<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Choices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1.  | Regarding the clavicle, all are correct EXCEPT:                                                                                                                                                    | a. It is an example of the short bones.  
b. It is the first bone to ossify in the fetal life.  
c. It ossifies in membrane.  
d. It is the commonly fractured bone.  
e. It has no medullary cavity. |
| 2.  | The most common site of fracture of the clavicle is:                                                                                                                                         | a. Medial end.  
b. Lateral end.  
c. Midpoint of the clavicle.  
d. Junction of the medial two-thirds and the lateral third.  
e. Junction of the lateral two-thirds and the medial third. |
| 3.  | The inferior surface of the clavicle gives attachment to all of the following EXCEPT:                                                                                                           | a. Conoid ligament.  
b. Trapezoid ligament.  
c. Costoclavicular ligament.  
d. Pectoralis major muscle.  
e. Subclavius muscle. |
| 4.  | These muscles are attached to the medial two thirds of the clavicle EXCEPT:                                                                                                                       | a. Sternomastoid.  
b. Deltoid.  
c. Pectoralis major.  
d. Subclavius.  
e. Sternohyoid. |
| 5.  | Regarding the articulations of the clavicle, one is correct:                                                                                                                             | A. The medial end articulates with the manubrium by fibrous articulation.  
b. The medial end articulates with the manubrium by cartilaginous articulation.  
c. The medial end articulates with the body of the sternum by saddle synovial joint.  
d. The lateral end articulates with the acromion by fibrous articulation.  
e. The lateral end articulates with the acromion by plane synovial articulation. |
| 6.  | One of he following is not attached to the medial border of the scapula:                                                                                                                     | a. Levator scapulae.  
b. Teres minor.  
c. Serratus anterior.  
d. Rhomboides minor.  
e. Rhomboideus major |
| 7.  | All of the following parts of the scapula can be felt EXCEPT:                                                                                                                               | a. Acromion process.  
b. Crest of the spine.  
c. Upper border.  
d. Inferior angle.  
e. Tip of the coracoid process. |
| 8.  | The glenoid cavity articulates with the head of the humerus by a:                                                                                                                           | a. Fibrous articulation.  
b. Cartilaginous articulation.  
c. Plane synovial articulation.  
d. Ball and socket synovial articulation.  
e. Hinge synovial articulation. |
b. Axillary nerve.  
c. Ulnar nerve.  
d. Median nerve.  
e. None of the above. |
| 10. | The back of the medial epicondyle is related to the:                                                                                                                                              | a. Radial nerve.  
b. Axillary nerve.  
c. Ulnar nerve.  
d. Median nerve.  
e. None of the above. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| | b. Cephalic vein.  
| | c. Apical group of axillary lymph nodes.  
| | d. All of the above.  
| | e. None of the above. |
| 12. The axilla contains all of the following EXCEPT: | a. Axillary artery.  
| | b. Axillary vein.  
| | c. Trunks of the brachial plexus.  
| | d. Fat.  
| | e. Tail of the breast. |
| | b. Long head of the biceps.  
| | c. Long head of the triceps.  
| | d. Coracobrachialis.  
| | e. None of the above. |
| 14. Muscle/s taking origin from the clavicle is/are: | a. Subclavius.  
| | b. Trapezius.  
| | c. Pectoralis major.  
| | d. All of the above.  
| | e. a and b only. |
