Radius And Ulna Bone Quiz Answer Key PDF

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Describe the differences in function between the radius and ulna.

The radius is located on the thumb side of the forearm and allows for rotation of the wrist, while the ulna is on the opposite side and is primarily involved in forming the elbow joint and providing structural support.

What are the potential consequences of a Colles' fracture on forearm movement?

The potential consequences of a Colles' fracture on forearm movement include pain, swelling, and reduced range of motion, which can impair wrist and forearm function.

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

A. Olecran process ✓

B. Radical tuberosity

C. Trochlear notch ✓

D. Coronoid process ✓

Which part of the ulna forms the elbow joint with the humerus?

A. Radical notch

B. Olecran process ✓

C. Styloid process

D. Coronoid process

Which bones articulate with the distal end of the radius? (Select all that apply)

A. Scaphoid ✓

B. Lunate ✓

C. Ulna

D. Humerus

Which type of fracture is commonly associated with the distal radius?

A. Greenstick fracture
B. Colles' fracture ✓
C. Spiral fracture
D. Comminuted fracture

Which of the following muscles are involved in the movement of the forearm? (Select all that apply)

A. Biceps brachii ✓
B. Triceps brachii ✓
C. Pronator teres ✓
D. Deltoid

Which bone is primarily responsible for the stability of the forearm?

A. Radius
B. Ulna ✓
C. Humerus
D. Scapula

Which joint is formed by the articulation of the radius and ulna with the humerus?

A. Wrist joint
B. Elbow joint ✓
C. Shoulder joint
D. Ankle joint

What are the functions of the ulna in the forearm? (Select all that apply)

A. Stability ✓
B. Pronation
C. Supination
D. Articulation with the humerus ✓

What movement is facilitated by the rotation of the radius over the ulna?

A. Flexión
B. Extension
C. Pronation ✓
D. Abduction

Explain the role of the radius in the movement of the forearm.

The radius plays a crucial role in the movement of the forearm by allowing the forearm to rotate around the ulna, facilitating movements like turning the palm up or down.

Which landmark is found at the distal end of the radius?

A. Radical tuberosity
B. Styloid process ✓
C. Olecran process
D. Trochlear notch

How do the radius and ulna work together to facilitate pronation and supination?

The radius rotates around the stationary ulna at the proximal and distal radioulnar joints, allowing for the movements of pronation (turn palm down) and supination (turn palm up).

Which bone is located on the lateral side of the forearm?

A. Ulna
B. Radius ✓
C. Humerus
D. Scapula

Describe a clinical scenario where both the radius and ulna might be injured, and outline the potential treatment options.

A clinical scenario where both the radius and ulna might be injured is a fall onto an outstretched hand, resulting in a distal radius fracture and an associated ulnar fracture. Treatment options

include immobilization with a cast, surgical fixation if the fractures are displaced, and physical therapy for rehabilitation.

What is the primary function of the radial tuberosity?

A. Articulation with the humerus

B. Attachment for the biceps brachii muscle ✓

C. Formation of the elbow joint

D. Articulation with the carpal bones

Which conditions can affect the radius and ulna? (Select all that apply)

A. Osteoporosis ✓

B. Arthritis ✓

C. Tendonitis

D. Scoliosis

Which joints involve the radius and ulna? (Select all that apply)

A. Proximal radioulnar joint ✓

B. Distal radioulnar joint ✓

C. Glenohumeral joint

D. Elbow joint ✓

Discuss how the structure of the ulna contributes to its function in the forearm.

The ulna contributes to its function in the forearm through its long, slender structure, which allows for a stable hinge joint at the elbow, facilitating flexation and extension while also providing a point of attachment for muscles.