

1. The following part or branch of the brachial plexus receives contributions from the C8 spinal nerve.
  - A. Lateral cord
  - B. Lateral pectoral nerve
  - C. Posterior cord
  - D. Nerve to the rhomboid muscles
  - E. Suprascapular nerve
  - F. Nerve to subclavius muscle
2. The following part or branch of the brachial plexus has a terminal branch that supplies the skin on the medial side of the arm.
  - A. Musculocutaneous nerve
  - B. Lateral cord
  - C. Thoracodorsal nerve
  - D. Medial cord
  - E. Upper subscapular nerve
  - F. Ulnar nerve
3. The following part of the brachial plexus is formed from the anterior divisions of two trunks.
  - A. Lateral cord
  - B. Posterior cord
  - C. Median nerve
  - D. Medial cord
  - E. Lower trunk
  - F. None of the above
4. The following part of the brachial plexus has branches that supply the extensor muscles of the arm.
  - A. Lateral cord
  - B. Medial cord
  - C. Posterior cord
  - D. Thoracodorsal nerve
  - E. Lateral and medial cords
  - F. None of the above
5. During its course in the upper limb, the axillary nerve lies
  - A. in front of the lateral epicondyle of the humerus.
  - B. against the spiral groove of the humerus.
  - C. medial to the brachial artery in the cubital fossa.
  - D. against the surgical neck of the humerus.
  - E. behind the medial epicondyle of the humerus.
  - F. in front of the medial epicondyle of the humerus.
6. During its course in the upper limb, the ulnar nerve lies
  - A. in front of the lateral epicondyle of the humerus.
  - B. behind the flexor retinaculum of the wrist.
  - C. against the spiral groove of the humerus.
  - D. medial to the brachial artery in the cubital fossa.
  - E. against the surgical neck of the humerus.
  - F. behind the medial epicondyle of the humerus.
7. During its course in the upper limb, the median nerve lies
  - A. anterior to the flexor retinaculum of the wrist.
  - B. in front of the lateral epicondyle of the humerus.

- C. against the spiral groove of the humerus.  
D. against the surgical neck of the humerus.  
E. within the quadrangular muscle space.  
F. medial to the brachial artery in the cubital fossa.
8. During its course in the upper limb the radial nerve lies
- A. against the spiral groove of the humerus.  
B. in front of the medial epicondyle of the humerus.  
C. behind the flexor retinaculum of the wrist.  
D. medial to the brachial artery in the cubital fossa.  
E. against the surgical neck of the humerus.  
F. behind the medial epicondyle of the humerus.
9. The extensor carpi radialis brevis muscle is innervated by the
- A. radial nerve.  
B. ulnar nerve.  
C. superficial radial nerve.  
D. deep branch of the radial nerve.  
E. deep branch of the ulnar nerve.  
F. None of the above.
10. The dorsal interossei muscles are innervated by the
- A. deep branch of the radial nerve.  
B. deep branch of the ulnar nerve.  
C. musculocutaneous nerve.  
D. superficial branch of the ulnar nerve.  
E. median nerve.  
F. recurrent branch of the median nerve.
11. The extensor indicis muscle is innervated by the
- A. radial nerve.  
B. ulnar nerve.  
C. median nerve.  
D. deep branch of the radial nerve.  
E. deep branch of the ulnar nerve.  
F. musculocutaneous nerve.
12. The extensor carpi ulnaris muscle is innervated by the
- A. median nerve.  
B. deep branch of the ulnar nerve.  
C. ulnar nerve.  
D. radial nerve.  
E. deep branch of the radial nerve.  
F. superficial branch of the ulnar nerve.
13. The extensor carpi radialis longus muscle is innervated by the
- A. deep branch of the ulnar nerve.  
B. ulnar nerve.  
C. radial nerve.  
D. median nerve.  
E. anterior interosseous nerve.  
F. musculocutaneous nerve.

14. The muscle that will compensate in part for the paralysis of the supinator muscle is the

- A. extensor carpi ulnaris muscle.
- B. brachialis muscle.
- C. triceps brachii muscle.
- D. biceps brachii muscle.
- E. anconeus muscle.

15. The lymph from the medial quadrants of the breast drain mainly into the

- A. posterior axillary (subscapular) nodes.
- B. internal thoracic nodes.
- C. anterior axillary (pectoral) nodes.
- D. lateral axillary (brachial) nodes.
- E. infraclavicular (deltopectoral) nodes.

16. Cutting the dorsal scapular nerve would most likely result in paralysis of the

- A. supraspinatus muscle.
- B. deltoid muscle.
- C. rhomboid major muscle.
- D. trapezius muscle.
- E. infraspinatus muscle.

17. After injury to a nerve at the wrist, the thumb is laterally rotated and adducted. The hand looks flattened and apelike. The nerve that has been damaged is the

- A. anterior interosseous nerve.

