

## UPPER LIMB

1. Pectoralis Major:
  - (a) is quadrilateral in shape
  - (b) has a head that arises from the posterior surface of the clavicle
  - (c) inserts into the medial lip of the bicipital groove
  - (d) lies between biceps and the humeral shaft
  - (e) is supplied by all 5 segments of the brachial plexus
2. Latissimus Dorsi:
  - (a) arises from the spinous processes of T2-L5
  - (b) spirals around the upper border of teres major
  - (c) arises from the iliac crest
  - (d) inserts into the lesser tuberosity
  - (e) externally rotates
3. The sternoclavicular joint:
  - (a) communicates with the manubriosternal joint
  - (b) is mostly stabilised by the costoclavicular lig
  - (c) is the fulcrum of movements at the sternoclavicular joint
  - (d) contains 2 fibrocartilage discs
  - (e) is supplied by C8 and T1
4. Teres major:
  - (a) arises from the medial border of the scapula
  - (b) forms the lower border of the quadrangular space
  - (c) forms the lateral border of the triangular space
  - (d) is supplied by the axillary nerve
  - (e) largely acts to extend the arm
5. The axillary artery:
  - (a) arises from the vertebral artery
  - (b) is divided into 3 parts by teres major
  - (c) is clasped in its 3<sup>rd</sup> part by the cords of the brachial plexus
  - (d) has no branches in its 3<sup>rd</sup> part
  - (e) supplies the pectoral muscles via the superior thoracic a.
6. With regard to the brachial plexus:
  - (a) the axillary n is derived from the lateral cord
  - (b) the radial nerve is derived from C7, 8 and T1
  - (c) the nerve to subclavius is the only branch from the trunks
  - (d) there are 7 divisions of the trunks
  - (e) the roots lie between the scalene muscles

7. An injury to the middle trunk of the brachial plexus:
- (a) would mean that C8 sensation is altered
  - (b) will manifest in the medial cord
  - (c) will affect the median nerve
  - (d) will affect the long thoracic nerve
  - (e) all of the above
8. The rotator cuff is formed by all of the below except:
- (a) subscapularis
  - (b) supraspinatus
  - (c) infraspinatus
  - (d) teres minor
  - (e) teres major
9. The subacromial bursa:
- (a) is strengthened anteriorly by the glenohumeral ligaments
  - (b) lies under the coracoacromial lig
  - (c) envelopes the distal end of the coracoid process
  - (d) if inflamed will be more tender when abducted
  - (e) all of the above
10. With regards to the biceps brachii:
- (a) the long head arises from the greater tuberosity
  - (b) the short head arises from the acromium
  - (c) supinates forearm
  - (d) supplied by median n
  - (e) its 2 heads merge in the upper arm
11. The brachial artery:
- (a) lies lateral to the basilic vein
  - (b) lies anterior to the cephalic vein
  - (c) is crossed posteriorly by the median n
  - (d) runs parallel but deep to the profunda a
  - (e) is the continuation of the subclavian a
12. The triceps:
- (a) is a misnomer because it has 2 heads
  - (b) supplied by radial n
  - (c) stabilises shoulder in adduction
  - (d) has its nerve compromised in humerus shaft #
  - (e) supplied by post. IO artery

13. In the cubital fossa:

- (a) the median n lies lateral to the brachial a
- (b) the ulnar a is superficial to pronator teres
- (c) the radial a originates from the brachial a
- (d) the radial n lies medial to the biceps tendon
- (e) the nerve to pronator teres is derived from the radial n
- (f) med cutaneous n to forearm lies medial to basilic vein
- (g) post IO n lies lateral to radial n

14. The deepest structure in the mid forearm is:

- (a) median n
- (b) basilic v
- (c) radial a
- (d) F P L
- (e) Ulnar n

15. Palmaris Longus:

- (a) is absent in 40 % people
- (b) originally was an extensor of the MCP joints
- (c) arises from the medial epicondyle
- (d) inserts into the pisiform
- (e) supplied by radial n

16. F D P

- (a) has its action enhanced by wrist extension
- (b) is supplied entirely by ulnar n in 10% people
- (c) partly inserts in to the flexor retinaculum
- (d) assists pronator quadratus in powerful pronation
- (e) all of the above

17. Radial a:

- (a) lies on the brachioradialis in the upper forearm
- (b) in its middle third has the radial n medial to it
- (c) forms both the anterior and posterior carpal arches
- (d) passes between the tendons of APL and EPB
- (e) all of the above

18. Anatomical snuff box:

- (a) has EPL on its ulnar side
- (b) lies between EPL and APL
- (c) has the trapezoid palpable at its base
- (d) is most obvious with the thumb fully abducted
- (e) contains the post IO artery

19. The flexor retinaculum attaches to all the following except:
- (a) scaphoid
  - (b) hamate
  - (c) trapezium
  - (d) pisiform
  - (e) capitate
20. Loss of the greater tuberosity leads to loss of which movement
- (a) abduction and lateral rotation
  - (b) adduction and medial rotation
  - (c) abduction and medial rotation
  - (d) adduction and lateral rotation
  - (e) lateral rotation
21. Myotome of shoulder abduction?
- (a) C5
  - (b) C5, C6
  - (c) C5, C6, C7
  - (d) C6, C7, C8
  - (e) C6, C7
22. Which is false with respect to the lateral intermuscular septum:
- (a) origin of medial head of triceps
  - (b) pierced by ant branch of profunda a
  - (c) pierced by radial n
  - (d) pierced by post branch of profunda a
  - (e) brachioradialis is anterior
  - (f) extends along lat suprachondylar line
23. Which doesn't pierce the clavipectoral fascia
- (a) lymphatics
  - (b) cephalic vein
  - (c) lat pectoral n
  - (d) med pectoral n
  - (e) thoracoacromial a
24. Serratus anterior
- (a) Medially rotates shoulder
  - (b) Protracts scapula
  - (c) Is unipennate
  - (d) Arises from the upper 6 ribs
  - (e) Is supplied by the thoracodorsal a

25. Which causes lateral rotation of the shoulder
- (a) subscapularis
  - (b) teres minor
  - (c) teres major
  - (d) deltoid
  - (e) serratus anterior
26. What stabilises the abducted shoulder?
- (a) Capsule
  - (b) Long head triceps
  - (c) Glenohumeral joint
  - (d) Coracoacromial arch
  - (e) Glenohumeral ligament
27. Which nerve does not pass through muscle described
- (a) Radial n and brachioradialis
  - (b) Post IO n and supinator
  - (c) Musculocutaneous n and coracobrachialis
  - (d) Ulna n and FDS
  - (e) Median n and pronator teres
28. In the cubital fossa which of the following is lateral to the radial a
- (a) Brachial a
  - (b) Median n
  - (c) Biceps tendon
  - (d) Post IO n
29. In the upper limb which is correct?
- (a) Receives supply from T4
  - (b) Supplied by C3 – T1
  - (c) Upper arm dermatomes are C4, 5, 8, T1
  - (d) Elbow flexion is C7, C8
  - (e) Thumb dermatome is C8
30. Which is false regarding the carpal tunnel
- (a) Median n and FPL are superficial
  - (b) FPL has its own sheath
  - (c) FDS and FDP tendons lie in the same sheath
  - (d) FCR tendon may pierce the flexor retinaculum
  - (e) FCU lies in canal of Guyon
  - (f) 8 flexor tendons share common sheath

