ANATOMY OF THE LIMBS AND THORAX: Progressive assessment three and Revision questions

General Instructions:

1. **The paper consists of three parts**
2. **Read the instructions at the beginning of each part carefully**
3. **For multiple choice questions (MCQs), only indicate the letter corresponding to the right answer.**
4. **All answers should be submitted as a PDF format to tumurald@gmail.com within the first 10days of 2021.**
5. **Use these questions to check the level of understanding of the content covered in this semester. If you find any difficulty, please consult**

PART One: Answer any Ten consecutive questions of your choice by selecting the best option for each question.

1. Young man was stabbed in the 5th intercostal space, just lateral to the sternum and pierced to a depth of approximately 4cm. Which of the following structures is most likely to have been damaged?
    A. Pericardium
    B. Stomach
    C. Left bronchus
    D. Pulmonary trunk
    E. Left lung
2. Which of the following is a component of Tetralogy of Fallot?
    A. Aortic valvular atresia
    B. Pulmonary infundibular stenosis
    C. Interatrial septal defect
    D. Hypertrophy of the left ventricle

E. Transposition of the great vessels

3. A plain chest radiograph of an elderly woman revealed a massive left pleural effusion and the doctor chose to drain the fluid with a thoracentesis. What is the proper location for placement of the chest tube to drain the pleural effusion?
    A. Midclavicular line in 5th intercostal space
    B. Parasternal line in 2nd intercostal space
    C. Parasternal line in the 6th intercostal space
    D. Midaxillary line in the 9th intercostal space
    E. Midaxillary line in the 6th intercostal space
4. Which of the following congenital defects is the direct outcome of malformation of the spiral partitioning of the conus cordis and truncus arteriosus?
    A. Ectopic cordis
    B. Ventricular septal defect
    C. Patent foramen ovale
    D. Transposition of the great vessels
    E. Double aortic arch
5. The following are the roots of the phrenic nerve:
    A. C1,2, and 3
    B. C2,3 and 4
    C. C3, 4 and 5
    D. C4, 5 and 6
    E. None of the above
6. A middle aged man was taken to the emergency room with a deep stab wound in the right 5th intercostal space in the midclavicular line. Which of the following structures was most likely pierced?
    A. Middle lobe of the lung
    B. Apex of the lung
    C. Inferior lobe of the lung
    D. Lingula of the lung
    E. Superior lobe of the lung

7. A one-year-old man was brought to the emergency room due to accidental inhalation of a peanut. Which of the following sites is the most likely location for the aspirated peanut in the thorax?
    A. Right upper lobar bronchus
    B. Right main bronchus
    C. Left main bronchus
    D. Carina of the trachea
    E. Larynx
8. A six-day newborn baby with a diagnosis of patent ductus arteriosus underwent surgery to ligate the ductus arteriosus. During the repair, the surgeon took special to avoid injury to a closely related nerve. Which of the following nerves was the surgeon protecting?
    A. Left vagus nerve
    B. Left phrenic nerve
    C. Left recurrent laryngeal nerve
    D. Right recurrent laryngeal nerve
    E. Right phrenic nerve
9. A UCU medical student is preparing to insert a central venous line into the left brachiocephalic vein of his 11-year-old patient. Which of the following is a correct relation of the left brachiocephalic vein?
    A. The vein lies posterior to the arch of the aorta
    B. The brachiocephalic artery lies superficial to the vein
    C. The vein crosses the anterior aspect of the manubrium of the sternum
    D. The vein passes deep to the thymus gland
    E. The apex of the left lung lies superficial to the vein
10. Which of the is correct regarding the relationship of the vagus nerves in their passage through the thorax?
    A. Right vagus nerve passed through the middle mediastinum
    B. Left vagus nerve passes across the posterior side of the aortic arch
    C. Right vagus passes posterior to the root of the lung
    D. Left vagus nerve passes through the anterior mediastinum