- B. ulnar nerve.
- C. deep branch of the radial nerve.
- D. median nerve.
- E. superficial branch of the radial nerve.

18. The following statements concerning the blood vessels of the upper limb are correct except which?

- A. The pulsation of the radial artery are felt anterior to the distal third of the radius between the tendons of the brachioradialis and the flexor carpi radialis.
- B. The axillary vein is formed by the union of the venae comitantes of the brachial artery and the basilic vein.
- C. The cephalic vein arises on the palm of the hand.
- D. The axillary sheath surrounds the axillary vessels and the brachial plexus.
- E. The cephalic vein drains into the axillary vein.

19. At the wrist, the flexor retinaculum is attached to the following bones except which?

- A. The hook of the hamate
- B. The ridge on the trapezium
- C. The pisiform bone
- D. The tubercle of the scaphoid
- E. The triquetral bone

20.. The following structures pass superficial to the flexor retinaculum at the wrist except which?

- A. Palmar cutaneous branch of the median nerve
- B. Ulnar nerve
- C. Flexor pollicis longus tendon
- D. Ulnar artery
- E. Palmar cutaneous branch of the ulnar nerve

21. . The proximal row of carpal bones includes all the following carpal bones except which?

- A. The pisiform
- B. The capitate
- C. The lunate
- D. The triquetral
- E. The scaphoid

22.. The following statements concerning the rotator cuff are correct except which?

- A. It adds stability to the shoulder joint.
- B. It is formed by the tendons of the short muscles around the shoulder joint.
- C. The muscle tendons are fused to the capsule of the shoulder joint.
- D. Degeneration or tearing of the cuff will cause severe pain in the shoulder region.
- E. All the muscle tendons associated with the cuff are innervated by the suprascapular nerve.

23. The following statements concerning the lateral cord of the brachial plexus are true except which?

- A. It contains sympathetic nerve fibers
- B. It has a branch that supplies the pectoralis major muscle
- C. It has a branch that supplies the skin on the lateral side of the forearm
- D. It has a branch that supplies the skin on the lateral side of the upper arm
- E. It lies lateral to the second part of the axillary artery

24. An examination of a patient with carpal tunnel syndrome may reveal all the following symptoms and signs except which?

- A. Atrophy of the muscles of the thenar eminence
- B. Weakness in opposition of the thumb
- C. Loss of skin sensation on the medial part of the palm
- D. Loss of skin sensation on the anterior surface of the index finger
- E. Normal skin sensation on the anterior surface of the little finger

25. The following movements are expected to be normal after a complete section of the medial cord

of the brachial plexus except which?

- A. Extension of the wrist
- B. Flexion of the elbow
- C. Abduction of the shoulder joint
- D. Metacarpophalangeal flexion and interphalangeal extension of the medial four fingers**
- E. Metacarpophalangeal flexion and interphalangeal extension of the thumb

26. During an automobile accident, a patient fractured the neck of her right radius and damaged a closely related nerve. At physical examination, the patient exhibited the following except which?

- A. Weakness in extending the terminal phalanx of the thumb.
- B. A loss of skin sensation on the lateral part of the dorsum of the hand.**
- C. An inability to extend the metacarpophalangeal joint of the index finger.
- D. A normal ability to adduct the thumb at the carpometacarpal joint.
- E. Normal skin sensation down the medial border of the hand.

27. Diminished sweating and increased warmth and vasodilation of the skin vessels over the hypothenar eminence as well as the ring and

the little fingers could result from the following except which?

- A. A lesion of the posterior cord of the brachial plexus.**
- B. Ulnar nerve damage behind the medial epicondyle of the humerus.
- C. A lesion of the medial cord of the brachial plexus.
- D. A lesion of the eighth cervical nerve.
- E. Ulnar nerve damage over the front of the wrist.

The clavicle articulates with the \_\_\_\_ laterally.

- A. coracoid process
- B. superior angle of the scapula
- C. acromion
- D. base of the spine of the scapula
- E. glenoid fossa

The lateral end of the spine of the scapula forms the

- A. Acromion.
- B. glenoid fossa.
- C. coracoid process.
- D. suprascapular notch.
- E. superior angle of the scapula.

The scapula is a flat triangular bone that lies on the posterior chest wall between the

- A. first and sixth ribs.
- B. second and seventh ribs.
- C. third and eighth ribs.
- D. fourth and ninth ribs.
- E. fifth and tenth ribs.

The dorsal tubercle of the radius is situated

- A. just below the head.
- B. on the posterior surface of the distal end.
- C. on the lateral margin of the distal end.
- D. on the interosseous border.
- E. halfway down on the lateral side of the shaft.

The olecranon process of the ulna lies

- A. at the distal end of the bone.
- B. halfway down the lateral border.
- C. halfway down the medial border.
- D. at the proximal end.
- E. below the radial notch.

Which of the following nerves is related to the inferior aspect of the shoulder joint and may be injured in dislocations of the shoulder joint?

