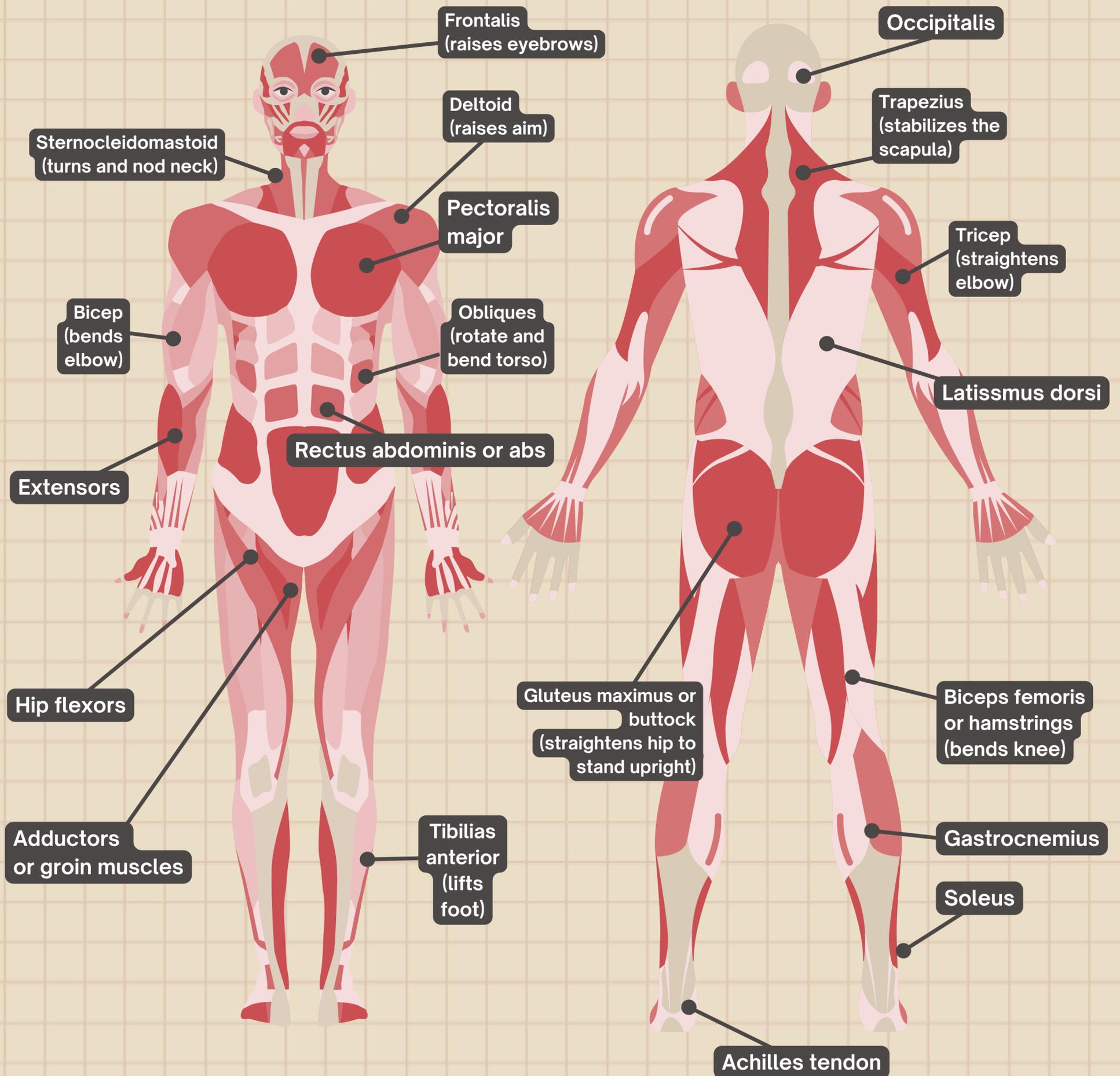


Anatomy Archive

Med



رفقة حكيمة

1-The muscle that supinates the forearm is:

- A) Brachioradialis
- B) Biceps
- C) Extensor pollicis longus
- D) Anconeus

2- One of the following is NOT true about Pectoralis minor:

- A) Originates from the 3rd, 4th, and 5th ribs
- B) Inserts into the coracoid process of scapula
- C) Originates from the 3rd, 4th, and 5th costal cartilages
- D) Lies deep to pectoralis major

3- One of the following muscles assists in abduction:

- A) Supraspinatus
- B) Latissimus dorsi
- C) Pectoralis major
- D) Teres major

4-The "nerve of Bill" is:

- A) Axillary nerve
- B) Long thoracic nerve
- C) Thoracodorsal nerve
- D) Dorsal scapular nerve