31. radial n

- (a) runs with profunda brachii in the radial groove
- (b) gives off the post IO n in the spiral groove
- (c) is only C5, 6 7 and 8
- (d) occupies the entire length of radial groove
- (e) passes through the quadrilateral space
- (f) it has no cutaneous branches in upper arm

32. Of the quadrangular and triangular spaces which is false?

- (a) Both share the same medial border
- (b) Circumflex humeral a passes through quadrangular
- (c) Long head of triceps borders both spaces
- (d) Triangular space admits the radial n
- (e) Teres minor does not form a border to either space

33. Lumbricals:

- (a) Oppose action of interossei
- (b) Arise from FDS
- (c) Are all supplied by ulnar n
- (d) Form proprioceptive bridges between flexors and extensors
- (e) Aid flexion of terminal phalanx

34. Forearm muscles:

- (a) Pronator teres is the most powerful pronator
- (b) Palmaris longus is absent in 30% cases
- (c) FPL is unipennate
- (d) FCR runs over entire length of retinaculum
- (e) Pronator quadratus arises from lower radius

35. Interossei

- (a) Arise from flexor retinaculum
- (b) Palmar abduct
- (c) Palmar have 2 heads of origin
- (d) Innervated by deep branch of ulnar n
- (e) Combined dorsal and palmar abduct
- (f) When act together dominant action is adduction

36. Palmar interossei

- (a) Have 2 heads
- (b) Abduct the fingers
- (c) Chiefly responsible for MCPJ flexion and DIPJ extension
- (d) Arise from tendons of FDS
- (e) Flex IPJ

37. Mid palmar space:

- (a) Extends into lumbrical canals distally
- (b) Is continuous with common carpal space
- (c) Extends proximally to the origin of FDS

38. FDP

- (a) Assists pronator quadratus in pronation
- (b) Supplied 10% purely by median n
- (c) Is the strongest muscle of the forearm
- (d) Partly inserts into the flexor retinaculum
- (e) Has its action enhanced by wrist flexion
- (f) Origin = olecranon + ant surface radius

39. Which is not a branch of the axillary artery: (>1 ANSWER)

- (a) Thoracoacromial
- (b) Sup thoracic
- (c) Post CX humeral
- (d) Dorsal scapular
- (e) CX scapular
- (f) Med thoracic
- (g) Lateral thoracic

40. The ulnar artery

- (a) Has the ulna nerve lying laterally
- (b) Supplies the deep palmar arch
- (c) Has common interosseus as major branch

41. Which of the following bones attach to both flexor and extensor retinaculum?

- (a) Scaphoid
- (b) Hamate
- (c) Pisiform
- (d) Trapezium
- (e) Triquetral

42. AC joint – which is false

- (a) Is a complex joint with fibrocartilage intracapsular disc
- (b) Coraco-acromial lig is not a stabilising factor
- (c) All movements are passive
- (d) Is innervated by the cervical plexus
- (e) Synovial joint
- (f) Supplied by supascapular n
- (g) There is a thickening on top which constitutes the AC lig

43. The deltoid
- (a) Is supplied by the axillary n
  - (b) Has a multipennate arrangement for maximal range of movement
  - (c) Inserts into the bicipital groove
44. Which muscle initiates shoulder abduction
- (a) Multipennate centre of the deltoid
  - (b) Anterior and posterior fibres of deltoid
  - (c) Supraspinatus
  - (d) Teres minor
45. Which muscle is supplied by the post IO n in the cubital fossa
- (a) ECRL
  - (b) Anconeus
  - (c) ECRB
  - (d) ED
  - (e) Supinator
46. regarding FDS
- (a) it arises from the coronoid process and sublime tubercle
  - (b) the tendons to the II/V fingers travel superior to those of the III/IV fingers
47. Regarding the anatomical snuff box which is incorrect
- (a) Branches of the radial nerve can be palpated over the tendons
  - (b) The cephalic vein begins in the roof
  - (c) The bones palpable are the radial styloid, scaphoid, trapezium and the base of I metacarpal
  - (d) The tendons of APL and EPL form one boundary
48. Injury to the wrist with impairment of thumb abduction is often associated with
- (a) Inability to flex DIPJ of II
  - (b) Inability to flex PIPJ of II
  - (c) Inability to oppose thumb
49. Lateral rotation of shoulder
- (a) Supplied by C5
  - (b) Associated with adduction
50. With respect to shoulder stability in abduction
- (a) Is largely due to glenoid labrum
  - (b) Is mainly due to glenohumeral ligaments
  - (c) Is due mainly to musculotendinous cuff



51. Which movement of the arm does not involve C6
- (a) Pronation
  - (b) Supination
  - (c) Shoulder adduction
  - (d) Wrist flexion
  - (e) Wrist extension
52. The scaphoid articulates with all of the following except:
- (a) Trapezium
  - (b) Triquetrum
  - (c) Trapezoid
  - (d) Lunate
  - (e) Hamate
53. Which muscles directly attach the pectoral girdle to the thorax
- (a) Pec major
  - (b) Pec minor
  - (c) Subclavius
54. Regarding the cutaneous nerve supply to the arm and forearm
- (a) C3,4 supply pectoral and upper shoulder
  - (b) Branches of the brachial plexus supply arm and forearm
  - (c) C4,5,6 and T1 supply the majority of the arm
55. Regarding the brachial plexus
- (a) Serratus anterior is C6,7,8
  - (b) All branches originate from roots, divisions or cords
  - (c) Suprascapular nerve comes off posterior cord
  - (d) Dorsal scapular n comes off C5
56. Regarding lymphatic drainage of the arm
- (a) Superficial lymphatics follow volar aspect
  - (b) Superficial travel with the veins
  - (c) Deep travel with the veins
  - (d) Hand drains into apical LN in axilla
57. Regarding digital nerves
- (a) Common digital n lie superficial to superficial arch
  - (b) Palmar nerves only supply palmar surface
  - (c) Digital nerves are only sensory
  - (d) Digital nerve lies posterior to digital a

