

**BOWEN UNIVERSITY, IWO**  
**COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCES**  
**ANATOMY PROGRAMME**

**FIRST ANATOMY INCOURSE 2021/2022 SESSION**

**Upperlimb Make-Up MCQ EXAMINATION**

**TIME ALLOWED: 1 HOUR**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Answer ALL questions.

**Date: 28/03/2022**

1. Which is not a true statement about the evolution of the upper limb
  - a. It evolved from the pectoral fins of fishes
  - b. During the process, the upper limb continued to support body weight
  - c. Tree dwelling human ancestors use the upper limb for locomotion
  - d. Development of the cuticles are an unimportant part of the process
2. The upper limb is not adapted for
  - a. Grasping
  - b. Swinging
  - c. Finger pointing
  - d. Swimming
3. All these are important in functional adaptation of the upper limb except
  - a. Small multiple carpals
  - b. Freely mobile joints
  - c. Long phalanges
  - d. Epidermal ridges
4. The clavicle
  - a. Has a cylindrical central shaft
  - b. Has two structurally similar ends; lateral and medial
  - c. Transmit the weight of the body to the upper limb
  - d. Is a typical long bone
5. Which of these is unimportant in deciding the sidedness of a clavicle bone specimen
  - a. Flatness of the lateral end
  - b. Longitudinal groove on the inferior surface
  - c. Concave lateral end
  - d. Triangular medial end
6. Which of these is not a peculiarity of the clavicle as a long bone
  - a. Horizontal disposition

- b. Early commencement of ossification
  - c. Type of ossification
  - d. Susceptibility to fractures
7. Which of the following is not a factor in differentiating between male and female clavicles?
- a. Length
  - b. Weight
  - c. Degree of curvature
  - d. Number of muscle attachments
8. These muscles have attachment on both superior and inferior surfaces of the clavicle except
- a. Sternocleidomastoid
  - b. Deltoid
  - c. Trapezius
  - d. Pectoralis major
9. The scapula has two
- a. Surfaces
  - b. Angles
  - c. Spines
  - d. Borders
10. The costal surface of the scapula
- a. Is convex
  - b. Directed forwards
  - c. Projects laterally
  - d. Gives attachment to the subscapularis muscle
11. Which is not attached on the dorsal surface of the medial border of the scapula?
- a. Levator scapulae
  - b. Rhomboids major
  - c. Rhomboids minor
  - d. Rhomboids intermedius
12. Which is attached on the medial border of the scapula on its costal surface?
- a. Serratus anterior
  - b. Subscapularis
  - c. Superior fibers of deltoid
  - d. Teres minor
13. Which is not a feature of the proximal humerus
- a. Anatomical neck
  - b. Surgical neck
  - c. Surgical head
  - d. Intertubercular sulcus
14. Which is not a feature of the lower end of the humerus?
- a. Olecranon
  - b. Capitulum
  - c. Trochlear
  - d. Medial epicondyle
15. The humerus exhibits the following muscle attachment areas except
- a. Medial head of triceps
  - b. Lateral head of triceps
  - c. Long head of triceps
  - d. Brachialis

16. The muscle organ described as the 'lady between two majors' is
- Serratus anterior
  - Latissimus dorsi
  - Subscapularis
  - Brachialis
17. Which is not a common site for humeral fractures
- Surgical neck
  - Anatomical neck
  - Mid shaft
  - Supracondylar region
18. Which is not a part of the radius
- Head
  - Neck
  - Shaft
  - Tail
19. Proximal end of the radius gives attachment to
- Abductor pollicis longus
  - Anconeus
  - Triceps brachii
  - Brachialis
20. Which is not related to the spiral groove at the midshaft of the humerus
- Profunda brachii artery
  - Profunda brachii vein
  - Profunda brachii nerve
  - Radial nerve
21. The ulna
- Lies on the lateral side on the 'ulnar side' of the forearm
  - Upper end presents olecranon and coronoid fossae
  - Articulates with the humerus but not with the radius proximally
  - Presents a styloid process distally
22. Which is inserted on the ulna?
- Brachialis
  - Flexor digitorum superficialis
  - Flexor digitorum profundus
  - Pronator teres
23. Which is in the proximal carpal row?
- Capitate
  - Lunate
  - Hamate
  - Trapezium
24. Which is correctly matched
- Trapezium: Four sided
  - Trapezoid: Shoe Shaped
  - Hamate: Hammer shaped
  - Lunate: Moon Shaped
25. The mammary gland
- Is a modified sebaceous gland
  - Extends from the midline to the mid axillary line
  - Axillary is abnormal
  - Nipple dermatome is T<sub>4</sub>
26. Which is not a normal shape of the breast
- Bi concave
  - Flattened

