

Anatomy

med-term archive 1

إعداد:



Q1) The bones of the upperlimb (excluding the pectoral group) can be classified into three bone types:

Select one:

- a. Arm bones, forearm bones and hand bones
- b. humerus, ulna, and radius
- c. Carpal, metacarpal, and phalanges
- d. long bones, short bones, and sesamoid bones
- e. Carpal, radius, ulna

Q2) The Posterior compartment of the arm contains one of the following:

Select one

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

Q3)Which of the following IS boundary of the quadrangular space?

Select one:

- a. Long head of biceps brachii
- b. Pectoralis major
- c. Short head of triceps brachii
- d. Pectoralis minor.
- E. Shaft of the humerus

Q4) The following structures pierce the clavipectoral fascia.

Select one:

- a, Lateral pectoral nerve
- b. Cephalic vein
- c. Thoraco acromial vessels
- d. Lymphatics from breast
- e, Lymphatics from axilla

Q5) With how many bones does the HUMERUS articulate?

Select one:

- a.2
- b.3
- c.4
- d.5
- e.6

Q6) In arm Movements, the brachialis assists in: Select one:

- a. Flexion.
- b. Extension.
- C. Abduction,
- d. Rotation.
- E . Supination

Q7) Humerus gives attachment to which of the following:

Select one:

- a. Long head of biceps
- b. Long head of triceps
- c. Short head of biceps
- d. Coracobrachialis
- e. Pectoralis minor

Q8) Which of the following PAIRING is incorrect regards female breast lymph drainage?

Select one:

- a. Lateral quadrants— posterior pectoral group
- b. Medial quadrants— axillary lymph nodes
- c. Few vessels— along internal thoracic artery
- d. No communication between the two breasts
- e. Some vessels communicate with the anterior abdominal wall.

Q9) The surgical neck of the humerus is:

Select one:

- a. True anatomical neck
- b. Same as the tubercle
- c. Important landmark for the axillary nerve
- d. Common origin for the flexor muscles
- e. Important landmark for the axillary artery

Q10) How many bones are there in the average person's body BASED ON SNELL'S TABLE?

Select one:

- a. 33
- b. 206
- c. 213
- d. 239
- e. 216

Q11) the following muscle innervated by two nerves :

- a. Teres major
- b. Serratus anterior
- c. Deltoid
- d. Trapezius
- e. Pectoralis major

Q12) One of the following nerves innervates the hypothenar muscles: Select one:

- a. Posterior interosseous nerve
- b. Ulnar nerve
- c. Median nerve
- d. Thoracodorsal nerve
- e. Radial nerve

Q13) The Dorsal scapular nerve contains nerve roots:

Select one:

- a, C3.
- b. C4.
- c. C5.
- d. C6,
- e.c7

Q14) Concerning muscles of the arm, which of the following does not cross the elbow joint?

Select one:

- a. Biceps brachii
- b. Brachialis
- c. Coracobrachialis
- d. Triceps brachii
- e. Anconeus

Q15)Concerning the cubital fossa,which of the Following Forms the floor of the cubital fossa.

Select one:

- a. Biceps brachii
- b. Pronator teres
- c. Coracobrachialis
- d. Triceps brachii
- e. Supinator

Q16) Concerning muscles of the forearm, which of the following helps in stabilization of the elbow joint?

Select one:

- a. Biceps brachii
- b. Brachialis
- C. Coracobrachialis
- d, Brachioradialis
- e, Anconeus

Q17) Choose the odd muscle that does not belong to scapular group:

Select one:

- a. Serratus anterior
- b. Rhomboid major
- c. Biceps brachii
- d. Levator scapulae
- e. Subclavius

Q18)Which of the following muscles do the ulnar nerve innervate?

Select one:

- a. Flexor digitorum superficialis
- b. Flexor carpi radialis
- c. 3rd lumbrical
- d. Opponens pollicis muscle
- e. Pronator teres

Q19)The brachial plexus has:

Select one:

- a. 5 roots
- b. 5 trunks.
- c. 3 divisions.
- d. 4 cords.
- e. 10 branches

Q20)Choose the odd muscle that does not belong to scapular group:

Select one:

- a. Serratus anterior
- b. Rhomboid major
- c. Biceps brachii
- d. Levator scapulae
- e. Subclavius

Q21) BRC Muscles innervated by:

Select one:

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

Q22) Regarding to the Scapula, choose the most appropriate statement:

Select one:

- a. Flat Bone.
- b. Supraspinous fossa in the anterior surface.
- c. In the lateral end of its spine is the coronoid process.
- d. The suprascapular notch on the spine.
- e. The superomedial angle articulates with the shoulder joint.

Q23) Which statement of the following regarding the muscles action is true?

Select one:

- a. The spreading the fingers and toes is adduction.
- b. Pronation is moving forearm so the palm facing anteriorly.
- c. Supination is the movement of the hand so that the palm faces in medial direction.
- d. Pronation is the functional position.
- e. Flexion means decreasing the joint angle.

Q24)the brachial artery is a direct continuation of which artery?

Select one:

- a. Axillary
- b. Radial
- c. Cephalic
- d. Deep brachial
- e. Subclavian

Q26) Which of the following bones articulates DIRECTLY with the ARM's bones

Select one:

- a. Humerus
- b. Scapula
- c. Radius
- d. Clavicle
- 2. Ulna

Q27) The proximal row of carpal bones consists of which one of the following:

Select one:

- a. Trapezium
- b. Capitate
- c. Hamate
- d. Scaphoid
- e. Trapezoid

Q28) One of the following nerves innervates the majority of extensor muscles in the forearm area:

Select one:

- a. Posterior interosseous nerve
- b. Ulnar nerve
- c. Median nerve
- d. Thoracodorsal nerve
- e. Radial nerve

Q29) Concerning muscles of the forearm, ONE of the following has the dorsal digital expansions of digits as its insertion. Select one:

- a. Pronator quadratus
- b. Flexor carpi ulnaris
- c. Extensor Digitorum
- d. Extensor digiti minimi
- e. Abductor pollicis longus

Q32) Which of the following is attached to the MEDIAL lip of the intertubercular sulcus?