58. The direct attachments of pectoral girdle to trunk is by following except:
- (a) Subclavius
  - (b) Trapezius
  - (c) Rhomboids
  - (d) Levator scapulae
  - (e) Latissimus dorsi
59. The following nerve passes through the quadrangular space
- (a) Axillary
  - (b) Radial
  - (c) Thoracodorsal
  - (d) Suprascapular
  - (e) Infrascapular
60. The only branch from the trunk of the brachial plexus is
- (a) Dorsal scapular
  - (b) Nerve to subclavius
  - (c) Long thoracic
  - (d) Suprascapular
  - (e) Infrascapular
61. The largest branch of the brachial plexus is
- (a) Ulnar
  - (b) Axillary
  - (c) Radial
  - (d) Median
  - (e) Thoracodorsal
62. With regards to pectoralis major
- (a) Forms posterior axillary fold
  - (b) Sternocostal head assists in flexion of shoulder
  - (c) The clavicular fibres are chief adductors
  - (d) With the limb fixed in adduction, is accessory muscle of respiration
  - (e) Medial rotator and powerful adductor
63. The unar n is located in the grooved surface of which of the following in the elbow joint
- (a) Ant band of the medial collateral ligament
  - (b) Middle band of the medial collateral ligament
  - (c) Posterior band of the medial collateral ligament
  - (d) Radial collateral ligament
  - (e) Annular ligament

64. Palmaris longus

- (a) Arises from the lat epicondyle
- (b) Inserts into the base of 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> metacarpals
- (c) Is absent in 13%
- (d) Is supplied by musculocutaneous n
- (e) Is functionally useless

65. The capsule of the elbow joint is not attached to

- (a) Capitulum
- (b) Trochlea
- (c) Ulna
- (d) Radius
- (e) Annular ligament

66. Bony points palpable in snuff-box are all except

- (a) I metacarpal
- (b) Trapezium
- (c) Scaphoid
- (d) Radial styloid
- (e) Lunate

67. The wrist joint

- (a) Biaxial synovial joint
- (b) Communicates with distal RUJ
- (c) Supplied by branches of ulnar n
- (d) Fibrocartilaginous disc transmits thrust from hand
- (e) All of the above

68. The carpal tunnel contains all except:

- (a) Tendon of FDS
- (b) Tendon of FDP
- (c) Median n
- (d) Palmaris longus tendon
- (e) FPL tendon

69. The earliest bone to ossify

- (a) Radius
- (b) Ulna
- (c) Clavicle
- (d) Humerus
- (e) Mandible

70. Muscles associated with the greater tuberosity of humerus

- (a) Deltoid
- (b) Latissimus dorsi
- (c) Teres major
- (d) Teres minor
- (e) Subscapularis

71. Number of ossification centres in scapula

- (a) 4
- (b) 5
- (c) 6
- (d) 7
- (e) 8

72. The nutrient artery to the humerus shaft mostly arises from

- (a) Ulnar collateral a
- (b) Profunda a
- (c) Brachial a
- (d) Post CX a
- (e) None of the above

73. The radial a in the forearm crosses all the following muscles except:

- (a) FDS
- (b) Biceps
- (c) Supinator
- (d) Pronator teres
- (e) FDS

74. Which do not lie beneath extensor retinaculum of wrist

- (a) Brachioradialis
- (b) APL
- (c) Post IO n
- (d) Extensor indicis
- (e) ECU

75. FCR

- (a) Lateral to pronator teres
- (b) Has a separate synovial sheath beneath flexor retinaculum
- (c) Supplied by radial n
- (d) Grooves scaphoid
- (e) None of the above

76. Which pass through the quadrangular space
- (a) CX scapular a
  - (b) Nerve to the lateral head of triceps
  - (c) Radial n
  - (d) Profunda a
  - (e) Post humeral CX vessels
77. The suprascapular n arises from where on brachial plexus
- (a) Upper trunk
  - (b) Ventral roots C5,6
  - (c) Ventral division of upper trunk
  - (d) Dorsal division of upper trunk
  - (e) Lateral cord
78. lymphatic drainage of the breast
- (a) entirely to axillary nodes
  - (b) follows arterial supply
  - (c) follows superior epigastric vessels
  - (d) mainly through internal mammary nodes
  - (e) has significant drainage to opposite breast
79. The groove on 1<sup>st</sup> rib is related to
- (a) Subclavian v
  - (b) Scaleneus pleuralis
  - (c) Subclavian artery
  - (d) Lower trunk of brachial plexus
  - (e) Dorsal cord of brachial plexus
80. the dorsal scapular n
- (a) major supply of levator scapulae
  - (b) dorsal to rhomboids
  - (c) fibres from C6
  - (d) receives fibres from cervical plexus
  - (e) accompanied by descending scapula vessels
81. All but one is anterior to the brachial plexus in the neck
- (a) Thoracic duct
  - (b) R recurrent laryngeal n
  - (c) Suprascapular a
  - (d) Scaleneus medius
  - (e) Long thoracic n

82. ECU

- (a) Supplied by ulnar n
- (b) Has no attachment to the ulna
- (c) Superficial to extensor retinaculum
- (d) Does not extend V finger

83. which movements can take place at the IPJ

- (a) abduction
- (b) adduction
- (c) flexion
- (d) circumduction
- (e) rotation

84. Ossification of upper limb

- (a) Ossification of clavicle is in cartilage
- (b) Ossification of scapula from 1 centre
- (c) Ossification of proximal row of carpals occurs before the distal row
- (d) Distal radial epiphysis closes later than the proximal
- (e) The radial head epiphysis closes at 15yo

85. actions of latissimus dorsi

- (a) flexion
- (b) lateral rotation
- (c) abduction
- (d) all of the above
- (e) none of the above

86. FCR

- (a) Supplied by radial n
- (b) Pierces flexor retinaculum
- (c) Pronator
- (d) Synergist with finger flexors
- (e) Inserts to thumb

87. The number of branches of the median nerve in the upper arm

- (a) 0
- (b) 1
- (c) 3
- (d) 4
- (e) 6

88. What supinates forearm
- (a) Anconeus
  - (b) Biceps
  - (c) Brachialis
  - (d) ECU
  - (e) All of the above
89. The basilic vein
- (a) Arises from the dorsum of hand
  - (b) Always superficial to deep fascia
  - (c) Unites with cephalic to form axillary
  - (d) All of the above
  - (e) None of the above
90. The roundness of the shoulder is due to
- (a) Acromium
  - (b) Coracoid process
  - (c) Distal clavicle
  - (d) None of the above
  - (e) All of the above
91. C5 is mainly concerned with
- (a) Pronation
  - (b) Wrist extension
  - (c) Elbow extension
  - (d) Medial rotation of shoulder
  - (e) None of the above
92. Branches of radial artery
- (a) Comes nervi mediani
  - (b) Ant IO
  - (c) Post IO
  - (d) All of the above
  - (e) none of the above
93. what is true of the humerus
- (a) the radial n is never in contact with bone
  - (b) APL origin = humerus
  - (c) Proximal epiphysis unites later than distal epiphysis
  - (d) Shorter than radius
  - (e) Contains transversely directed trabeculae

94. Division of ulnar n at wrist leads to sensory loss over:

- (a) Thumb
- (b) II and III fingers
- (c) IV and V fingers
- (d) All of the above
- (e) None of the above