| 15. One of the following is a branch of the second part of the axillary artery: | a. Lateral thoracic artery.  
| | b. Anterior circumflex humeral artery.  
| | c. Posterior circumflex humeral artery.  
| | d. Superior thoracic artery.  
| | e. Subscapular artery. |
| 16. The thoracoacromial artery is a branch of the: | a. Subclavian artery.  
| | b. First part of the axillary artery.  
| | c. Second part of the axillary artery.  
| | d. Third part of the axillary artery.  
| | e. Brachial artery. |
| 17. The breast is supplied by: | a. Lateral thoracic artery.  
| | b. Internal thoracic artery.  
| | c. Intercostals arteries.  
| | d. All of the above.  
| | e. None of the above. |
| 18. The female breast: | a. Has a nipple that is usually located opposite the 6th intercostals space.  
| | b. Has Cooper’s ligament that suspends the breast.  
| | c. Has a bed formed mainly by the serratus anterior muscle.  
| | d. Has about 5 lactiferous sinuses.  
| | e. Its lymphatics drain mainly in the parasternal lymph nodes. |
| 19. The brachial plexus has: | a. 8 rami (roots).  
| | b. 5 trunks.  
| | c. 6 divisions.  
| | d. 4 cords.  
| | e. None of the above. |
| 20. The usual number of branches of the medial cord of the brachial plexus: | a. 1.  
| | b. 2.  
| | c. 3.  
| | d. 4.  
| | e. 5. |
| | b. 2.  
| | c. 3.  
| | d. 4.  
<p>| | e. 5. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
  b. Invests the pectoralis minor muscle.  
  c. Separates the pectoralis major from the breast.  
  d. Pierced by the lateral pectoral nerve.  
  e. All of the above. |
| 23. | Regarding the axilla, one is INCORRECT: | a. The axillary artery terminates at the lower border of teres major.  
  b. The brachial plexus terminates at the lower border of the pectoralis minor.  
  c. The third part of the axillary artery is related to the cords of the brachial plexus.  
  d. The axillary lymph nodes receive 75% of the lymphatics of the breast.  
  e. The anterior fold of the axilla is higher than the posterior fold. |
| 24. | The anterior wall of the axilla is formed by all of the following EXCEPT: | a. Pectoralis major.  
  b. Teres major.  
  c. Pectoralis minor.  
  d. Subclavius.  
  e. Clavipectoral fascia. |
  b. Claw hand.  
  c. Ape hand.  
  d. Wrist drop.  
  e. Policeman’s tip position. |
| 26. | The suprascapular nerve is a branch from the: | a. Roots of the brachial plexus.  
  b. Upper trunk.  
  c. Middle trunk.  
  d. Posterior cord.  
  e. Lateral cord. |
| 27. | The root value of the long thoracic nerve is: | a. C5.  
  c. C7.  
  d. C5, 6 & 7  
  e. C5, 6, 7 & 8 |
| 28. | The anterior (pectoral) group of the axillary lymph nodes is located along the: | a. Upper part of the axillary vein.  
  b. Lower part of the axillary vein.  
  c. Lateral thoracic artery.  
  d. Subscapular artery.  
  e. None of the above. |
| 29. | Lymphatics from the skin of the back above the iliac crest drain into the: | a. Pectoral group of the axillary lymph nodes.  
  b. Subscapular group of the axillary lymph nodes.  
  c. Central group of the axillary lymph nodes.  
  d. Apical group of the axillary lymph nodes.  
  e. Parasternal lymph nodes. |
| 30. | Lymphatics that accompany the cephalic vein drain into the: | a. Pectoral group of the axillary lymph nodes.  
  b. Subscapular group of the axillary lymph nodes.  
  c. Central group of the axillary lymph nodes.  
  d. Apical group of the axillary lymph nodes.  
  e. Lateral group of the axillary lymph nodes. |
| 31. | Lymphatics from the medial zone of the breast drain into the: | a. Pectoral group of the axillary lymph nodes.  
  b. Subscapular group of the axillary lymph nodes.  
  c. Central group of the axillary lymph nodes.  
  d. Apical group of the axillary lymph nodes.  
  e. Parasternal lymph nodes. |
| 32. | Lymphatics from the nipple and areola drain into the: | a. Pectoral group of the axillary lymph nodes.  
  b. Subscapular group of the axillary lymph nodes.  
  c. Central group of the axillary lymph nodes.  
  d. Apical group of the axillary lymph nodes.  
  e. None of the above. |
33. The trapezius muscle is supplied by the:
   a. Cranial accessory nerve.
   b. Spinal accessory nerve.
   c. Long thoracic nerve.
   d. Dorsal scapular nerve.
   e. Thoracodorsal nerve.

