

MCQS FOR ANATOMY OF UPPER LIMB

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1-One of the following is not of the pectoral region muscles:

I-pectoralis major

II-pecoralis minor

III-subscapularis

IV-subclavius

2-Which muscle does not insert in or next to the intertubercular groove of the upper humerus?

a) pectoralis major

b) pectoralis minor

c) latissimus dorsi

d) teres major

3-Identify the incorrect innervation:

- a) subclavius – own nerve from the brachial plexus
- b) serratus anterior – long thoracic nerve
- c) clavicular head of pectoralis major – medial pectoral nerve
- d) latissimus dorsi – dorsal scapular nerve
- e) trapezius – accessory nerve

4-Which muscle does not extend from the posterior surface of the scapula to the greater tubercle of the humerus?

- a) teres major
- b) infraspinatus
- c) supraspinatus
- d) teres minor

5-Choose the odd muscle out as regards insertion/origin:

- a) supraspinatus
- b) subscapularis
- c) biceps

d) teres minor

e) deltoid

6-Which nerve supplies serratus anterior?

a) axillary nerve (C5, C6)

b) long thoracic nerve (C5, C6, C7)

c) musculocutaneous nerve (C5, C6)

d) thoracodorsal nerve (C6, C7, C8)

e) suprascapular nerve (C5, C6)

7-Pectoralis major:

a) is innervated laterally by the lateral pectoral nerve

b) inserts into the medial lip of the intertubercular sulcus

c) receives its arterial supply via the thoracoacromial artery

d) can act as an accessory muscle of inspiration

e) acts with latissimus dorsi and teres minor to adduct the arm

8- The subclavius muscle:

- a) arises from the costochondral junction of the second rib
- b) passes in the subclavian groove on the inferior aspect of the clavicle to attach to the acromion
- c) is enclosed by the upper attachment of the clavipectoral fascia
- d) is supplied by C7 and C8
- e) assists shoulder adduction

9-The following are true about flexor carpi radialis EXCEPT:

- a) it arises from the common flexor origin at the humerus
- b) it has its own compartment in the flexor retinaculum
- c) the radial artery lies laterally to it at the wrist
- d) flexor pollicis longus lies medially
- e) it is supplied by the median nerve
- f) it inserts into the base of the 2nd and 3rd metacarpals

10-The nerve supply of serratus anterior is:

- a) axillary nerve
- b) C4

- c) dorsal scapular nerve
- d) thoracodorsal nerve
- e) long thoracic nerve

11-Trapezius inserts into:

- a) vertebral border scapula
- b) scapula spine
- c) proximal humerus
- d) medial clavicle
- e) none of the above

12 -Which of the following is INCORRECT? Pectoralis minor:

- a) arises from the 3rd, 4th and 5th ribs
- b) inserts into the coracoid process of the scapula
- c) is innervated by both pectoral nerves
- d) is an important landmark to the underlying axillary artery

13-The nerve supply of latissimus dorsi is from the:

- a) pectoral nerves
- b) thoracodorsal nerve

- c) axillary nerve
- d) long thoracic nerve
- e) dorsal scapular nerve

14-The nerve supply of rhomboid major and rhomboid minor is from the:

- a) pectoral nerves
- b) thoracodorsal nerve
- c) axillary nerve
- d) long thoracic nerve
- e) dorsal scapular nerve

15-The nerve supply to deltoid is from the:

- a) pectoral nerves
- b) thoracodorsal nerve
- c) axillary nerve
- d) long thoracic nerve
- e) dorsal scapular nerve

16-The nerve supply to supraspinatus is from the:

- a) lower subscapular nerve
- b) dorsal scapular nerve
- c) suprascapular nerve
- d) upper subscapular nerve
- e) thoracodorsal nerve

17-The nerve supply to teres major is from the:

- a) lower subscapular nerve
- b) dorsal scapular nerve
- c) suprascapular nerve
- d) upper subscapular nerve
- e) thoracodorsal nerve

18-Which of the following is INCORRECT, regarding branches of the posterior cord?

