

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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**

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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 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.**

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

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

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

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?

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

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

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**

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

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