E. Right vagus nerve passes onto the anterior aspect of the esophagus to become the anterior esophagus

11. Which of the nerves innervates the thoracic diaphragm and conveys the visceral sensory fibres involved in the pain that radiates from the abdomen to the right shoulder?
    A. Greater splanchnic nerve
    B. Lesser splanchnic nerve
    C. Least splanchnic nerve
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12. A four-year-old male presented with increased blood pressure (hypertension) in the upper limbs and reduced femoral pulse and pressure. Radiological imaging revealed a postductal coarctation of the aorta. Which of the following is the most characteristic feature of this condition?
    A. Patent ductus arteriosus
    B. Closed ductus arteriosus
    C. Patent ductus venosus
    D. Patent foramen ovale
    E. Stenotic aortic valve
13. The pericardiacophrenic artery is a branch of the:
    A. The brachiocephalic trunk
    B. Descending thoracic aorta
    C. Internal thoracic artery
    D. Thyrocervical trunk
    E. Subclavian artery
14. The neurovascular bundle in the intercostal space is between:
    A. The external intercostal muscle and internal intercostal muscle
    B. The internal intercostal muscle and innermost intercostal muscle
    C. The innermost intercostal and transversus thoracis
    D. All the above
    E. None of the above
15. The tricuspid valve is between the:

A. Right atrium and right ventricle
B. Right ventricle and pulmonary artery
C. Left atrium and left ventricle
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    A. Vagus nerve
    B. Phrenic nerve
    C. Brachial plexus
    D. Median nerve
    E. Intercostal nerves
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    A. Arch of the aorta
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    E. The heart
19. The right subclavian vein drains into the:
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    B. Superior venacava
    C. Right brachiocephalic vein
    D. Azygus vein
    E. Hemi azygus vein
20. The descending thoracic aorta ends at the level of:

A. T8
B. T10
C. T12
D. L1
E. L2

PART TWO: Answer any thirty consecutive questions of your choice by selecting the best option for each question.

1. Which of the following is true about the Anatomical positions?
    A. The humerus is proximal to the scapular
    B. The radius is medial to the ulna
    C. The thoracic vertebral arch is ventral to the thoracic vertebral body
    D. The femur is superior to the fibula
2. An electrician used the right hand to screw in a new light bulb. Which of the following terms best describes the screw-home movement of his forearm?
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    C. Sternum
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4. Which of the following synovial joint types permits multiaxial movement?
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5. In examining a radiograph of the right shoulder of a young man involved in a car accident, the radiologist identifies the head of the humerus located below the coracoid

process of scapula in the subcoracoid position. Which of the following terms best describes the condition of the humerus?

A. Sublaxated
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6. A nurse administers an intramuscular injection into the lateral aspect of the shoulder area. Which of the following sequences describes the correct order of tissue layers pierced by needle passing from superficial to deep?

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7. A teenager engages in an intensive weight-lifting program to build muscle strength. The growth of his muscles is the result of which of the following processes?

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27. Which of the following structures is found in both the superior and posterior mediastinum?
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29. The descending thoracic aorta ends at the level of:
    F. T8
    G. T10
    H. T12
    I. L1
    J. L2
30. Which of the following is the action of the tibialis posterior muscle?
    A. Plantar flection and eversion the foot
    B. Dorsiflexion and inversion of the foot
    C. Dorsiflexion and eversion of the foot
    D. Plantar flexion and inversion of the foot
31. The oblique popliteal ligament is the extension of the:
    A. Gastrocnemius tendon
    B. Biceps femoris tendon
    C. Semitendinosus tendon
    D. Semimembranosus tendon
32. The skin of the first interdigital cleft of the foot is innervated by:
    A. Deep peroneal nerve

