

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



FINAL | Lecture 5-7

Test bank

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﴿ وَإِنْ تَوَلَّوْا يَسْتَبَدِلْ قَوْمًا غَيْرَكُمْ ثُمَّ لَا يَكُونُوا أَمْثَلَكُمْ ﴾

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ANATOMY





Test bank

Q1: Which of the following muscles is innervated by both the obturator and sciatic nerves?

- A. Gracilis
- B. Adductor longus
- C. Adductor magnus
- D. Sartorius
- E. Pectineus

Ans:C

Q2: Which of the following statements about the arterial supply of the palm is most accurate?

- A. The superficial palmar arch is formed by the radial artery and completed by a branch of the ulnar artery
- B. The deep palmar arch lies anterior to the long flexor tendons
- C. The deep branch of the ulnar artery contributes to the deep palmar arch
- D. The superficial palmar arch lies level with the proximal border of the extended thumb
- E. The superficial branch of the radial artery supplies the hypothenar muscles

Ans:C

Q3: Correct statement below about lymph drainage of the Palm:

- A. Lymph from the medial side of the hand ascend in vessels that accompany cephalic vein
- B. Lymph from the lateral side of the hand ascend in vessels that accompany cephalic basilic vein
- C. Lateral Lymph vessels of the palm all finally drain into infraclavicular nodes
- D. Medial lymph vessels of the palm drain into supraclavicular nodes then into lateral axillary nodes
- E. None of the above

Ans: D

Q4: An inability to abduct or oppose the thumb after an injury near the hook of hamate is due to the injury of which nerve?

- A. Recurrent branch of median nerve
- B. Superficial branch of ulnar nerve
- C. Deep branch of ulnar nerve
- D. Superficial radial nerve
- E. Median nerve in the carpal tunnel

Ans:C

Q5: Which of the following muscles isn't affected in a deep branch radial nerve injury?

- A. Extensor digitorum
- B. Supinator
- C. Extensor carpi radialis brevis
- D. Extensor carpi radialis longus
- E. Extensor indicis

Ans:D

Q6: A patient with median nerve injury proximal to the flexor retinaculum will present with which of the following symptom?

- A. Clawing of the ring and little fingers
- B. Flaccidity of hypothenar eminence
- C. Inability to oppose the thumb
- D. Sensory loss over the thenar eminence
- E. Wrist drop

Ans:C

Q7: Paralysis of the deltoid muscle and loss of sensation over the lower half of the deltoid. In such scenario what is the most likely injured nerve?

- A. Radial nerve
- B. Axillary nerve
- C. Suprascapular nerve
- D. Long thoracic nerve
- E. Dorsal scapular nerve

Ans:B

Q8: Which of the following is a classic feature of median nerve injury at the elbow?

- A. Flaccidity of hypothenar eminence
- B. Wrist drop
- C. Clawing of medial fingers
- D. Loss of shoulder abduction
- E. Inability to flex index and middle finger DIP joints

Ans:E

Q9: Which of the following palm muscles is innervated by the median nerve?

- A. Palmar interossei
- B. Adductor pollicis
- C. 2nd lumbrical
- D. Flexor digiti minimi
- E. Dorsal interossei

Ans:C

Q10: A patient presents with winged scapula and difficulty raising the arm above 90 degrees. Which nerve is most likely injured?

- A. Long thoracic nerve
- B. Axillary nerve
- C. Suprascapular nerve
- D. Thoracodorsal nerve
- E. Dorsal scapular nerve

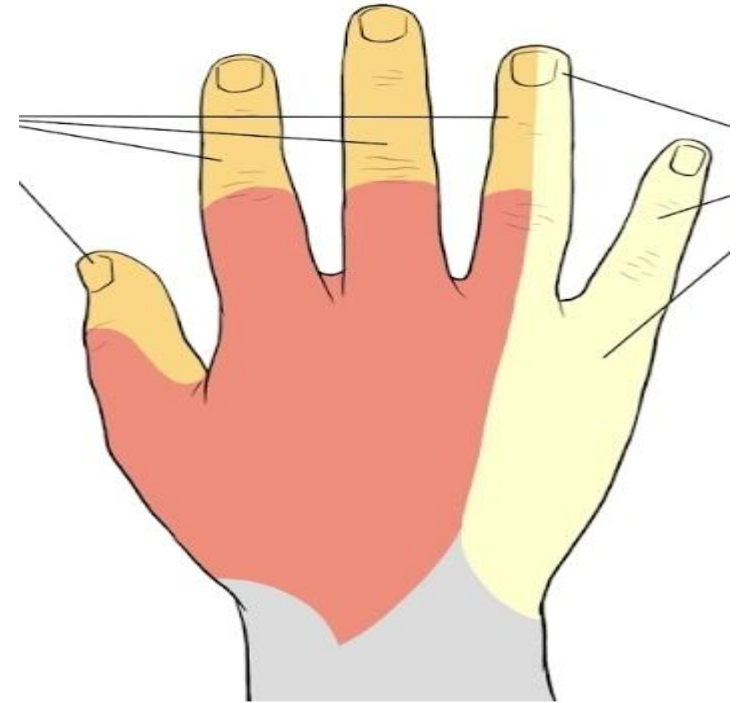
Ans:A

Q1: Jude Bellingham fell on his right upper arm during a match. He now has weakness in wrist and finger extension, and numbness over the **red area shown in the image**. If:

(Nerve X supplies the red area)+(X is a branch of nerve Y)+(Y was injured at the spiral groove of the humerus)

Which of the following identifies X, Y, and the injury?

