* b. Radial
- c. Suprascapular
- d. Musculocutaneous
- e. Lateral pectoral

124. The following is the result of an injury to the axillary nerve in shoulder dislocation:

- \* a. Abduction of the arm is weak or impossible.
- b. Skin sensation is altered over the lateral side of the arm.
- c. Extension of the forearm against resistance is weak.
- d. Skin sensation is altered over the medial side of the arm.
- e. The patient develops a claw hand.

125. Concerning the shoulder joint, find the FALSE statement.

- a. The capsule is attached inferiorly to the surgical neck of the humerus.
- b. The coracohumeral ligament strengthens the capsule above.
- c. It is supplied by the axillary and suprascapular nerves.

- \* d. Lateral rotation is performed by the latissimus dorsi and teres major muscles.
  - e. Anterior dislocations may lead to paralysis of the deltoid muscle.
126. The deltoid muscle (or part of it) can be used in the following except:
- a. Medial rotation of the upper arm.
  - b. Abduction of the upper arm.
  - c. Lateral rotation of the upper arm.
  - \* d. Adduction of the upper arm.
  - e. Flexion of the upper arm.
127. These ligaments of the shoulder joints are frequently indistinct or absent:
- a. Coracohumeral ligament
  - b. Transverse humeral.
  - c. Coraco acromial ligament
  - \* d. Glenohumeral ligament
  - e. None of the above.
128. The commonest dislocation of the shoulder joint is:
- a. Laterally
  - b. Medially
  - \* c. Antero-inferiorly
  - d. Posteriorly
  - e. Posterior-superiorly
129. The following joints contain an articular fibro-cartilaginous disc except:
- a. Acromioclavicular
  - \* b. Proximal radioulnar
  - c. Distal radio-ulnar
  - d. Sterno clavicular joint
130. The trapezoid and conoid parts are elements of a ligament which joins the:
- a. Clavicle and 1st rib,
  - b. Clavicle and sternum
  - \* c. Coracoid process of scapula with clavicle
  - d. Acromial process of scapula with clavicle
  - e. Coracoid process of scapula with 1st rib
131. Which of the following ligaments is largely responsible for supporting the weight of the upper limb:
- a. Suprascapular
  - b. Glenohumeral
  - c. Coracohumeral
  - \* d. Coracoclavicular
  - e. Coracoacromial
132. Concerning the relations of the shoulder joint, which of the following statements is TRUE:

- a. The glenoid labrum gives attachments to synovial membrane.  
 b. The glenohumeral ligaments are in the anterior capsular wall.  
 c. Coracoacromial ligament (arch) prevents upward displacement of head of humerus.  
 d. The transverse humero ligament lies between the greater and lesser tubercles  
 \* e. All the above
133. Affection of the following areas may lead to shoulder joint pain except:  
 a. Spinal cord injury  
 b. Vertebral column injury  
 \* c. Pressure due to cervical rib  
 d. Blood on the diaphragmatic peritoneum  
 e. None of the above.
134. The following is TRUE at about the level of the middle of the arm except:  
 a. The median nerve crosses the brachial artery from lateral to medial side.  
 b. The deltoid muscle inserts on the humerus  
 \* c. The cephalic vein pierces the deep fascia.  
 d. The coracobrachialis muscle inserts on the humerus.  
 e. The ulnar nerve pierces the medial intermuscular septum.
135. About the brachial artery, find the TRUE statement.  
 a. Begins as a continuation of the axillary artery at the lower border of teres minor muscle.  
 b. Unlike the median nerve, it is unlikely to be injured in supracondylar fracture of the humerus.  
 c. It gives off its profunda brachii branch just before it bifurcates in the cubital fossa.  
 \* d. It is offered some protection by the bicipital aponeurosis.  
 e. It lies lateral to the tendon of biceps brachii in the cubital fossa.
136. The following statements are TRUE except:  
 a. The long head of the biceps brachii is intracapsular and therefore intrasynovial.  
 b. The dependent lower portion of the capsule of the shoulder joint hangs in the quadrangular space.  
 c. The shoulder joint dislocates most easily in the abducted position.  
 d. The four rotator cuff muscles are subscapularis, teres minor, infraspinatus and supraspinatus.  
 \* e. Serratus anterior participates in raising the forearm above the head.
137. Regarding the radial nerve, find the TRUE statement  
 a. Is the continuation of the medial cord  
 b. Supplies deltoid muscle  
 \* c. Leaves axilla through a triangular space below lower border of teres major.  
 d. Gives off the upper lateral cutaneous nerve of the arm.  
 e. Is always injured in fracture of the surgical neck of humerus.

138. The musculocutaneous nerve supplies all the following except:
- a. Motor impulses to biceps brachii
  - \* b. Sensory impulses from skin on the lateral side of the arm.
  - c. Motor impulses to brachialis.
  - d. Sensory impulses from skin on the lateral side of the forearm.
  - e. Motor impulses to coracobrachialis
139. All the following are TRUE concerning fracture of the midshaft of the humerus except:
- a. May injure the radial nerve.
  - b. May be associated with wrist drop.
  - c. May injure the profunda brachii.
  - \* d. May be associated with a claw hand.
  - e. Lead to loss of elbow extension.
140. Regarding the basilic vein, find the TRUE statement
- \* a. Begins as the medial dorsal venous arch of the hand.
  - b. Receives as a tributary the cephalic vein.
  - c. Pierces the clavipectoral fascia.
  - d. Receives as tributaries venae comitantes of the thoraco-acromial artery.
  - e. Is devoid of valves.
141. The following is TRUE of the brachial artery, except:
- a. Gives off an anterior circumflex humeral branch.
  - b. Can be felt pulsating in the cubital fossa medial to bicipital groove.
  - \* c. Is separated from the median cubital vein by the bicipital aponeurosis.
  - d. Can not be felt pulsating in the cubital fossa.
  - e. All the above.
142. The following relations apply:
- a. Brachialis muscle overlies the posterior surface of the Olecranon process.
  - b. The common flexor origin is attached to the lateral epicondyle of the humerus.
  - \* c. The ulnar nerve lies posterior to the much more prominent medial epicondyle.
  - d. The median nerve lies medial to the brachial artery but crosses the elbow joint posterior to the ulnar artery.
  - e. The bicipital aponeurosis is inserted laterally over the brachioradialis muscle.
143. Biceps brachii muscle, find the TRUE statement:
- a. Arises by a long head attached on the coracoid process.
  - b. Is a pure flexor of the elbow joint.
  - c. Is innervated by the median nerve.
  - d. Is inserted on the coronoid tuberosity.
  - \* e. None of the above.