- a) C5, 6 – upper subscapular nerve
- b) C6, 7, 8 – thoracodorsal nerve
- c) C5, 6 – lower subscapular nerve
- d) C7, 8 – axillary

e) C5, 6, 7, 8, T1 – radial nerve

19-Brachialis is supplied by:

a) median nerve

b) musculocutaneous nerve

c) radial nerve

d) median and musculocutaneous nn

e) musculocutaneous and radial nn

20-Pectoralis major:

a) is supplied by all three cords of brachial plexus

b) is supplied by all five segments of brachial plexus

c) is inserted into the medial lip of the bicipital groove

d) clavicular fibres are strong adductors of shoulder joint

e) the lowermost sternocostal fibres insert into the lowermost part of the humeral insertion site

21-Pectoralis major arises from all EXCEPT the:

a) lateral anterior half of manubrium

b) body of sternum

c) aponeurosis of external oblique

d) upper six ribs

e) medial half of anterior clavicle

22-The insertion of latissimus dorsi in the arm is into the:

a) lateral lip of the intertubercular groove

b) medial lip of the intertubercular groove

c) posterior border of the proximal humerus

d) floor of the intertubercular groove

e) superior facet of the greater trochanter

23-The nerve supply of infraspinatus is the:

a) axillary nerve

b) long thoracic nerve

c) infrascapular nerve

d) suprascapular nerve

e) subscapular nerve'

24-Rotator cuff muscles include:

a) subclavius

b) teres minor

c) pectoralis major

d) teres major

e) deltoid

25-Biceps:

a) long head arises from infraglenoid tubercle

b) is supplied by a branch of the medial cord of the brachial plexus

c) the two bellies do not merge

d) is a pronator of the forearm

e) short head arises from coracoid process, lateral to coracobrachialis

26-Which nerve is a branch of the lateral cord of the brachial plexus?

a) upper subscapular nerve

b) thoracodorsal nerve

c) musculocutaneous nerve

d) ulnar nerve

e) lower subscapular nerve

27-The following are contents of deep group of anterior compartment of forearm

except :

a-Flexor pollicis longus

b-Pronator teres

c-Pronator quadrates

d-Supinator muscles

28-Pronator quadrates muscle is supply by ;

a-Ulnar-nerve ,

b-Median nerve

c-Radial nerve

d-Anterior interosseous nerve

29-Regarding flexor Carpi radialis muscle all of the following ;

a-Most Lateral muscle in the superficial layer of flexor compartment of forearm .

b-Take origin from the common flexor origin .

c-Flexor and abductor of the wrist

d-Innervated by the median nerve

e-all of the above

30-The structure which pass behind the medial epicondyle is :

a-Ulnar nerve

b-Ulnar artery

c-Radial artery

d-Radial nerve

31-All the following are contents of anterior compartment of forearm except:

a-Flexor digitorum superficialis .

b-Pronator teres

c-Pronator quadratus

d-Brachioradialis

32--Regarding flexor carpi ulnaris muscle all the following are true except :

a-Most medial and in the deep layer of flexor

b-Take origin from the olecranon and posterior border of the ulna

c-Flexor and adductor of the wrist

d-Innervated by the ulnar nerve

33--Regarding the forearm ,all the following are true except :

a-The radius is lateral

b-The interosseous membrane is a thin membrane

c-Flexor muscles arranged in two groups

d-All the extensor superficial muscles group are take origin from lateral epicondyl

34-The deltoid muscle can perform all the following action around the shoulder

,except :

a-Flexion

b-Medial rotation

c-Lateral rotation

d-Initiate Abduction

35-The shoulder joint can be adducted by all the following Except:

a-Supraspinatus

b-Latissimus dorsi

c-Teres major

d-pectoralis major

36-Distal end of radius bone is all the following ,Except :

a-Styloid process projects distally from its Lateral margin

b-Ulnar notch medially ,articulates with round head of ulna

c-Articulates with the Scaphoid and lunate bones at wrist joint

d-Posteriorly grooved on medial side by tendon of extensor carpi radialis

37-Injury of the long thoracic nerve is causing :

a-Drop the wrist

b-Claw hand finger

c-Wedge of scapula

d-Extension

38-Anterior axillary fold is formed by :

a-Latissimus dorsi

b-Pectoralis major

c-Pectoralis minor

d-Serratus anterior

39-Biceps brachialis has the following action except:

a-flexion of the shoulder joint

b-Flexion of the elbow joint

c-pronation of the forearm

d-Supination of forearm

40-Medial rotators of the arm include:

A. infraspinatus

B. teres minor

C. both A and B

D. neither A nor B

41-Which muscles supinate the forearm:

A. biceps brachii

B. supinator

C. both A and B

D. neither A nor B

42-The nerve originating from the upper trunk of the brachial plexus include: c

A. nerve to subclavius

B. suprascapular

C. both A and B

D. neither A nor B

43-The following muscles abduct the hand at the wrist joint except the:
a) Flexor carpi radialis

- b) Abductor pollicis longus
- c) Extensor carpi radialis longus
- d) Extensor digiti minimi
- e) Extensor pollicis longus

44-The tendons of the following muscles form the rotator cuff except the:

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

45-The radial nerve gives off the following branches in the posterior compartment of the arm except the:

- a) Lateral head of the triceps
- b) Lower lateral cutaneous nerve of the arm
- c) Medial head of the triceps
- d) Brachioradialis
- e) Anconeus

46-The following structures are attached to the greater

tuberosity of the humerus except the:

- a) Supraspinatus muscle
- b) Coracohumeral ligament
- c) Teres minor muscle
- d) Infraspinatus muscle
- e) Subscapularis muscle

47-Select the muscle that will compensate in part for paralysis of the supinator muscle:

- a) The extensor carpi ulnaris muscle
- b) The brachialis muscle
- c) The triceps brachii muscle
- d) The biceps brachii muscle
- e) The anconeus

48-Cutting the dorsal scapular nerve would most likely result in paralysis of:

- a) The supraspinatus muscle
- b) The deltoid muscle
- c) The rhomboid major muscle
- d) The trapezius muscle

e) The infraspinatus muscle

49-Suprascapular nerve from:

- a) Posterior cord
- b) Lateral cord
- c) Both medial & lateral cords
- d) Upper trunk
- e) None of the above

50-The anterior interosseous nerve supplies:

- a) Pronator teres muscle
- b) Lateral two lumbricals
- c) Medial two lumbricals
- d) Flexor pollicis longus
- e) Skin overlying the anterior surface of the wrist joint

51-The supraspinatus muscle:

- a) Initiates adduction of the arms
- b) Is a rotator cuff muscle
- c) Is attached on the lesser tubercle of the humerus
- d) Is innervated by the dorsal scapular nerve

e) Is a medial rotator of the shoulder joint

52-Brachioradialis muscle:

a) Flexes the forearm

b) Is supplied by the radial nerve

c) Both A and B

d) Neither A nor B

53-Which of the following structures is not included in the posterior axillary wall?

a) Latissimus dorsi

b) Teres major

c) Pectoralis major

d) Subscapularis

54-All of the following insert on to the greater tubercle of the humerus except:

a) Subscapularis

b) Teres minor

c) Supraspinatus

d) Infraspinatus

e) All of the above

55-The ulnar nerve supplies:

- a) Lateral half of flexor digitorum superficialis
- b) Flexor carpi ulnaris
- c) Flexor carpi radialis
- d) Lateral half of flexor digitorum profundus
- e) All of the above

56-Which of the following muscles does not insert into the scapula?

- a) Trapezius
- b) Levator scapulae
- c) Pectoralis major
- d) Rhomboids
- e) All of the above

57-Muscles important in the abduction of the arm include:

- a) Deltoid
- b) Supraspinatus
- c) Both A and B
- d) Neither A nor B

58-Nerves which come off the roots of the brachial plexus include:

- a) Lower subscapular
- b) Long thoracic
- c) Both A and B
- d) Neither A nor B

59-Lateral rotators of the arm include:

- a) Subscapularis
- b) Infraspinatus
- c) Both A and B
- d) Neither A nor B

60-. All of the following muscles are attached to the humerus except:

- a) Pectoralis minor
- b) Pectoralis major
- c) Subscapularis
- d) Supraspinatus
- e) Teres minor

61-. Rotator cuff muscles include:

- a) Teres major
- b) Teres minor
- c) Both A and B
- d) Neither A nor B

62-Which statement concerning the serratus anterior muscle is/are not true:

- a) It originates from the subscapular fossa
- b) Its innervated by long thoracic nerve
- c) Both A and B
- d) Neither A nor B

63-The tendon of which muscle is found within the shoulder joint cavity?