- c. Pendulous
  - d. Piriform
27. The breasts
- a. Lie deep to the superficial fascia
  - b. Lie on the deep pectoral fascia
  - c. Lie on the intercostal muscle
  - d. Has a retromammary space between it and the pectoralis minor
28. The mammary papilla
- a. Is always located close to the apex beat of the heart
  - b. Has special nerves that make it become erect following tactile stimulation
  - c. Epidermis is deeply folded and interdigitates with dermal papilla
  - d. Is composed of adipose cells
29. Which is untrue about the areola
- a. Is a discoid area of skin encircling the base of the nipple
  - b. Darkens during cyesis and returns to normal colour after child birth
  - c. Possess sebaceous gland at its circumference
  - d. Glands of Montgomery are sweat glands
30. Internally, the breast is not composed of
- a. Glands
  - b. Dense regular connective tissue
  - c. Stroma
  - d. Adipose tissue
31. The ducts of the glandular tissue of the breast are
- a. Simple ducts ending as saccules
  - b. Open directly on the nipple
  - c. Converge on lactiferous ducts
  - d. Lactiferous ducts open into a sinus
32. Structure of the secretory portion of the breast includes all except
- a. Acini lined by cuboidal epithelium
  - b. Acini lined by columnar epithelium
  - c. Alveolar ducts lined by squamous epithelium
  - d. Lobes with each consisting of lactiferous duct connected to a system of ducts and lobules enclosed within connective tissue stroma
33. The adipose tissue moiety of the breast
- a. Does not determine the form and size of the gland

- b. Determines secretion volume
  - c. Surrounds the surface of the gland
  - d. Is present in interlobar septa
34. Branches of the axillary artery that supply the breast includes all but
- a. Subscapular
  - b. Pectoral branch of thoracoacromial
  - c. Lateral thoracic
  - d. Glandular branches from subscapular
35. Which vein does not drain the breast
- a. Axillary
  - b. Cephalic
  - c. Azygous
  - d. Lateral thoracic
36. Which is untrue concerning lymphatic drainage of the breast
- a. it is a channel of early spread of malignancy
  - b. it is of great clinical importance
  - c. it is the only route of spread of breast malignancy
  - d. Most drain into the axilla
37. Which is untrue about lymphatic drainage of the breast
- a. Approximately half drain into parasternal lymph node
  - b. Lower half tend to drain into inferior phrenic nodes
  - c. There is a subareolar plexus of Sappey
  - d. Lymph pass from parasternal nodes to the bronchomediastinal trunk
38. The axilla
- a. Has 3 sides
  - b. Is the armpit
  - c. Has important structures lying close together
  - d. Is lateral to the shoulder joint
39. The cervico axillary canal is bounded by
- a. The clavicle
  - b. Coracoid process
  - c. Acromion process
  - d. Clavipectoral fascia
40. The axilla has \_\_\_\_\_ walls
- a. Apical
  - b. Basal
  - c. Posterolateral
  - d. Anterior
41. Which is not a component of the anterior wall of the axilla
- a. Serratus anterior
  - b. Clavipectoral fascia
  - c. Pectoralis minor
  - d. Pectoralis major

42. Which is not a component of the posterior wall of the axilla
- Subscapularis
  - Teres minor
  - Teres major
  - Latissimus dorsi
43. The medial wall of the axilla includes
- Ribs 1 to 5
  - Intercoastal muscles in intercoastal space 1 to 4
  - Upper part of serratus anterior
  - A medial convexity
44. Which is untrue about the lateral wall of the axilla
- It is as wide as the medial wall
  - It is formed by the intertubercular groove
  - Contains biceps brachii tendon
  - Is the meeting point of the anterior and posterior walls
45. The apex of the axilla is bounded by
- Outer border of first rib
  - Superior surface of the clavicle
  - Lateral border of the scapula
  - Coracoid process
46. The floor of the axilla is formed by all except
- Skin
  - Superficial fascia
  - Axillary fascia
  - Deep fascia
47. The axillary artery
- Is from the brachiocephalic trunk on both sides
  - Commences at the inner border of the first rib
  - Is divided into 3 parts by the pectoralis major
  - Continues as the brachial artery
48. Which is not a branch of the 3<sup>rd</sup> part of the axillary artery
- Subscapular
  - Thoracoacromial
  - Anterior circumflex humeral
  - Posterior circumflex humeral
49. Branches from the thoracoacromial artery includes all but
- Superior thoracic
  - Acromial
  - Deltoid
  - Clavicular
50. The axillary vein
- Commences at the lower border of the teres minor
  - Is posterior to the artery
  - Is formed by the union of the brachial and basilica veins
  - Ends when it receives cephalic vein