B. Superficial peroneal nerve

C. Saphenous nerve

D. Sural nerve

33. The articularis genu muscle is part of the:

A. Vastus medialis

B. Vastus intermedius

C. Vastus lateralis

D. Rectus femoris

34. The tendon of the peroneus longus grooves the inferior surface of the:

A. Navicular

B. Cuboid

C. Talus

D. Calcaneus

35. The pectineus is innervated by the:

A. Ventral rami of lumber spines 2 and 3

B. Femoral nerve

C. Posterior division of the obturator nerve

D. Femoral branch of the genitofemoral nerve

36. Which of the following are attached on the anterior inferior iliac spine?

A. Rectus femoris and inguinal ligament

B. Rectus femoris and iliofemoral ligament

C. Sartorius and iliofemoral ligament

D. Sartorius and inguinal ligament

37. The posterior superior iliac spine lies at the level of the:

A. Second sacral spine

B. First sacral spine

C. Fourth lumbar spine

D. Fifth lumbar spine

38. The innervation of the tensor fasciae latae is the:

A. Superior gluteal nerve

B. Sciatic nerve

C. Femoral nerve

D. Inferior gluteal nerve

39. The descending genicular artery is a branch of the:

A. Obturator artery

B. Deep external pudendal artery

C. Profunda femoris artery

D. Femoral artery

40. The saphenous opening:

A. Is limited on the medial side by the falciform margin

B. Is a deficiency in the superficial fascia of the thigh

C. Is present four centimeters inferomedially to the pubic tubercle

D. Transmits the long saphenous vein and superficial inguinal arteries

41. The contents of the femoral canal include:

A. Femoral artery

B. Lymph node

C. Genital branch of the genitofemoral nerve

D. Femoral branch of the genitofemoral nerve

42. Which of the following statements is not true about the sartorius muscle?

A. It is innervated by the femoral nerve

B. It covers the roof of the adductor canal

C. It forms the lateral boundary of the femoral triangle

D. It flexes the hip joint and extends the knee joint

43. The sural nerve arises from:

A. Tibial nerve

B. Common peroneal nerve

C. Superficial peroneal nerve

D. Deep peroneal nerve

44. A patient with a fracture of the neck of the fibular may present with:

A. Wrist drop

B. Hip drop

C. Foot drop

D. Elbow dislocation

45. Which of the following muscles is an adductor of the wrist?

A. Extensor carpi radialis longus

B. Extensor carpi radialis brevis

C. Flexor carpi ulnaris

D. Flexor carpi radialis

46. Which of the following nerves is compressed in carpal tunnel syndrome?

A. Tibial nerve

B. Radial nerve

C. Median nerve

D. None of the above

47. Which of the following nerves if injured will lead to a wrist drop?

A. Ulnar nerve

B. Radial nerve

C. Tibial nerve

D. None of the above

48. The inferior angle of the scapular corresponds approximately to the level of:

A. Seventh thoracic spine

B. Eight thoracic spine

C. Ninth thoracic spine

D. None of the above

49. The intercostobrachial nerve communicates with the:

A. Musculocutaneous nerve

B. Median nerve

C. Medial cutaneous nerve of the forearm

D. Medial cutaneous nerve of the arm

50. The supraclavicular nerves innervate the skin down to a horizontal line at the level of:

A. The third costal cartilage

B. Second costal cartilage

C. First costal cartilage

D. Clavicle

51. Which of the following muscles is not a content of the anterior axillary wall?
    A. Subclavius
    B. Pectoralis major
    C. Pectoralis minor
    D. Subscapularis
52. Which of the following muscles does not cause retraction of the scapular?
    A. Rhomboid minor
    B. Rhomboid major
    C. Middle fibres of the trapezius
    D. Upper fibres of trapezius
53. Latissimus dorsi is innervated by:
    A. Thoracodorsal nerve
    B. Suprascapular nerve
    C. Long thoracic nerve
    D. Dorsal scapular nerve
54. The following structures pass through the carpal tunnel except:
    A. Flexor carpi ulnaris
    B. Flexor digitorum superficialis
    C. Flexor pollicis longus
    D. Flexor digitorum superficialis
55. The following bones can be felt in the anatomical snuffbox except:
    A. Trapezium
    B. Lunate
    C. Styloid process of the radius
    D. Scaphoid
56. Which of the following arteries is not involved in the scapular anastomosis?
    A. Suprascapular artery
    B. Subscapular artery
    C. Transverse cervical artery
    D. Internal thoracic artery
57. Which of the following nerves pierces the coracobrachialis muscle?

A. Radial nerve
B. Ulnar nerve
C. Musculocutaneous nerve
D. Median nerve

58. The following nerve is found in the Guyon's canal:
A. Radial nerve
B. Ulnar nerve
C. Median nerve
D. None of the above

59. The first bone to ossify in the upper limb is the:
A. Radius
B. Ulnar
C. Clavicle
D. Humerus

60. Proximal Row of carpal bones all except:
A. Scaphoid
B. Lunate
C. Trapezium
D. Triquetral

61. A patient reported with a history of fall on an outstretched hand, complains of pain in the anatomical snuffbox and clinically no deformities visible. The diagnosis is:
A. Colle's fracture
B. Lunate dislocation
C. Barton's fracture
D. Scaphoid fracture

62. Which structure is intrasynovial at the knee joint:
A. Oblique popliteal ligament
B. Tendon of popliteus
C. Medial and lateral menisci
D. None of the above

63. The great saphenous vein:

a. joins the femoral vein above the inguinal ligament
b. begins as the upward continuation of the lateral marginal vein of the foot
c. travels with the saphenous nerve along its course
d. enters the femoral vein on its anteromedial side

64. Which of the following is not found within the femoral sheath?
A. femoral artery
B. femoral canal
C. femoral nerve
D. lymph node of Cloquet