- A. Radial
- B. Ulnar
- C. Axillary
- D. Median
- E. Musculocutaneous

1) The following structures pass posterior to the flexor retinaculum except which?

- a. Flexor digitorum superficialis tendons
- b. Median nerve
- c. Flexor pollicis longus tendon
- d. Ulnar nerve
- e. Anterior interosseous nerve

2) The following tendons are inserted into the base of the proximal phalanx of the thumb except which?

- a. Extensor pollicis brevis
- b. Abductor pollicis longus
- c. Oblique head of adductor pollicis
- d. Flexor pollicis brevis
- e. First palmar interosseous

3) The following muscles abduct the hand at the wrist joint except which?

- a. Flexor carpi radialis
- b. Abductor pollicis longus
- c. Extensor carpi radialis longus
- d. Extensor digiti minimi
- e. Extensor pollicis longus

4) The following bones form the proximal row of carpal bones except which?

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

5) The radial nerve gives off the following branches in the posterior compartment of the arm except which?

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

6) All the following statements concerning the brachial plexus are correct except which?

- a. The roots C8 and T1 join to form the lower trunk.
- b. The cords are named according to their position relative to the first part of the axillary artery.
- c. The nerve that innervates the levator scapulae is a branch of the upper trunk.
- d. The roots, trunks, and divisions are not located in the axilla.
- e. No nerves originate as branches from the individual divisions of the brachial plexus.

7) The anterior fascial compartment of the forearm contains the following arteries except which?

- a. Brachial
- b. Anterior interosseous
- c. Radial
- d. Ulnar
- e. Profunda

8) The boundaries of the anatomic snuffbox include the following except which?

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

9) The following structures are attached to the greater tuberosity of the humerus except which?

- a. Supraspinatus muscle
- b. Coracohumeral ligament
- c. Teres minor muscle
- d. Infraspinatus muscle

**e. Subscapularis muscle**

- 10) . The following structures form the boundaries to the superior entrance into the axilla except which?
- Clavicle
  - Coracoid process**
  - Upper border of the scapula
  - Outer border of the first rib
- 11) . The carpal tunnel contains the following important structures except which?
- Flexor pollicis longus tendon
  - Flexor digitorum profundus tendons
  - Median nerve
  - Flexor carpi radialis tendon**
  - Flexor digitorum superficialis tendons
- 12) . Hyperextension of the proximal phalanges of the little and ring fingers (i.e., claw hand) can result from damage to the \_\_\_\_\_ nerve.
- ulnar**
  - axillary
  - radial
  - median
  - anterior interosseous
- 13) . Wrist drop can result from damage to the \_\_\_\_\_ nerve.
- median
  - ulnar
  - radial**
  - anterior interosseous
  - axillary
- 14) . An inability to oppose the thumb to the little finger can result from damage to the \_\_\_\_\_ nerve.
- anterior interosseous
  - posterior interosseous
  - radial
  - ulnar
  - median**
- 15) . The sensory innervation of the nail bed of the index finger is the
- median nerve.**
  - radial nerve.
  - dorsal cutaneous branch of the ulnar nerve.
  - superficial branch of the ulnar nerve.
  - palmar cutaneous branch of the ulnar nerve.
- 16) The sensory innervation of the medial side of the palm is the
- radial nerve.
  - palmar cutaneous branch of the ulnar nerve.**
  - dorsal cutaneous branch of the ulnar nerve.
  - median nerve.
  - superficial branch of the ulnar nerve.
- 17) . The sensory innervation of the dorsal surface of the root of the thumb is the
- median nerve.
  - radial nerve.**
  - superficial branch of the ulnar nerve.
  - dorsal cutaneous branch of the ulnar nerve.
  - posterior interosseous nerve.
- 18) . The sensory innervation of the medial side of the palmar aspect of the ring finger is the
- radial nerve.
  - posterior interosseous nerve.
  - dorsal cutaneous branch of the ulnar nerve.
  - median nerve.
  - superficial branch of the ulnar nerve.**

