

Anatomy Of The Humerus Quiz Answer Key PDF

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Which muscle attaches to the inter-tubercular groove of the humerus?

- A. Delayed
- C. Pectoralis major ✓**
- D. Triceps brachii
- C. Lateral

What are the primary functions of the humerus? (Select all that apply)

- A. Support arm structure ✓**
- C. Protect the heart
- D. Serve as a muscle attachment site ✓**
- C. Facilitate arm movement ✓**

What structure is located between the greater and lesser tubercles of the humerus?

- A. Spiral groove
- C. Trochlea
- D. Capitulum
- C. Inter-tubercular groove ✓**

Which part of the humerus articulates with the glenoid cavity of the scapula?

- A. Greater tubercle
- C. Head ✓**
- D. Medial epicondyle
- C. Lesser tubercle

What is the common site for fractures on the humerus?

- A. Anatomical neck
- C. Greater tubercle
- D. Lateral epicondyle
- C. Surgical neck ✓**

Which of the following is not a feature of the proximal humerus?

- A. Head
- C. Trochlea ✓**
- D. Lesser tubercle
- C. Greater tubercle

Which of the following are features of the distal humerus? (Select all that apply)

- A. Trochlea ✓**
- C. Greater tubercle
- D. Medial epicondyle ✓**
- C. Capitulum ✓**

The distal end of the humerus articulates with which two bones?

- A. Scapula and clavicle
- C. Femur and tibia
- D. Scapula and radius
- C. Radius and ulna ✓**

What are the potential consequences of radial nerve damage due to a humeral fracture?

The potential consequences of radial nerve damage due to a humeral fracture include wrist drop, loss of sensation in the posterior arm and forearm, and difficulty in extending the fingers and wrist.

Identify and describe the function of the major muscle groups attached to the humerus.

The major muscle groups attached to the humerus are the deltoid (shoulder abduction), pectoralis major (flexes and adducts the arm), latissimus dorsi (extends and adducts the arm), rotator cuff muscles (stabilize the shoulder joint), and biceps brachii (flexes the elbow and shoulder).

Which nerves are associated with the humerus? (Select all that apply)

- A. Radial nerve ✓**
- C. Ulnar nerve ✓**
- D. Median nerve ✓**
- C. Sciatic nerve

Discuss the clinical significance of the surgical neck of the humerus.

The surgical neck of the humerus is important in clinical practice due to its vulnerability to fractures, which can result in serious complications including axillary nerve damage and impaired arm mobility.

Which muscles attach to the greater tubercle of the humerus? (Select all that apply)

- A. Supraspinatus ✓**
- C. Infraspinatus ✓**
- D. Subscapularis
- C. Terus minor ✓**

Which artery primarily supplies blood to the humerus?

- A. Femoral artery
- C. Carotid artery
- D. Radical artery
- C. Brachial artery ✓**

Which nerve is most likely to be affected by a mid-shaft fracture of the humerus?

- A. Ulnar nerve
- C. Radial nerve ✓**
- D. Axillary nerve
- C. Median nerve

Explain the role of the humerus in the movement of the upper limb.

The humerus serves as the primary bone of the upper limb, allowing for various movements such as raising the arm, bending at the elbow, and rotating the shoulder, all of which are essential for daily activities and functional mobility.

Describe the anatomical differences between the proximal and distal ends of the humerus.

The proximal end of the humerus has the head, greater and lesser tubercles, and anatomical neck, while the distal end features the capitulum, trochlea, and epicondyles.

Which of the following are potential complications of a humeral fracture? (Select all that apply)

- A. Nerve damage ✓
- C. Wrist drop ✓
- D. Vision loss
- C. Muscles atrophy ✓

Which structures are involved in the elbow joint articulation with the humerus? (Select all that apply)

- A. Olecranon of the ulna ✓
- C. Acromion of the scapula
- D. Trochlea of the humerus ✓
- C. Head of the radius ✓

How would you identify the humerus in an X-ray, and what key features would you look for?

The humerus can be identified in an X-ray by its long, tubular shape, with a rounded head at the proximal end, greater and lesser tubercles, and the distinct condyles at the distal end.