- a) Infraspinatus
- b) Supraspinatus
- c) Coracobrachialis
- d) Long head of biceps brachii
- e) Short head of biceps brachii

64-. Medial rotators of the humerus include:

- a) Latissimus dorsi
- b) Subscapularis
- c) Both A and B
- d) Neither A nor B

65-Pectoralis minor:

- a) Inserts in the coracoid process of the scapula
- b) Is innervated by the lateral pectoral nerve only
- c) Flexes the arm
- d) Lies superficial and lateral to the pectoralis major
- e) Forms the inferior border to the deltopectoral triangle

66-. A fracture of the medial epicondyle of the humerus is most likely to damage which of the following nerves?

- a) Ulnar
- b) Radial
- c) Median
- d) Musculocutaneous
- e) Deep radial

67-. Which of the following muscles flex the forearm:

- a) Brachialis

- b) Coracobrachialis
- c) Both A and B
- d) Neither A or B

68-Medial rotation of the humerus is produced by which muscle?

- a) Teres minor
- b) Teres major
- c) Both A and B
- d) Neither A nor B

69-The following are true as regard the cervicoaxillary canal EXCEPT:

- a. Bounded by the outer border of the first rib.
- b. Contains the trunks of the brachial plexus,
- c. Bounded by the clavicle,
- d. Contains the axillary artery

70- Concerning medial cord of brachial plexus, all are correct EXCEPT:

- a. Gives origin to the ulnar nerve.
- b. Forms part of the median nerve.

- c. Contains fibers of the fifth cervical nerve. ;
- d. Gives a branch to pectoralis minor.

71-Concerning deltoid, all the following are true EXCEPT:

- a. Attached to the posterior surface of the clavicle.
- b. Innervated only by the axillary nerve.
- c. Abductor of the arm.
- d. Medial rotator of the arm.
- e. Lateral rotator of the arm.

72-Muscle pair responsible for abducting humerus to 90 degrees are:

- a. Deltoid and subscapularis.
- b. Deltoid and supraspinatus.
- c. Supraspinatus and subscapularis.
- d. Teres major and subscapularis.
- e. Deltoid and teres major.

73-The following muscles connect upper limb to the thoracic wall EXCEPT:

- a. Serratus anterior,
- b. Subclavius.

- c. Pectoralis major,
- d. Pectoralis minor
- e. Teres major.

74-The following muscles supplied by musculocutaneous nerve EXCEPT:

- a. Coracobrachialis.
- b. Short head of biceps brachii.
- c. Long head of biceps brachii.
- d. Brachialis.
- e. Brachioradialis.

75-following structures are related to surgical neck of humerus EXCEPT:

- a. Anterior circumflex humeral artery,
- b. Axillary nerve.
- c. Posterior circumflex humeral artery,
- d. Profunda brachii artery,

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ANSWERS OF MCQs FOR ANATOMY OF UPPER

LIMB

1-III

2-B

3-D

4-A

5-E

6-B

7-

8-C

9-D

10-E

11-B

12-C

13-B

14-E

15-C

16-C

17-A

18-D

19-E

20-B

21-C

22-D

23-D

24-B

25-E

26-C

27-

28-D

29-E

30-A

31-D

32-A

33-c

34-D

35-A

36-D

37-C

38-B

39-C

40-D

41-C

42-C

43-D

44-D

45-B

46-E

47-D

48-C

49-D

50-D

51-B

52-C

53-C

54-A

55-B`

56-C

57-C

58-B

59-B

60-A

61-B

62-A

63-D

64-C

65-A

66-A

67-A

68-B

69-B

70-c

71-A

72-B

73-E

74-E

75-D

Solving questions from colleagues: Ahmad

Alghwíri & Mohammad Alomoush

DONE

DONE

DONE