95. If the brachial artery is ligated

- (a) No collaterals can be established
- (b) Collaterals possible if ligation below level of sup ulnar collateral a
- (c) Collaterals possible if ligation above the level of sup ulnar collateral a
- (d) Immediate amputation is necessary
- (e) Amputation of the fingers only will be necessary

96. radial n

- (a) fibres from C6,7 and C8
- (b) passes through quadrangular space
- (c) does not supply ECU
- (d) supplies supinator
- (e) has no motor fibres in it
- (f) passes in front of humerus from medial to lateral side
- (g) supplies skin dorsum V finger
- (h) sensory branches to nail beds II, III

97. musculocutaneous n

- (a) supplies brachioradialis
- (b) terminates as the post IO n
- (c) arises from the lateral cord of the brachial plexus
- (d) always supplies all of brachialis
- (e) fibres from C6, C7 and C8

98. the nerve in closest relation to shoulder joint is

- (a) radial
- (b) median
- (c) axillary
- (d) musculocutaneous
- (e) lateral pectoral

99. What lies medial to Lister's tubercle

- (a) ECU
- (b) ECR
- (c) EPL
- (d) EPB
- (e) ED



100. Nerve supply to palmaris brevis

- (f) Palmar branch of median
- (g) Recurrent branch of median
- (h) Deep branch ulnar
- (i) Superficial branch of ulnar
- (j) None of the above

101. Almost exclusively supplied by median n

- a. Adductor pollicis
- b. APB
- c. Opponens pollicis
- d. FPB
- e. None of the above

102. Following damage to the radial n on the spiral groove which of the following would show the earliest signs of recovery

- a. Long head triceps
- b. ED
- c. ECRL
- d. ECRB
- e. Supinator

103. In abduction of arm

- a. Clavicle remains fixed
- b. Scapula moves dorsally on the chest wall
- c. Scapula movement at first is more rapid than the humerus
- d. Medial end of the clavicle moves downwards on the intraarticular disc
- e. Medial rotation of humerus

104. The brachial a

- a. Commences at upper border of teres major
- b. Is in direct contact with the humerus
- c. Has biceps tendon medial to it
- d. Is readily compressible
- e. Is accompanied throughout by basilic vein

105.The wrist

- a. Has a synovial cavity continuous with distal RUJ
- b. Has a synovial cavity continuous with mid carpal joint
- c. Permits considerable flexion, extension, abduction and adduction but no rotation
- d. Has articular surface of radius which faces distally, medially and dorsally
- e. Has the flexor retinaculum anterior to it

106.Median n

- a. Lateral to palmaris longus
- b. Does not supply 1<sup>st</sup> dorsal interossei
- c. Passes deep to both heads of pronator teres
- d. Has constant and important exchange of fibres with musculocutaneous n
- e. Supplies that portion of FDS which will move the II and III fingers

107.The 1<sup>st</sup> dorsal interossei

- a. Adducts the index finger
- b. Adducts the thumb
- c. Is sometimes supplied by the median n
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

108.The female breast

- a. Does not extend over serratus anterior
- b. Has a separate duct for each lobe opening on to the nipple
- c. Receives the great part of its blood supply from the internal mammary a
- d. Drains lymph mainly to the infraclavicular LN
- e. Collection of modified sebaceous glands

109.FDS

- a. Essential for full finger flexion
- b. Has tendons in one plane at the wrist
- c. Supplied by both median and ulnar n
- d. Communicates with the extensor apparatus by way of the lumbricals
- e. Has the median n attached to its dorsal sheath.

110.If the ulnar n is cut at the elbow

- a. Part of FDS is paralysed
- b. There is loss of sensation on the back of the II finger
- c. Flexion at the MCPJ of IV and V is lost if their IPJ are kept extended
- d. Distal phalanges of all fingers are extended
- e. Opposition of the thumb is usually lost

111. The cephalic vein (2 CORRECT)

- a. Arises from the anatomical snuff box
- b. Is deep to the lat cutaneous nerve of the forearm at the elbow
- c. Terminates by joining the basilic vein
- d. Is medial to the biceps in the arm
- e. Has no valves
- f. Pierces the clavipectoral fascia to join the subclavian v
- g. Is associate with LNs
- h. Is unsuitable for IV cannulation

112. The upper end of the humerus

- a. Has subscapularis attaches to the greater tuberosity
- b. Has teres major attached to the floor of the bicipital groove
- c. Has 3 epiphyses which fuse separately with the chart
- d. Has the capsular ligament of the shoulder joint attached to the whole of the anatomical neck
- e. Is the growing end of the humerus

113. In the cubital fossa

- a. The ulnar n is on the medial side
- b. The radial n is on the lateral side
- c. The median n is lateral to the brachial a
- d. All the superficial veins are deep to the cutaneous nn
- e. The brachial artery is lateral to the tendon of the biceps

114. The sternoclavicular joint

- a. Is a fibrocartilaginous joint
- b. Is strengthened by strong intra-capsular ligaments
- c. Is the fulcrum of clavicular movement in abduction of the shoulder
- d. Has a fibrocartilaginous disc
- e. Allows very limited rotation

115. Subscapularis

- a. Unipennate
- b. Supplied by one branch of brachial plexus
- c. Shares its nerve supply with teres minor
- d. Covered by dense fascia
- e. Arises from the whole of the subcostal surface of the scapula

116. The ulnar collateral n

- a. Branch of the ulnar n
- b. Is a direct branch of the brachial plexus
- c. Branch of radial n
- d. Is cutaneous
- e. Travels in spiral groove

117. Elbow joint

- a. Does not communicate with prox RUJ
- b. The trochlea articulates with the trochlear notch of the humerus
- c. Capsule is attached to trochlear notch, annular ligament and the radius
- d. Nerve supply from all cords of the brachial plexus
- e. The radial collateral lig does not join fibres from the annular lig
- f. In full flexion, the tip of the olecranon is in line with the humeral epicondyles
- g. The ulnar collateral consists of 2 bands

118. The axilla

- a. Has its floor composed of serratus anterior down to 4<sup>th</sup> rib
- b. Communicates with the anterior triangle via its apex
- c. Has the clavipectoral fascia as part of the anterior wall
- d. Receives lymphatics from the arm only
- e. Has teres minor as part of the posterior wall

119. Regarding finger flexion

- a. FDS inserts into base of distal phalanx
- b. FDP enters the fibrous sheath superficial to the FDS tendon
- c. When palmar & dorsal interossei contract together flexion of the MCPJ results
- d. The lumbricals are attached to the extensor expansions and to the prox phalanges
- e. In the flexor sheath, the tendons of FDP and FDS are invested by separate synovial sheaths

120. Median n

- a. Supplies pronator teres
- b. Supplies EPL
- c. Supplies all of FDP
- d. Supplies biceps brachii
- e. Passes under pronator teres