- 19) 21. The musculocutaneous nerve originates from the \_\_\_\_\_ of the brachial plexus.
- posterior cord
  - lateral cord**
  - both medial and lateral cords
  - upper trunk
  - medial cord
- 20) The suprascapular nerve originates from the \_\_\_\_\_ of the brachial plexus.
- medial cord
  - lower trunk
  - posterior cord
  - lateral cord
  - upper trunk**
- 21) . The median nerve originates from the \_\_\_\_\_ of the brachial plexus.
- medial and lateral cords**
  - medial cord
  - posterior cord
  - upper and lower trunk
  - lateral cord
- 22) The thoracodorsal nerve originates from the \_\_\_\_\_ of the brachial plexus.
- lateral cord
  - posterior cord**
  - medial cord
  - medial and posterior cords
  - lower trunk
- 23) The axillary nerve originates from the \_\_\_\_\_ of the brachial plexus.
- posterior cord**
  - middle trunk
  - lateral cord
  - lower trunk
  - medial cord
- 24) The lymph from the upper lateral quadrant of the breast drains mainly into the
- lateral axillary nodes
  - internal thoracic nodes
  - posterior axillary nodes
  - anterior axillary nodes**
  - deltpectoral group of nodes
- 25) The medial collateral ligament of the elbow joint is closely related to the
- brachial artery
  - radial nerve
  - ulnar nerve**
  - basilic vein
  - ulnar artery
- Which of the following structures is the only bony connection between the axial and appendicular skeleton?
    - Clavicle**
    - Humerus
    - Radius
    - Scapula
    - Ulna
  - The radial and ulnar arteries most likely arise from the bifurcation of which artery?
    - Axillary
    - Brachial**
    - Cephalic
    - Subclavian
  - The upper subscapular, lower subscapular, and thoracodorsal nerves branch from which cord of the brachial plexus?
    - Anterior cord
    - Lateral cord
    - Medial cord
    - Posterior cord**
  - The boundaries of the three parts of the axillary artery are determined by its relationship to which muscle?
    - Pectoralis major muscle
    - Pectoralis minor muscle**
    - Teres major muscle
    - Teres minor muscle



5. Which of the following muscles flexes the glenohumeral and elbow joints and supinates the radioulnar joints?
- A. Coracobrachialis muscle
  - B. Biceps brachii muscle**
  - C. Brachialis muscle
  - D. Triceps brachii muscle
6. A 17-year-old patient sees his healthcare provider with a complaint of weakness with elbow flexion and numbness on the lateral side of the forearm. Which of the following nerves is most likely damaged?
- A. Axillary nerve
  - B. Median nerve
  - C. Musculocutaneous nerve**
  - D. Radial nerve
  - E. Ulnar nerve
7. Which of the following nerves courses between the brachialis and brachioradialis muscles?
- A. Axillary nerve
  - B. Median nerve
  - C. Musculocutaneous nerve
  - D. Radial nerve**
  - E. Ulnar nerve
8. A patient is diagnosed with a peripheral nerve injury that weakens his ability to extend his elbow, wrist, and fingers. Which area of this patient's upper limb will most likely experience cutaneous deficit as a result of this injury?
- A. Anterior forearm
  - B. Lateral forearm
  - C. Medial forearm
  - D. Posterior forearm**
9. A 49-year-old woman is diagnosed with carpal tunnel syndrome. Which tendon of the following muscles would most likely be associated with carpal tunnel syndrome?
- A. Flexor carpi radialis muscle
  - B. Flexor carpi ulnaris muscle
  - C. Flexor pollicis longus muscle**
  - D. Palmaris longus muscle
  - E. Pronator teres muscle
  - F. Pronator quadratus muscle
10. Which of the following muscles flexes the wrist and the metacarpophalangeal and the proximal and distal inter-phalangeal joints of digits 2 to 5?
- A. Flexor carpi radialis muscle
  - B. Flexor carpi ulnaris muscle
  - C. Flexor digitorum profundus muscle**
  - D. Flexor digitorum superficialis muscle
11. Which of the following muscles flexes the metacarpophalangeal joints, but extends the interphalangeal joints of digits 2 to 5?
- A. Flexor digitorum profundus muscle
  - B. Lumbrical muscle**
  - C. Flexor digitorum superficialis muscle
  - D. Palmaris brevis muscle
12. Which of the following arteries supplies blood to the deep extensor muscles of the forearm?
- A. Anterior interosseous artery
  - B. Posterior interosseous artery**
  - C. Radial collateral artery
  - D. Radial recurrent artery
13. The radiocarpal joint includes the distal end of the radius, the triangular fibrocartilage complex, the scaphoid bone, the triquetrum bone, and which of the following carpal bones?
- A. Capitate
  - B. Hamate
  - C. Lunate**
  - D. Trapezium
14. Which of the following fascial layers forms the roof of the carpal tunnel?
- A. Fibrous digital sheaths
  - B. Flexor retinaculum**
  - C. Palmar aponeurosis

D. Transverse palmar ligament

15. Compression of the median nerve in the carpal tunnel leads to weakness in the thenar muscles and the first and second lumbricals as well as cutaneous deficits in which of the following regions?

- A. Lateral dorsal surface of the hand
- B. Medial dorsal surface of the hand
- C. Palmar surface of digit 5
- D. Palmer surface of digits 2 and 3**

16. Which of the following arteries courses through the anatomical snuffbox?

- A. Deep palmar arch
- B. Radial artery**
- C. Superficial palmar arch
- D. Ulnar artery

- 1. Biceps brachii
- 2. Trapezius
- 3. Deltoid**
- 4. Infraspinatus

Which of the following nerve roots does not contribute to the median nerve?

- 1. C5
- 2. C6
- 3. C7
- 4. C8

Which group of muscles does the median nerve innervate the majority of?

