

Upper Limb Anatomy Quiz Answer Key PDF

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Which bone is known as the largest bone in the arm?

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

What type of joint is the elbow joint?

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

Which vein is commonly used for venipuncture?

- A. Cephalic vein
- B. Basilic vein
- C. Median cubital vein ✓**
- D. Radical vein

Which nerve is commonly associated with carpal tunnel syndrome?

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

What movements are possible at the shoulder joint?

- A. Flexation ✓
- B. Extension ✓
- C. Abduction ✓
- D. Pronation

Which bones are involved in forming the wrist joint?

- A. Radius ✓
- B. Ulna ✓
- C. Carpal bones ✓
- D. Metacarpals

Outline the blood supply to the hand, starting from the brachial artery.

The brachial artery bifurcates into the radial and ulnar arteries at the elbow. The radial artery supplies the lateral aspect of the hand, while the ulnar artery supplies the medial aspect. Both arteries form the superficial and deep palmar arches, which further branch into digital arteries supplying the fingers.

Explain the difference between the intrinsic and extrinsic muscles of the hand and their respective functions.

Intrinsic muscles include the lumbricals and interossei, which facilitate precise finger movements, whereas extrinsic muscles, such as the flexor and extensor muscles, enable larger movements like gripping and releasing.

Which nerves originate from the brachial plexus?

- A. Median nerve ✓
- B. Ulnar nerve ✓
- C. Radial nerve ✓
- D. Sciatic nerve

Which muscles are part of the forearm's flexor group?

- A. Flexor carpi radialis ✓
- B. Extensor carpi radialis
- C. Flexor digitorum superficialis ✓

D. Brachioradialis

Which artery is the main arterial supply to the arm?

- A. Subclavian artery
- B. Brachial artery ✓**
- C. Radial artery
- D. Ulnar artery

Which muscle is responsible for extending the elbow?

- A. Biceps brachii
- B. Triceps brachii ✓**
- C. Brachialis
- D. Deltoid

Describe the anatomical position of the scapula and its importance in shoulder movement.

The scapula is located on the posterior thoracic wall, with its medial border parallel to the spine and the glenoid cavity facing laterally, which is essential for shoulder mobility and stability.

Which bone forms the lateral aspect of the forearm?

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

Describe the structure and function of the glenohumeral joint and its range of motion.

The glenohumeral joint is a ball-and-socket joint formed by the humeral head and the glenoid cavity of the scapula, allowing for extensive range of motion including flexions, extensions, rotations, and abductions.

Which of the following are part of the rotator cuff muscles?

- A. Supraspinatus ✓**

- B. Infraspinatus ✓**
- C. Teres minor ✓**
- D. Subscapularis ✓**
- E. Deltoid

Discuss the clinical significance of the ulnar nerve and the symptoms associated with its injury.

Injury to the ulnar nerve can result in symptoms including loss of sensation in the ring and little fingers, weakness in finger abduction and adduction, and the development of a claw hand deformity due to muscle imbalance.

Explain the role of the biceps brachii in forearm movements and identify its origin and insertion points.

The biceps brachii plays a crucial role in forearm movements, particularly in flexation and supination. Its origin points are the coracoid process and the supraglenoid tubercle of the scapula, and it inserts at the radial tuberosity of the radius.

Which of the following are carpal bones?

- A. Scaphoid ✓**
- B. Lunate ✓**
- C. Trapezium ✓**
- D. Metacarpal

What is the primary function of the deltoid muscle?

- A. Flex the elbow
- B. Extend the wrist
- C. Abduct the arm ✓**
- D. Rotate the forearm