144. Regarding the distal end of the humerus, find the TRUE statement:
- \* a. The capitulum ossification centre fuses with the shaft by the age of ten years.
  - b. The medial epicondyle can be avulsed by violent contraction of the extensor group of muscles.
  - c. Articulates only with the proximal end of the ulna.
  - d. Has an olecranon fossa on its anterior aspect.
  - e. None of the above.
145. The following structures traverse the proximal half of the anterior compartment of the arm except:
- a. Radial nerve
  - b. Musculocutaneous nerve
  - c. Basilic vein
  - \* d. Ulnar nerve.
  - e. Median nerve.
146. Which of the following arteries accompany the radial nerve in the arm.
- a. Brachial
  - b. Axillary
  - c. Circumflex humeral artery
  - \* d. Profunda brachii artery
  - e. Posterior radial recurrent artery.
147. Regarding the Supracondylar fractures, find the TRUE statement
- a. Are more common in children than adults.
  - b. Occur when the child falls on the outstretched hand with the elbow partially flexed.
  - c. May lead to injury of both ulnar nerve and brachial artery.
  - \* d. All the above.
  - e. (a) & (b).
148. Regarding the triceps brachii muscle, find the TRUE statement
- a. Extends at the wrist joint
  - b. Has long and lateral heads supplied by the ulnar nerve
  - c. Inserts by tendon into the coronoid process of the ulna
  - d. Has a medial head supplied by the ulnar nerve
  - \* e. Has a lateral head which bridges over the radial groove of the humerus.
149. During its course in the arm, the radial nerve:
- a. Passes through the substance of coracobrachialis muscle
  - b. Lies in the bicipital groove of the humerus
  - \* c. Pierces the lateral intermuscular septum of the arm
  - d. Grooves the back of the lateral epicondyle of the humerus
  - e. None of the above.
150. As regards a supra condylar spur, the following are TRUE except:
- a. It arises from the anteromedial aspect of the supracondylar surface.
  - b. It is said to be present in 1% of the bodies.

- c. The ligament of Struthers comes from it to join the medial epicondyle.
  - d. Its a site of entrapment of the median nerve.
  - \* e. May contribute to formation of a fibro osseous passage.
151. Regarding the venous drainage of the upper limb, find the FALSE statement:
- a. The major veins commence at the medial and lateral ends of the palmar venous arch.
  - b. The basilic vein drains into the axillary vein after running through the deltopectoral groove and piercing the clavipectoral fascia.
  - c. The cephalic vein continues proximally as the axillary vein.
  - d. The brachial vein has no venae commitantes.
  - \* e. The pattern is very variable.
152. The following nerves are close to the bone(Humerus) and therefore likely to be injured in a fracture except.
- a. The radial nerve.
  - b. The median nerve.
  - c. The ulnar nerve.
  - d. The axillary (circumflex) nerve.
  - \* e. The musculocutaneous nerve.
153. Regarding the upper end of the humerus, find the TRUE statement:
- a. Has the subscapularis muscle attached to the greater tuberosity.
  - b. Has the teres major muscle attached to the floor of the intertubercular sulcus (bicipital groove).
  - c. Has three epiphyses which fuse separately with the shaft.
  - d. Has the capsular ligament of the glenohumeral attached to the whole of the anatomical neck.
  - \* e. Is the rapidly growing end of the humerus.
154. If the median nerve is cut at the level of the elbow joint:
- a. There is a loss of sensation in the tips of all the fingers.
  - \* b. There is usually loss of apposition of the thumb.
  - c. There is complete loss of flexion at the wrist.
  - d. There is loss of adduction of the thumb.
  - e. There is loss of flexion at the interphalangeal joint of the thumb.
155. The shaft of the humerus has the following except.
- a. Has the lateral head of the triceps muscle attached to its upper posterior part.
  - b. Has a nutrient foramen directed downwards.
  - c. Has the radial nerve posterior to it.
  - d. Has the brachialis muscle attached to its anterior surface.
  - \* e. In the adult contains red bone marrow.
156. The lower end of the humerus has these properties except
- a. Has part of the supinator muscle attached to it.
  - b. Has the ulnar nerve running posterior to its lateral part.
  - \* c. Usually has its four separate epiphyses fused by 12 years.
  - d. Fuses with the shaft before the upper end fuses with the shaft.

- e. Has part of the pronator teres muscle attached to it.
157. These muscles insert on the humerus except:
- a. Latissimus dorsi.
  - b. Teres major
  - \* c. Brachialis
  - d. Pectoralis major
  - e. Supraspinatus
158. With regard to the humerus, the following statements are TRUE except:
- \* a. The anatomical neck is the narrowest and most fracture prone part of the proximal 1/3rd.
  - b. The posterior humeral circumflex artery and axillary nerve can be injured in inferior dislocation of the shoulder joint.
  - c. The medial epicondyle is more prominent than the lateral epicondyle.
  - d. The trochlear fuses with the shaft by age of 10 years.
  - e. Supra condylar fracture endangers the brachial artery.
159. Which statement on the shaft of the humerus is TRUE:
- \* a. Closely related to radial nerve posteriorly
  - b. Has a medullary cavity which contains red bone marrow in elderly people.
  - c. Has origin of extensor digitorum in the anterior aspect of its medial epicondyle.
  - d. Has a nutrient foramen directed upwards.
  - e. Has the deltoid muscle inserted on to a tuberosity on its medial aspect.
160. Which statement concerning the humerus is TRUE:
- a. It develops in membrane
  - b. Long head of biceps is attached to its bicipital groove.
  - \* c. Its nutrient foramen is found in the lateral aspect of mid shaft.
  - d. The capsule of shoulder joint does not extend beyond the anatomical neck.
  - e. All the above.
161. Which statement on insertion of brachialis is TRUE:
- a. Capitulum of humerus
  - b. Upper 1/4 of shaft of ulnar
  - c. Tuberosity of ulnar
  - d. Bicipital tuberosity of radius
  - \* e. Rough impression on the anterior surfaces of coronoid process and ulnar tuberosity.
162. Regarding the spiral groove of the humerus, which of the following statements is FALSE:
- a. Lies at mid shaft of humerus
  - \* b. Injury of radial nerve at this point causes wasting of the long head of triceps
  - c. Humeral fractures across this groove may cause wrist drop.
  - d. Damage of radial nerve in this groove leads to loss of sensation in the

dorsal aspect of first web space.

e. Injury of radial nerve in this groove causes paralysis of extensor carpi radialis.

