

Shoulder Anatomy Quiz Answer Key PDF

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Explain the role of the scapula in shoulder movement and stability.

The scapula, or shoulder blade, facilitates shoulder movement by serving as an attachment point for muscles and enabling the arm to move in various directions, while also contributing to stability by maintaining the alignment of the shoulder joint.

Which nerves are involved in shoulder innervation? (Select all that apply)

- A. Axillary nerve ✓**
- B. Ulnar nerve
- C. Musculocutaneous nerve ✓**
- D. Radial nerve ✓**

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

- A. Rotator cuff tear ✓**
- B. Carpal tunnel syndrome
- C. Dislocation ✓**
- D. Tendonitis ✓**

Identify and explain a common diagnostic technique used to assess shoulder injuries.

Magnetic Resonant Imaging (MRI) is a common diagnostic technique used to assess shoulder injuries.

What is the primary function of the rotator cuff muscles?

- A. Stabilize the knee joint
- B. Flex the elbow
- C. Stabilize the shoulder joint ✓**

D. Extend the wrist

What are the potential consequences of a rotator cuff tear on shoulder function?

The potential consequences of a rotator cuff tear on shoulder function include pain, reduced range of motion, weakness, and impaired ability to perform overhead activities.

Which bone is not part of the shoulder complex?

- A. Clavicle
- B. Scapula
- C. Humerus
- D. Femur ✓**

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

- A. Coracoclavicular ✓**
- B. Glenohumeral ✓**
- C. Anterior cruciate
- D. Coracoacrominal ✓**

Which artery supplies blood to the shoulder region?

- A. Femoral artery
- B. Carotid artery
- C. Subclavian artery ✓**
- D. Coronary artery

Which condition is characterized by inflammation of the shoulder bursa?

- A. Arthritis
- B. Bursitis ✓**
- C. Tendonitis
- D. Dislocation

Which muscle is not part of the rotator cuff?

- A. Supraspinatus
- B. Infraspinatus
- C. Deltoid ✓**
- D. teres Minor

Which nerve is crucial for shoulder abduction?

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

Which muscles are part of the rotator cuff? (Select all that apply)

- A. Supraspinatus ✓**
- B. Deltoid
- C. Infraspinatus ✓**
- D. Teres Minor ✓**

Which joint is primarily responsible for the wide range of motion in the shoulder?

- A. Acromioclavicular joint
- B. Glenohumeral joint ✓**
- C. Sternoclavicular joint
- D. Scapulothoracic articulation

Which of the following are bones of the shoulder complex? (Select all that apply)

- A. Clavicle ✓**
- B. Scapula ✓**
- C. Radius
- D. Humerus ✓**

Discuss the trade-off between mobility and stability in the shoulder joint.

The shoulder joint is highly mobile, allowing for extensive arm movement, but this mobility comes at the cost of stability, making it more susceptible to injuries and dislocations.

What movements are possible at the shoulder joint? (Select all that apply)

- A. Abduction ✓
- B. Adduction ✓
- C. Flexión ✓
- D. Extension ✓

How does the brachial plexus contribute to shoulder function?

The brachial plexus contributes to shoulder function by providing motor and sensory innervation to the shoulder muscles, enabling movements such as abduction, adduction, flexión, and extension.

Describe the anatomical relationship between the humerus and the glenoid cavity.

The humerus fits into the glenoid cavity, forming a ball-and-socket joint that enables extensive movement of the arm.

What is the role of the labrum in the shoulder?

- A. To provide blood supply
- B. To increase stability ✓**
- C. To facilitate nerve transmission
- D. To produce synovium fluid