

Multiple Choice Questions – Forearm and Hand

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1. The main nerve of the anterior compartment of forearm is:

- A. Ulnar nerve
- B. Median nerve
- C. Radial nerve
- D. Musculocutaneous nerve

? **Answer:** B – Median nerve

? *Supplies all flexors except FCU and medial ½ of FDP.*

2. The muscle forming the medial boundary of cubital fossa is:

- A. Pronator teres
- B. Brachioradialis
- C. Biceps brachii
- D. Supinator

? **Answer:** A – Pronator teres

3. The nerve compressed in carpal tunnel syndrome is:

- A. Ulnar nerve
- B. Median nerve
- C. Radial nerve
- D. Anterior interosseous nerve

? **Answer:** B – Median nerve

4. The flexor of distal interphalangeal joints of fingers is:

- A. FDS
- B. FDP
- C. Lumbricals
- D. Palmar interossei

? **Answer:** B – Flexor digitorum profundus

5. The muscle responsible for opposition of thumb is:

- A. Flexor pollicis brevis
- B. Abductor pollicis brevis
- C. Opponens pollicis
- D. Adductor pollicis

? **Answer:** C – Opponens pollicis

6. The nerve supplying most intrinsic muscles of hand is:

- A. Radial nerve
- B. Ulnar nerve
- C. Median nerve
- D. Posterior interosseous nerve

? **Answer:** B – Ulnar nerve

(Exception – LOAF muscles by median.)

7. Which muscle lies deepest in front of forearm?

- A. FCR
- B. FDS
- C. FDP
- D. Pronator quadratus

? **Answer:** D – Pronator quadratus

8. The chief supinator of forearm when flexed is:

- A. Biceps brachii
- B. Supinator

C. Pronator teres

D. Brachioradialis

? **Answer:** A – Biceps brachii

9. The lateral epicondyle gives common origin to:

A. Flexors

B. Extensors

C. Pronators

D. Lumbricals

? **Answer:** B – Extensors

10. The first dorsal compartment under extensor retinaculum contains:

A. EPL + ECRB

B. APL + EPB

C. ED + EI

D. EDM + ECU

? **Answer:** B – Abductor pollicis longus & Extensor pollicis brevis

11. The radial artery mainly forms which palmar arch?

A. Superficial palmar arch

B. Deep palmar arch

C. Dorsal carpal arch

D. Palmar carpal arch

? **Answer:** B – Deep palmar arch

12. The ulnar artery mainly forms which palmar arch?

A. Superficial palmar arch

B. Deep palmar arch

C. Dorsal arch

D. Metacarpal arch

? **Answer:** A – Superficial palmar arch

13. The nerve involved in “wrist drop” is:

- A. Median nerve
- B. Ulnar nerve
- C. Radial nerve
- D. Musculocutaneous nerve

? **Answer:** C – Radial nerve

14. The muscle tested by Froment’s sign is:

- A. Abductor pollicis brevis
- B. Adductor pollicis
- C. Flexor pollicis longus
- D. Opponens pollicis

? **Answer:** B – Adductor pollicis (ulnar nerve)

15. The common site of tenderness in scaphoid fracture is:

- A. Thenar eminence
- B. Anatomical snuffbox
- C. Mid-palmar space
- D. Flexor retinaculum

? **Answer:** B – Anatomical snuffbox

16. The muscle forming roof of the carpal tunnel is:

- A. Palmar aponeurosis
- B. Flexor retinaculum
- C. Deep fascia of forearm
- D. Palmaris longus

? **Answer:** B – Flexor retinaculum

17. The lumbricals are supplied by:

- A. Median only
 - B. Ulnar only
-

C. Median and ulnar both

D. Radial nerve

? **Answer:** C – Median (1st–2nd) & Ulnar (3rd–4th)

18. The interossei produce which movements of fingers?

A. Flexion

B. Extension

C. Abduction and Adduction

D. Opposition

? **Answer:** C – Abduction and Adduction

19. The dorsal digital expansion receives contributions from:

A. Extensor digitorum only

B. Lumbricals only

C. Interossei only

D. All of the above

? **Answer:** D – Extensor digitorum + Lumbricals + Interossei

20. Which muscle is not supplied by posterior interosseous nerve?

A. ECRB

B. EPL

C. EI

D. ED

? **Answer:** A – Extensor carpi radialis brevis (by deep branch of radial before it becomes PIN)

21. The nerve accompanying the ulnar artery in the hand is:

A. Median nerve

B. Radial nerve

C. Ulnar nerve

D. Posterior interosseous nerve

? **Answer:** C – Ulnar nerve

22. The space between adductor pollicis and flexor tendons is:

- A. Thenar space
- B. Mid-palmar space
- C. Pulp space
- D. Parona's space

? **Answer:** A – Thenar space

23. The strongest wrist flexor is:

- A. FCR
- B. FCU
- C. Palmaris longus
- D. FDS

? **Answer:** B – Flexor carpi ulnaris

24. The nerve affected in “ape-hand” deformity is:

- A. Median nerve
- B. Ulnar nerve
- C. Radial nerve
- D. Musculocutaneous nerve

? **Answer:** A – Median nerve

25. The functional position of the hand involves:

- A. Full extension
- B. Full flexion
- C. Slight wrist extension + MCP flexion + IP extension
- D. Full supination

? **Answer:** C – Slight wrist extension with MCP flexion and IP extension

? **Exam Tip Summary**

- Median nerve ? Carpal tunnel.

- Ulnar nerve ? Guyon's canal.
- Radial artery ? Deep palmar arch.
- Ulnar artery ? Superficial palmar arch.
- Posterior interosseous nerve ? All deep extensors.