- A. Ulnar, Median, Claw hand
- B. Superficial radial, Radial, Wrist drop
- C. Deep radial, Radial, Ape hand
- D. Median, Brachial plexus, Hand of Benediction



Ans:B

Q1: A patient presents with wrist drop and inability to extend the fingers.
Which nerve is most likely injured?

- A. Ulnar nerve
- B. Median nerve
- C. Superficial branch of radial nerve
- D. . Posterior interosseous nerve
- E. Musculocutaneous nerve

Ans:D

Q1: Which of the following is NOT a correct pairing of muscle and action?

- A. Extensor carpi ulnaris – Extends and adducts the wrist
- B. Extensor pollicis brevis – Extends the distal phalanx of the thumb
- C. Extensor indicis – Extends the index finger
- D. Supinator – Supinates the forearm
- E. Extensor digiti minimi – Extends MCP and IP joints of little finger

Ans:B

Q1: Which of the following statements about the Brachioradialis is NOT true?

- A. It is located anterior to the elbow joint
- B. B. It acts as an accessory flexor of the elbow
- C. C. It is innervated by the median nerve
- D. D. It originates from the lateral supracondylar ridge of the humerus
- E. E. It inserts into the base of the styloid process of the radius

Ans:C

Q1: Which of the following about the extensor retinaculum is NOT true?

- A. It is a thickening of deep fascia on the anterior wrist
- B. It forms six compartments for extensor tendons
- C. Each compartment is lined with synovial sheath
- D. It fixes the extensor tendons in place
- E. It is attached medially to the pisiform and hook of hamate

Ans:A

Q1: Which of the following muscles is NOT innervated by the posterior interosseous nerve?

- A. Extensor digitorum
- B. Extensor carpi radialis brevis
- C. Anconeus
- D. Extensor pollicis longus
- E. .Supinator

Ans:C

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Ans:C

Q1: Which of the following muscles acts exclusively on the index finger and does not insert into or affect any other finger?

- A. Flexor digitorum profundus
- B. Extensor indicis
- C. Extensor digitorum
- D. Flexor digitorum superficialis
- E. Lumbrical 1

Ans: B

Q: A student notices that he can move his index and little fingers more **freely** and with **greater range** compared to his middle and ring fingers. Which of the following best explains this observation?

- A. The index and little fingers are supplied by different peripheral nerves
- B. The middle and ring fingers lack independent extensor tendons
- C. The index and little fingers have dedicated extensor muscles
- D. The lumbrical muscles of the index and little fingers are stronger
- E. The flexor digitorum profundus does not act on the middle and ring fingers

Ans:C

Q1: A patient presents with numbness in the lateral three and a half fingers and weakness in thumb opposition. Which of the following structures is most likely compressed?

- A. Ulnar nerve
- B. Radial nerve
- C. Median nerve
- D. Palmar cutaneous branch of the median nerve
- E. Dorsal branch of ulnar nerve

Ans:C

Q1: During surgery on the palm, the surgeon notices a muscle that originates from the pisiform and inserts on the base of the 5th proximal phalanx. What is the main action of this muscle?

- A. Flexion of the 5th digit at MCP
- B. Abduction of the 5th digit
- C. Opposition of the 5th digit
- D. Adduction of the 5th digit
- E. Extension of the 5th digit

Ans: B

Q1: The palmar interossei muscles are primarily involved in: A.
Abduction of digits 2-5 B. Adduction of digits 1-4 toward the midline C.
Flexion of the thumb D. Extension of the IP joints E. Opposition of the
thumb

Ans: B

Q1: A stab wound injures the deep branch of the ulnar nerve in the palm.
Which of the following muscles is most likely paralyzed

- A. Flexor pollicis longus
- B. 1st and 2nd lumbricals
- C. Adductor pollicis
- D. Flexor digitorum superficialis
- E. Palmaris longus

Ans:C

Q1: Little finger infection reaches the midpalmar space through...?

- A. Lumbrical canal
- B. Thenar space
- C. Ulnar bursa
- D. Radial bursa
- E. None, doesn't spread

Ans:C

Q: Which one is true about the palmar interossei?

- A. All insert on digit 3
- B. Do abduction
- C. Supplied by median nerve
- D. They assist in thumb opposition
- E. None of the above

Ans: E

Q: You get a cut at the base of the thumb, radial side, near the snuffbox.

What artery is at risk?

A. Superficial palmar arch

B. Deep palmar arch

C. Radial artery

D. Ulnar artery

E. Princeps pollicis

Ans:C

Q: A knife wound damages the structure that lies directly lateral to the pisiform bone at the wrist. Which of the following would most likely be affected?

- A. Ulnar nerve
- B. Ulnar artery
- C. Flexor carpi ulnaris
- D. Guyon's canal
- E. Palmar cutaneous branch of median nerve

Ans:B

Q: In a case of median nerve injury at the carpal tunnel, which thumb action remains INTACT?

- A. Abduction
- B. Flexion at MCP
- C. Flexion at IP
- D. Opposition
- E. Palmar rotation

Ans:C

الحمد لله

For any feedback, scan the code or click on it.



Corrections from previous versions:

Versions	Slide # and Place of Error	Before Correction	After Correction
V0 → V1			
V1 → V2			

Additional Resources:

رسالة من الفريق العلمي:

Reference Used:
(numbered in order as cited in the text)

1. First reference
2. Second reference
3. ...

آية أو حديث شريف..
دعاء أو نصيحة..
أو أي شيء بذك توصله لدارس الملف

Extra References for the Reader to Use:

1. Video
2. Webpage
3. ...