121. Regarding carpal bones

- a. The capitate is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest carpal
- b. The lunate is least likely to be dislocated
- c. The scaphoid is unlikely to develop avascular necrosis
- d. The trapezium has its own synovial joint
- e. The head of the hamate makes contact with superficial branch of the ulnar n

122. Concerning blood supply of the hand

- a. The radial artery crosses the anatomical snuff box over the trapezoid
- b. The superficial palmar arch is a direct continuation of the radial artery
- c. The superficial palmar arch is usually a complete arch
- d. The superficial palmar arch supplies the thumb
- e. The radial artery gives off the radialis indicis artery and the princeps pollicis artery

123. The medial cord of the brachial plexus

- a. Has no contribution from C7
- b. Has the median nerve as its largest branch
- c. Lies posterior to the first part of axillary artery
- d. Gives the upper subscapular n (C5,6)
- e. Is formed by the anterior division of the middle and lower trunk

124. Regarding tendons across the wrist

- a. FCU passes deep to the flexor retinaculum
- b. ECRB inserts into the base of the 3<sup>rd</sup> metacarpal
- c. FDP tendons insert into the base of the prox phalanx
- d. ECRL passes through carpal tunnel
- e. FCR lies superficial to flexor retinaculum

125. Regarding the cubital fossa

- a. It is diamond shaped
- b. Contains the ulnar n
- c. Radial nerve exits between the 2 heads of supinator
- d. Brachial artery is lateral to biceps tendon
- e. Brachialis is not a part of the floor

126. Regarding the stability of the shoulder

- a. The weakest aspect is anteriorly
- b. The coracoid is not an important contributor
- c. Scapular rotation does not contribute significantly to upper limb mobility
- d. Posterior dislocation is more common than anterior
- e. There is a 4:1 disparity between the glenoid and the humeral head

127. Movements of the thumb include

- a. Radial abduction by APB and EPB
- b. Opposition of opponens pollicis
- c. Palmar abduction by APL
- d. Adduction by FPL
- e. Opposition is not important in the power grip

128. Carpal tunnel syndrome is associated with
- Impaired sensation over the little and ring fingers
  - Sensory loss over the thenar eminence
  - Weakness of FPL
  - Ulnar n compression in the canal of Guyon
  - Normal flexion of the terminal phalanx of the thumb
129. With regard to the deep spaces of the hand the following are correct except
- The thenar space always contains the 1<sup>st</sup> lumbrical
  - The thenar space is overlaid by the flexor tendons to the II finger
  - Infection in the midpalmar space can involve the ulnar 3 lumbricals
  - The hypothenar space encloses only the hypothenar muscles
  - The thenar space contains the common flexor sheaths
130. The following muscles are supplied by the median n except
- FDS
  - FCR
  - FCU
  - FPL
  - Palmaris longus
131. Regarding the shoulder joint
- The humeral head is twice the area of the glenoid cavity
  - The short head of biceps is intracapsular
  - It often communicates anteriorly with subscapularis bursa
  - It is reinforced by important glenohumeral ligaments
  - It is only supplied by the axillary n
132. The upper brachial plexus supplies
- The medial rotators of the shoulder
  - The adductors of the shoulder
  - The extensors of the elbow
  - The small muscles of the hand
  - Sensation of the lateral side of arm and forearm
133. Regarding the elbow joint
- The posterior band of the ulnar collateral lig is the strongest
  - The radial collateral ligament consists of 3 bands
  - Capsule is attached to the radius and ulna
  - The annular ligament has no attachment to the radius
  - It is supplied by the radial and ulnar n only

134. In regard to the vascular supply of the forearm

- a. The post IO a ends in the dorsal carpal anastomosis
- b. The radial a crosses the radial n distally
- c. The ulnar a supplies the nutrient aa to both radius and ulna
- d. The common IO a is a branch of the radial a
- e. Both ant and post carpal arches lie at the level of the wrist joint

135. Regarding the carpal tunnel

- a. FPL has its own synovial sheath
- b. The flexor retinaculum is attached to the scaphoid, trapezium, hamate and triquetrum
- c. the median n lies medial to FDS
- d. median n compression causes paraesthesia of the thenar eminence
- e. palmaris longus runs lateral to the median n

136. The radial a

- a. Is lateral to the biceps tendon in the cubital fossa
- b. Can be palpated in the floor of the anatomical snuff box
- c. Disappears beneath the tendons of APL and EPB
- d. Is rarely thrombosed during cannulation
- e. In the middle one third of its course has the radial n medial to it

137. regarding the cubital fossa (2 CORRECT)

- a. the contents are biceps tendon, brachial a, median n and ulnar n
- b. the brachial a divides at the level of the radial neck
- c. the roof is formed by the superficial fascia of the forearm
- d. the roof is formed by the deep fascia of the forearm reinforced on the lateral side by the bicipital aponeurosis
- e. the bicipital aponeurosis lies on the lateral side
- f. the floor is formed by the biceps muscle
- g. the floor is formed by pronator teres
- h. is the triangular area between pronator teres, brachioradialis and a line joining the humeral epicondyles

138. In the brachial plexus

- a. The roots forming the plexus originate from the posterior rami of C5-T1
- b. The roots lie between the scalenus medius and scalenus posterior muscles
- c. The trunks lie in the upper part of the posterior triangle
- d. The divisions are formed behind the clavicle
- e. The cords are formed after the outer border of the 1<sup>st</sup> rib

139. with regard to the median nerve

- a. it crosses posterior to the brachial artery to lie medial in the cubital fossa
- b. its palmar cutaneous branch arises proximal to the carpal tunnel
- c. it divides into lateral and medial branches distal to the carpal tunnel
- d. it is the sole nerve supply to the flexors of the forearm

140. Concerning the wrist joint

- a. The distal radius is not part of the joint
- b. The joint capsule is thicker posteriorly
- c. The triquetral bone forms part of the wrist joint
- d. It usually communicates with the distal RUJ
- e. It usually communicates with the midcarpal joint

141. In regard to median n distribution in the hand

- a. The muscular branch to the thumb is given off prior to passing below the flexor retinaculum
- b. Lateral branch supplies the nail bed of the thumb
- c. Medial branch supplies the skin over the thenar eminence
- d. The 1<sup>st</sup> lumbrical is supplied by the ulnar n
- e. Digital nerves lie deep to the digital arteries

142. The axillary artery

- a. Becomes the brachial artery at the upper border of teres major
- b. Gives rise to the thoracoacromial artery as its largest branch
- c. Lies medial to the axillary vein
- d. Gives rise to the superior thoracic artery which supplies latissimus dorsi
- e. Is the continuation of the 3<sup>rd</sup> part of the subclavian artery