65. Which muscle does not insert in or next to the intertubecular groove of the upper humerus?
A. Pectoralis major
B. Pectoralis minor
C. Latissimus dorsi
D. Teres major

66. Stabilizing factors of the shoulder joint include all but:
A. A tight capsule
B. Tendons that fuse with the capsule
C. Glenohumeral and coracohumeral ligaments
D. Labrum

67. With regards to the posterior compartment of the arm, which is FALSE?
A. The medial head of triceps lies deep to the long and lateral heads
B. Triceps inserts onto the upper surface of the olecranon
C. Midshaft fracture of the humerus can damage the radial nerve resulting in paralysis of triceps
D. the medial intermuscular septum divides it from the anterior compartment and runs from the axilla to the elbow

68. Blood supply to the upper limb, which is FALSE?
A. The subclavian artery is divided schematically by scalenus anterior
B. Usually all branches of the subclavian come from the first segment

C. The dorsal scapular branch may arise from the third segment
D. The acromial branch of the thoracoacromial trunk accompanies the cephalic vein in the deltopectoral triangle

69. With regard to the pectoral girdle:
A. Contains three joints, the sternoclavicular, the acromioclavicular and the glenohumeral
B. serratus anterior, the rhomboids and Subclavius attach the scapula to the axial skeleton
C. Pectoralis major and deltoid are the only muscular attachments between the clavicle and the upper limb
D. Teres major provides attachment between the axial skeleton and the girdle

70. If the doctor wants to localize the spinal cord lesion, what reflex would test the integrity of the L1-2 spinal cord segment?
A. Patella reflex
B. Plantar reflex
C. Calcaneal reflex
D. Cremasteric reflex

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    M. The vein crosses the anterior aspect of the manubrium of the sternum
    N. The vein passes deep to the thymus gland
    O. The apex of the left lung lies superficial to the vein
89. Which of the is correct regarding the relationship of the vagus nerves in their passage through the thorax?
    K. Right vagus nerve passed through the middle mediastinum
    L. Left vagus nerve passes across the posterior side of the aortic arch
    M. Right vagus passes posterior to the root of the lung
    N. Left vagus nerve passes through the anterior mediastinum
    O. Right vagus nerve passes onto the anterior aspect of the esophagus to become the anterior esophagus
90. Which of the nerves innervates the thoracic diaphragm and conveys the visceral sensory fibres involved in the pain that radiates from the abdomen to the right shoulder?
    K. Greater splanchnic nerve
    L. Lesser splanchnic nerve
    M. Least splanchnic nerve
    N. Phrenic nerve
    O. Vagus nerve

91. A four-year-old male presented with increased blood pressure (hypertension) in the upper limbs and reduced femoral pulse and pressure. Radiological imaging revealed a postductal coarctation of the aorta. Which of the following is the most characteristic feature of this condition?
    K. Patent ductus arteriosus
    L. Closed ductus arteriosus
    M. Patent ductus venosus
    N. Patent foramen ovale
    O. Stenotic aortic valve
92. The pericardiacophrenic artery is a branch of the:
    K. The brachiocephalic trunk
    L. Descending thoracic aorta
    M. Internal thoracic artery
    N. Thyrocervical trunk
    O. Subclavian artery
93. The neurovascular bundle in the intercostal space is between:
    K. The external intercostal muscle and internal intercostal muscle
    L. The internal intercostal muscle and innermost intercostal muscle
    M. The innermost intercostal and transversus thoracis
    N. All the above
    O. None of the above
94. The tricuspid valve is between the:
    K. Right atrium and right ventricle
    L. Right ventricle and pulmonary artery
    M. Left atrium and left ventricle
    N. Left ventricle and aorta
    O. None of the above
95. The parietal pleura is innervated by the:
    K. Vagus nerve
    L. Phrenic nerve
    M. Brachial plexus

