

Humerus Anatomy Quiz Questions and Answers PDF

Humerus Anatomy Quiz Questions And Answers PDF

Disclaimer: The humerus anatomy quiz questions and answers pdf was generated with the help of StudyBlaze AI. Please be aware that AI can make mistakes. Please consult your teacher if you're unsure about your solution or think there might have been a mistake. Or reach out directly to the StudyBlaze team at max@studyblaze.io.

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?

- Greater tubercle
- Olecran fossa ✓
- Anatomical neck
- Head

The distal end of the humerus features several important structures, including the capitulum and the trochlea, which articulate with the radius and ulna respectively. These structures are crucial for elbow joint movement and stability.

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?

- Greater tubercle
- Head ✓**
- Anatomical neck
- Deltoid tuberosity

The part of the humerus that articulates with the scapula to form the shoulder joint is the head of the humerus. This rounded structure fits into the glenoid cavity of the scapula, allowing for a wide range of motion in the shoulder.

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.

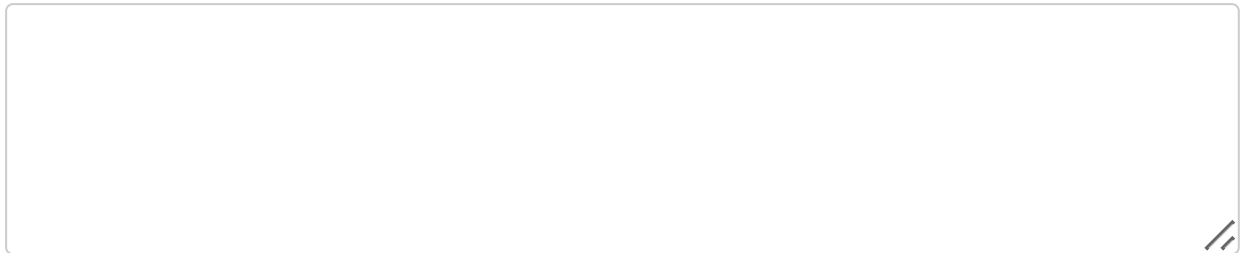
The inter-tubercular groove in the humerus is a structure that allows for the passage of the biceps brachii tendon and serves as an attachment site for muscles such as the pectoralis major and teres major.

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

- Coronoid fossa ✓**
- Radial fossa ✓**
- Acetabular fossa
- Olecranon fossa ✓**

The humerus contains several fossae, including the olecranon fossa, coronoid fossa, and radial fossa. These depressions serve as important landmarks for joint articulation and muscle attachment.

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?

- Dislocation of the wrist
- Fracture of the clavicle
- Proximal humerus fracture ✓
- Scapular wingin

A common injury associated with the humerus is a humeral fracture, which can occur due to falls or direct trauma. This type of injury often requires medical intervention and can lead to complications if not treated properly.

Which artery primarily supplies blood to the humerus?

- Radical artery
- Brachial artery ✓
- Ulnar artery
- Axillary artery

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

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

- Supraspinatus ✓
- Infraspinatus ✓
- Subscapularis
- teres minor ✓

The muscles that attach to the greater tubercle 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.

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

- Nerve passage
- Muscle attachment ✓**
- Blood vessel passage
- Joint articulation

| The deltoid tuberosity serves as the attachment site for the deltoid muscle, which is crucial for shoulder abduction and movement.

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

- Capitulum ✓**
- Trochlea ✓**
- Radical fossa
- Glenoid cavity

| The articulating surfaces of the distal humerus include the trochlea and the capitulum, which interact with the ulna and radius respectively at the elbow joint.

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

- Triangular
- Square
- Cylindrical ✓**
- Flat

| The proximal half of the humeral shaft is typically described as being cylindrical in shape, which allows for a range of motion at the shoulder joint. This cylindrical structure is essential for the proper function and stability of the upper limb.

The capitulum of the humerus articulates with which bone?

- Ulna
- Scapula
- Radius ✓**
- Clavicle

The capitulum of the humerus articulates with the radius bone at the elbow joint. This articulation allows for the movement of the forearm in relation to the upper arm.

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

- Radical nerve ✓
- Median nerve ✓
- Sciatic nerve
- Axillary 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.

Which nerve runs along the radial groove of the humerus?

- Ulnar nerve
- Median nerve
- Radical nerve ✓
- Axillary nerve

The radial nerve runs along the radial groove of the humerus, which is an important anatomical feature in the upper limb. This nerve is responsible for innervating the muscles in the posterior compartment of the arm and forearm, as well as providing sensation to part of the hand.

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

- Osteoporosis ✓
- Arthritis ✓
- Carpal tunnel syndrome
- Fractures ✓

The humerus can be affected by various conditions including fractures, arthritis, rotator cuff injuries, and tendonitis. These conditions can lead to pain, limited mobility, and functional impairment of the arm.

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

- Head ✓
- Greater tubercle ✓
- Olecranon fossa

Lesser tubercle ✓

The proximal end of the humerus includes structures such as the greater tubercle, lesser tubercle, and the head of the humerus. These features are crucial for the articulation of the shoulder joint and muscle attachment.