143. In relation to the movements of the thumb

- a. APB is inserted into the ulnar side of the base of the prox phalanx
- b. Thenar eminence supplied by muscular (remnant) branch of the median n
- c. Adduction is by adductor pollicis brevis and longus
- d. Opponens pollicis rotates the 1<sup>st</sup> metatarsal on the triquetral
- e. Opponens pollicis inserts to the base of the prox phalanx

144. Elbow joint capsule attachments include

- a. Medial and lateral epicondyles
- b. Radial head
- c. Common flexor origin
- d. Annular ligament
- e. All of the above

145. In the cubital fossa

- a. The brachial a is medial to median n
- b. The radial nerve gives off a branch to the biceps
- c. Brachialis provides the medial boundary
- d. The radial nerve splits into its 2 terminal branches
- e. Pronator teres provides the floor



146. Thumb adduction is effected by adductor pollicis and

- a. FCR
- b. FPB
- c. EPL
- d. FPL
- e. EPB

147. Regarding the shoulder joint

- a. full abduction of the humerus is possible only with medial rotation
- b. glenohumeral ligaments provide significant stability to the joint
- c. the capsule is attached circumferentially to the surgical neck of the humerus
- d. nerve supply comes from the axillary, musculocutaneous and suprascapular nn
- e. the subacromial bursa extends laterally when the arm is abducted

148. Regarding the brachial plexus

- a. The divisions lie in the axilla
- b. The solitary branch from the trunk is the dorsal scapular n
- c. The axillary n supplies the skin of the axilla
- d. The radial nerve is the largest branch of the plexus
- e. The cords embrace the first part of the axillary a

149. Regarding the muscles in the hand

- a. Palmar abduction of the thumb is produced by APL
- b. All lumbricals are supplied by the ulnar n
- c. All 4 dorsal interossei arise by 2 heads
- d. Lumbrical muscles arise from the superficialis tendons
- e. 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> interossei are supplied by the median n

150. Nerve supply to the wrist is from the following except

- a. Ant IO n
- b. Post IO n
- c. Dorsal branch of ulnar
- d. Deep branches of the ulnar
- e. Median n

151. The deep muscles of the anterior compartment of the forearm

- a. Receive supply from the ant IO branch of median n
- b. Are supplied by a branch of the radial a
- c. Receive fibres from C7, C8 only
- d. All have tendons which run through the flexor tunnel
- e. Are involved with supination of the forearm

152. In the upper limb

- a. The cephalic vein pierces the clavipectoral fascia to enter the axillary vein
- b. The axillary vein starts at the lower border of teres minor
- c. Venous drainage of the hand is predominantly the deep veins of the forearm
- d. The basilic vein begins in the roof of the anatomical snuff box
- e. The median cubital vein lies deep to the bicipital aponeurosis

153. Biceps

- a. Is supplied by the radial n
- b. Is a weak abductor of the shoulder
- c. Has a short head attaching to the coracoid process
- d. The 2 heads merge above the deltoid tuberosity
- e. Inserts into the tuberosity of the ulna

154. Which of the following nerves is in direct contact with the medial epicondyle of the humerus

- a. Ulnar
- b. Median
- c. Radial
- d. Musculocutaneous
- e. Medial cutaneous nerve of the forearm

155. A lesion of the medial cord of the brachial plexus would cause

- a. Weakness of adduction of the thumb
- b. Weakness of wrist extension
- c. Weakness of elbow extension
- d. Numbness of the lateral aspect of the forearm
- e. Numbness in most of the axilla

156. Which of the following is least important in the stability of the shoulder

- a. Long head of biceps
- b. Short head of biceps
- c. Deltoid
- d. Supraspinatus tendon
- e. Subscapularis tendon

157. With respect to the cubital fossa

- a. The brachial artery is lateral to the biceps tendon
- b. The radial nerve is the most medial nerve
- c. The median basilic vein lies under the bicipital aponeurosis
- d. The medial cutaneous nerve of the forearm is lateral to the median cephalic vein
- e. Median nerve lies medial to the brachial artery

158. With respect to the carpus

- a. The intercarpal joints share one continuous synovial space
- b. The intercarpal synovial space is usually continuous with the wrist joint
- c. The proximal row = scaphoid, lunate and trapezium
- d. The scaphoid is the only carpal which articulates with radius
- e. In pronation-supination the carpus move with the ulna

159. The scaphoid

- a. Articulates with the base of the 2<sup>nd</sup> metacarpal
- b. Articulates with the hamate
- c. Has a poor supply to its distal half
- d. Has a palpable tubercle
- e. Has a groove for FPL

160. At the flexor aspect of the wrist

- a. The median nerve lies between palmaris longus and FDP
- b. The median nerve lies between FDP and FCR
- c. The ulnar nerve lies between palmaris longus and FCR
- d. Radial nerve passes under the tendon of brachioradialis
- e. Radial artery crosses the insertion of pronator teres

161. The extensor retinaculum of the wrist

- a. Is not attached to the radius
- b. Is attached to the pisiform and the triquetrum
- c. Divides the extensor tunnel into 5 compartments
- d. The most medial compartment transmits EDM
- e. The most lateral compartment transmits EPL

162. The ulnar n

- a. Runs anteriorly to the brachial artery
- b. Passes between the heads of pronator teres
- c. Lies on FDS
- d. Is a direct continuation of the lateral cord
- e. Lies in contact with the sublime tubercle

163. Which one of these tendons shares a synovial sheath with another tendon

- a. Extensor indicis
- b. APL
- c. FCR
- d. FPL
- e. ECRL

164. The midpalmar space

- a. Always contains the 1<sup>st</sup> lumbrical
- b. Is floored by the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> metacarpal spaces
- c. Usually contains the flexor tendons to the II finger
- d. Communicates with the ulnar 3 lumbrical canals
- e. Is not limited proximally

165. All the following concerning FDS are true except

- a. Arises from the common flexor origin
- b. Forms the upper limit of the space of Parona
- c. The middle and ring finger tendon are more superficial than the index and middle finger
- d. Tendons insert into the base of the distal phalanx
- e. The median nerve is on its deep surface

166. The long head of the biceps

- a. Separates the radial nerve from the humerus
- b. Arises from the infraglenoid tubercle
- c. Is supplied by the median n
- d. A bursa separates its tendon from the radial tuberosity
- e. Is intracapsular in the shoulder joint

167. The extensor expansions of the fingers

- a. form the posterior part of the capsule of the MCPJ
- b. central slip passes to the terminal phalanx
- c. retinacular ligaments are attached near the base of the proximal phalanx
- d. the lumbricals attach more proximal than the interossei
- e. the extensor expansion is broadest over the middle phalanx

168. Compression of structures in the carpal tunnel usually results in

- a. Weakness of forearm flexors
- b. Weakness of flexion of the terminal phalanx of the thumb
- c. Weakness of the interossei mm
- d. Unaffected sensation on the palmar surface of the little finger
- e. Weakness of all the lumbrical muscles