163. The branches of brachial artery are:

- a. Profunda brachii and radial collateral arteries.
- \* b. Superior and inferior ulnar collateral arteries.
- c. Anterior humeral circumflex, radial recurrent, and inferior ulnar collateral arteries.
- d. Profunda brachii, radial, and ulnar collateral arteries.
- e. Profunda brachii, posterior circumflex humeral and the radial collateral artery and nutrient artery to the humerus.

164. The following is innervated by the musculo-cutaneous nerve:

- a. Brachialis, biceps brachii, long head triceps and coracobrachialis.
- b. Skin on the anterior aspect of forearm.
- c. The shoulder joint and elbow joint.
- \* d. Skin on the lateral side of the anterior aspect of forearm.
- e. Skin on the lateral aspect of the arm.

165. The following structures are found in the posterior compartment of arm except:

- a. Anconeus
- b. Triceps
- c. Ulnar nerve
- d. Posterior cutaneous nerve of forearm
- \* e. Medial cutaneous nerve of arm.

166. Which of the following movements of the thumb is totally affected by radial nerve injury in the radial groove:

- a. Abduction
- b. Apposition
- c. Flexion
- \* d. Extension
- e. Circumduction

167. Flexion at the elbow makes the line joining the 2 epicondyles of humerus and olecranon tip:

- a. Form an equilateral triangle.
- \* b. Form an isosceles triangle
- c. Form a right angle
- d. Form triangle with unequal sides
- e. None of the above.

168. Which is the articular surface area of the elbow joint:

- a. Capitulum
- b. Olecranon process
- c. Trochlea
- d. Trochlear notch
- \* e. All the above

169. The following are TRUE about the elbow joint except:
- a. The lateral collateral ligament is triangular
  - \* b. Medial collateral ligament has two parts anterior and posterior.
  - c. Ulnar nerve is a medial relation.
  - d. Brachialis lies immediately anterior to the capsule of the joint.
  - e. Coronoid fossa above the trochlea is filled by fat & lined by synovial membrane.
170. The following are TRUE about the elbow joint except:
- a. Synovial membrane lines internal aspect of the joint.
  - \* b. It is a hinge primary cartilaginous joint with hyaline cartilage covering its articular surfaces.
  - c. It is supplied by median, ulnar, radial and musculo-cutaneous nerves.
  - d. Chronic dislocation leads to shortening of triceps tendon.
  - e. It is flexed by biceps brachii, brachialis, pronator teres and brachioradialis.
171. The following nerves run through two heads or parts of a muscle at the elbow joint:
- a. Ulnar
  - b. Radial
  - c. Median
  - \* d. All the above.
  - e. None of the above.
172. In the cubital fossa the following happens:
- a. The brachial artery ends by dividing into three terminal branches.
  - b. The brachial artery is lateral to the tendon of biceps brachii.
  - c. Brachialis muscle forms part of the floor.
  - \* d. The median nerve is lateral to the brachial artery.
  - e. The median nerve passes deeply into the substance of supinator muscle.
173. Find the correct answer regarding elbow joint:
- a. Is a ball and socket joint.
  - b. Is between the capitulum of the humerus and head of the radius.
  - \* c. Communicates with the proximal radioulnar joint.
  - d. Has a fibrocartilagenous intra-articular disc.
  - e. Encloses the ulnar nerve.
174. Contents of the cubital fossa include the following except:
- a. Ulnar artery
  - b. Deep branch of radial nerve.
  - c. Brachial artery
  - \* d. Supratrochlear lymph nodes
  - e. Radial artery.
175. These arteries participate in the elbow anastomosis except:
- a. Common interosseous
  - \* b. Anterior interosseous
  - c. Interosseous recurrent

- d. Radial recurrent artery
  - e. Posterior interosseous
176. If the ulnar nerve is cut at the elbow:
- a. Part of the flexor digitorum superficialis (sublimis) is paralysed.
  - b. There is loss of sensation in the back of the index finger.
  - \* c. Flexion at the metacarpophalangeal joints of the ring and little finger is lost if their interphalangeal joints are kept extended.
  - d. The distal phalanges of all the fingers are extended at the distal interphalangeal joints.
  - e. The movement of apposition of the thumb is usually lost.
177. The cubital fossa:
- a. Is a rectangular area between pronator teres, brachio-radialis and a line joining the humeral epicondyles.
  - \* b. Contains from medial to lateral median nerve, brachial artery, tendon of biceps, posterior interosseous and radial nerves.
  - c. The floor is formed mainly by brachio-radialis muscle.
  - d. Median cephalic vein is found on the lateral side of its roof.
  - e. Is of no clinical importance to the clinician.
178. Flexion at the elbow is done by the following muscles except:
- a. Pronator teres
  - b. Brachioradialis
  - c. Brachialis
  - d. Palmaris longus
  - \* e. Coracobrachialis
179. The following distinct articulations make up the elbow joint:
- a. The humero-ulnar
  - b. The humero-radial
  - c. The superior radio-ulnar
  - d. The inferior radio-ulnar
  - \* e. None of the above.
180. Which of these structures is closely related to the medial collateral ligament of the elbow:
- \* a. The ulnar nerve
  - b. Basilic vein
  - c. Brachial artery
  - d. Radial nerve
  - e. Ulnar artery
181. The bicipital aponeurosis:
- a. Extends laterally from the tendon of biceps
  - b. Inserts on to the neck of radius
  - c. Gives rise to Duputyren's contracture when shortened and thickened.
  - d. Helps to retain the long head of biceps into the bicipital groove.
  - \* e. Can be easily palpated when the forearm is flexed against resistance.

