

**COLLEGE OF MEDICINE
KING SAUD UNIVERSITY
COURSE 121
1429-1430H (FIRST SEMESTER)**

CAT ONE

Time Allowed: 60 minutes

In each of the following questions choose ONE best answer and shade the appropriate circle in PART (I) of your answer sheet:

NAME:-----

Computer No.:-----

Serial No.:-----

The answers are underlined

1. Lymph from the upper lateral quadrant of the breast drains mainly into:

- a. Lateral axillary lymph nodes.
- b. Internal thoracic lymph nodes.
- c. Anterior axillary lymph nodes.
- d. Deltopectoral group of lymph nodes.
- e. Posterior axillary Lymph nodes.

2. Fracture of the humerus at the spiral groove, could lead to lesion of any of the following nerves, EXCEPT:

- a. Nerve to the lateral head of the triceps.
- b. Nerve to the medial head of the triceps
- c. Lower lateral cutaneous nerve of the arm.
- d. Nerve to brachioradialis
- e. Nerve to anconeus.

3. Regarding the palmaris brevis muscle, choose the incorrect statement:

- a. It arises from the flexor retinaculum.
- b. It is inserted into the skin of the palm.
- c. It is supplied by the deep branch of ulnar nerve.
- d. It improves the grip of the hand in holding a rounded object.
- e. Its contraction leads to corrugation of the hypothenar eminence.

4. Regarding the musculocutaneous nerve:

- a. It arises from the medial cord of the brachial plexus.
- b. Supplies the coracobrachialis muscle.
- c. Supplies the skin of the ulnar side of the forearm.
- d. It is one of the contents of the cubital fossa.
- e. It supplies the brachioradialis muscle.

5. Which one of these muscles lies in the floor of the cubital fossa?

- a. Brachioradialis.
- b. Pronator teres.
- c. Brachialis.
- d. Coracobrachialis
- e. Biceps brachii

6. In the pectoral region:

- a. Pectoralis major is inserted into the medial lip of bicipital groove.
- b. Pectoralis minor is inserted into the acromial process.
- c. Lateral pectoral nerve supplies the subclavius muscle.
- d. The thoracoacromial artery pierces the clavicular fascia.
- e. Pectoralis major rotates the arm laterally.

7. Regarding the mammary gland, choose the incorrect statement:

- a. It mostly lies in the superficial fascia.
- b. Some lymph vessels communicate with lymph vessels of the opposite side.
- c. The anterior intercostal arteries give no branches to the breast.
- d. The retromammary space separates the breast from the deep fascia.
- e. About 60% of the breast carcinomas involve the upper lateral quadrant.

8. Regarding the shoulder joint, choose the incorrect statement:

- a. The glenoid labrum increases the depth of the joint cavity.
- b. The fibrous capsule is attached to the surgical neck of the humerus.
- c. The rotator cuff muscles form a secondary capsule to the joint.
- d. Abduction is performed chiefly by the middle fibers of deltoid muscle.
- e. The long head of triceps supports the head of the humerus inferiorly.

9. Regarding the elbow joint, choose the incorrect statement:

- a. It is a hinge synovial joint.
- b. It is supplied by median, ulnar, musculocutaneous, and radial nerves.
- c. The carrying angle is greater in female than in male.
- d. The carrying angle disappears when the elbow is fully flexed.
- e. The ulnar nerve passes behind the medial epicondyle of the humerus.

10. Regarding lesions of the nerves of the upper limb, all are true EXCEPT:

- a. Lesion of long thoracic nerve leads to winged scapula.
- b. Erb-Duchenne palsy results from lesion of the upper trunk of the brachial plexus.
- c. Klumpke palsy results from lesion of the lower trunk of the brachial plexus.
- d. Axillary nerve lesion will leads to loss of cutaneous sensation over the upper half of deltoid.
- e. Injury of the radial nerve will leads to wrist drop.

11. The deep branch of ulnar nerve supplies all of the following, EXCEPT:

- a. Adductor pollicis.
- b. Abductor digiti minimi.
- c. Flexor digiti minimi.
- d. Opponens digiti minimi.
- e. Abductor pollicis brevis.

12. The medial collateral ligament of the elbow joint is closely related to:

- a. Brachial artery.
- b. Ulnar nerve.
- c. Radial nerve.
- d. Ulnar artery.

- e. Basilic vein.

13. The sixth thoracic vertebra articulates by synovial joint with all of the following, EXCEPT:

- a. The head of the sixth rib.
- b. The body of the fifth thoracic vertebra.
- c. The tubercle of the sixth rib.
- d. The superior articular process of the seventh thoracic vertebra.
- e. The inferior articular process of the fifth thoracic vertebra.

