1. The radial nerve:

Select one:

a. Arises from the lateral cord of the brachial plexus

b. Occupies the length of the spiral groove

c. Is the largest branch of the brachial plexus Correct. Moore 6th Edition pg 723 table 6.8

d. Crosses the lower border of the anterior axillary wall

2. The quadrangular space between teres major and subscapularis transmits:

Select one:

a. Lower subscapular nerve

b. Profunda brachii vessels

c. Axillary artery

d. Posterior circumflex humeral artery Correct. Moore 6th Edition pg 718

Feedback

3. The musculo-cutaneous nerve:

Select one:

a. Arises from the lateral cord of the brachial plexus Moore 6th Edition pg 723 table 6.8

b. Supplies brachioradialis (radial n)

c. Terminates as the posterior interosseus nerve (radial n)

d. Contains fibres from C5, 6, 7 and 8 (C5, 6 only)

4, The insertion of latissimus dorsi in the arm is into the:

Select one:

a. Posterior border of the proximal humerus

b. Lateral lip of the intertubercular groove

c. Floor of the intertubercular groove Correct. Moore 6th Edition pg 700 table 6.4

d. Medial lip of the intertubercular groove

5. Which nerve is a branch of the lateral cord of the brachial plexus?

Select one:

a. Upper subscapular nerve (posterior cord)

b. Thoracodorsal nerve (posterior cord)

c. Musculocutaneous nerve Correct. Moore 6th Edition pg 722 figure 6.44B

d. Ulnar nerve (medial cord)

6. Branches of the axillary artery DO NOT include:

Select one:

a. Medial thoracic Correct. Moore 6th Edition pg 717 table 6.7

b. Superior thoracic

c. Subscapular

d. Posterior circumflex humeral

(Send The Lord to Say A Prayer – superior thoracic, thoraco-acromial, lateral thoracic, subscapular, anterior circumflex humeral, posterior circumflex humeral)

7. The axilla:

Select one:

a. Contains lymph nodes draining the upper limb and lateral chest wall Correct. Moore 6th Edition pg 719

b. Has an apex bounded by the humerus, clavicle and scapula (and first rib, not humerus)

c. Has an anterior wall made up by the serratus anterior muscle (medial wall; anterior wall is pec major and minor)

d. Communicates with the anterior triangle of the neck (posterior triangle)

8. Direct attachment of the pectoral girdle to the trunk is provided by:

Select one:

a. Pectoralis major

b. Trapezius Correct. Moore 6th Edition pg 701

c. Subscapularis

d. Latissimus dorsi

9. Paralysis of which nerve results in inability to initiate abduction of the arm?

Select one:

a. The suprascapular nerve Correct. Moore 6th Edition pg 704, table 6.6

b. The dorsal scapular nerve

c. The axillary nerve

d. The subscapular nerve

10. Which of the following groups of lymph nodes DO NOT directly drain the breast?

Select one:

a. Pectoral nodes

b. Parasternal nodes

c. Lateral axillary nodes Correct. Moore 6th Edition pg 721 figure 6.42A

d. Subscapular nodes