182. The following can be palpated in the floor of the anatomical snuff box except:
- Radial styloid process
  - The scaphoid
  - \* The trapezoid
  - The trapezium
  - Base of first metacarpal bone.
183. Which of the following muscle is odd:
- Pronator teres
  - Flexor carpi radialis
  - \* Flexor digitorum profundus
  - Palmaris longus
  - Flexor digitorum superficialis
184. Regarding the distal end of ulna and radius which of the following is FALSE?
- \* The radial styloid is more distal.
  - Colle's fracture involves the ulna.
  - The ulnar head gives origin to pronator quadratus anteriorly.
  - The radius is wider than ulna.
  - None of the above.
185. Which of the following statements is TRUE:
- The ulnar artery passes between the heads of pronator teres.
  - The supinator muscle pronates the supinated forearm.
  - \* The supinator muscle receives motor fibres from the posterior interosseous nerve.
  - Extensor pollicis longus attaches to the posterior surface of the radius.
  - Triceps muscle has a medial head supplied by the ulnar nerve.
186. Flexor digitorum profundus, find the FALSE statement:
- Has an attachment to one bone of the forearm.
  - Receives ulnar nerve fibres for its medial part.
  - \* Receives median nerve fibres for its lateral part.
  - Forms tendons which pass below the flexor retinaculum
  - Can flex metacarpo-phalangeal joints but not interphalangeal joints.
187. The strongest supinator of forearm is:
- Brachialis
  - Flexor carpi radialis
  - \* Biceps
  - Supinator
  - Abductor pollicis longus
188. Fibres of the interosseous membrane between radius and ulna:
- Run upwards and medially
  - Run parallel
  - \* Run downwards and medially
  - Run downwards and laterally
  - Run antero medially.

189. The inferior radio ulnar joint is:
- a. Condylod
  - \* b. Pivot
  - c. Ellipsoid
  - d. Saddle
  - e. Plane synovial
190. Which of the following muscles lies in the anterior compartment of forearm but is innervated by radial nerve?
- a. Brachialis
  - b. Biceps
  - c. Anconeus
  - \* d. Brachioradialis
  - e. Supinator
191. Regarding adductor pollicis muscle, which of the following statement is FALSE:
- \* a. Arises from anterior surface of the base of 1st and 2nd metacarpal bones.
  - b. Transverse head originates from the shaft of 3rd metacarpal.
  - c. Has a sesamoid bone in its combined tendon.
  - d. Gets innervation from deep branch of ulnar nerve.
  - e. It is responsible for pincers grip of thumb.
192. The following is TRUE of the brachioradialis muscle except:
- a. Pronates the pronated forearm
  - b. Arises from the lateral supracondylar ridge of the humerus
  - c. Flexes at the elbow
  - \* d. Receieves motor fibres from the median nerve
  - e. Attaches to the base of the styloid process of the radius
193. Pronator teres muscle, find the TRUE statement
- \* a. Has a humeral and ulnar head between which the median nerve enters the forearm.
  - b. Flexes at the wrist
  - c. Has two heads between which the ulnar artery enters the forearm.
  - d. Crosses the radial artery superficially
  - e. Inserts on the radius immediately above the styloid process.
194. The following structure passes deep to flexor retinaculum:
- a. Palmaris longus
  - b. Ulnar nerve
  - c. Flexor carpi ulnaris
  - \* d. Median nerve
  - e. Ulnar artery.
195. The following relations apply:
- a. Brachialis muscle overlies the posterior surface of the olecranon process.



- b. The common flexor origin is attached to the lateral epicondyle of the humerus.
- \* c. The ulnar nerve lies posterior to the much more prominent medial epicondyle.
- d. The median nerve lies medial to the brachial artery but crosses the elbow joint posterior to the ulnar artery.
- e. The bicipital aponeurosis is inserted laterally over the brachioradialis muscle.
196. Concerning the median nerve, the following is TRUE except:
- a. It supplies flexor carpi radialis.
- b. It passes posterior to the flexor retinaculum.
- c. It supplies the palmar aspect of the lateral three and a half fingers.
- d. It supplies the radial two lumbricals.
- \* e. It passes through the two heads of pronator teres.
197. The radial artery, find the TRUE statement:
- a. Passes deep to both heads of pronator teres.
- b. Is the larger of the two terminal branches of the brachial artery.
- c. Can be felt as a pulse between the tendons of flexor carpi radialis and palmaris longus.
- \* d. Crosses the floor of the anatomical snuff box.
- e. Passes between the heads of the first dorsal interosseous muscle.
198. Flexor carpi ulnaris: Find the FALSE statement.
- a. Has an origin from the medial epicondyle of the humerus.
- b. Has an origin from the posterior border of the ulnar.
- \* c. Transmits the ulnar artery between its two heads.
- d. Adducts the wrist joint.
- e. Lies immediately medial to the ulnar artery above the wrist.
199. The ulna, find the TRUE statement:
- \* a. Has the triceps muscle attached to the posterior surface of the olecranon.
- b. Has its rapidly growing end proximally.
- c. Has the extensor pollicis brevis muscle attached to it.
- d. Has in its distal end a secondary centre of ossification which begins to ossify before the corresponding secondary centre in the distal end of the radius.
- e. Has a direct distal articulation with the triquetral bone.
200. Regarding the radius, find the FALSE statement:
- a. Has its rapidly growing end proximally.
- b. Has the tendon of the biceps muscle attached to the whole of the radial tuberosity.
- c. Has the pronator teres muscle attached to its lateral border.
- d. Has the extensor pollicis brevis muscle attached to it.
- \* e. Has the tendon of the abductor pollicis longus muscle inserted on the medial side of its styloid process.

