Week 5 Anatomy MCQs HETI

1. Injury to the ulnar nerve will cause paralysis of all EXCEPT:

Select one:

a. Flexor carpi ulnaris

b. Medial half of flexor digitorum profundus

c. Flexor digiti minimi brevis

d. Abductor pollicus brevis Correct. Moore 6th Edition pg 723 table 6.8

2. Which is true about flexor digitorum superficialis?

Select one:

a. It arises from the common origin as well as other sites Correct. Moore 6th Edition pg 749 table 6.10

b. It is enervated by the median and ulnar nerves

c. The median nerve passes between its 2 heads

d. The tendon to the index finger separates before the other 3 tendons, high in the forearm

3. Simple pronation:

Select one:

a. Requires an intact radial nerve

b. Occurs without movement of the ulna Correct. Moore 6th Edition pg 806 figure 6.105 "moves around the relatively fixed end of the ulna"

c. Occurs about an axis which runs along the shaft of the radius

d. Requires an intact C8 nerve root

4. Which is INCORRECT regarding the median nerve?

Select one:

a. It passes between the 2 heads of pronator teres

b. It lies deep to the bicipital aponeurosis at the elbow

c. It enters the forearm by passing between the humeral and ulnar heads of the origin of flexor carpi ulnaris Correct, this is false. Moore 6th Edition pg 762 table 6.13 "heads of pronator teres"

d. It lies lateral to the tendons of flexor digitorum superficialis at the wrist

5. Extensor pollicus longus:

Select one:

a. Arises from the radius

b. Is supplied by the anterior interosseus nerve

c. Hooks around Listers tubercle Correct. Moore 6th Edition pg 757 "uses the tubercle as a trochlea"

d. Extends the metacarpophalangeal joint of the thumb

6. The cephalic vein:

Select one:

a. At the elbow is deep to the lateral cutaneous nerve of the forearm

b. Terminates by joining the brachial vein

c. Is medial to biceps in the arm

d. Arises in the region of the anatomical snuffbox Correct. Moore 6th Edition pg 691 fig 6.15A

7. The anatomical snuffbox:

Select one:

a. Has the anterior interosseus artery on its floor

b. Is crossed by cutaneous branches of the median nerve

c. Has extensor pollicus longus on the radial side

d. Is crossed by cutaneous branches of the radial nerve Correct. Moore 6th Edition pg 757 figure 6.65

8. The posterior interosseus nerve does NOT supply:

Select one:

a. The interosseus membrane

b. Extensor carpi ulnaris

c. The skin over the dorsal aspect of the thumb Correct. Moore 6th Edition pg 764 "motor"

d. The periosteum of the radius and ulna

9. The extensor retinaculum

Select one:

a. Is attached to the scaphoid

b. Is attached to the pisiform Correct. Wikipedia

c. Lies transversely across the extensor surface of the wrist joint

d. Is attached to the radius and the ulna

10. Which lies immediately medial to the tubercle of the radius? (Lister’s tubercle)

Select one:

a. Extensor carpi radialis

b. Extensor pollicus longus Correct. Moore 6th Edition pg 757 "medial to the dorsal tubercle of the radius"

c. Extensor carpi ulnaris

d. Extensor pollicus brevis