- 1. Anterior arm
- 2. Anterior forearm
- 3. Posterior arm
- 4. Posterior forearm

Which area does the radial nerve not provide sensory innervation to?

- 1. Anterior arm
- 2. Posterior arm
- 3. Postero-lateral aspect of the hand
- 4. Posterior forearm

Which of the following is a minor branch of the roots of the brachial plexus?

- 1. Suprascapular nerve
- 2. Lateral pectoral nerve
- 3. Medial pectoral nerve
- 4. Long thoracic nerve

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Which of the following nerve roots does not contribute to the brachial plexus?

- 1. C4**
- 2. C5
- 3. C7
- 4. T1

Which of the following nerve roots contributes to the superior trunk of the brachial plexus?

- 1. C6
- 2. C7
- 3. C8
- 4. T1

Which group of muscles does the musculocutaneous nerve innervate?

- 1. Anterior forearm
- 2. Posterior forearm
- 3. Anterior arm**
- 4. Posterior arm

Which of the following muscles does the axillary nerve innervate?

1) You watch a friend as he is doing pushups and notice the medial border of his right scapula protruding from his thorax more than it protrudes on his left side. Which muscle is weakened on your friend's right side that is causing this protrusion?

- A. Pectoralis major muscle

**B. Serratus anterior muscle**

- C. Trapezius muscle
- D. Triceps brachii muscle

2) A 38-year-old construction worker sees his healthcare provider because of shoulder pain. Physical examination reveals a dislocated glenohumeral joint. Radiographic imaging reveals a tear in the muscles that stabilize the glenohumeral joint. Identify the muscle most likely injured in this patient.

- A. Biceps brachii muscle
- B. Infraspinatus muscle**
- C. Pectoralis minor muscle
- D. Serratus anterior muscle
- E. Triceps brachii muscle

3) A 41-year-old executive sees her physician because of chronic spasm of the scalene muscles due to stress and depression. The scalene muscle spasms most likely affect which region of the brachial plexus?

- A. Branches
- B. Cords
- C. Divisions
- D. Roots**
- E. Trunks

4) A 46-year-old woman sees her healthcare provider with a complaint of pain over the anterolateral forearm. Clinical examination reveals no muscle weakness in the patient's upper limb, but notes problems with the right lateral cutaneous nerve of the forearm. Which of the following is the most likely activity resulting in this patient's injury?

- A. Avulsion of the medial epicondyle of the humerus
- B. Fracture in the mid-humeral region
- C. Hypertrophy of the coracobrachialis muscle

D. Tendon inflammation on the lateral epicondyle of the humerus

**E. puncture of the right cephalic vein in the ante-brachial fossa**

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With regards to the axilla, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. The lateral part of the axillary artery travels through the axilla
- B. The axillary lymph nodes drain lymph from the upper limb only
- C. The apex of the axilla is markedly decreased in size with arm adduction
- D. The lateral border of the axilla is formed by the intertubercular sulcus of the humerus**

Which structure forms part of the medial wall of the axilla?

- A. Serratus anterior**
- B. Serratus posterior
- C. Teres major
- D. Teres minor

Which muscle forms the medial border of the cubital fossa?

- A. Lateral border of pronator teres**
- B. Medial border of pronator teres
- C. Lateral border of brachioradialis
- D. Lateral border of pronator quadratus

Which of the following forms the floor of the cubital fossa?

- A. Brachioradialis
- B. Anconeus
- C. Brachialis and supinator**

D. Fascia

Which of these is the most lateral within the cubital fossa?

- A. Biceps tendon
- B. Brachial artery
- C. Radial nerve
- D. Median nerve

What forms the roof of the carpal tunnel?

- A. Carpal arch
- B. Flexor retinaculum
- C. Palmaris longus tendon
- D. Skin

Which of the following tendons passes through the carpal tunnel?

- A. Opponens pollicis
- B. Flexor pollicis brevis
- C. Flexor pollicis longus
- D. Abductor pollicis longus

Which nerve passes through the carpal tunnel?

- A. Radial nerve
- B. Ulnar nerve
- C. Musculocutaneous nerve
- D. Median nerve

Which muscle(s) travel through the 4th extensor compartment?

- A. Extensor carpi ulnaris
- B. Extensor digitorum and extensor indicis
- C. Extensor digiti minimi
- D. Extensor radialis brevis and longus

The tendon of the extensor pollicis longus forms the medial border of the anatomical snuffbox. Which extensor compartment does it travel through?

- A. Compartment 2
- B. Compartment 3
- C. Compartment 5
- D. Compartment 6

The tendon of which muscle forms the medial border of the anatomical snuffbox?

- A. Abductor pollicis longus
- B. Extensor pollicis longus
- C. Flexor pollicis longus
- D. Extensor digitorum

Which of the following forms the floor of the anatomical snuffbox?

- A. Radial styloid process
- B. Adductor pollicis brevis
- C. Scaphoid
- D. Hook of hamate

Which vein passes through the anatomical snuffbox?