51. Which lymph node group is not correctly matched

- a. Apical: Medial
- b. Pectoral: Anterior
- c. Pectoral: Anterior
- d. Subscapular: Posterior

52. Which is incorrect about the axillary sheath

- a. Covers the axillary artery
- b. Covers the cords of the brachial plexus
- c. Is a prolongation of the cervical fascia
- d. Covers the subclavius muscle

53. Choose the odd one out

- a. Axillary vein
- b. Axillary artery
- c. Medial cord
- d. Basilica vein

54. Choose the odd one out

- a. Gynecomastia
- b. Polythelia
- c. Polymastia
- d. Athelia

55. The pectoralis major muscle

- a. Takes origin from the clavicle, manubrium, sternum and costal cartilages
- b. Is inserted into the acromion process
- c. Is innervated by supraclavicular nerves

d. Is involved in lateral rotation of the arm

56. Pectoralis minor

- a. Takes origin from the first 5 ribs
- b. Is inserted into the acromion process
- c. Innervated by the superior pectoral nerve
- d. Helps in forced expiration

57. The serratus anterior muscle

- a. Arises by 10 digitations from upper 10 ribs
- b. Is inserted on the costal surface of the medial border of the scapula
- c. Innervated by C8-T1
- d. Action produces winged scapula

58. Which is not a feature of Erb's palsy

- a. Loss of abduction at the shoulder
- b. Loss of internal rotation at the shoulder
- c. Loss of supination
- d. Loss of wrist flexion

59. Claw hand is seen in

- a. Injury to the lower trunk of brachial plexus
- b. Injury to the middle trunk of brachial plexus
- c. Injury to the upper trunk of the brachial plexus

- d. Injury to the medial cord of the brachial plexus
60. In Klumpke's paralysis
- There's loss of sensation at the back of the hand
  - Ptosis and miosis may be associated
  - C5 and C7 roots are affected
  - There's flexion at the metacarpophalangeal joints
61. Which nerve is not affected in injury to the lateral cord
- Lateral cutaneous nerve of the forearm
  - Axillary
  - Lateral root of median nerve
  - Musculocutaneous
62. In a prefixed brachial plexus
- Contribution from C4 root is significant
  - There is normal contribution from T1
  - Erb's palsy does not occur
  - C4 root emerges into the anterior triangle
63. Which does not give attachment to trapezius muscle
- Superior nuchal line
  - Ligamentum nuchae
  - Spines of C2 to C7
  - Acromion
64. In which of the following activity is latissimus dorsi not involved
- Climbing
  - Shrugging
  - Swimming
  - Rowing
65. Which dermatome is wrongly matched
- Floor of the axilla: T2
  - Thumb: C6
  - Index finger: C7
  - Shoulder: C5
66. Superficial veins of the upper limb
- Valves direct blood from deep to superficial veins
  - Follow a distinct constant pattern
  - Pattern and distribution may vary in the same individual
  - Do not have valves
67. Which is not a function of autonomic innervation of the upper limb
- Secretomotor
  - Vasodilation
  - Activation of erector pili muscles
  - Vasoconstriction
68. The basilica vein
- Commence at the medial end of palmar venous arch



- b. Travel up the medial side of the forearm anteriorly
  - c. Course in front of the elbow
  - d. Receives the cephalic vein
69. The median cubital vein
- a. Connects the basilic with the cephalic
  - b. Begins from the basilica vein inferior to the elbow flexure
  - c. Is a tributary of the median vein of the forearm
  - d. Is not normally used to gain venous access
70. Which is untrue about the cephalic vein
- a. Begins at the lateral end of the dorsal venous network
  - b. Is a relation of the anatomical snuff box
  - c. Passes behind the elbow
  - d. It is a relation of the lateral cutaneous nerve of the forearm
71. Which lymph node does not drain the upper limb
- a. Axillary
  - b. Palmar
  - c. Supraclavicular
  - d. Supratrochlear
72. Which is not common to both the triangular and the quadrangular spaces
- a. Humerus
  - b. Teres minor
  - c. Teres major
  - d. Long head of triceps
73. Which is untrue about the axillary nerve
- a. It is the main continuation of the posterior cord
  - b. Passes through the quadrangular space
  - c. Wounds round the lower border of the subscapular muscle
  - d. Innervates the deltoid muscle
74. Which does not contribute to anastomosis around the scapula
- a. Subscapular
  - b. Transverse cervical
  - c. Circumflex scapular
  - d. Posterior circumflex humeral
75. The brachialis muscle is not attached to
- a. Front of humerus
  - b. Radial tuberosity
  - c. Ulnar tuberosity
  - d. Coronoid process of ulnar
76. The musculocutaneous nerve
- a. Has root value C7-C8
  - b. Is the main continuation of the lateral cord
  - c. Carries no sensory fibers
  - d. Innervates medial head of the triceps brachii
77. Brachial artery