5-The long thoracic nerve passes ___ to the serratus anterior:

- A) Deep
- B) Superficial
- C) Medial
- D) Inferior

1-B. 2-C. 3-A. 4-B. 5-B



6- In axillary surgery, the incision is done:

- A) Transversely on the roof
- B) Longitudinally on the floor close to the medial side
- C) Circular around the axilla
- D) Oblique along the anterior wall

7-The structure that moves the least during muscle action:

- A) Insertion
- B) Origin
- C) Tendon
- D) Belly

8-One of the following is matched incorrectly according to the reason for naming individual muscles:

- A) Deltoid – shape of a triangle
- B) Biceps brachii – number of heads
- C) Pectoralis minor – number of heads
- D) Sternocleidomastoid – points of origin and insertion

9- One of the following is NOT a reason for naming muscles:

- A) Shape
- B) Origin & insertion
- C) Nerve supply
- D) Number of heads

10-One of the following muscles has a double nerve supply:

- A) Levator scapulae
- B) pectoralis minor
- C) Rhomboid major
- D) Latissimus dorsi

11-A 17-year-old female suffered from dislocation of the shoulder joint. The doctor reduced the joint, and no fracture was noticed. Later, she developed difficulty in abduction and lateral rotation. Which nerve may have been injured?

- A) Suprascapular nerve
- B) Axillary nerve
- C) Long thoracic nerve
- D) Musculocutaneous nerve

12-Which part of the long bone is involved within the joint?

- A) Diaphysis
- B) Epiphysis
- C) Metaphysis
- D) Epiphyseal cartilage

13-The "nerve of Bill" supplies which of the following muscles?

- A) Latissimus dorsi
- B) Serratus anterior
- C) Trapezius
- D) Levator scapulae

14- Muscle that is supplied from all segments of the brachial plexus:

- A) Pectoralis major
- B) Serratus anterior
- C) Pectoralis minor

15- All these muscles perform abduction except

- A) Infraspinatus
- B) Deltoid
- C) Trapezius

16-The efferent vessels from the apical nodes traverse the cervico-axillary canal and unite to form

Correct answer: Subclavian lymphatic trunk

17-:All these structures can be seen in the anatomical snuff box except:

- A) Radial styloid process
- B) Base of 1st metacarpal
- C) Scaphoid
- D) Trapezium
- E) Capitate

18- Base of the breast in the mid clavicular line extends from:

- A) 2nd to 6th ribs
- B) 3rd to 6th ribs
- C) 2nd to 4th ribs

19-.One is incorrect about structural classification of bone:

- A) Cancellous bone contains spaces filled with bone marrow
- B) Compact bone is dense, hard, ivory-like
- C) Cancellous bone made of trabeculae
- D) Core of the ends of long bones is compact bone

12-B. 13- B. 14- B. 15- A. 17-E. 18- A. 19-D.

- 20- Branch from the 1st part of axillary artery that supplies the medial wall of axilla :
Correct answer: Superior thoracic artery
- 21- One muscle that makes lateral rotation:
A) Teres minor
B) Teres major
C) Pectoralis major
- 22- One correct statement about the cubital fossa:
The floor is formed by brachialis and supinator muscles
- 23- One of these muscles originates from the radius :
A) Flexor digitorum profundus (FDP)
B) Flexor pollicis longus (FPL)
C) Pronator quadratus
- 24- All is correct about the supinator muscle except :
A) Its origin is from lateral epicondyle
B) Origin includes annular ligament
C) Causes supination for extended forearm
D) Inserts in upper third of anterior, medial, and posterior surfaces of radius
- 25- Main insertion for flexor carpi ulnaris :
A) Pisiform
B) Hook of hamate
- 26- Median nerve passes beneath flexor retinaculum between:
A) Flexor digitorum superficialis and flexor carpi radialis
B) Flexor digitorum superficialis and flexor pollicis longus

27- Injury to one of the following causes “policeman’s tip position “:

- A-Upper trunk
- B-Lower trunk
- C-Lateral cord

28 . The small central canal passes through:

- A) Anterior column
- B) Posterior column
- C) Thin gray commissure that binds anterior with posterior

29-One is correct about the number of pairs of spinal nerves :

- A) 5 sacral
- B) 5 lumbar
- C) 12 thoracic
- D) 2 coccygeal

30- The structure that connects the third ventricle with the fourth ventricle

- A) Cerebral aqueduct
- B) Interventricular foramen

31- One of the following is incorrect about pectoralis major:
insertion to the medial lip of spiral groove .

32- All of the following is true regarding latissimus dorsi
except:

origin lumbar spines

27-A 28-C. 29-C. 30- A.