- A. Cephalic vein
- B. Basilic vein
- C. Median cubital vein
- D. Axillary vein

Where is pectoralis minor located in comparison to pectoralis major?

- A. Superior
- B. Deep
- C. Superficial
- D. Inferior

What is the innervation of pectoralis major?

- A. Medial and lateral pectoral nerves
- B. Medial pectoral nerve
- C. Long thoracic nerve
- D. Lateral pectoral nerve and long thoracic nerve

What is the isolated action of the clavicular head of the pectoralis major?

- A. Scapular rotation
- B. Shoulder abduction
- C. Shoulder flexion
- D. Lateral rotation of upper limb

Which nerve innervates the muscles in the anterior upper arm?

- A. Median nerve
- B. Axillary nerve
- C. Radial nerve
- D. Musculocutaneous nerve

Where do the superficial muscles of the anterior forearm originate?

- A. Olecranon of the ulna
- B. Medial epicondyle of the humerus**
- C. Lateral epicondyle of the humerus
- D. Deltoid tuberosity

Which nerve innervates the flexor carpi ulnaris?

- A. Median nerve
- B. Axillary nerve
- C. Ulnar nerve**
- D. Radial nerve

What is the action of brachioradialis?

- A. Elbow extension
- B. Elbow flexion**
- C. Shoulder flexion
- D. Wrist pronation

Which nerve provides somatic motor innervation to the muscles of the posterior forearm?

- A. Median nerve
- B. Posterior cutaneous nerve of forearm
- C. Musculocutaneous nerve
- D. Radial nerve**

What is the common site of origin for posterior forearm muscles?

- A. Lateral epicondyle**
- B. Medial epicondyle
- C. Olecranon
- D. Deltoid tubercle

Which of the following is an intrinsic muscle of the hand?

- A. Flexor carpi ulnaris
- B. Extensor digiti minimi
- C. Adductor pollicis**
- D. Pronator teres

Which nerve innervates the opponens digiti minimi muscle of the hand?

- A. Median nerve
- B. Radial nerve
- C. Axillary nerve
- D. Ulnar nerve**

What is the action of the lumbricals on the interphalangeal joints?

- A. Adduction
- B. Abduction
- C. Flexion
- D. Extension**

A patient suffers iatrogenic musculocutaneous nerve palsy following a shoulder arthroplasty. Which of the following movements will be UNAFFECTED?

- A. Shoulder flexion
- B. Shoulder abduction**
- C. Elbow flexion
- D. Forearm supination

Which of the following muscles would be affected in a transection of the superficial branch of the radial nerve?

- A. Triceps brachii
- B. Extensor digitorum
- C. Flexor carpi radialis
- D. None of the above**

A woman is undergoing an axillary clearance. During the operation, the axillary artery is identified within the axillary sheath. Which of the structures listed below is also found within the axillary sheath?

- A. Axillary vein
- B. Axillary nerve
- C. Axillary lymph nodes
- D. Lateral cord of brachial plexus**