201. Which statement is FALSE regarding the flexor digitorum superficialis (sublimis) muscle:
- Has attachments on the humerus, radius and ulna.
  - \* Has only two tendons just above the flexor retinaculum.
  - Is supplied only by the median nerve.
  - Is inserted to the base of the middle phalanx of the medial four digits.
  - Is superficial to the ulnar artery in the upper part of the forearm.
202. The anatomical snuff box: Find the FALSE statement.
- Lies between the extensor pollicis longus tendon and the tendons of extensor pollicis brevis and abductor pollicis longus.
  - Radial artery is superficial to the three tendons mentioned in (a) above.
  - Ulnar styloid process is palpable in the snuff box.
  - \* Cutaneous branches of the radial nerve cross the snuff box.
  - Is important clinically.
203. The following statements are TRUE except:
- Median nerve has no branches in the arm.
  - Musculo-cutaneous nerve is the nerve of the flexor compartment of the arm supplying biceps, brachialis and brachio-radialis.
  - Ulnar nerve gives articular branches to the elbow joint.
  - Radial nerve is closely related to the humerus between the lateral and median heads of the triceps.
  - \* Axillary nerve is a branch of the median cord and supplies deltoid muscle.
204. Nerves that participate in pronation of the forearm are:
- Median
  - Radial and posterior interosseous
  - Musculo cutaneous.
  - \* Median and the anterior interosseous.
  - Ulnar and radial.
205. Regarding Volkmann ischaemic contracture, find the FALSE statement:
- There is contraction of the digits and sometimes the wrist joint.
  - May follow extended use of tourniquet.
  - Affects the deep flexors especially flexor digitorum profundus and flexor pollicis longus.
  - May follow supracondylar fracture.
  - \* Can result from bruises of the second part of the subclavian artery.
206. Radial pulse is best palpated in distal forearm between the following muscles:
- Flexor carpi radialis and abductor pollicis.
  - \* Flexor carpi radialis and brachioradialis.
  - Extensor pollicis brevis and abductor pollicis.
  - Flexor pollicis longus and flexor carpi ulnaris.
  - Palmaris longus and brachioradialis.

207. The origins of flexor carpi ulnaris include the following except:
- Medial epicondyle
  - Olecranon
  - Proximal 2/3rds of posterior border of the ulna.
  - Interosseous membrane.
  - (c) & (d).
208. Regarding the superficial palmar arch, which of these statements is TRUE:
- Has two proper digital arteries.
  - Has four common palmar digital arteries.
  - Is formed before the ulnar artery gives off the deep branch.
  - The proper palmar digital arteries are end arteries.
  - The distal point of the arch lies at the same level as the distal border of the thenar eminence when the thumb is fully extended.
209. The artery to the median nerve in the forearm is a branch of:
- Ulnar artery
  - Anterior interosseous artery
  - Posterior interosseous
  - Common interosseous
  - Radial artery.
210. Regarding the Ulnar nerve, find the TRUE statement:
- Comes from the posterior cord
  - Lies in the anterior compartment of the arm only.
  - Is subcutaneous only behind the olecranon process.
  - Innervates all the lumbrical muscles.
  - Supplies adductor pollicis longus.
211. The median nerve arises from:
- Union of the upper and middle trunks of the brachial plexus.
  - The lateral and medial cords of brachial plexus.
  - Posterior divisions of upper & middle trunks of the brachial plexus.
  - Anterior divisions of upper and middle trunks of the brachial plexus.
  - Roots C5, C6, C7, C8 & T1.
212. Which of these statements is TRUE:
- Brachioradialis originates from the medial epicondyle
  - Triceps muscle inserts on the coronoid process.
  - The brachialis inserts on the olecranon process.
  - The bicipital aponeurosis is inserted in the deep fascia on the medial side of fore arm.
  - Biceps tendon is inserted on to the anterior 1/2 of bicipital tuberosity.
213. The head of the radius:
- Articulates with the trochlea of the humerus.
  - Has the coronoid process.
  - Does not rotate within the annular ligament.

- d. Is responsible for the carrying angle of the forearm.  
 \* e. May lead to pulled elbow in children in elbow injuries.
214. The radius gives insertion to the following muscles except:  
 a. Brachioradialis  
 b. Supinator  
 \* c. Brachialis  
 d. Pronator quadratus  
 e. Pronator teres
215. Concerning the flexor carpi radialis muscles , the following are TRUE except:  
 a. Its tendon perforates the flexor retinaculum around the wrist joint.  
 b. Passes deep to the tendon of flexor pollicis longus.  
 \* c. Is inserted on the base of the 2nd and 3rd metacarpal.  
 d. Its tendon passes through the groove in the trapezium.  
 e. May have a slip of it inserted on the scaphoid bone.
216. These muscles originate from the common flexor origin except:  
 a. Palmaris longus  
 b. Flexor digitorum superficialis.  
 c. Pronator teres  
 \* d. Brachioradialis  
 e. Flexor carpi radialis
217. Concerning the anterior interosseous nerve, which of these statements is FALSE:  
 a. Runs on the anterior surface of the interosseous membrane.  
 b. Innervates the lateral half of flexor digitorum profundus.  
 \* c. Traverses between the two heads of pronator quadratus.  
 d. Is accompanied by anterior interosseous artery.  
 e. Innervates the wrist and inferior radioulnar joint.
218. Regarding the supinator muscle, choose the FALSE statement:  
 a. Arises from the lateral surfaces of the fibrous capsule of the elbow joint.  
 b. It curves around the posterior and lateral surface of the radius.  
 c. It passes between the two forearm bones.  
 \* d. Its the strongest supinator of the forearm.
219. Concerning the space of Parona, which is the FALSE statement:  
 \* a. It is located in the hand.  
 b. The proximal part of synovial flexor sheaths are contents.  
 c. Begins at the oblique origin of flexor digitorum superficialis.  
 d. Lies anterior to pronator quadratus.  
 e. Pus in this space may be drained through the ulnar and radial incisions in the distal part of the forearm.
220. Regarding the deep branch of the ulnar nerve which of these statements is TRUE:  
 a. It is accompanied by the ulnar artery.

