

Viva Voce – Bones of Upper Limb

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Clavicle

- **Q:** Why is clavicle called a modified long bone?
? Lies horizontally, no medullary cavity, ossifies in membrane.
 - **Q:** Which muscle elevates the medial fragment in fracture clavicle?
? Sternocleidomastoid.
 - **Q:** Which part of clavicle is most commonly fractured?
? Junction of medial 2/3 and lateral 1/3.
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Scapula

- **Q:** Which tubercle gives attachment to long head of biceps?
? Supraglenoid tubercle.
 - **Q:** Which tubercle gives attachment to long head of triceps?
? Infraglenoid tubercle.
 - **Q:** What is winging of scapula?
? Paralysis of serratus anterior (long thoracic nerve injury).
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Humerus

- **Q:** Which nerve is related to surgical neck of humerus?
? Axillary nerve.
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- **Q:** Which nerve is related to spiral groove of humerus?
? Radial nerve.
 - **Q:** Which structure is endangered in supracondylar fracture in children?
? Brachial artery.
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Radius

- **Q:** Which bone of forearm is lateral in anatomical position?
? Radius.
 - **Q:** Which fracture produces dinner fork deformity?
? Colles' fracture (distal radius).
 - **Q:** Which structure grooves the dorsal tubercle of radius?
? Tendon of extensor pollicis longus.
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Ulna

- **Q:** Which bone forms the olecranon process?
? Ulna.
 - **Q:** What is Monteggia fracture?
? Fracture of proximal ulna with dislocation of radial head.
 - **Q:** What is the importance of olecranon and epicondyles in diagnosis of dislocation?
? In extension ? straight line; in flexion ? equilateral triangle.
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Carpals

- **Q:** Name the proximal row of carpal bones.
? Scaphoid, Lunate, Triquetral, Pisiform.
 - **Q:** Which carpal bone is most commonly fractured?
? Scaphoid.
 - **Q:** Which carpal bone is most commonly dislocated?
? Lunate.
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Metacarpals

- **Q:** What is Boxer's fracture?
? Fracture of neck of 5th metacarpal.
 - **Q:** What is Bennett's fracture?
? Fracture dislocation at base of 1st metacarpal.
 - **Q:** Which metacarpal has a styloid process?
? 3rd metacarpal.
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Phalanges

- **Q:** How many phalanges are present in each hand?
? 14 (2 in thumb, 3 in each finger).
 - **Q:** Which phalanges ossify first?
? Distal phalanges.
 - **Q:** What is Mallet finger?
? Extensor tendon avulsion from distal phalanx.
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Sesamoids

- **Q:** Which is the constant sesamoid bone of the hand?
? Pisiform.
- **Q:** Where are sesamoids commonly found in the hand?
? In tendons of flexor pollicis brevis (thumb MCP joint).
- **Q:** Function of sesamoid bones?
? Reduce friction, modify pressure, increase efficiency of muscles.