

Scapula Anatomy Quiz Questions and Answers PDF

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Which processes are found on the scapula? (Select all that apply)

- Acromium ✓
- Coracoid ✓
- Olecronon
- Styloid

The scapula features several important processes, including the acromian process, coracoid process, and glenoid cavity. These structures play crucial roles in shoulder joint movement and stability.

Which ligaments are associated with the scapula? (Select all that apply)

- Coracoacrominal ligament ✓
- Patellar ligament
- Acromioclavicular ligament ✓
- Criciate ligament

The ligaments associated with the scapula include the coracoacrominal ligament, coracohumeral ligament, and the glenohumeral ligaments. These ligaments play crucial roles in stabilizing the shoulder joint and connecting the scapula to other structures.

What are the main movements facilitated by the scapula? (Select all that apply)

- Flexión
- Elevation ✓
- Retraction ✓
- Supination

The scapula facilitates several key movements including elevation, depression, protraction, retraction, and rotation. These movements are essential for shoulder mobility and overall upper limb function.

Which muscle is NOT attached to the scapula?

- Deltoid
- Supraspinatus
- Trapezius
- Biceps brachii ✓**

The muscle that is NOT attached to the scapula is the pectoralis major. This muscle originates from the sternum and clavicle, but does not have any direct attachment to the scapula itself.

Which angle of the scapula is closest to the vertebral column?

- Superior angle ✓**
- Inferior angle
- Lateral angle
- Medial angle

The medial angle of the scapula, also known as the vertebral angle, is the point that is closest to the vertebral column. This angle is located at the inner edge of the scapula, adjacent to the spine.

Which of the following muscles attach to the scapula? (Select all that apply)

- Trapezius ✓**
- Pectoralis major
- Teres minor ✓**
- Latissimus dorsi

The muscles that attach to the scapula include the trapezius, rhomboids, serratus anterior, and supraspinatus. These muscles play crucial roles in shoulder movement and stability.

Which joint involves the articulation of the scapula and clavicle?

- Glenohumeral joint
- Sternoclavicular joint
- Scapulothoracic joint
- Acromioclavicular joint ✓**

The joint that involves the articulation of the scapula and clavicle is known as the acromioclavicular joint. This joint plays a crucial role in shoulder movement and stability.

Which of the following are common injuries associated with the scapula? (Select all that apply)

- Fractures ✓**

- Dislocations ✓
- Tendonitis
- Wing scapula ✓

Common injuries associated with the scapula include fractures, scapular winging, and rotator cuff injuries. These injuries can result from trauma, overuse, or poor biomechanics.

Which of the following is NOT a border of the scapula?

- Superior
- Inferior ✓
- Lateral
- Medial

The scapula, or shoulder blade, has three main borders: the superior, medial (or vertebral), and lateral (or axillary) borders. Any term that does not refer to these three borders, such as 'anterior' or 'posterior', would be the correct answer to the question.

Which process of the scapula is most superior?

- Coracoid process
- Spine of the scapula
- Glenoid process
- Acromium process ✓

The most superior process of the scapula is the acromion. It serves as an important landmark for shoulder anatomy and articulation with the clavicle.

What is the primary function of the glenoid cavity?

- Muscle attachment
- Ligament support
- Protection of the ribcage
- Articulation with the humerus ✓

The glenoid cavity serves as the socket for the shoulder joint, allowing for the articulation of the humerus and enabling a wide range of arm movements.

What is the name of the fossa located above the spine of the scapula?

- Infraspinous fossa

- Supraspinous fossa ✓**
- Glenoid fossa
- Subscapular fossa

The fossa located above the spine of the scapula is known as the supraspinous fossa. This anatomical feature serves as an attachment site for the supraspinatus muscle, which is part of the rotator cuff.

Which fossae are present on the scapula? (Select all that apply)

- Infraspinous fossa ✓**
- Supraspinous fossa ✓**
- Subscapular fossa ✓**
- Radical fossa

The scapula has several fossae, including the supraspinous fossa, infraspinous fossa, and subscapular fossa. These depressions serve as attachment sites for muscles and play a crucial role in shoulder movement.

What type of bone is the scapula classified as?

- Long bone
- Flat bone ✓**
- Irregular bone
- Short bone

The scapula, commonly known as the shoulder blade, is classified as a flat bone. This classification is due to its thin, flattened shape and broad surface, which provides a large area for muscle attachment.