- b. Passes between pisiform and hook of hamate  
 c. Passes under the fibro osseous tunnel created by the pisiform ligament.  
 d. Compression of the deep branch in the tunnel may lead to failed abduction of thumb.  
 \* e. (b) and (c).
221. The flexor retinaculum is attached to:  
 a. Scaphoid and trapezium laterally  
 b. Pisiform and hook of hamate medially  
 c. Radius and ulna proximally  
 \* d. (a) and (b)  
 e. (a), (b) and (c)
222. Wrist joint:  
 a. Is between the distal end of the ulna and the scaphoid.  
 b. The articular surfaces are unique in that they are lined by fibrocartilage.  
 c. Is supplied by anterior interosseous and the deep branch of the radial nerve.  
 d. Communicates with the distal radioulnar joint.  
 \* e. (b) and (c).
223. The carpal tunnel transmits all the following except:  
 a. Tendon of flexor pollicis longus.  
 b. Median nerve.  
 c. Tendon of flexor carpi radialis.  
 \* d. Tendon of flexor carpi ulnaris.  
 e. Tendon of flexor digitorum.
224. Radial artery enters the palm:  
 a. Deep to extensor retinaculum.  
 b. Through hypo thenar muscles  
 c. Deep to the flexor retinaculum  
 \* d. Between the two heads of the first dorsal interosseous muscle.  
 e. None of the above.
225. The carpal tunnel syndrome:  
 a. May present with weakness of the hypothenar muscles.  
 b. May present with burning pain along the medial 3½ fingers.  
 \* c. May be caused by arthritis.  
 d. May be caused by obesity.  
 e. May occur in pregnancy.
226. At the lower end of the flexor compartment of fore arm, find the FALSE statement:  
 a. The tendon of the palmaris longus muscle is medial to the median nerve.  
 \* b. The four tendons of the flexor digitorum superficialis (sublimis) muscle lie alongside each other under flexor retinaculum  
 c. There are four separate tendons of flexor digitorum superficialis

(sublimis) muscle.

- d. The ulnar nerve is medial to the ulnar artery.
- e. The radial artery is lateral to the tendon of the flexor carpi radialis muscle.

227. Regarding the back of the wrist in the region of the extensor retinaculum, find the FALSE statement:

- a. The tendon of the extensor pollicis longus muscle is medial to the dorsal (Lister's) tubercle of the radius.
- \* b. The tendon of the extensor carpi ulnaris muscle lies between the radius and ulna.
- c. The tendons of the radial extensor muscles of the wrist are medial to the tendons of the abductor pollicis longus and extensor pollicis brevis muscles.
- d. The tendon of the abductor pollicis longus muscle is lateral to the tendon of the extensor pollicis brevis muscle.
- e. The radial artery is medial to the tendon of the extensor pollicis brevis muscle.

228. The first carpal bone to ossify is:

- a. Scaphoid
- b. Lunate
- c. Trapezoid
- d. Trapezium
- \* e. Capitate

229. With respect to movements at the wrist joint, which among the following muscles is a principal flexor.

- a. Palmaris longus
- b. Flexor pollicis longus
- c. Flexor carpi radialis
- d. Flexor digitorum profundus
- \* e. (a) & (c)

230. The distal radio ulnar joint:

- a. Has a tight fibrous capsule
- b. Communicates with the wrist joint
- c. Is where ulnar head is held to the radius by a strong annular ligament.
- \* d. Has a fibro-cartilaginous disc.
- e. Flexor pollicis longus is an important relationship.

231. Which fingers have flexor synovial sheaths continuous with the synovial sheaths at the wrist:

- \* a. Thumb and little finger
- b. Thumb, index, middle and ring fingers
- c. Index, middle, ring and little fingers
- d. The middle three fingers
- e. Index and middle fingers only.

232. Regarding the palmar aponeurosis:

- a. It is continuous superiorly with the tendon of the palmaris brevis.

- b. It is deep to the superficial palmar arch
  - \* c. In Dupuytren's contracture, its medial part progressively shortens.
  - d. (a) and (b)
  - e. (a), (b) and (c)
233. The superficial branch of the ulnar nerve descends into the palm in the subcutaneous tissue between:
- a. Pisiform bone and triquetral
  - \* b. Pisiform bone and hook of hamate
  - c. Triquetral and hook of hamate
  - d. Triquetral and lunate
  - e. Lunate and hamate
234. Fracture of the scaphoid lead to avascular necrosis of the proximal part because:
- a. Its boat shaped
  - b. It articulates with the radius
  - c. It articulates with the lunate
  - \* d. It is supplied by blood distally
  - e. Its the biggest carpal bone.
235. The following is TRUE of the scaphoid bone except:
- \* a. Attaches flexor carpi radialis.
  - b. Is the proximal pillar of the carpal tunnel on the lateral side.
  - c. Attaches the flexor retinaculum
  - d. Articulates with more than one bone.
  - e. Attaches abductor pollicis brevis.
236. The pisiform bone:
- a. Attaches flexor carpi ulnaris.
  - b. Articulates with only one bone.
  - c. Attaches the flexor retinaculum.
  - d. Is the proximal pillar of the carpal tunnel on the medial side.
  - \* e. All the above.
237. Regarding the common synovial sheath, find the TRUE statement:
- a. Lies superficial to the flexor retinaculum
  - b. Encloses tendons of FDP, FDS and FPL
  - c. Is always completely separated from the radial bursa.
  - \* d. Does not enclose the median nerve.
  - e. None of the above.
238. Muscles of the thenar eminence:
- a. Abductor pollicis brevis originates from lunate and flexor retinaculum.
  - b. Opponens pollicis inserts into the base of the proximal phalanx.
  - c. The flexor pollicis brevis originates from the scaphoid.
  - d. Are innervated by the ulnar nerve.
  - \* e. None of the above.
239. Regarding small muscles of the hand, find the TRUE statement:

- a. The middle finger has two palmar interossei inserting in its dorsal expansion.
- b. Palmar interossei are abductors.
- \* c. Dorsal interossei are four in number and each one of them arises from adjacent surfaces of metacarpal bones.
- d. They are all innervated by the median nerve.
- e. By their combined action, they prevent simultaneous flexion at the MCP joint and extension at the IP joints

240. The lumbricals:

- a. Arise from the anterior surfaces of metacarpals.
- \* b. Insert into lateral aspect of dorsal expansion of medial four digits by passing through lumbrical canals
- c. Are innervated by the median nerve.
- d. Are often absent.
- e. Extend the MCP joint.

