1. In the cubital fossa:

Select one:

a. The brachial artery is lateral to the tendon of biceps

b. The ulnar nerve is on the medial side

c. The radial nerve is on the lateral side Correct. Moore 6th Edition pg 737 figure 6.52

d. The median nerve is lateral to the brachial artery

2. Regarding injury to the radial nerve in the axilla, which is WRONG?

Select one:

a. Wrist drop occurs as a result of the unopposed action of the wrist flexors

b. Triceps, long extensors of the wrist and pronator teres are paralysed Correct. Moore 6th Edition pg 743

c. There is a small loss of skin sensation over the first dorsal interosseus

d. Brachioradialis and supinator muscles are paralysed

3. Regarding the sternoclavicular joint, the major stabilising factor is the:

Select one:

a. Costoclavicular ligament Correct. Moore 6th Edition pg 794

b. Interclavicular ligament

c. Sternoclavicular ligament

d. Acromioclavicular joint

4. The brachial artery:

Select one:

a. Gives off the nutrient artery to the humerus Correct. Moore 6th Edition pg 736

b. Has the ulnar nerve on its medial side

c. Crosses anterior to the median nerve in the arm

d. Lies deep to biceps

5. The capsule of the shoulder joint:

Select one:

a. Is separated from the tendons of the short scapular muscles by a bursa

b. Bridges the greater and lesser tuberosities as the transverse ligament Correct. Moore 6th Edition pg 797 figure 6.93A

c. Is supplied exclusively by the axillary nerve

d. Is the major stabilising factor for the shoulder joint

6. The elbow joint

Select one:

a. Is supplied exclusively by the radial nerve

b. Permits flexion-extension and pronation-supination

c. Has a capsule which attaches in part to the radius

d. Communicates with the superior radio-ulnar joint Correct. Moore 6th Edition pg 800 "continuous inferiorly with the synovial membrane of the proximal radio-ulnar joint"

7. Which is INCORRECT regarding the musculocutaneous nerve?[Positive phrasing of this question might be better]

Select one:

a. It gives motor branches to biceps brachii and brachialis

b. It gives articular branches to both the shoulder and the elbow joints

c. It ends as the lateral cutaneous nerve of the arm Correct. Moore 6th Edition pg 723 table 6.8 "forearm"

d. It pierces coracobrachialis

It ends as the lateral cutaneous nerve of forearm

8. Which is NOT true about brachialis?

Select one:

a. It inserts into the capsule of the elbow joint

b. It is innervated by a branch of the posterior cord of the brachial plexus Incorrect. Moore 6th Edition pg 734 table 6.9

c. It forms part of the floor of the cubital fossa

d. It arises from the lateral intermuscular septum

Answer is d. but b is NOT true

9. Which is NOT true about triceps brachii?

Select one:

a. The long head contributes to inferior stability of the gleno-humeral joint

b. It is innervated by 4 branches of the radial nerve

c. Paralysis is likely to result from fractures of the humeral shaft Correct. Moore 6th Edition pg 735 table 6.9

d. It arises from both the medial and lateral intermuscular septa

10. Which statement about the shoulder joint is INCORRECT?

Select one:

a. The surface area of the humeral head is 4 x greater than that of the glenoid fossa

b. The long head of biceps is intracapsular

c. Branches of the 3rd part of the axillary artery provide the majority of the blood supply

d. It is innervated by the medial pectoral nerve Correct. Moore 6th Edition pg 800 "suprascapular, axillary and lateral pectoral nerves"

? Isn’t it suprascapular, axillary and subscapular nerves