169. Regarding the innervation of the hand

- a. Palmar branch of the median nerve passes under the flexor retinaculum
- b. The ulnar 1 ½ fingers are supplied by the deep branch of the ulna nerve
- c. The deep branch of the ulna nerve supplies the interossei mm
- d. The common palmar digital nerve lies superficial to the palmar arch
- e. Carpal tunnel syndrome results in the loss of flexion of the IPJ of thumb

170. With regard to the anatomical snuff box
- The basilic vein originates in it
  - The EPL tendon forms its ulnar border
  - The radial artery makes up part of its roof
  - The APB tendon forms its radial border
  - Scaphoid and triquetrum are palpable in its floor
171. The annular ligament of the radius
- Is covered by synovium
  - Is attached to the head of the radius
  - Is attached to the margins of the radial notch
  - Clasps the head, neck and shaft of the radius
  - Is extracapsular to the elbow joint
172. Rotator cuff muscles include
- Subclavius
  - Teres minor
  - Pectoralis major
  - Teres major
  - Deltoid
173. Regarding the synovial flexor sheaths in the hand and wrist, which is false
- They surround flexor tendons in the carpal tunnel
  - The superficial and deep flexors are invested with a common synovial sheath
  - The common flexor sheaths can communicate with FPL sheath in some people
  - For the II, III and IV fingers a separate synovial sheath lies the fibrous sheath over the phalanges
  - The sheath is the origin of the lumbricals
174. The axillary nerve
- Supplies the rotator cuff
  - Is a branch of the medial cord of the brachial plexus
  - Exits the axilla through the quadrangular space
  - Is accompanied by the profunda brachii artery
  - Is derived from C7, C8
175. The ulna nerve
- Has C8, T1 fibres only
  - Is sensory to the medial aspect of the forearm and hand
  - Supplies the ulnar part of FDP
  - Traverses the carpal tunnel lateral to the tendon of FCU
  - Accompanies the brachial artery in the cubital fossa

176.The axillary artery

- a. Arrives at the lateral border of scalenus anterior
- b. Is divided into 3 parts by its relationship to pectoralis major
- c. Becomes the brachial artery at the inferior border of teres minor
- d. Has 3 branches from its 3<sup>rd</sup> part
- e. Is clasped by the trunks of the brachial plexus at its 2<sup>nd</sup> part

177.The following structures are relevant to the cubital fossa except

- a. Brachialis
- b. Pronator quadratus
- c. Radial artery
- d. Median nerve
- e. Supinator

178.FCR tendon

- a. Gives a slip of insertion into the scaphoid
- b. Contains a sesamoid bone
- c. Lies medial to the median nerve at the wrist
- d. Lives in the groove of the hamate at the wrist
- e. Has fleshy fibres on its radial side until immediately proximal to the carpal tunnel

179.The radius

- a. Articulates with the trochlea of the humerus in a synovial ball and socket joint
- b. Has Lister's tubercle on its posterior aspect
- c. Provides insertion of the brachioradialis at the tip of the styloid process
- d. Articulates predominantly with the triquetral and the lunate
- e. Provides insertion for brachialis muscle at the radial tubercle

180.In the upper limb

- a. The upper trunk of the brachial plexus is prone to injury by forceful depression of the shoulder and results in Erb's palsy
- b. Median nerve compression in the axilla may result in 'Saturday night palsy'
- c. The ulna nerve is commonly injured in fractures of the surgical neck of humerus
- d. Musculocutaneous nerve is prone to injury in fractures of the lower 1/3 of the humerus
- e. The radial nerve is most commonly injured in supracondylar fractures

181. Rotation of the scapula is primarily produced by

- a. Rhomboids
- b. Teres major
- c. trapezius
- d. Latissimus dorsi
- e. Levator scapulae

182. In the hand

- a. The tendon of extensor indicis is usually split into 2
- b. The skin over the thenar eminence is supplied by the muscular recurrent branch of the median nerve after it supplies the thenar muscles
- c. The ulnar nerve supplies palmaris brevis
- d. Adductor pollicis lies deep to the other 2 muscles of the thenar eminence
- e. The digital arteries lie on the palmar side of the nerve

183. At the wrist

- a. The scaphoid and the trapezoid form the floor of the anatomical snuff box
- b. FPL is surrounded by the common synovial sheath
- c. The ulna articulates with the triquetrum except in extreme radial adduction
- d. All carpal bones form part of the wrist joint
- e. No active rotation takes place

184. regarding the elbow joint

- a. the radial collateral ligament is triangular and consists of 3 bands
- b. the capsule is not attached to the radius
- c. the annular ligament is attached to the margins of the radial notch of the ulna and the neck of the radius
- d. the carrying angle is  $180^0$
- e. the trochlea forms a portion of a sphere

185. Muscles of the flexor compartment of the forearm include

- a. Pronator teres
- b. Anconeus
- c. Brachioradialis
- d. Supinator
- e. Adductor Pollicis Longus

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

- a. Medial half FDP
- b. FDMB
- c. APB
- d. FCU
- e. Adductor pollicis

187. Which of the following structures passes posterior to the flexor retinaculum at wrist
- Palmar cutaneous branch of the ulnar n
  - Palmaris longus tendon
  - FPL tendon
  - Ulnar artery
  - Palmar cutaneous branch of median n
188. All of the following are true of EPL except
- It inserts at the base of the proximal phalanx of the thumb
  - It forms the ulnar side of the anatomical snuff box
  - Its nerve supply is from the radial nerve
  - Its origin is from the posterior surface of the ulna and adjacent IO membrane
  - Its tendon passes beneath the extensor retinaculum of the wrist
189. In abduction of the arm
- The clavicle remains fixed
  - The scapula moves dorsally on the chest wall
  - Scapular movement is at first more rapid than movement of the humerus
  - The medial end of the clavicle moves downward on the intra-articular disc
  - Medial rotation of the humerus occurs
190. Part of the rotator cuff of the shoulder is supplied by
- A nerve formed from the root of C5,6,7
  - A branch of the upper trunk of the brachial plexus
  - A branch of the lateral cord of the brachial plexus
  - A nerve which passes through the triangular space
  - A branch of the medial cord of the brachial plexus
191. The stability of the shoulder is related to all of the following except
- Glenoid labrum
  - Acromion process
  - Rotator cuff
  - Long head of the biceps
  - Deltoid
192. The lunate articulates with all of the following except
- Scaphoid
  - Triquetral
  - Capitate
  - Radius
  - Hamate



