

Upper Extremity Anatomy Quiz Answer Key PDF

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What is the primary function of the biceps brachii?

- A. Elbow extension
- B. Elbow flexión ✓**
- C. Wrist flexión
- D. Shoulder abduction

What type of joint is the elbow?

- A. Ball-and-socket
- B. Hinge ✓**
- C. Pivot
- D. Saddle

Which muscle is part of the rotator cuff?

- A. Pectoralis Major
- B. Supraspinatus ✓**
- C. Trapezius
- D. Serratus Anterior

Which muscles are involved in wrist flexión?

- A. Flexor Carpi Radialis ✓**
- B. Extensor Carpi Ulnaris
- C. Flexor Carpi Ulnaris ✓**
- D. Brachioradialis

Which artery is the main blood supply to the arm?

- A. Femoral Artery
- B. Brachial Artery ✓**
- C. Carotid Artery
- D. Aorta

Which bone articulates with the humerus at the shoulder joint?

- A. Scapula ✓**
- B. Radius
- C. Ulna
- D. Sternum

Which muscle is primarily responsible for shoulder abduction?

- A. Biceps Brachii
- B. Deltoid ✓**
- C. Triceps Brachii
- D. Latissimus Dorsi

How does the structure of the elbow joint facilitate its function as a hinge joint?

The structure of the elbow joint, with its hinge-like articulation between the humerus and the ulna, allows for flex and extension movements, making it function effectively as a hinge joint.

Identify the major arteries that supply blood to the upper extremity and discuss their clinical importance.

The major arteries that supply blood to the upper extremity are the subclavian artery, axillary artery, brachial artery, radial artery, and ulnar artery.

Which joints are found in the hand?

- A. Metacarpophalangeal Joints ✓**
- B. Interphalangeal Joints ✓**
- C. Glenohumeral Joint
- D. Carpometacarpal Joints ✓**

Describe the role of the rotator cuff muscles in shoulder stability.

The rotator cuff muscles, which include the supraspinatus, infraspinatus, teres minor, and subscapularis, work together to stabilize the shoulder by maintaining the position of the humeral head in the glenoid cavity, preventing dislocation and allowing for a wide range of motion.

Which of the following are bones of the forearm?

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

What are the common causes and symptoms of a rotator cuff injury?

Common causes of rotator cuff injuries include repetitive overhead motions, age-related wear and tear, and acute injuries. Symptoms often involve shoulder pain, weakness, and difficulty lifting the arm.

Which nerves are part of the brachial plexus?

- A. Median Nerve ✓**
- B. Sciatic Nerve
- C. Ulnar Nerve ✓**
- D. Radial Nerve ✓**

Which nerve is commonly associated with Carpal Tunnel Syndrome?

- A. Ulnar Nerve
- B. Radial Nerve
- C. Median Nerve ✓**
- D. Axillary Nerve

Which muscles are part of the thenar group?

- A. Opponens Pollicis ✓**
- B. Abductor Pollicis Brevis ✓**

C. Flexor Pollicis Brevis ✓

D. Palmaris Longus

Discuss the functional significance of the opposable thumb in human hand anatomy.

The functional significance of the opposable thumb in human hand anatomy lies in its ability to enable grasp and manipulation, facilitating activities such as holding tools, writing, and performing intricate tasks that require fine motor skills.

Which bone is part of the shoulder girdle?

A. Femur

B. Clavicle ✓

C. Tibia

D. Patella

Which movements are possible at the shoulder joint?

A. Flexión ✓

B. Extension ✓

C. Abduction ✓

D. Supination

Explain the pathway of the radial nerve and its significance in upper limb function.

The radial nerve originates from the posterior cord of the brach plexus, travels down the arm in the radial groove of the humerus, and branches into the deep and superficial radial nerves. It innervates the extensor muscles of the arm and forearm, allowing for extension at the elbow, wrist, and fingers, and provides sensory innervation to the posterior aspect of the arm and hand.