241. The carpo metacarpal joint of thumb is a:

- a. Condylloid type
- b. Ellipsoid type of joint
- \* c. Saddle joint
- d. Plane synovial joint
- e. Pivot joint

242. Which of the following muscles is odd:

- a. 4th lumbrical
- b. Interossei
- \* c. Abductor pollicis brevis
- d. Palmaris brevis
- e. Adductor pollicis

243. In the hand:

- a. The superficial palmar arch is deep to the branches of the median nerve.
- b. The second palmar interosseus muscle is attached to the third metacarpal bone.
- \* c. The second dorsal interosseus muscle pulls the middle finger in a radial direction.
- d. The four dorsal interossei muscles are supplied by the radial nerve.
- e. The deep palmar arch is formed mainly by the ulnar artery.

244. With regard to movements of the medial four digits, find the TRUE statement:

- \* a. Movement of the index finger in a radial direction is due to the first dorsal interosseus muscle.
- b. Flexion at the distal interphalangeal joints of all the digits is lost if the ulnar nerve is cut at the elbow.
- c. Flexion at the metacarpophalangeal joints is lost in median nerve injury.
- d. Movement of the ring finger in a radial direction is due to the third dorsal interosseus muscle.



- e. Extension at the metacarpophalangeal joints is effected by the dorsal interosseus muscles.
245. Concerning the carpus, find the TRUE statement:
- The eight carpal bones lie in two rows.
  - The scaphoid and lunate together articulate with the radius.
  - The four bones of the distal row are the trapezium, trapezoid, capitate and hamate.
  - The proximal row consists of the scaphoid lunate, triquetral and pisiform.
  - All the above.
- \* 246. The following statements are TRUE except:
- The synovial sheath of the 5th finger continues as the ulnar bursa.
  - The radial and ulnar bursae do not communicate.
  - Infection in the first and fifth sheaths may spread proximally into the palm through the radial and ulnar bursa respectively.
  - The long flexor tendon of the thumb extends through the palm above the flexor retinaculum.
  - The spaces of the hand are of clinical significance.
247. Regarding the palmar aponeurosis, find the FALSE statement:
- Has the apex at the flexor retinaculum and base near the level of heads of metacarpals.
  - Has apertures for digital vessels and nerves
  - Apertures allow infection to reach the mid palmar space.
  - Dupuytren's contracture occurs on the medial part.
  - All the above
- \* 248. Palmar ligaments to the following fingers may contain a sesamoid bone except:
- Middle finger
  - Thumb
  - Digit minimi
  - Index finger
  - None of the above
249. Regarding the interphalangeal joints, which of these statements is FALSE:
- Belong to the hinge-like variety.
  - Flexor digitorum profundus flexes all these joints.
  - When metacarpal phalangeal joints are fully extended, lubricals are able to carry out extension of interphalangeal joints.
  - Flexor digitorum superficialis flexes all metacarpal phalangeal and all phalangeal joints.
  - Paralysis of the lumbricals and interossei lead to claw hand.
250. Which of these muscles is inserted on hamate:
- Opponens digiti minimi
  - Flexor carpi ulnaris
  - Extensor carpi ulnaris
  - Abductor digit minimi

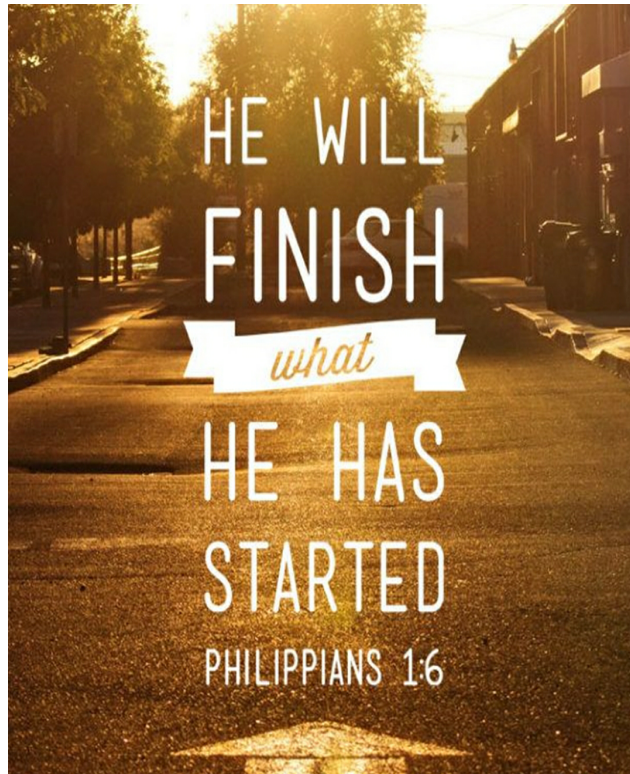
- e. Flexor carpi radialis.
251. Regarding the carpal tunnel, find the correct statement:
- Does not communicate with the space of Parona
  - Fractures of distal ulnar and radius may lead to carpal tunnel syndrome.
  - Contains only the ulnar bursa.
  - Flexor carpi ulnaris has a compartment in the tunnel.
  - \* Carpal tunnel syndrome may lead to anaesthesia of the skin, on the palmar aspect of the thenar eminence.
252. Regarding the synovial sheaths in the palm, which of the following is FALSE:
- Radial and ulnar bursa communicate in 50% of cases.
  - They extend proximally from one inch in the forearm.
  - \* The flexor sheaths of the middle three fingers are continuous with ulnar bursa.
  - In the index, middle and ring fingers, the sheath ends beyond the flexor retinaculum.
  - Infection in the flexor sheath of the little finger may spread to space of Parona.
253. Regarding the dorsum of the hand and extensor retinaculum which of the following structures lies in same compartment as radial artery:
- Extensor indicis
  - Extensor digitorum
  - Extensor carpi ulnaris
  - \* Extensor pollicis brevis
  - Extensor pollicis longus
254. Regarding the dorsal interossei, find the TRUE statement:
- Are seven
  - Are bipennate muscles
  - Adduct the fingers
  - Insert into the metacarpals
  - \* Flex the metacarpophalangeal and extend the interphalangeal joints.
255. Root values of the radial nerve are:
- C5 & C6
  - C6, C7, C8
  - C5, C6, C7
  - \* C5, C6, C7, C8 & T1
  - C8 & T1
256. In infection of the thumb, the first group of lymph nodes to be involved will be:
- Supra condylar lymph nodes
  - Pectoral lymph nodes
  - Medial group of the axillary lymph nodes
  - \* Infraclavicular lymph nodes
  - Apical axillary lymph nodes
257. The cutaneous innervation on the lateral aspect of the shoulder is derived from:

