

1. Which of the following structures is the only boney connection between the axial and appendicular skeleton?

- A. Clavicle
 - B. Humerus
 - C. Radius
 - D. Scapula
 - E. Ulna
-

2. The radial and ulnar arteries most likely arise from the bifurcation of which artery?

- A. Axillary
 - B. Brachial
 - C. Cephalic
 - D. Subclavian
-

3. The upper subscapular, lower subscapular,

and thora-codorsal nerves branch from which cord of the brachial plexus?

- A. Anterior cord
 - B. Lateral cord
 - C. Medial cord
 - D. Posterior cord
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4. The boundaries of the three parts of the axillary artery are determined by its relationship to which muscle?

- A. Pectoralis major muscle
 - B. Pectoralis minor muscle
 - C. Teres major muscle
 - D. Teres minor muscle
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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
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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
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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
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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
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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

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

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

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
-

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

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

1. D.

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

2. B.

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

3. D.

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

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

4. E.

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

5. D.

6. 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

6. C

7. 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

7. D.

8. 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.

8. B.

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

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

9. E.

10. 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

10. A.

11. 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

11. E.

12. The following structures form the boundaries to the superior entrance into the axilla except which?

- (a) Clavicle
- (b) Coracoid process
- (c) Upper border of the scapula
- (d) Outer border of the first rib

12. B

13. The carpal tunnel contains the following important structures except which?

- (a) Flexor pollicis longus tendon
- (b) Flexor digitorum profundus tendons
- (c) Median nerve
- (d) Flexor carpi radialis tendon
- (e) Flexor digitorum superficialis tendons

13. D.

Select the phrase that best completes each statement.

14. Hyperextension of the proximal phalanges of the little and ring fingers (i.e., claw hand) can result from damage to the _____ nerve.

- (a) ulnar
- (b) axillary
- (c) radial
- (d) median

(e) anterior interosseous

14. A.

15. Wrist drop can result from damage to the _____ nerve.

(a) median

(b) ulnar

(c) radial

(d) anterior interosseous

(e) axillary

15. C.

16. 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

16. E.

17. 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.

17. A

18. 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.

18. B

19. 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.

19. B

20. 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.

20. E

21. 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

21. B

22. 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

22. E

23. The median nerve originates from the _____ of the brachial plexus.

- (a) medial and lateral cords
- (b) medial cord
- (c) posterior cord
- (d) upper and lower trunk
- (e) lateral cord

23. A

24. 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

24. B

25. 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

25. A

26. The lymph from the upper lateral quadrant of the breast drains mainly into the

- (a) lateral axillary nodes
- (b) internal thoracic nodes
- (c) posterior axillary nodes
- (d) anterior axillary nodes
- (e) deltopectoral group of nodes

26. D

27. The medial collateral ligament of the elbow joint is closely related to the

- (a) brachial artery
- (b) radial nerve

(c) ulnar nerve

(d) basilic vein

(e) ulnar artery

27. C
