Upper Limb Anatomy Quiz Questions and Answers PDF

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

- ◯ Radius
- ◯ Ulna
- ◯ **Humerus ✓**
- ◯ Clavicle

> The humerus is the largest bone in the arm, extending from the shoulder to the elbow. It plays a crucial role in the movement and support of the upper limb.

What type of joint is the elbow joint?

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

> The elbow joint is classified as a hinge joint, allowing for flexation and extension of the forearm relative to the upper arm. This type of joint provides a stable and controlled range of motion primarily in one plane.

Which vein is commonly used for venipuncture?

- ◯ Cephalic vein
- ◯ Basilic vein
- ◯ **Median cubital vein ✓**
- ◯ Radical vein

> The median cubital vein is the most commonly used vein for venipuncture due to its size and accessibility. It is located in the antecubital fossa, making it easy to locate and puncture for blood draws.

Which nerve is commonly associated with carpal tunnel syndrome?

- ◯ Ulnar nerve
- ◯ Radical 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.

What movements are possible at the shoulder joint?

- ☐ **Flexation ✓**
- ☐ **Extension ✓**
- ☐ **Abduction ✓**
- ☐ Pronation

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

Which bones are involved in forming the wrist joint?

- ☐ **Radius ✓**
- ☐ **Ulna ✓**
- ☐ **Carpal bones ✓**
- ☐ Metacarpals

> The wrist joint is primarily formed by the radius and the carpal bones, specifically the scaphoid, lunate, triquetrum, and pisiform. These bones work together to allow for a wide range of motion in the wrist.

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

> **The brachical 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 brachical plexus?

- [ ] **Median nerve ✓**
- [ ] **Ulnar nerve ✓**
- [ ] **Radical nerve ✓**
- [ ] Sciatic nerve

The brachical plexus gives rise to several major nerves that innervate the upper limb, including the musculocutaneous, axillary, radial, median, and ulnar nerves.

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

- [ ] **Flexor carpi radialis ✓**
- [ ] Extensor carpi radialis
- [ ] **Flexor digitorum superficialis ✓**
- [ ] Brachioradialis

The forearm's flexor group primarily includes muscles such as the flexor carpi radialis, flexor carpi ulnaris, palmaris longus, and flexor digitorum superficialis. These muscles are responsible for flexor movements of the wrist and fingers.

Which artery is the main arterial supply to the arm?

- ◯ Subclavian artery

- ◯ **Brachiacal artery ✓**
- ◯ Radical artery
- ◯ Ulnar artery

> The brachIAL artery is the primary artery that supplies blood to the arm, branching from the axillary artery at the lower border of the teres major muscle.

Which muscle is responsible for extending the elbow?

- ◯ Biceps brachii
- ◯ **Triceps brachii ✓**
- ◯ Brachialis
- ◯ Deltoid

> The triceps brachii muscle is primarily responsible for extending the elbow joint. It plays a crucial role in movements that require straightening of the arm.

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?

- ◯ Ulna
- ◯ **Radius ✓**
- ◯ Humerus
- ◯ Scapula

> The radius is the bone that forms the lateral aspect of the forearm, positioned on the thumb side when the palm is facing up.

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?

- [x] **Supraspinatus ✓**
- [x] **Infraspinatus ✓**
- [x] **Teres minor ✓**
- [x] **Subscapularis ✓**
- [ ] Deltoid

The rotator cuff muscles consist of four key muscles: supraspinatus, infraspinatus, teres minor, and subscapularis. These muscles play a crucial role in shoulder stability and movement.

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 tubercule of the scapula, and it inserts at the radial tuberosity of the radius.

Which of the following are carpal bones?

- [x] **Scaphoid ✓**
- [x] **Lunate ✓**
- [x] **Trapezium ✓**
- [ ] Metacarpal

The carpal bones consist of eight small bones in the wrist, which are organized into two rows. These bones include the scaphoid, lunate, triquetrum, pisiform, trapezium, trapezoid, capitate, and hamate.

What is the primary function of the deltoid muscle?

- ○ Flex the elbow
- ○ Extend the wrist
- ○ **Abduct the arm ✓**
- ○ Rotate the forearm

The deltoid muscle is primarily responsible for shoulder abduction, allowing the arm to be lifted away from the body. It also assists in flexation, extension, and rotation of the shoulder joint.