Anatomy Of The Humerus Quiz Questions and Answers PDF

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

- ◯ Delayed
- ◯ **Pectoralis major ✓**
- ◯ Triceps brachii
- ◯ Lateral

> The muscle that attaches to the inter-tubercular groove of the humerus is the latissimus dorsi. This groove serves as a site for the attachment of several muscles involved in shoulder movement.

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

- ☐ **Support arm structure ✓**
- ☐ Protect the heart
- ☐ **Serve as a muscle attachment site ✓**
- ☐ **Facilitate arm movement ✓**

> The humerus primarily functions to support the arm and facilitate movement at the shoulder and elbow joints. It also serves as an attachment point for muscles involved in arm and shoulder movement.

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

- ◯ Spiral groove
- ◯ Trochlea
- ◯ Capitulum
- ◯ **Inter-tubercular groove ✓**

> The structure located between the greater and lesser tubercles of the humerus is the interturbercular groove (or bicipital groove). This groove serves as a pathway for the tendon of the long head of the biceps brachii muscle.

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

- ◯ Greater tubercule
- ◯ **Head ✓**
- ◯ Medal epicondyle
- ◯ Lesser tubercule

> The part of the humerus that articulates with the glenoid cavity of the scapula is the head of the humerus. This ball-and-socket joint allows for a wide range of motion in the shoulder.

What is the common site for fractures on the humerus?

- ◯ Anatomical neck
- ◯ Greater tubercule
- ◯ Lateral epicondyle
- ◯ **Surgical neck ✓**

> The most common site for fractures on the humerus is the surgical neck, which is located just below the head of the humerus. This area is particularly vulnerable due to its anatomical position and the forces applied during falls or accidents.

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

- ◯ Head
- ◯ **Trochlea ✓**
- ◯ Lesser tubercule
- ◯ Greater tubercule

> The proximal humerus features include the greater tubercule, lesser tubercule, and the anatomical neck, but it does not include the radial groove, which is a feature of the humerus shaft.

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

- ☐ **Trochlea ✓**
- ☐ Greater tubercule
- ☐ **Medail epicondyle ✓**
- ☐ **Capitulum ✓**

> The distal humerus features include the trochlea, capitulum, medial and lateral epicondyles, and olecranian fossa. These structures are essential for the articulation of the elbow joint and the attachment of muscles and ligaments.

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

- ◯ Scapula and clavicle
- ◯ Femur and tibia
- ◯ Scapula and radius
- ◯ **Radius and ulna ✓**

> The distal end of the humerus articulates with the radius and the ulna, forming the elbow joint. This articulation is crucial for the movement of the forearm and the stability of the elbow.

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)

- ☐ **Radal nerve ✓**
- ☐ **Ulnar nerve ✓**
- ☐ **Median nerve ✓**

- [ ] Sciatic nerve

> The humerus is associated with several important nerves, including the radial nerve, ulnar nerve, and median nerve, which are crucial for arm and hand function.

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 tubercule of the humerus? (Select all that apply)

- [ ] **Supraspinatus ✓**
- [ ] **Infraspinatus ✓**
- [ ] Subscapularis
- [ ] **Terus minor ✓**

> The muscles that attach to the greater tubercule of the humerus include the supraspinatus, infraspinatus, and teres minor. These muscles are part of the rotator cuff and play a crucial role in shoulder stability and movement.

Which artery primarily supplies blood to the humerus?

- ◯ Femoral artery
- ◯ Carotid artery
- ◯ Radical artery
- ◯ **Brachiol artery ✓**

> The humerus is primarily supplied by the brachIAL artery, which branches from the axillary artery. This artery provides essential blood flow to the upper arm and surrounding structures.

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

- ◯ Ulnar nerve
- ◯ **Radical nerve ✓**
- ◯ Axillary nerve
- ◯ Median nerve

> A mid-shaft fracture of the humerus commonly affects the radial nerve, which runs in close proximity to the bone in this area. Injury to this nerve can lead to wrist drop and loss of sensation in parts of the hand.

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)

- ☐ **Nerve damage ✓**
- ☐ **Wrist drop ✓**
- ☐ Vision loss
- ☐ **Mucles atrophy ✓**

> Complications of a humeral fracture can include nerve injury, vascular injury, malunion or nonunion, and joint stiffness. These complications can significantly impact recovery and function of the arm.

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

- [ ] **Olecran of the ulna ✓**
- [ ] Acromian of the scapula
- [ ] **Trochlea of the humerus ✓**
- [ ] **Head of the radius ✓**

> The elbow joint articulation with the humerus involves the trochlea and capitulum of the humerus, as well as the ulna and radius bones. These structures work together to allow for flexional and rotational movements of the forearm.

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.**