

Humerus Anatomy Quiz Answer Key PDF

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How does the humerus interact with the ulna and radius at the elbow joint?

The humerus interacts with the ulna and radius at the elbow joint by forming a hinge joint with the ulna for flex and extend movements, while the radius allows for pronation and supination of the forearm.

Which structure is found at the distal end of the humerus?

- A. Greater tubercule
- B. Olecranon fossa ✓**
- C. Anatomical neck
- D. Head

Identify and explain the importance of any two muscles that attach to the humerus.

1. Deltoid: This muscle is responsible for shoulder abduction and gives the shoulder its rounded shape. 2. Biceps Brachii: This muscle aids in flexation of the elbow and supination of the forearm.

Which part of the humerus articulates with the scapula to form the shoulder joint?

- A. Greater tubercule
- B. Head ✓**
- C. Anatomical neck
- D. Deltoid tuberosity

What clinical considerations are important when diagnosing a humeral fracture?

Key clinical considerations include assessing the mechanism of injury, conducting a physical examination for signs of deformity or swelling, and obtaining X-rays or CT scans to confirm the fracture and rule out associated injuries.

Discuss the significance of the anatomical neck of the humerus.

The anatomical neck of the humerus is important for muscle attachment and is a critical area for understanding shoulder injuries and fractures.

Describe the role of the inter-tubercular groove in the humerus.

The inter-tubercular groove in the humerus is a structure that allows for the passage of the biceps brachii tendon and serves as an attachment site for muscles such as the pectoralis major and teres major.

Which of the following are fossae found on the humerus? (Select all that apply)

- A. Coronoid fossa ✓**
- B. Radical fossa ✓**
- C. Acetabular fossa
- D. Olecranon fossa ✓**

Explain how the humerus contributes to the movement of the arm.

The humerus contributes to the movement of the arm by providing attachment points for muscles, allowing for a wide range of motions such as flexions, extensions, rotations, and abductions.

Which of the following is a common injury associated with the humerus?

- A. Dislocation of the wrist
- B. Fracture of the clavicle
- C. Proximal humerus fracture ✓**
- D. Scapular winging

Which artery primarily supplies blood to the humerus?

- A. Radical artery

B. Brachial artery ✓

- C. Ulnar artery
- D. Axillary artery

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

A. Supraspinatus ✓

B. Infraspinatus ✓

C. Subscapularis

D. teres minor ✓

What is the primary function of the deltoid tuberosity on the humerus?

A. Nerve passage

B. Muscle attachment ✓

C. Blood vessel passage

D. Joint articulation

What are the articulating surfaces of the distal humerus? (Select all that apply)

A. Capitulum ✓

B. Trochlea ✓

C. Radial fossa

D. Glenoid cavity

What is the shape of the humeral shaft in its proximal half?

A. Triangular

B. Square

C. Cylindrical ✓

D. Flat

The capitulum of the humerus articulates with which bone?

A. Ulna

B. Scapula

C. Radius ✓

D. Clavicle

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

- A. Radical nerve ✓**
- B. Median nerve ✓**
- C. Sciatic nerve
- D. Axillary nerve ✓**

Which nerve runs along the radial groove of the humerus?

- A. Ulnar nerve
- B. Median nerve
- C. Radical nerve ✓**
- D. Axillary nerve

Which conditions can affect the humerus? (Select all that apply)

- A. Osteoporosis ✓**
- B. Arthritis ✓**
- C. Carpal tunnel syndrome
- D. Fractures ✓**

Which of the following structures are located at the proximal end of the humerus? (Select all that apply)

- A. Head ✓**
- B. Greater tubercle ✓**
- C. Olecranon fossa
- D. Lesser tubercle ✓**