N. Median nerve

O. Intercostal nerves

96. The mitral valve is between the:

K. Right atrium and right ventricle

L. Right ventricle and pulmonary artery

M. Left atrium and left ventricle

N. Left ventricle and aorta

O. None of the above

97. Which of the following structures is found in both the superior and posterior mediastinum?

K. Arch of the aorta

L. Pericardium

M. Thoracic duct

N. Esophagus

O. The heart

98. The right subclavian vein drains into the:

K. Inferior vena cava

L. Superior venacava

M. Right brachiocephalic vein

N. Azygus vein

O. Hemi azygus vein

99. The descending thoracic aorta ends at the level of:

K. T8

L. T10

M. T12

N. L1

O. L2

100. Which of the following is the action of the tibialis posterior muscle?

E. Plantar flection and eversion the foot

F. Dorsiflexion and inversion of the foot

G. Dorsiflexion and eversion of the foot

H. Plantar flexion and inversion of the foot

101. The oblique popliteal ligament is the extension of the:

E. Gastrocnemius tendon

F. Biceps femoris tendon

G. Semitendinosus tendon

H. Semimembranosus tendon

102. The skin of the first interdigital cleft of the foot is innervated by:

E. Deep peroneal nerve

F. Superficial peroneal nerve

G. Saphenous nerve

H. Sural nerve

103. The articularis genu muscle is part of the:

E. Vastus medialis

F. Vastus intermedius

G. Vastus lateralis

H. Rectus femoris

104. The tendon of the peroneus longus grooves the inferior surface of the:

E. Navicular

F. Cuboid

G. Talus

H. Calcaneus

105. The pectineus is innervated by the:

E. Ventral rami of lumber spines 2 and 3

F. Femoral nerve

G. Posterior division of the obturator nerve

H. Femoral branch of the genitofemoral nerve

106. Which of the following are attached on the anterior inferior iliac spine?

E. Rectus femoris and inguinal ligament

F. Rectus femoris and iliofemoral ligament

G. Sartorius and iliofemoral ligament

H. Sartorius and inguinal ligament

107. The posterior superior iliac spine lies at the level of the:

E. Second sacral spine

F. First sacral spine

G. Fourth lumbar spine

H. Fifth lumbar spine

108. The innervation of the tensor fasciae latae is the:

E. Superior gluteal nerve

F. Sciatic nerve

G. Femoral nerve

H. Inferior gluteal nerve

109. The descending genicular artery is a branch of the:

E. Obturator artery

F. Deep external pudendal artery

G. Profunda femoris artery

H. Femoral artery

110. The saphenous opening:

E. Is limited on the medial side by the falciform margin

F. Is a deficiency in the superficial fascia of the thigh

G. Is present four centimeters inferomedially to the pubic tubercle

H. Transmits the long saphenous vein and superficial inguinal arteries

111. The contents of the femoral canal include:

E. Femoral artery

F. Lymph node

G. Genital branch of the genitofemoral nerve

H. Femoral branch of the genitofemoral nerve

112. Which of the following statements is not true about the sartorius muscle?

E. It is innervated by the femoral nerve

F. It covers the roof of the adductor canal

G. It forms the lateral boundary of the femoral triangle

H. It flexes the hip joint and extends the knee joint

113. The sural nerve arises from:

E. Tibial nerve
F. Common peroneal nerve
G. Superficial peroneal nerve
H. Deep peroneal nerve

114. A patient with a fracture of the neck of the fibular may present with:
E. Wrist drop
F. Hip drop
G. Foot drop
H. Elbow dislocation

115. Which of the following muscles is an adductor of the wrist?
E. Extensor carpi radialis longus
F. Extensor carpi radialis brevis
G. Flexor carpi ulnaris
H. Flexor carpi radialis

116. Which of the following nerves is compressed in carpal tunnel syndrome?
E. Tibial nerve
F. Radial nerve
G. Median nerve
H. None of the above

117. Which of the following nerves if injured will lead to a wrist drop?
E. Ulnar nerve
F. Radial nerve
G. Tibial nerve
H. None of the above

118. The inferior angle of the scapular corresponds approximately to the level of:
E. Seventh thoracic spine
F. Eight thoracic spine
G. Ninth thoracic spine
H. None of the above

119. The intercostobrachial nerve communicates with the:
E. Musculocutaneous nerve

F. Median nerve

G. Medial cutaneous nerve of the forearm

H. Medial cutaneous nerve of the arm

120. The supraclavicular nerves innervate the skin down to a horizontal line at the level of:

E. The third costal cartilage

F. Second costal cartilage

G. First costal cartilage

H. Clavicle

121. Which of the following muscles is not a content of the anterior axillary wall?

E. Subclavius

F. Pectoralis major

G. Pectoralis minor

H. Subscapularis

122. Which of the following muscles does not cause retraction of the scapular?

E. Rhomboid minor

F. Rhomboid major

G. Middle fibres of the trapezius

H. Upper fibres of trapezius

123. Latissimus dorsi is innervated by:

E. Thoracodorsal nerve

F. Suprascapular nerve

G. Long thoracic nerve

H. Dorsal scapular nerve

124. The following structures pass through the carpal tunnel except:

E. Flexor carpi ulnaris

F. Flexor digitorum superficialis

G. Flexor pollicis longus

H. Flexor digitorum superficialis

125. The following bones can be felt in the anatomical snuffbox except:

E. Trapezium

F. Lunate
G. Styloid process of the radius
H. Scaphoid

126. Which of the following arteries is not involved in the scapular anastomosis?
E. Suprascapular artery
F. Subscapular artery
G. Transverse cervical artery
H. Internal thoracic artery