- a. Is routinely used to count pulse rate
  - b. Is useful in the measurement of blood pressure
  - c. Commences behind teres major
  - d. Divides above the cubital fossa
78. Which does not contribute to anastomosis around the elbow joint
- a. Brachial
  - b. Posterior interosseous
  - c. Ulnar
  - d. Radial
79. Which is not a boundary of the cubital fossa
- a. Point where pronator teres cross over brachioradialis
  - b. Pronator teres
  - c. Brachialis
  - d. Skin
80. Which is not a content of the cubital fossa
- a. Brachial artery
  - b. Median nerve
  - c. Ulnar nerve
  - d. Radial nerve
81. The median nerve
- a. Sends innervation to the pronator teres from above the elbow
  - b. Crosses behind the brachial artery in the arm
  - c. Is initially lateral then medial to brachial artery
  - d. Root is C5 – C7
82. Which is untrue about the ulnar nerve
- a. Initially it is medial to the brachial artery
  - b. At the level of insertion of coracobrachialis, it pierces the medial intermuscular septum to enter the anterior compartment of the arm
  - c. It is a relation of the superior ulnar collateral artery
  - d. It is palpable at the medial epicondyle of the humerus
83. The radial nerve
- a. initially lies anterior to the brachial artery
  - b. it enters the spiral groove of the humerus
  - c. it is a relation of the anterior circumflex humeral artery
  - d. it is prone to injury in supracondylar fractures
84. The triceps brachii is attached to all but
- a. olecranon process
  - b. olecranon fossa
  - c. posterior surface of humerus
  - d. scapula

85. in the axilla, the radial nerve is not related to
- subclavius
  - axillary artery
  - subscapularis
  - teres major
86. the triceps brachii originates from
- infraglenoid tubercle
  - supraglenoid tubercle
  - lateral glenoid tubercle
  - medial glenoid tubercle
87. which is not a branch of the ulnar artery
- common interosseous
  - anterior interosseous
  - posterior interosseous
  - ulnar collateral
88. At what point is the radial pulse usually palpated
- Cubital fossa
  - Wrist
  - Mid arm
  - Palm
89. Branches of the radial artery includes all but
- Radial collateral artery
  - Superficial palmar
  - Palmar carpal
  - Dorsal carpal
90. Which of the following is not a posterior relation of the radial artery
- Biceps brachii tendon
  - Bicipital aponeurosis
  - Supinator
  - Lower end of radius
91. The median nerve
- Is the main nerve of the flexor compartment of the forearm
  - Is the continuation of the medial cord
  - Innervates brachialis
  - Enters the hand superficially
92. The flexor retinaculum
- Bridges the anterior convexity of the carpus
  - Is a posterior relation of the median nerve
  - Covers the ulnar nerve
  - Is cut as management to chronic carpal tunnel syndrome
93. The flexor retinaculum is attached to
- Trapezoid
  - Hook of hamate
  - Capitate
  - Radius
94. Which is untrue about the palmar aponeurosis
- It is the deep fascia of the palm
  - Lies deep to the superficial palmar arch
  - It is triangular in shape
  - It improves hand grip
95. The following are covered by the palmar aponeurosis except

- a. Long flexor tendons
  - b. Superficial branch of ulnar nerve
  - c. Terminal branch of median nerve
  - d. Opponens pollicis
96. Which is not a thenar muscle?
- a. Flexor pollicis brevis
  - b. Abductor pollicis brevis
  - c. Palmaris brevis
  - d. Adductor pollicis
97. Which of these is a muscle of the hypothenar region
- a. Palmaris brevis
  - b. Abductor digiti minimi brevis
  - c. Opponens digiti minimi brevis
  - d. Extensor digiti minimi
98. Which is not a palmar space of the hand
- a. Space of Parona
  - b. Pulp space
  - c. Thenar space
  - d. Mid palmar space
99. The Mid palmar space of the hand is bounded by
- a. Palmar aponeurosis
  - b. Medial palmar septum
  - c. Lateral palmar septum
  - d. Superficial palmar arch
100. The superficial palmar arch