- a. Cervical plexus
  - b. Radial nerve.
  - c. Musculo-cutaneous nerve.
  - \* d. Axillary nerve.
  - e. Lateral cutaneous nerve of arm.
258. Concerning cutaneous innervation of the upper limb:
- a. Skin in the lateral surface of the thumb is supplied by the radial nerve.
  - b. The tip of the shoulder is supplied by C5.
  - c. The skin of the lower lateral part of arm is supplied by a branch of the radial nerve.
  - d. The skin of the medial proximal part of the arm is supplied by the intercostal brachial.
  - \* e. All the above.

### ANSWERS FOR UPPER LIMB

- |     |   |     |   |      |   |      |   |
|-----|---|-----|---|------|---|------|---|
| 1.  | A | 37. | B | 73.  | E | 109. | D |
| 2.  | B | 38. | A | 74.  | B | 110. | A |
| 3.  | B | 39. | D | 75.  | C | 111. | A |
| 4.  | B | 40. |   | 76.  | A | 112. | C |
| 5.  | C | 41. | A | 77.  | C | 113. | C |
| 6.  | B | 42. | C | 78.  | B | 114. | B |
| 7.  | A | 43. |   | 79.  | D | 115. | B |
| 8.  | C | 44. | C | 80.  | B | 116. | A |
| 9.  | A | 45. | A | 81.  | A | 117. | E |
| 10. | E | 46. | A | 82.  | D | 118. | C |
| 11. | C | 47. | B | 83.  | D | 119. | E |
| 12. | D | 48. | E | 84.  | C | 120. | E |
| 13. | B | 49. | B | 85.  | E | 121. | C |
| 14. | D | 50. | A | 86.  | E | 122. | E |
| 15. | D | 51. | E | 87.  | A | 123. | D |
| 16. | B | 52. | D | 88.  | D | 124. | A |
| 17. | B | 53. | E | 89.  | B | 125. | B |
| 18. | C | 54. | D | 90.  | D | 126. | E |
| 19. |   | 55. | E | 91.  | A | 127. | A |
| 20. | A | 56. | A | 92.  | E | 128. | C |
| 21. | A | 57. | C | 93.  | E | 129. | E |
| 22. | B | 58. | A | 94.  | A | 130. | C |
| 23. | A | 59. | B | 95.  | E | 131. | C |
| 24. | B | 60. | C | 96.  | D | 132. | B |
| 25. | B | 61. | D | 97.  | D | 133. | E |
| 26. | C | 62. | D | 98.  | C | 134. | B |
| 27. | D | 63. | E | 99.  | E | 135. | C |
| 28. | D | 64. | B | 100. | C | 136. | A |
| 29. | D | 65. | C | 101. | C | 137. | D |
| 30. | C | 66. | E | 102. |   | 138. | C |
| 31. | E | 67. | C | 103. | D | 139. | C |
| 32. | E | 68. | C | 104. | B | 140. | E |
| 33. | B | 69. | D | 105. | A | 141. | B |

34.	D	70.	E	106.	C	142.	A	
35.	E	71.	C	107.	E	143.	D	
36.	C	72.	E	108.	E	144.	D	
145.	D	184.	A	223.	C	262.	E	
146.	C	185.	C	224.	E	263.	D	301. D
147.	B	186.	E	225.	D	264.	B	302. E
148.	C	187.	B	226.	C	265.	A	303. E
149.	D	188.	B	227.	A	266.	C	
150.	E	189.	D	228.	E	267.	B	
151.	C	190.	E	229.	B	268.	D	
152.	C	191.	D	230.	D	269.	A	
153.	B	192.	B	231.	E	270.	E	
154.	D	193.	E	232.	D	271.	D	
155.	E	194.	B	233.	E	272.	E	
156.	A	195.	B	234.	C	273.	C	
157.	C	196.	B	235.	C	274.	B	
158.	B	197.	D	236.	A	275.	C	
159.	D	198.	D	237.	E	276.	C	
160.	A	199.	C	238.	B	277.	C	
161.	C	200.	D	239.	B	278.	A	
162.	C	201.	B	240.	A	279.	E	
163.	E	202.	C	241.	E	280.	B	
164.	A	203.	B	242.	B	281.	E	
165.	D	204.	E	243.	E	282.	D	
166.	D	205.	E	244.	D	283.	E	
167.	D	206.	A	245.	E	284.	A	
168.	E	207.	E	246.	C	285.	B	
169.	A	208.	C	247.	C	286.	A	
170.	C	209.	C	248.	D	287.	B	
171.	E	210.	C	249.	C	288.	E	
172.	E	211.	A	250.	D	289.	C	
173.	B	212.	C	251.	A	290.	D	
174.	C	213.	C	252.	E	291.	E	
175.	E	214.	C	253.	D	292.	D	
176.	E	215.	C	254.	E	293.	D	
177.	E	216.	C	255.	D	294.	E	
178.	E	217.	B	256.	D	295.	A	
179.	B	218.	D	257.	C	296.	E	
180.	E	219.	A	258.	B	297.	C	
181.	C	220.	D	259.	B	298.	A	
182.	C	221.	A	260.	E	299.	E	
183.	A	222.	D	261.	A	300.	E	



ALL THE VERY BEST OF GOD'S BLESSINGS AS YOU WORK TOWARDS BEING THE GREAT DOCTORS GOD CREATED YOU TO BE. I HAVE FAITH IN YOU ALL, I ENVISION FORTH A GREAT FUTURE THAT LIES WELL AHEAD OF US. AS WE WORK TOWARDS SAVING LIVES, YOU ARE THE FUTURE OF MEDICINE, I AM THE FUTURE OF MEDICINE, WE ARE THE FUTURE OF MEDICINE.!