

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) in ANATOMY-General Anatomy & Upper Limb

1. Damage to the upper trunk of brachial plexus leads to:
 - a. Erb's palsy.
 - b. Klumpke's palsy.
 - c. Ape hand.
 - d. Pointing finger.
2. The blood pressure in upper limb is measured by compressing which of the following artery?
 - a. Axillary artery.
 - b. Brachial artery.
 - c. Ulnar artery.
 - d. Subclavian artery.
3. Following are the branches of lateral cord of brachial plexus except :
 - a. Lateral pectoral nerve.
 - b. Lateral root of median nerve.
 - c. Ulnar nerve.
 - d. Musculocutaneous nerve.
4. All of the following are seen in cubital fossa except :
 - a. Brachial artery.
 - b. Median nerve
 - c. Tendon of biceps brachii
 - d. Ulnar nerve
5. Which of the following is ball & socket joint?
 - a. Elbow joint
 - b. Shoulder joint
 - c. Radioulnar joint
 - d. Wrist joint

Answers with explanation:

1. : a. Upper trunk supplies supinators, flexors & lateral rotators. When all paralysed leads to erb's palsy.
2. : b. Brachial artery is auscultated at cubital fossa medial to tendon of biceps brachii. The artery is compressed in middle of arm by cuff of sphygmomanometer.
3. : c. Ulnar nerve is a branch of Median cord.
4. : d. Tendon of triceps is located on the back of arm.
5. : b. Elbow joint is hinge joint, radioulnar joint is pivot joint and wrist joint is ellipsoid joint.

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6. Which of the following nerve is compressed in carpal tunnel syndrome?
 - a. Radial nerve.
 - b. Median nerve.
 - c. Ulnar nerve.
 - d. Musculocutaneous nerve.

7. Which of the following is uniaxial joint?
 - a. Wrist joint.
 - b. First carpometacarpal joint.
 - c. Ankle joint.
 - d. Middle tibiofibular joint.

8. Pseudounipolar neurons are seen at :
 - a. Retina.
 - b. Olfactory mucosa.
 - c. Spinal cord.
 - d. Spinal ganglion.

9. All of the following nerves contribute to parasympathetic system except :
 - a. Glossopharyngeal nerve.
 - b. Facial nerve
 - c. Oculomotor nerve
 - d. Vestibulocochlear nerve

10. Which of the following is atavistic epiphysis?
 - a. Coracoid process
 - b. Trochanter of femur
 - c. Lower end of fibula
 - d. Greater tubercle of humerus

Answers with explanation:

6. : b. Median nerve is compressed. All other nerves are not passing through carpal tunnel.
7. : c. Wrist joint-Biaxial joint, First carpometacarpal joint-Triaxial joint but the movement in third axis is conjugate rotation, Middle tibiofibular joint-syndesmosis-No axis
8. : c. In retina & olfactory mucosa-Bipolar neurons, spinal cord-Multipolar neurons.
9. : d. Vestibulocochlear nerve is special sensory nerve.
- 10.: a. Trochanter & tubercle are traction epiphysis, Lower end of fibula-Pressure epiphysis.

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11. Damage to lower trunk leads to:
- Porter's tip hand.
 - Claw hand
 - Ape hand.
 - Mallet's finger.
12. The nerve supply of deltoid muscle:
- Axillary nerve.
 - Radial nerve.
 - Ulnar nerve.
 - Long thoracic nerve.
13. Following are the branches axillary artery except :
- Subscapular artery.
 - Suprascapular artery.
 - Superior thoracic artery.
 - Lateral thoracic artery.
14. All of the following are piercing clavipectoral fascia except :
- Cephalic vein.
 - Lateral pectoral nerve
 - Medial pectoral nerve
 - Thoracoacromial vessels
15. Which of the following is action of brachioradialis?
- Flexion at wrist joint
 - Flexion at elbow in midprone forearm
 - Extension of forearm
 - Extension at wrist joint