1. The axillary artery begins at the \_\_\_\_\_ as a continuation of the subclavian artery.
  - A. outer border of the scalenus anterior muscle
  - B. outer border of the second rib
  - C. outer border of the first rib
  - D. upper border of the pectoralis minor muscle
  - E. lower border of the teres major muscle
2. The axillary artery is most easily palpated
  - A. behind the clavicle in the root of the neck.
  - B. between the anterior and posterior axillary folds in the armpit.
  - C. in the deltopectoral groove between the deltoid muscle and the pectoralis major muscle.
  - D. through the pectoralis major muscle.
  - E. through the posterior wall of the axilla.
3. The brachial artery divides into its terminal branches
  - A. at the level of the neck of the radius.
  - B. midway between the medial and lateral epicondyles of the humerus.
  - C. at the lower border of the pronator teres muscle.
  - D. behind the flexor digitorum superficialis muscle.
  - E. behind the medial epicondyle of the humerus.
4. The brachial pulse is mostly easily felt
  - A. on the lateral side of the tendon of the biceps brachii muscle.
  - B. on the medial side of the belly of the biceps muscle.
  - C. along the lateral margin of the triceps tendon.
  - D. in front of the coracobrachialis muscle.
  - E. on the medial side of the biceps brachii tendon in front of the elbow joint.
5. When taking the blood pressure with a sphygmomanometer, the stethoscope diaphragm is held over the brachial artery on the
  - A. lateral side of the belly of the biceps brachii muscle about halfway down the arm.
  - B. medial side of the belly of the biceps brachii muscle about halfway down the arm.
  - C. medial side of the biceps brachii tendon in front of the elbow joint.
  - D. lateral side of the biceps brachii tendon in front of the elbow joint.
  - E. lateral side of the bicipital.
12. The basilic vein ends by
  - A. joining the median cubital vein.
  - B. draining into the subclavian vein.
  - C. joining the medial end of the dorsal venous network.
  - D. joining the venae comitantes of the brachial artery to form the axillary vein.
  - E. traveling in the deltopectoral groove.
13. The cephalic vein is constantly found in the superficial fascia posterior to the
  - A. styloid process of the ulna.
  - B. pisiform bone.
  - C. lunate bone.
  - D. styloid process of the radius.
  - E. flexor retinaculum.
6. The radial artery ends below
  - A. by becoming continuous with the deep branch of the ulnar artery.
  - B. by becoming continuous with the main trunk of the ulnar artery.
  - C. by dividing into the arteria princeps pollicis and the arteria radialis indicis muscles.
  - D. by dividing into the superficial palmar and the deep palmar arches.
  - E. by dividing into muscular branches.
7. The radial artery at the front of the wrist lies between the
  - A. palmaris longus tendon and the brachioradialis tendon.
  - B. flexor carpi radialis tendon and the brachioradialis tendon.
  - C. palmaris longus tendon and the flexor carpi radialis tendon.
  - D. flexor carpi radialis tendon and the flexor carpi ulnaris tendon.
  - E. flexor digitorum superficialis tendon and the flexor carpi ulnaris tendon.
8. The superficial veins of the forearm originate below from the
  - A. dorsal venous network.
  - B. deep veins in the palm.
  - C. metacarpal veins.
  - D. digital veins.
  - E. veins of the index finger and thumb.
9. The cephalic vein arises from the
  - A. lateral side of the deep palmar arch veins.
  - B. lateral side of the dorsal venous network on the dorsum of the hand.
  - C. lateral side of the superficial palmar veins.
  - D. venae comitantes of the radial artery.
  - E. plexus of veins in front of the wrist.
10. The cephalic vein drains into the
  - A. venae comitantes of the brachial artery.
  - B. median vein of the forearm.
  - C. axillary vein.
  - D. external jugular vein.
  - E. subclavian vein.
11. The median cubital vein is
  - A. formed by the venae comitantes of the ulnar artery.
  - B. deep to the median nerve in the cubital fossa.
  - C. a tributary of the median vein of the forearm.
  - D. deep to the bicipital aponeurosis.
  - E. a branch of the cephalic vein.
14. The following is true about the axillary vein.
  - A. It has no valves.
  - B. It receives no tributaries in the axilla.
  - C. It drains into the brachiocephalic vein.
  - D. It becomes continuous with the subclavian vein.
  - E. It lies on the lateral side of the axillary artery.

The following tendons are inserted into the base of the proximal phalanx of the thumb **except** which?

- A. Extensor pollicis brevis
- B. Abductor pollicis longus
- C. Oblique head of adductor pollicis
- D. Flexor pollicis brevis
- E. First palmar interosseous

The following muscles abduct the hand at the wrist joint **except** which?

- A. Flexor carpi radialis
- B. Abductor pollicis longus
- C. Extensor carpi radialis longus
- D. Extensor digiti minimi
- E. Extensor pollicis longus

The tendons of the following muscles form the rotator cuff **except** which?

- A. Teres major
- B. Supraspinatus
- C. Subscapularis
- D. Teres minor
- E. Infraspinatus

The following bones form the proximal row of carpal bones **except** which?

- A. Lunate
- B. Pisiform
- C. Scaphoid
- D. Triquetral
- E. Trapezium

The bones of the carpus form part of the carpal tunnel, which is completed by a strong fibrous band called the

- A. extensor retinaculum.
- B. bicipital aponeurosis.
- C. pisohamate ligament.
- D. flexor retinaculum.
- E. palmar aponeurosis.

The sensory innervation of the nail bed of the index finger is the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. median nerve
- B. radial nerve
- C. dorsal cutaneous branch of the ulnar nerve
- D. superficial branch of the ulnar nerve
- E. palmar cutaneous branch of the ulnar nerve

The anatomical neck of the humerus lies

- A. where the expanded upper end joins the shaft.
- B. between the greater and lesser tuberosities.
- C. at the deltoid tuberosity.
- D. immediately below the head.
- E. just above the bicipital groove.

Above the trochlea of the humerus anteriorly is the

- A. coronoid fossa.
- B. radial fossa.
- C. capitulum.
- D. olecranon fossa.
- E. deltoid tuberosity.

The sensory innervation of the medial side of the palm is the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. radial nerve
- B. palmar cutaneous branch of the ulnar nerve
- C. dorsal cutaneous branch of the ulnar nerve
- D. median nerve
- E. superficial branch of the ulnar nerve

The sensory innervation of the dorsal surface of the root of the thumb is the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. median nerve
- B. radial nerve
- C. superficial branch of the ulnar nerve
- D. dorsal cutaneous branch of the ulnar nerve
- E. posterior interosseous nerve

The sensory innervation of the medial side of the palmar aspect of the ring finger is the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. radial nerve
- B. posterior interosseous nerve
- C. dorsal cutaneous branch of the ulnar nerve
- D. median nerve
- E. superficial branch of the ulnar nerve

The musculocutaneous nerve originates from the \_\_\_\_\_ of the brachial plexus.