34. One of the following muscles is not a rotator cuff muscle
   a. Supraspinatus.
   b. Infraspinatus.
   c. Teres minor.
   d. Teres major.
   e. Subscapularis.

35. Paralysis of the deltoid muscle causes:
   a. Loss of abduction of the arm from zero to 15°.
   b. Loss of abduction of the arm from 15° – 90°
   c. Loss of abduction of the arm from zero to 90°.
   d. Loss of abduction of the arm from 90° – 180°
   e. None of the above.

36. The axillary nerve supplies the:
   a. Muscle that abducts the arm from zero to15°.
   b. Muscle that abducts the arm from 15° – 90°.
   c. Muscle that forms the rounded contour of the shoulder.
   d. a and c.
   e. b and c.

37. The suprascapular nerve supplies:
   a. Muscle inserted into the upper impression of the
greater tuberosity of the humerus.
   b. Muscle inserted into the middle impression of the
greater tuberosity of the humerus.
   c. Muscle that initiates abduction of the arm.
   d. All of the above.
   e. a and b only.

38. Lesion جرح of the axillary nerve causes:
   a. Winging of the scapula.
   b. Flat shoulder.
   c. Claw hand.
   d. Ape hand.
   e. Wrist drop.

39. Muscles that rotate the scapula downward are attached to:
   a. Ventral lip of the medial border of the scapula.
   b. Dorsal lip of the medial border of the scapula.
   c. Upper lip of the crest of the spine.
   d. Lower lip of the crest of the spine.
   e. a and c.

40. Muscles that rotate the scapula upward are attached to the:
   a. Ventral lip of the medial border of the scapula.
   b. Dorsal lip of the medial border of the scapula.
   c. Upper lip of the crest of the spine.
   d. Lower lip of the crest of the spine.
   e. a and c.

41. All the muscles attached to the bicipital (intertubercular) groove:
   a. Abduct the arm (shoulder joint).
   b. Adduct the arm.
   c. Medial rotation of the arm.
   d. a and c.
   e. b and c.