33- All of the following are true except:

Compact bone is present in the core of long bones

correct: This is false, the core of long bones is made up of cancellous (spongy) bone, not compact bone

34- Example of a flat bone:

sternum

35- One of the following is incorrect about the periosteum:

It contains one layer of fibrous tissue

correct: periosteum has two layers, an outer fibrous layer and an inner cambium (osteogenic) layer

36- Parts of the bone that articulate with synovial joint:

Epiphysis

37- An attachment that moves the least during muscle contraction: Origin

38- Choose the correct pair:

supinator - Action (supination of forearm)

39- The brain is continuous with the spinal cord through:

foramen magnum

40- The fourth ventricle is connected to the third ventricle

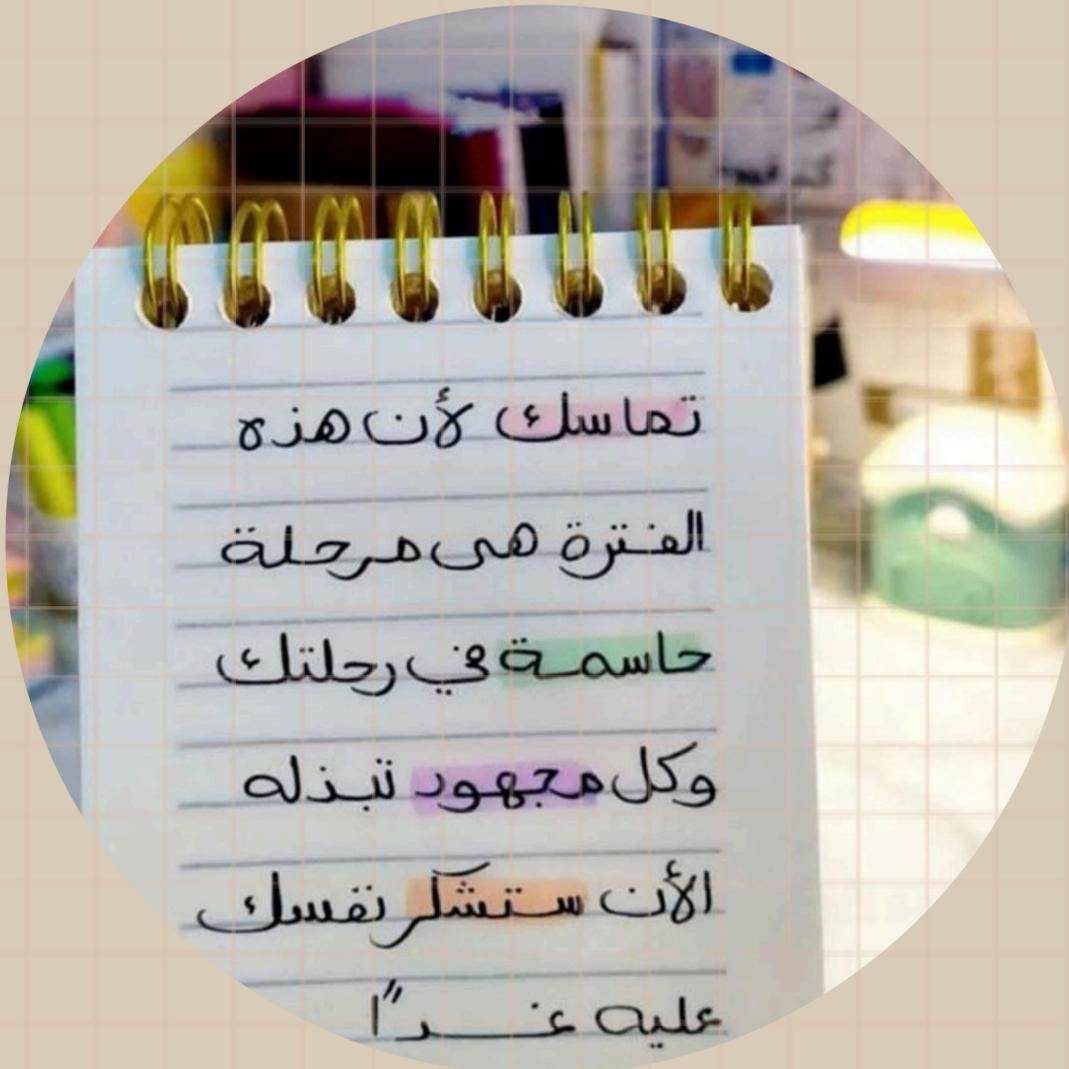
by: Cerebral aqueduct

Case Question:

A child suffered an anterior dislocation of the shoulder and was treated two hours after the injury. The humerus was successfully reduced to its proper place. However, the child now has difficulty with abduction and external rotation of the arm, along with loss of sensation over the upper lateral aspect of the shoulder. Which nerve is most likely injured

Answer:

The Axillary nerve is most likely injured.



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