Answers with explanation:

11. : b. Lower trunk contributes to formation of ulnar nerve which supplies small muscles in hand. Porter's tip hand-Upper trunk damage, Ape hand-Median nerve damage, Mallet's finger-Avulsion of extensor tendon insertion.
12. : a Axillary nerve supplies deltoid & teres minor muscle.
13. : b. Suprascapular artery-Branch of Subclavian artery.
14. : c. Medial pectoral nerve do not pierce the clavipectral fascia.
15. : b. Chief flexor in midprone position of forearm e.g. hammering

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16. The cell responsible for myelination in central nervous system:
- Ependymal cell.
 - Schwann cell.
 - Microglial cell .
 - Oligodendrocyte.
17. The cell responsible for the remodelling of the bone:
- Osteoblast.
 - Osteoclast.
 - Both a & b.
 - Neither a nor b.
18. Following are the examples of secondary cartilaginous joint except :
- Sacrococcygeal joint.
 - Pubic symphysis.
 - Manubriosternal joint.
 - First costochondral joint.
19. All of the following are movements at sternoclavicular joint except :
- Protraction.
 - Flexion
 - Elevation
 - Retraction
20. Which of the following is nerve related to shaft of humerus?
- Radial nerve
 - Median nerve
 - Axillary nerve
 - Ulnar nerve

Answers with explanation:

16. : d. Ependymal cell-CSF formation, Schwann cell-Myelination in PNS, Microglial cell- Phagocytic activity, Oligodendrocyte-Myelination in CNS.
17. :c. Remodelling involves removal of bone by osteoclast & formation of new bone by osteoblast.
18. : d. First costochondral joint is primary cartilaginous joint-synchondrosis. All others are here secondary cartilaginous joint-symphyseal joint.
19. : b. Flexion is not possible at sternoclavicular joint. All other movements are also causing movement of scapula.
20. : a Axillary nerve related to surgical neck of humerus, Ulnar nerve behind the medial epicondyle of humerus. Median nerve no where closely related to humerus.

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21. Which of the following is hyaline cartilage?
- Pinna of ear.
 - Epiglottis cartilage.
 - Thyroid cartilage.
 - Apex of the arytenoid cartilage.
22. Which of the following is fibrocartilage?
- Costal cartilage.
 - Cricoid cartilage.
 - Base of arytenoids cartilage.
 - Acetabular labrum.
23. Conjoint rotation is seen at :
- Shoulder joint.
 - Hip joint.
 - First carpometacarpal joint.
 - Ankle joint
24. Muscle not paralysed in injury to radial nerve in spiral groove:
- Long head of triceps.
 - Brachioradialis.
 - Anconeus.
 - Extensor carpi radialis longus
25. Which of the following is nerve supply of adductor pollicis?
- Median nerve
 - Radial nerve
 - Superficial branch of ulnar nerve
 - Deep branch of ulnar nerve

Answers with explanation:

21. : c. Pinna of ear, apex of arytenoid & epiglottis are elastic cartilages
22. : d. All are hyaline cartilage here except Acetabular labrum. Other examples of fibrocartilage are intervertebral disc, glenoidal labrum and articular discs in joints.
23. : c. Conjoint rotation is a rotation associated with some other movement but do not occur independently. It occurs in Saddle type of joint. Adjunct rotation is independent rotation possible in ball & socket-multi-axial joints.
24. : a. Long head of triceps is supplied by radial nerve before entering in spiral groove.
- 25.: d. All the muscles of thumb are supplied by median nerve except Adductor pollicis which is supplied by deep branch of ulnar nerve.