42. Anastomosis around the scapula connects the subclavian artery with the:
   a. First part of the axillary artery.
   b. Second part of the axillary artery.
   c. Third part of the axillary artery.
   d. Brachial artery.
   e. None of the above.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
b. Abducts the arm.  
c. Laterally rotates the arm.  
d. All of the above.  
e. None of the above. |
| 44. | The quadrangular space is bounded by all of the following EXCEPT: | a. Teres minor.  
b. Teres major.  
c. Long head of biceps.  
d. Long head of triceps.  
e. Surgical neck of the humerus. |
| 45. | Regarding the biceps brachii, one is INCORRECT: | a. Has long head attached to the supraglenoid tubercle.  
b. Has short head attached to the tip of the coracoid process.  
c. Has a tendon inserted into the radial tuberosity.  
d. It flexes the elbow joint.  
e. It is powerful supinator of the extended elbow. |
| 46. | The bicipital aponeurosis passes obliquely deep to the: | a. Brachial artery.  
b. Median cubital vein.  
c. Median nerve.  
d. Radial nerve.  
e. None of the above. |
| 47. | In movements of the arm, the coracobrachialis assists in: | a. Flexion.  
b. Extension.  
c. Abduction.  
d. Rotation.  
e. Supination. |
b. Is deep throughout its entire course.  
c. In the cubital fossa, it lies medial to the biceps tendon.  
d. The median nerve crosses in front of the artery from the medial to the lateral side.  
e. None of the above. |
| 49. | The cubital fossa is bounded by the: | a. Pronator quadratus.  
b. Brachioradialis.  
c. Coracobrachialis.  
d. Biceps tendon.  
e. a and b only. |
| 50. | The lateral cutaneous nerve of the forearm is derived from the: | a. C5.  
c. C7.  
d. C5, 6, 7  
e. C6, 7, 8 |
| 51. | The anterior compartment of the arm contains all of the following EXCEPT: | a. Biceps.  
b. Triceps.  
c. Brachialis.  
d. Coracobrachialis.  
e. Brachial artery. |
b. Coracobrachialis.  
c. Biceps.  
d. All of the above.  
e. Triceps. |
| 53. | The cubital fossa contains all of the following EXCEPT: | a. Brachial artery.  
b. Radial artery.  
c. Radial nerve.  
d. Ulnar nerve.  
e. Median nerve. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 54. The constriction below the greater and lesser tuberosities of the humerus is called: | a. Anatomical neck.  
 b. Surgical neck.  
 c. Humeral shaft.  
 d. Humeral ring.  
 e. None of the above. |
| 55. The lesser tuberosity of the humerus gives attachment to the: | a. Supraspinatus.  
 b. Infraspinatus.  
 c. Teres minor.  
 d. Teres major.  
 e. Subscapularis. |
| 56. The proximal row of the carpal bones consists of all of the following EXCEPT: | a. Scaphoid.  
 b. Lunate.  
 c. Trapezium.  
 d. Pisiform.  
 e. Triquetral. |
| 57. Regarding the ulnar nerve, all are correct EXCEPT: | a. Is the largest branch of the medial cord of the brachial plexus.  
 b. Carries fibers from C6, C7 and C8.  
 c. Has no branches in the arm.  
 d. It enters the hand superficial to the flexor retinaculum.  
 e. Injury of the nerve causes partial claw hand. |
| 58. Regarding the median nerve, all are correct EXCEPT: | a. Arises from both the medial and lateral cords of the brachial plexus.  
 b. It crosses the brachial artery at the insertion of the coracobrachialis.  
 c. In the cubital fossa, it lies lateral to the brachial artery.  
 d. It enters the hand in the carpal tunnel.  
 e. Injury of the nerve causes ape-like hand. |
| 59. One of the following is not a branch of the radial artery: | a. Radial recurrent artery.  
 b. Common interosseous artery.  
 c. Palmar (anterior) carpal.  
 d. Dorsal (posterior) carpal.  
 e. Deep palmar arch. |
| 60. The median nerve supplies all of the following muscles EXCEPT: | a. Flexor carpi ulnaris.  
 b. Flexor carpi radialis.  
 c. Flexor digitorum superficialis.  
 d. Palmaris longus.  
 e. Pronator teres. |
| 61. The ulnar nerve supplies all of the following muscles EXCEPT: | a. Adductor pollicis.  
 b. Flexor pollicis longus.  
 c. Interossei muscles.  
 d. Hypothenar muscles.  
 e. Medial 2 lumbricals. |
| 62. The ulnar nerve: | a. is a branch from the lateral cord of the brachial plexus.  
 b. Carries fibers from C8 and T1.  
 c. Supplies all the superficial muscles of the front of the forearm except flexor carpi ulnaris.  
 d. All of the above.  
 e. None of the above. |
| 63. The distal row of the carpal bones consists of: | a. Scaphoid.  
 b. Lunate.  
 c. Triquetral.  
 d. Pisiform.  
 e. None of the above. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 64. **Structure crossing superficial to the flexor retinaculum:** | a. Median nerve.  
b. Ulnar nerve.  
c. Flexor digitorum superficialis.  
d. Flexor pollicis longus.  
e. None of the above. |
| 65. **Carpal tunnel syndrome causes:** | a. Claw hand.  
b. Wrist drop.  
c. Paralysis of all muscles of the hand.  
d. Ape-like hand.  
e. Waiter’s tip position. |
| 66. **The usual number of branches of the median nerve in the arm:** | a. 0  
b. 1  
c. 3  
d. 4  
e. 6 |
| 67. **The usual number of branches of the ulnar nerve in the arm:** | a. 0  
b. 1  
c. 3  
d. 4  
e. 6 |
| 68. **Regarding the bicipital aponeurosis, one is incorrect:** | a. It is an extension from the tendon of the biceps.  
b. It blends with the deep fascia covering the extensor muscles of the forearm.  
c. Passes over the brachial artery.  
d. Crosses the front of the median nerve.  
e. Separates the median nerve from the median cubital vein. |
| 69. **Branches of the ulnar artery in the forearm include:** | a. Common interosseous artery.  
b. Anterior ulnar recurrent artery.  
c. Superficial palmar branch.  
d. All of the above.  
e. A and B only. |
| 70. **The following muscles are innervated by the median nerve EXCEPT:** | a. Pronator teres.  
b. Pronator quadratus.  
c. Flexor pollicis longus.  
d. Opponens pollicis.  
e. Adductor pollicis. |
| 71. **Muscles taking origin from the radius:** | a. Biceps.  
b. Supinator.  
c. Pronator quadratus.  
d. Flexor pollicis longus.  
e. None of the above. |
| 72. **Relations of the ulnar artery at the wrist:** | a. Lies anterior to the flexor retinaculum.  
b. Lies lateral to the pisiform bone.  
c. Lies medial to the ulnar nerve.  
d. All of the above.  
e. A and B only. |
| 73. **Relations of the median nerve at the wrist:** | a. Lies in the carpal tunnel.  
b. 2 inches above the wrist, it becomes subcutaneous.  
c. Lies between the tendons of the palmaris longus and flexor carpi radialis.  
d. All of the above.  
e. A and B only. |
| 74. **As a result of injury of the ulnar nerve at the wrist:** | a. Marked wasting (atrophy) of the thenar eminence.  
b. The thumb cannot be abducted.  
c. The thumb cannot be adducted.  
d. Loss of sensation over the thumb.  
e. A and B are correct. |