

Upper Extremity Anatomy Quiz Questions and Answers PDF

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What is the primary function of the biceps brachii?

- Elbow extension
- Elbow flexión** ✓
- Wrist flexión
- Shoulder abduction

The primary function of the biceps brachii is to flex the elbow and supinate the forearm. It plays a crucial role in lifting and pulling movements.

What type of joint is the elbow?

- Ball-and-socket
- Hinge** ✓
- Pivot
- Saddle

The elbow is classified as a hinge joint, which allows for flexation and extension movements. This type of joint is characterized by its ability to move in one plane, similar to the motion of a door hinge.

Which muscle is part of the rotator cuff?

- Pectoralis Major
- Supraspinatus** ✓
- Trapezius
- Serratus Anterior

The rotator cuff is composed of four muscles that stabilize the shoulder joint. One of these muscles is the supraspinatus, which is commonly referenced in discussions about the rotator cuff.

Which muscles are involved in wrist flexión?

- Flexor Carpi Radialis** ✓
- Extensor Carpi Ulnaris
- Flexor Carpi Ulnaris** ✓
- Brachioradialis

The primary muscles involved in wrist flexión include the flexor carpi radialis, flexor carpi ulnaris, and palmaris longus. These muscles work together to bend the wrist forward.

Which artery is the main blood supply to the arm?

- Femoral Artery
- Brachial Artery** ✓
- Carotid Artery
- Aorta

The brachIAL artery is the primary vessel responsible for supplying blood to the arm. It branches from the axillary artery and runs down the upper arm, providing oxygenated blood to the muscles and tissues.

Which bone articulates with the humerus at the shoulder joint?

- Scapula** ✓
- Radius
- Ulna
- Sternum

The bone that articulates with the humerus at the shoulder joint is the scapula. Specifically, the glenoid cavity of the scapula forms the socket for the head of the humerus, allowing for a wide range of motion in the shoulder.

Which muscle is primarily responsible for shoulder abduction?

- Biceps Brachii
- Deltoid** ✓
- Triceps Brachii
- Latissimus Dorsi

The deltoid muscle is the primary muscle responsible for shoulder abduction, allowing the arm to move away from the body. It is located on the outer aspect of the shoulder and plays a crucial role in various arm movements.

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?

- Metacarpophalangeal Joints ✓
- Interphalangeal Joints ✓
- Glenohumeral Joint
- Carpometacarpal Joints ✓

The hand contains several types of joints, including the carpometacarpal joints, metacarpophalangeal joints, and interphalangeal joints. These joints allow for a wide range of motion and dexterity in hand movements.

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?

- Humerus
- Radius ✓
- Ulna ✓
- Scapula

The bones of the forearm are the radius and the ulna. These two long bones run parallel to each other and are essential for the movement and function of the arm.

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?

- Median Nerve ✓
- Sciatic Nerve
- Ulnar Nerve ✓
- Radial Nerve ✓

The brachial plexus is a network of nerves that originates from the spinal nerves C5 to T1 and includes major nerves such as the musculocutaneous, axillary, radial, median, and ulnar nerves.

Which nerve is commonly associated with Carpal Tunnel Syndrome?

- Ulnar Nerve
- Radial Nerve
- Median Nerve ✓**
- Axillary Nerve

Carpal Tunnel Syndrome is primarily associated with the median nerve, which becomes compressed in the carpal tunnel of the wrist, leading to symptoms such as pain, numbness, and tingling in the hand.

Which muscles are part of the thenar group?

- Opponens Pollicis ✓**
- Abductor Pollicis Brevis ✓**
- Flexor Pollicis Brevis ✓**
- Palmaris Longus

The thenar group consists of the muscles located at the base of the thumb, primarily responsible for its movement and function.

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?

- Femur
- Clavicle ✓**

- Tibia
- Patella

The shoulder girdle consists of several bones that connect the upper limb to the trunk, including the clavicle and scapula. These bones play a crucial role in the mobility and stability of the shoulder joint.

Which movements are possible at the shoulder joint?

- Flexión ✓
- Extension ✓
- Abduction ✓
- Supination

The shoulder joint allows for a wide range of movements due to its ball-and-socket structure. Key movements include flexión, extension, abduction, adduction, internal rotation, external rotation, and circumduction.

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.