14. Regarding the heart, choose the incorrect statement:

- a. Its apex directed downward, forward, and to the left.
- b. The base of the heart is mainly formed by the left atrium.
- c. The apex is formed only by the left ventricle.
- d. The base of the heart rest on the diaphragm.
- e. The right border is formed mainly by the right atrium.

15. Concerning the pericardium:

- a. Its function is to allow extensive movement of the heart.
- b. It lies within the posterior mediastinum.
- c. Fibrous pericardium is firmly attached to the central tendon of the diaphragm.
- d. Parietal pericardium is often called the epicardium.
- e. Oblique sinus of pericardium lies behind the aorta, and pulmonary trunk.

16. The chamber of the heart which couldn't be seen from the sternocostal surface is the:

- a. Right ventricle.
- b. Left ventricle.
- c. Right atrium.
- d. Left atrium.
- e. Right auricle.

17. Regarding the thoracic inlet, choose the incorrect statement:

- a. It is bounded anteriorly by the upper border of manubrium sterni.
- b. It is bounded posteriorly by the body of the first thoracic vertebra.
- c. It is bounded laterally by the inner border of the first rib.
- d. The suprapleural membrane is attached to the medial border of first rib.
- e. The suprapleural membrane is attached to transverse process of the first thoracic vertebra.

18. All of the following are branches of the right coronary artery, EXCEPT:

- a. Right conus artery
- b. Circumflex artery
- c. Marginal artery

- d. Posterior ventricular arteries
- e. posterior interventricular artery

19. The muscle which is inserted into the middle of the lateral surface of the radius is:

- a. Pronator teres.
- b. Brachialis.
- c. Palmaris longus.
- d. Flexor carpi radialis.
- e. Pronator quadratus.

20. The nerve which passes through the lower triangular space is:

- a. Ulnar nerve.
- b. Musculocutaneous nerve.
- c. Radial nerve.
- d. Axillary nerve.
- e. Nerve to medial head of triceps.

21. The skin of the dorsal aspect of the terminal phalanx of the middle finger is supplied by:

- a. Superficial branch of the radial nerve.
- b. Deep branch of radial nerve.
- c. Superficial branch of the ulnar nerve.
- d. Median nerve.
- e. Deep branch of the ulnar nerve.

22. The fifth compartment deep to the extensor retinaculum contains the tendon of:

- a. Extensor carpi ulnaris.
- b. Extensor digiti minimi.
- c. Extensor digitorum.
- d. Extensor indicis.
- e. Extensor pollicis longus.

23. The flexor retinaculum is attached to the following carpal bones, EXCEPT:

- a. Scaphoid.
- b. Lunate.
- c. Trapezium
- d. Hamate.
- e. Pisiform.

24. The following structures are attached to the greater tuberosity of the humerus, EXCEPT the:

- a. Supraspinatus.
- b. Infraspinatus.
- c. Teres minor.
- d. Coracohumeral ligament.
- e. Subscapularis.

25. Regarding the axillary artery, choose the correct statement:

- a. It ends opposite the lower border of the teres minor muscle.
- b. It begins at the inner border of the first rib
- c. It runs on the lateral side of the axillary vein.
- d. In the arm it is continuous as the profunda brachii artery.
- e. It is closely related to the roots of the brachial plexus.

26. Which one of the following bones lies in the distal row of the carpal bones?

- a. Lunate.
- b. Pisiform.
- c. Scaphoid.
- d. Triquetral.
- e. Trapezium.

27. The tendons of the following muscles form the rotator cuff, EXCEPT:

- a. Teres minor.
- b. Subscapularis.
- c. Supraspinatus.
- d. Pectoralis minor.
- e. Infraspinatus.

28. The structure which passes superficial to the flexor retinaculum is the:

- a. Anterior interosseous nerve.
- b. Median nerve.
- c. Tendon of flexor pollicis longus.
- d. Tendons of flexor digitorum superficialis.
- e. Ulnar nerve.

29. The following muscles abduct the hand at the wrist EXCEPT:

- a. Flexor carpi radialis.
- b. Extensor digiti minimi.
- c. Extensor carpi radialis longus.
- d. Abductor pollicis longus.
- e. Extensor carpi radialis brevis.

30. Concerning the pulse, choose the incorrect statement:

- a. Brachial pulsation can be felt beneath the medial border of the biceps brachii.
- b. Radial artery pulsation can be felt in front of distal end of the radius.
- c. Ulnar artery pulsation can be felt as it crosses superficial to the flexor retinaculum.
- d. Radial pulse can be felt medial to the tendon of flexor carpi radialis.
- e. In the cubital fossa brachial artery pulsation can be felt medial to the tendon of biceps brachii.