- A. posterior cord
- B. lateral cord
- C. both medial and lateral cords
- D. upper trunk
- E. medial cord

The suprascapular nerve originates from the \_\_\_\_\_ of the brachial plexus.

- A. medial cord
- B. lower trunk
- C. posterior cord
- D. lateral cord
- E. upper trunk

The median nerve originates from the \_\_\_\_\_ of the brachial plexus.

- A. both medial and lateral cords
- B. medial cord
- C. posterior cord
- D. upper and lower trunk
- E. lateral cord

All the following statements concerning the brachial plexus are correct **except** which?

- A. The roots C8 and T1 join to form the lower trunk.
- B. The cords are named according to their position relative to the first part of the axillary artery.
- C. The nerve that innervates the levator scapulae is a branch of the upper trunk.
- D. The roots, trunks, and divisions are not located in the axilla.
- E. No nerves originate as branches from the individual divisions of the brachial plexus.

The radial nerve gives off the following branches in the posterior compartment of the arm **except** which?

- A. Lateral head of the triceps
- B. Lower lateral cutaneous nerve of the arm
- C. Medial head of the triceps
- D. Brachioradialis
- E. Anconeus

The thoracodorsal nerve originates from the \_\_\_\_\_ of the brachial plexus.

- A. lateral cord
- B. posterior cord
- C. medial cord
- D. medial and posterior cords
- E. lower trunk

The axillary nerve originates from the \_\_\_\_\_ of the brachial plexus.

- A. posterior cord
- B. middle trunk
- C. lateral cord
- D. lower trunk
- E. medial cord



The supraclavicular nerves arise from the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. brachial plexus
- B. C5 and 6 spinal nerves
- C. C3 and 4 spinal nerves
- D. C7 and 8 spinal nerves
- E. C8 and T1 spinal nerves

The supraclavicular nerves supply the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. supraspinatus muscle
- B. deltoid muscle
- C. subclavius muscle
- D. skin over the shoulder
- E. skin over the lower half of the deltoid muscle

The cervical plexus emerges into the neck between the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. scalenus anterior and the scalenus medius muscles
- B. scalenus medius and the scalenus posterior muscles
- C. posterior belly of the digastric and the sternocleidomastoid muscles
- D. levator scapulae and the scalenus anterior muscles
- E. trapezius and the levator scapulae muscles

An inability to oppose the thumb to the little finger can result from damage to the \_\_\_\_\_ nerve.

- A. anterior interosseous
- B. posterior interosseous
- C. radial
- D. ulnar
- E. median

The quadrangular space is bounded by the following structures **except** which?

- A. Surgical neck of the humerus
- B. Long head of triceps
- C. Deltoid
- D. Teres major
- E. Teres minor

The following structures are attached to the greater tuberosity of the humerus **except** which?

- A. Supraspinatus muscle
- B. Coracohumeral ligament
- C. Teres minor muscle
- D. Infraspinatus muscle
- E. Subscapularis muscle

The following muscles are responsible for flexion of the elbow joint **except** which?

- A. The biceps brachii
- B. The brachioradialis
- C. The pronator teres
- D. The anconeus
- E. The brachialis

The medial ligament of the elbow joint is closely related to the following structure:

- A. Brachial artery
- B. Radial nerve
- C. Ulnar artery
- D. Basilic vein
- E. Ulnar nerve

Select the structure that is most important in strengthening the wrist joint.

- A. The capsule
- B. The tone of the flexor and extensor muscles of the wrist joint
- C. The anterior and posterior ligaments
- D. The synovial membrane
- E. The medial and lateral ligaments

The following facts concerning the movements of the metacarpophalangeal joints are correct **except** which?

- A. The lumbricals and the interossei, assisted by the flexor digitorum superficialis and profundus muscles, produce flexion.
- B. The movement away from the midline of the third finger is performed by the palmar interossei muscles.
- C. Extension is performed by the extensor digitorum, extensor indicis, and extensor digiti minimi.
- D. Adduction movement toward the midline of the third finger is performed by the palmar interossei muscles.
- E. No rotation is possible at these joints.

The following facts concern the abduction of the arm at the shoulder joint **except** which?

- A. Abduction of the arm involves rotation of the scapula as well as movement at the shoulder joint.
- B. For every 3° of abduction of the arm, a 2° abduction occurs in the shoulder joint and a 1° abduction occurs by rotation of the scapula.
- C. At about 120° of abduction of the arm, the greater tuberosity of the humerus contacts the lateral edge of the acromium.
- D. After 120° of abduction of the arm, further abduction is accomplished by rotation of the scapula.
- E. The trapezius and the serratus anterior muscles are responsible for abduction of the shoulder joint.