127. Which of the following nerves pierces the coracobrachialis muscle?
E. Radial nerve
F. Ulnar nerve
G. Musculocutaneous nerve
H. Median nerve

128. The following nerve is found in the Guyon's canal:
E. Radial nerve
F. Ulnar nerve
G. Median nerve
H. None of the above

129. The first bone to ossify in the upper limb is the:
E. Radius
F. Ulnar
G. Clavicle
H. Humerus

130. Proximal Row of carpal bones all except:
E. Scaphoid
F. Lunate
G. Trapezium
H. Triquetral

131. A patient reported with a history of fall on an outstretched hand, complains of pain in the anatomical snuffbox and clinically no deformities visible. The diagnosis is:
E. Colle's fracture

F. Lunate dislocation

G. Barton's fracture

H. Scaphoid fracture

132. Which structure is intrasynovial at the knee joint:

E. Oblique popliteal ligament

F. Tendon of popliteus

G. Medial and lateral menisci

H. None of the above

133. The great saphenous vein:

a. joins the femoral vein above the inguinal ligament

b. begins as the upward continuation of the lateral marginal vein of the foot

c. travels with the saphenous nerve along its course

d. enters the femoral vein on its anteromedial side

134. Which of the following is not found within the femoral sheath?

E. femoral artery

F. femoral canal

G. femoral nerve

H. lymph node of Cloquet

135. Which muscle does not insert in or next to the intertubecular groove of the upper humerus?

E. Pectoralis major

F. Pectoralis minor

G. Latissimus dorsi

H. Teres major

136. Stabilizing factors of the shoulder joint include all but:

E. A tight capsule

F. Tendons that fuse with the capsule

G. Glenohumeral and coracohumeral ligaments

H. Labrum

137. With regards to the posterior compartment of the arm, which is FALSE?

E. The medial head of triceps lies deep to the long and lateral heads

F. Triceps inserts onto the upper surface of the olecranon

G. Midshaft fracture of the humerus can damage the radial nerve resulting in paralysis of triceps

H. the medial intermuscular septum divides it from the anterior compartment and runs from the axilla to the elbow

138. Blood supply to the upper limb, which is FALSE?

E. The subclavian artery is divided schematically by scalenus anterior

F. Usually all branches of the subclavian come from the first segment

G. The dorsal scapular branch may arise from the third segment

H. The acromial branch of the thoracoacromial trunk accompanies the cephalic vein in the deltopectoral triangle

139. With regard to the pectoral girdle:

E. Contains three joints, the sternoclavicular, the acromioclavicular and the glenohumeral

F. serratus anterior, the rhomboids and Subclavius attach the scapula to the axial skeleton

G. Pectoralis major and deltoid are the only muscular attachments between the clavicle and the upper limb

H. Teres major provides attachment between the axial skeleton and the girdle

140. If the doctor wants to localize the spinal cord lesion, what reflex would test the integrity of the L1-2 spinal cord segment?

E. Patella reflex

F. Plantar reflex

G. Calcaneal reflex

H. Cremasteric reflex

PART Three: Answer any four questions of your choice

1. Briefly describe the arches of the foot and their importance
2. Outline ten differences between the right and left lungs; give the clinical significances of the differences.
3. Describe the boundaries of the intermuscular spaces around the scapula region and state the contents of each space.
4. Outline the openings in the thoracic diaphragm and the state the structures that traverse each opening
5. Describe the Brachial plexus and point out at least ten clinical correlates.
6. What are the contents of the different divisions of the mediastinum?
7. Outline the boundaries, contents and clinical correlates of the Cubital fossa and Popliteal fossa.
8. Describe the blood supply of the human heart; list any ten congenital abnormalities of the heart.
9. Describe the extent and lymphatic drainage of the human breast (Mammary gland)
10. Outline the different layers (structures) that a doctor will traverse which inserting a chest tube to drain a haemothorax. What are the boundaries of the Triangle of safety?

BEST WISHES AND KEEP SAFE