193. Loss of sensation in the thumb and lateral forearm is consistent with an isolated injury to
- Lateral cutaneous nerve of the forearm
  - Median nerve
  - Lateral cutaneous nerve of the arm
  - C6 root
  - C7 root
194. The skin of the tip of the index finger is supplied by
- The radial nerve only
  - The median nerve only
  - The ulnar nerve only
  - The radial and median nerves
  - The radial and ulnar nerves
195. Following a laceration to the anterior surface of the wrist, a patient is unable to flex the PIPJ of his III finger when the other fingers are held in extension. Which tendon is divided
- Palmaris longus
  - Flexor indicis
  - FDP
  - FDS
  - None of the above
196. Paralysis of which nerve results in the inability to initiate abduction of the arm
- The axillary nerve
  - The suprascapular nerve
  - The subscapular nerve
  - The dorsal scapular nerve
  - The thoracodorsal nerve
197. The axilla
- Communicates with the anterior triangle of the neck
  - Contains lymph nodes draining the upper limb and lateral chest wall
  - Has an anterior wall made up by the serratus anterior muscle
  - Has an apex bounded by the humerus, clavicle and scapula
  - Has no medial wall
198. The brachial artery
- Crosses anterior to the median nerve in the arm
  - Gives off the nutrient artery to the humerus
  - Lies deep to the biceps
  - Has the ulnar nerve on its medial side
  - Gives muscular branch to the triceps

199. The elbow joint

- a. Is supplied exclusively by the radial n
- b. Permits flexion – extension and pronation – supination
- c. Has a capsule which attaches in part to the radius
- d. Communicates with the superior RUJ
- e. None of the above

200. The main stabilising factor of the sternoclavicular joint

- a. The AC ligament
- b. The costoclavicular ligament
- c. The interclavicular ligament
- d. The sternoclavicular ligament
- e. The coracoclavicular ligament

201. With respect to the thenar muscles

- a. APB inserts into the base of the distal phalanx of the thumb
- b. All arise from the flexor retinaculum
- c. FPD is usually supplied by a branch of the ulnar nerve
- d. APB has no role in the opposition of the thumb
- e. Opponens pollicis is the most superficial muscle of the group

202. The musculocutaneous nerve

- a. Supplies brachioradialis
- b. Terminates as the posterior IO n
- c. Supplies all of brachialis
- d. Fibres from C5,6,7 and 8
- e. Arises from the lateral cord of the brachial plexus

203. In the antecubital fossa

- a. The ulnar nerve is on medial side
- b. The median nerve is lateral to the brachial artery
- c. The radial nerve is on the lateral side
- d. All superficial veins are deep to the cutaneous nerve
- e. The brachial artery is lateral to the biceps tendon

204. With respect to the flexor retinaculum

- a. It attaches to the scaphoid, hamate, pisiform and trapezium
- b. The tendon of palmaris longus passes deep to it
- c. The median nerve passes superficial to it
- d. The ulnar artery passes deep to it
- e. It is pierced by the tendon of FCU

205.The clavicle

- a. Is convex anteriorly throughout its entire length
- b. Articulates laterally with the coracoid via the coracoclavicular ligament
- c. Is crossed in its middle 1/3 by the subclavian vein
- d. Forms part of the apex of the axilla
- e. Has as its only inferior musculature attachment the muscle pectoralis major

206.On the palmar aspect of the wrist

- a. The median nerve lies between FCR and palmaris longus
- b. The ulnar nerve passes deep to the medial aspect of the flexor retinaculum
- c. The flexor tendons lie together in a complete synovial sheath
- d. The radial artery may be palpated over the flexor retinaculum
- e. FCR may be distinguished by the presence of musculature fibres

207.In carpal tunnel syndrome which is unaffected by compression of the median n

- a. The medial branch of the median nerve
- b. Opponens pollicis
- c. The lateral branch of the median nerve
- d. Palmar branch of the median nerve
- e. APB

208.Regarding the median nerve , all are true except

- a. It is formed by the union of 2 roots from the medial and lateral cords
- b. In the arm it passes anterior to the brachial artery
- c. It passes deep to the flexor retinaculum
- d. It does not supply the part of FDP to III finger
- e. Typically chronic compression results in wasting of the thenar eminence

209.Regarding the extensor retinaculum of the wrist

- a. It includes attachment to the ulna
- b. It overlies 6 fibrous compartments
- c. Tension of the retinaculum is reduced with pronation
- d. It has the palmaris longus fused with it
- e. Is pierced by ECRL

210.Which of the following is a branch of the posterior cord of the brachial plexus

- a. Dorsal scapular n
- b. Long thoracic n
- c. Musculocutaneous n
- d. Ulnar n
- e. Thoracodorsal n

211. In the hand the deep palmar arch

- a. Is normally incomplete
- b. Is formed by the superficial branch of the ulnar artery
- c. Crosses the palm 1cm distal to the superficial arch
- d. Gives off 3 metacarpal arteries
- e. Does not anastomose with the anterior carpal arch

212. Regarding the interossei of the hand

- a. They insert into the middle phalanges
- b. The palmar interossei have 2 heads of origin
- c. They are solely innervated by T1
- d. There are 3 dorsal muscles
- e. The palmar abduct

# ANSWERS

1. E	55. D	110.C	165.D
2. C	56. D	111.A&G	166.E
3. B	57. C	112.E	167.A
4. B	58. E	113.B	168.D
5. E	59. A	114.D	169.C
6. E	60. A	115.D	170.B
7. C	61. C	116.C	171.C
8. E	62. E	117.D	172.B
9. B	63. B	118.C	173.E
10. C	64. C	119.C	174.C
11. A	65. D	120.A	175.C
12. B	66. E	121.D	176.D
13. C	67. A	122.E	177.B
14. D	68. D	123.C	178.A
15. C	69. C	124.B	179.B
16. A	70. D	125.C	180.A
17. C	71. E	126.E	181.C
18. A	72. C	127.B	182.C
19. E	73. A	128.E	183.E
20. A	74. ?A&C	129.E	184.B
21. A	75. B	130.C	185.A
22. D	76. E	131.C	186.C
23. D	77. A	132.E	187.C
24. B	78. B	133.D	188.A
25. B	79. D	134.C	189.D
26. B	80. A	135.A	190.B
27. D	81. D	136.C	191.E
28. D	82. D	137.B & H	192.E
29. C	83. C	138.D	193.D
30. ? A/E	84. D	139.B	194.B
31. A	85. E	140.C	195.D
32. ?	86. B	141.B	196.B
33. ?	87. A	142.E	197.B
34. C	88. B	143.B	198.B
35. D	89. E	144.D	199.D
36. C	90. D	145.D	200.B
37. A?C	91. E	146.B	201.B
38. ?	92. E	147.D	202.E
39. E	93. C	148.D	203.C
40. C	94. C	149.C	204.A
41. C	95. C	150.E	205.D
42. B	96. D	151.A	206.A
43. A	97. C	152.A	207.D
44. C	98. C	153.C	208.D
45. ?	99. C	154.A	209.B
46. A	100.D	155.A	210.E
47. D	101.B	156.C	211.D
48. C	102.C	157.E	212.C
49. A	103.D	158.A	213.
50. ?	104.D	159.D	
51. A	105.C	160.D	
52. ?B&E	106.E	161.B	
53. ?B&C	107.C	162.E	
54. B	108.B	163.A	
	109.E	164.D	