

## Anatomy Revision - Upper Limb

1) All of the following muscles form the boundary of the anatomical snuff box, EXCEPT :

One answer only.

- a) Brachioradialis
- b) Abductor pollicis longus
- c) Extensor pollicis longus
- d) Extensor pollicis brevis

2) Which is the most frequently fractured carpal bone ?

One answer only.

- a) Lunate
- b) Scaphoid
- c) Capitate
- d) Trapezium

3) After falling on his outstretched hand a patient complains of tenderness in the space between Extensor pollicis brevis and extensor pollicis longus tendons. Which bone is most likely fractured by the injury ?

One answer only.

- a) Scaphoid
- b) First metacarpal
- c) Radial styloid process
- d) Trapezium

4) Which is the longest metacarpal bone ?

One answer only.

- a) Second metacarpal
- b) Third metacarpal
- c) Fourth metacarpal
- d) Fifth metacarpal

5) Examination of a patient reveals paralysis of the Abductor pollicis brevis muscle. All of the following can be sites of lesion that resulted in this paralysis , EXCEPT :

One answer only.

- a) Lower trunk of brachial plexus
- b) Lateral root of median nerve
- c) Medial root of median nerve
- d) Recurrent branch of median nerve

6) A middle aged woman suffering from myxedema, suddenly woke up one night by a severe bout of pain in her right wrist and middle finger. The pain seems to move up her forearm. After a thorough neurological check up her physician diagnosed her condition as Carpal Tunnel Syndrome. Which nerve is involved in this syndrome ?  
One answer only.

- a) Median nerve
- b) Palmar cutaneous branch of median nerve
- c) Ulnar nerve
- d) Anterior interosseous nerve

7) In carpal tunnel syndrome which of the following conditions occur due to motor deficit ?  
One answer only.

- a) Claw hand
- b) Pointing index finger
- c) Benediction hand
- d) Simian hand

8) A patient exhibits weakness of Pinch grip ; other thumb movements are normal. There is no sensory loss in the hand. The probable cause is damage to :  
One answer only.

- a) Posterior interosseous nerve
- b) Anterior interosseous nerve
- c) Deep branch of ulnar nerve
- d) Median nerve proximal to flexor retinaculum

9) Nerve damage that impairs the flexion of distal interphalangeal joints of index and middle fingers also produces which of the following conditions ?  
One answer only.

- a) Atrophy of Hypothenar eminence
- b) Loss of adduction of thumb
- c) Similar impairment of flexion of distal I.P joint of little finger
- d) Weakness in pronation of forearm

10) A man is unable to hold a postcard between his index and middle fingers because of an injury to which of the following nerves ?  
One answer only.

- a) Superficial branch of ulnar nerve
- b) Deep branch of ulnar nerve
- c) Recurrent branch of median nerve
- d) Posterior interosseous nerve