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26. All are muscular arteries except:
- Radial artery.
 - Deep peroneal artery.
 - Superficial temporal artery.
 - Aorta.
27. Actual arterioarterial anastomosis is:
- Anastomosis around elbow joint.
 - Malleolar anastomosis.
 - Circle of Willis.
 - Trochanteric anastomosis.
28. All are supplied by median nerve in forearm except:
- Pronator Teres.
 - Medial half of Flexor digitorum profundus.
 - Palmaris longus.
 - Lateral half of Flexor digitorum profundus.
29. The rotator cuff is formed by all of the following except:
- Subscapularis.
 - Teres minor.
 - Teres major.
 - Supraspinatus.
30. Which of the following is nerve damaged in inferior dislocation of head of humerus?
- Median nerve
 - Radial nerve
 - Axillary nerve
 - Ulnar nerve

Answers with explanation:

26. : d. Aorta & pulmonary trunk are examples of elastic artery with predominance of elastic fibres & capability of recoil.
27. :c. All are potential anastomosis which takes time to open while actual anastomosis opens immediately.
28. : b. Medial half of FDP & Flexor carpi ulnaris are supplied by ulnar nerve in forearm.
29. : c. Supraspinatus, infraspinatus, teres minor & subsacpularis forms rotator cuff/musculotendinous cuff for reinforcing shoulder joint stability.
- 30 .: c. Inferior dislocation is common in shoulder joint which leads to damage to axillary nerve related to the neck of humerus.

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31. All of following needs to be examined in patient of carcinoma of breast except:
- Opposite breast.
 - Shoulder joint.
 - Axilla.
 - Neck.
32. Which of the following forms parenchyma of breast?
- Lactiferous ducts.
 - Fat.
 - Ligament of Cooper.
 - Areola.
33. Following are branches of posterior cord except:
- Axillary nerve.
 - Long thoracic nerve.
 - Thoracodorsal nerve.
 - Subscapular nerves.
34. All are causes of Erb's palsy except:
- Undue separation between trunk & upper arm.
 - Undue separation between neck & shoulder.
 - Birth injury.
 - Anaesthetic block in neck
35. Which of the following is nerve supply of 1st & 2nd Lumbricals?
- Median nerve
 - Radial nerve
 - Superficial branch of ulnar nerve
 - Deep branch of ulnar nerve

Answers with explanation:

31. : b. Except shoulder joint all are the sites of the spread of carcinoma of breast.
32. : a. Fat & ligament of Cooper forms stroma & areola is skin covering part of breast. Lactiferous sinus, duct & acini form the parenchyma.
33. : b. Long thoracic nerve supplying Serratus anterior is a branch of roots C 5,6,7.
34. : a. Undue separation between upper arm & trunk while holding object during fall from height causes evulsion of lower trunk of brachial plexus leading to Klumpke's palsy.
- 35.: d. All the muscles of thumb & 1st & 2nd lumbricals are supplied by median nerve except Adductor pollicis which is supplied by deep branch of ulnar nerve.

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36. Action of Palmer interossei:
- Abduction of fingers.
 - Extension of Metacarpophalangeal joint.
 - Adduction of fingers.
 - Flexion at Interphalangeal joint.
37. All is true of carpal tunnel syndrome except:
- Paresthesia of radial 3 ½ fingers.
 - Loss of sensation from radial aspect of palm.
 - Paralysis of opponens pollicis .
 - Ape thumb deformity.
38. The content of Quadrangular space:
- Radial nerve.
 - Axillary nerve.
 - Profunda brachii artery.
 - Circumflex scapular artery
39. Line of weight transmission from the upper limb pass through:
- Coracohumeral ligament.
 - Annular ligament.
 - Transverse humeral ligament.
 - Coracoclavicular ligament
40. Which of the following is muscle paralysed causing winging of scapula?
- Pectoralis minor
 - Rhomboids
 - Serratus anterior
 - Teres major

Answers with explanation:

36. : c. Abduction of fingers by dorsal interossei(DAB) & Palmer interossei causes adduction(PAD). They also cause flexion at MP joint & extension at IP joint.
37. : b. There will not be loss of sensation from the radial aspect of palm because that part of the palm is supplied by palmer cutaneous branch of median nerve which is passing superficial to retinaculum & not through tunnel.
38. : b. Axillary nerve & Posterior circumflex humeral artery pass through Quadrangular space. Radial nerve & Profunda brachii artery pass through Lower triangular space. Circumflex scapular artery pass through upper triangular space.
39. : d. Coracoclavicular ligament is the strongest ligament of upper limb.
- 40.: c. Paralysis of serratus anterior due to damage to long thoracic nerve leads to winging of scapula i.e. medial border of scapula is unduly prominent.

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41. All are examples of voluntary skeletal muscles except:

- a. Genioglossus.
- b. Masseter.
- c. Inferior constrictor of pharynx .
- d. Mylohyoid.

42. Which of the following is pressure epiphysis?

- a. Greater tubercle of humerus.
- b. Coracoid process.
- c. Head of femur.
- d. Head of 1st metacarpal.

43. Example of multipennate muscle:

- a. Dorsal interossei.
- b. Flexor pollicis longus .
- c. Rectus femoris.
- d. Subscapularis

44. Brachioradialis is example of:

- a. Shunt muscle.
- b. Spin muscle.
- c. Spurt muscle.
- d. None of the above.

45. Dupuytren's contracture is:

- a. Contracture of flexor muscles
- b. Shortening of palmar aponeurosis
- c. Contracture of extensor tendons
- d. Ischaemic contracture of forearm muscles.

Answers with explanation:

41. : c. Inferior constrictor even though skeletal muscle it is involuntary.

42. : c. Greater tubercle-Traction epiphysis, Coracoid process-Atavistic epiphysis.
Head of 1st metacarpal-Aberrant epiphysis

43. : d. Subscapularis & Deltoid are multipennate muscles. Dorsal interossei & Rectus femoris-Bipennate muscles, Flexor pollicis longus-Unipennate muscle.

44. : a. Shunt muscle shunts the two bones taking part in a joint. Spurt muscle-swing the bone-Brachialis, Spin muscle-Rotation of bone-Biceps brachii for supination.

45.: b. Shortening of palmar aponeurosis. Ischaemic contracture of forearm muscle-Valkmann's ischaemic contracture.

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46. Which of the following lymphnode drains the first web space of the hand?

- a. Apical axillary lymphode.
- b. Anterior axillary lymphnode.
- c. Lateral axillary lymphode.
- d. Central axillary lymphnode.

47. Which of the following is Musician's nerve?

- a. Median nerve.
- b. Ulnar nerve.
- c. Radial nerve.
- d. Axillary nerve.

48. All are branches of third part of axillary artery except:

- a. Subscapular artery.
- b. Posterior circumflex humeral artery.
- c. Thoracoacromial artery.
- d. Anterior circumflex humeral artery.

49. The floor of anatomical snuffbox s formed by:

- a. Triquetral bone.
- b. Capitate bone.
- c. Scaphoid bone.
- d. Hammate bone

50. Which of the following is Flexor digitorum profundus?

- a. Flexion at elbow joint.
- b. Flexion at distal interphalangeal joint.
- c. Pronation of forearm.
- d. Flexion at first carpometacarpal joint.

Answers with explanation:

46. : a. Lymphatics from the first web space directly reach to apical axillary nodes.

47. : b. Ulnar nerve supplying all small muscles of hand responsible for fine movements is Musician's nerve. Median nerve supplying bulky muscles of forearm for weight lifting is known as Labourer's nerve.

48. : c. Thoracoacromial artery is a branch of 2nd part of axillary artery.

49. : c. Scaphoid bone fracture in fall on outstretched hand causes tenderness in the anatomical snuffbox as this bone forms the floor of the snuffbox.

50. : b. Flexion at distal IP joint is very important in power grip. Hence this muscle is also known as Gripper's muscle.