Select one:

- a. Teres minor.
- b. Teres major.
- c. Pectoralis minor.
- d. Pectoralis Major
- e. Deltoid

Q33) Select the Correct statement regarding the terms of relationship and Comparison:

Select one:

- a. The terms proximal and distal denote levels relatively deep with reference to the surface of the body.
- b. The terms internal and external denote the relative distances of structures from the head of the body.
- c. The dorsal surface of the human is the posterior surface.
- d. The dorsal surface of the hand is the palmar surface.
- e. The term ipsilateral refers to opposite sides of the body.

Q34) Which of the following muscles is responsible for improving the grip of the palm in holding rounded object? Select one:

- a. Dorsal interossei muscles
- b. Lumbrical muscles
- c. Palmar interossei muscles
- d. Palmaris brevis muscle
- e. Palmaris longus muscle

Q35) The humerus articulates With the ulna at elbow joint by a:

Select one:

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

Q36) Ulnar nerve innervates the following muscle:

Select one:

- a. Pronator Teres
- b. Pronator Quadratus.
- c. Flexor Pollicis Longus.
- d. Flexor digitorum SUPERficialis,
- e. Flexor Carpi Ulnaris

Q37) One of the following muscles is NOT 'rotator cuff' muscles.

Select one:

- a. Teres minor
- b. Serratus anterior
- c. Supraspinatus
- d. Infraspinatus
- e. subscapularis

Q38) 24-year-old woman comes to the physician because of weakness in elbow extension and numbness on the lower lateral side of the arm. lesion in which of the following nerves would most likely result in these symptoms? Select one:

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

Q39) Which of the following is NOT branch from the cords of the brachial plexus? Select one:

- a. Medial cutaneous nerve of the arm
- b. Long thoracic nerve
- c. Lower subscapular nerve
- d. Thoracodorsal nerve
- e. Medial cutaneous nerve of the forearm

Q40) Damage to the medial cord of the brachial plexus would most likely result in weakness of which of the following muscles?

Select one:

- a. Coracobrachialis
- b. Extensor carpi radialis
- c. Latissimus dorsi
- d. Pectoralis major
- e. Supraspinatus

Q41) Concerning muscles of the forearm, ONE of the following attached to the medial epicondyle of the humerus

Select one:

- a. Pronator quadratus
- b. Pronator teres
- c. Brachioradialis
- d. Extensor digiti minimi
- e. Abductor pollicis longus

Q42) Compression of the median nerve in the carpal tunnel results in weakness in:

Select one:

- a. The thenar muscles
- b. Third and fourth lumbricals.
- c. Paraesthesia in medial dorsal side of the hand
- d. Paraesthesia in medial palmar side of the hand
- e. Paraesthesia in thenar eminence

Q43) Total number of cranial bones in skull?

Select one:

- a. 20
- b. 14
- C.24
- d.8
- e. 29

Q44) Regarding the Anatomical Planes, which is correct?

Select one:

- a. Median Sagittal Plane is vertical plane passing through the centre of the body.
- b. structure situated nearer to the median plane of the body than another is said to be lateral to the other.
- c. structure that Jies away from the median plane than another is said to be medial to the other,
- d. Coronal Plane dividing the body into equal right and left halves.
- e. Transverse plane divides the body to anterior and posterjar Parts.

Q45) Which of the following arises from the upper trunk ef the brachial plexus?

Select ane:

- a. dorsal scapular nerve
- b. upper subscapular nerve
- c. thoracodorsal nerve:
- d. subclavius nerve
- €. media] pectoral nerve

Q46) Which of the following bones gives origin to pectoralis major?

Select one:

- a. Humerus
- b. Scapula
- c. Radius
- d, Clavicle
- e. Ulna

Q47) Identify the incorrect pairing for the following:

Select one:

- a. Supraspinatus superior scapular nerve
- b. Deltoid axillary nerve
- c. Rhomboids Dorsal scapular nerve
- d. serratus anterior long thoracic nerve
- €. Pectoralis major— Lateral pectoral nerve

Q48) Which of the following muscles does the DEEP radial nerve supply?

Select one:

- a. Flexor digitorum profundus
- b. Brachialis
- c. Abductor pollicis longus
- d. Supinator
- e. Anconeus

Q49) Which of the following is DIRECT continuation of medial cord of the brachial plexus?

Select one:

- a. medial pectoral nerve
- b, thoracodorsal nerve
- c. ulnar nerve
- d. long thoracic nerve
- e. musculocutaneous nerve

Q50) Which of the following muscles has more bone attachments than other?

Select one:

- a, pectoratis major
- b. brachialis
- c. biceps brachii
- d. triceps brachii
- e. trapezius

Q51) Regarding female breast surface anatomy, the following are important landmarks

Select one:

- a. R2,R4, R6
- b. R2, R4, R5
- c. R3, R4, R5
- d. R2, R3, R8
- e. R4, R5, R6

Q52) The extensor retinaculum is attached to the.

Select one:

- a. Lunate
- b. Trapezoid.
- c. Pisiform.
- d. Triquetral.
- e. Ulna"

Q53) One of the following nerves has root from the lateral cord of the brachial plexus.

Select one:

- a. Posterior interosseous nerve
- b. Ulnar nerve
- c. Median nerve
- d. Thoracodorsal nerve
- e. Radial nerve