

Multiple Choice Questions – Pectoral Region

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Fascia & General Anatomy

Q1. The fascia covering pectoralis major is called:

- A. Axillary fascia
- B. Pectoral fascia
- C. Clavipectoral fascia
- D. Thoracolumbar fascia

? **Answer: B. Pectoral fascia**

Q2. The suspensory ligament of axilla is derived from:

- A. Pectoral fascia
- B. Axillary fascia
- C. Clavipectoral fascia
- D. Deep cervical fascia

? **Answer: C. Clavipectoral fascia**

Q3. Which structure pierces the clavipectoral fascia?

- A. Cephalic vein
- B. Thoracoacromial vessels
- C. Lateral pectoral nerve
- D. All of the above

? **Answer: D. All of the above**

Q4. The deltopectoral groove contains:

- A. Basilic vein
- B. Cephalic vein
- C. Axillary vein
- D. Brachial vein

? **Answer: B. Cephalic vein**

Q5. The anterior axillary fold is formed by:

- A. Serratus anterior
- B. Pectoralis major
- C. Latissimus dorsi
- D. Subclavius

? Answer: B. Pectoralis major

Muscles of Pectoral Region

Q6. Pectoralis major is supplied by:

- A. Medial pectoral nerve
- B. Lateral pectoral nerve
- C. Both medial and lateral pectoral nerves
- D. Long thoracic nerve

? Answer: C. Both medial and lateral pectoral nerves

Q7. Which muscle divides the axillary artery into 3 parts?

- A. Pectoralis major
- B. Pectoralis minor
- C. Subclavius
- D. Serratus anterior

? Answer: B. Pectoralis minor

Q8. Nerve supply of pectoralis minor is:

- A. Medial pectoral nerve
- B. Lateral pectoral nerve
- C. Both nerves
- D. Thoracodorsal nerve

? Answer: A. Medial pectoral nerve

Q9. Subclavius muscle protects which structure?

- A. Subclavian vessels
- B. Axillary vein
- C. Cephalic vein
- D. Thoracoacromial artery

? Answer: A. Subclavian vessels

Q10. Paralysis of serratus anterior results in:

- A. Drooping shoulder
- B. Winged scapula
- C. Loss of elbow flexion
- D. Claw hand

? **Answer: B. Winged scapula**

Q11. Long thoracic nerve arises from:

- A. C3–C5
- B. C4–C6
- C. C5–C7
- D. C6–C8

? **Answer: C. C5–C7**

Q12. Which muscle is called the “boxer’s muscle”?

- A. Pectoralis major
- B. Pectoralis minor
- C. Serratus anterior
- D. Subclavius

? **Answer: C. Serratus anterior**

Breast Anatomy

Q13. Breast lies in which fascia?

- A. Deep fascia
- B. Superficial fascia
- C. Axillary fascia
- D. Clavipectoral fascia

? **Answer: B. Superficial fascia**

Q14. Vertical extent of breast is between:

- A. 1st–4th ribs
- B. 2nd–6th ribs
- C. 3rd–7th ribs
- D. 2nd–7th ribs

? **Answer: B. 2nd–6th ribs**

Q15. Nipple in males and nulliparous females is usually at:

- A. 2nd intercostal space
- B. 3rd intercostal space
- C. 4th intercostal space
- D. 5th intercostal space

? **Answer: C. 4th intercostal space**

Q16. The sebaceous glands in areola are called:

- A. Meibomian glands
- B. Montgomery's tubercles
- C. Cowper's glands
- D. Littre's glands

? **Answer: B. Montgomery's tubercles**

Q17. Suspensory ligaments of breast are called:

- A. Cooper's ligaments
- B. Camper's ligaments
- C. Gerdy's ligaments
- D. Poupart's ligaments

? **Answer: A. Cooper's ligaments**

Q18. Retromammary space lies between:

- A. Breast and skin
- B. Breast and pectoral fascia
- C. Breast and clavicle
- D. Breast and axilla

? **Answer: B. Breast and pectoral fascia**

Q19. Which part of breast extends into axilla?

- A. Tail of Spence
- B. Cooper's ligament
- C. Pectoral fascia
- D. Axillary fold

? **Answer: A. Tail of Spence**

Q20. Nerve supply of nipple is from:

- A. 2nd intercostal nerve

- B. 3rd intercostal nerve
- C. 4th intercostal nerve
- D. 5th intercostal nerve

? **Answer: C. 4th intercostal nerve**

Blood Supply & Lymphatics

Q21. Major arterial supply to breast is from:

- A. Subscapular artery
- B. Internal thoracic artery
- C. Vertebral artery
- D. Posterior intercostal artery only

? **Answer: B. Internal thoracic artery**

Q22. Which group of lymph nodes drains 75% of breast lymph?

- A. Parasternal nodes
- B. Posterior intercostal nodes
- C. Axillary nodes
- D. Subdiaphragmatic nodes

? **Answer: C. Axillary nodes**

Q23. Medial part of breast drains into:

- A. Axillary nodes
- B. Parasternal nodes
- C. Supraclavicular nodes
- D. Posterior intercostal nodes

? **Answer: B. Parasternal nodes**

Q24. Lymph from lower part of breast may spread to liver through:

- A. Posterior intercostal nodes
- B. Parasternal nodes
- C. Subdiaphragmatic plexus
- D. Apical axillary nodes

? **Answer: C. Subdiaphragmatic plexus**

Q25. Subareolar plexus of lymphatics is called:

- A. Cooper's plexus
- B. Sappey's plexus
- C. Camper's plexus
- D. Retromammary plexus

? **Answer: B. Sappey's plexus**

Clinical Breast Anatomy

Q26. Most common site of carcinoma breast:

- A. Upper inner quadrant
- B. Upper outer quadrant
- C. Lower inner quadrant
- D. Lower outer quadrant

? **Answer: B. Upper outer quadrant**

Q27. Dimpling of breast skin is due to involvement of:

- A. Lactiferous ducts
- B. Suspensory ligaments of Cooper
- C. Subcutaneous veins
- D. Retromammary space

? **Answer: B. Suspensory ligaments of Cooper**

Q28. Peau d'orange appearance is due to:

- A. Fibrosis of ducts
- B. Blockage of cutaneous lymphatics
- C. Retromammary abscess
- D. Venous congestion

? **Answer: B. Blockage of cutaneous lymphatics**

Q29. Carcinoma of breast spreads to opposite side through:

- A. Axillary nodes
- B. Parasternal nodes
- C. Posterior intercostal nodes
- D. Subdiaphragmatic nodes

? **Answer: B. Parasternal nodes**

Q30. Vertebral metastasis of breast carcinoma occurs via:

- A. Axillary nodes
- B. Parasternal nodes
- C. Posterior intercostal veins ? vertebral venous plexus
- D. Subdiaphragmatic plexus

? Answer: C. Posterior intercostal veins ? vertebral venous plexus

Axilla Intro

Q31. Apex of axilla is called:

- A. Axillary inlet
- B. Thoracic outlet
- C. Cervicoaxillary canal
- D. Interscalene space

? Answer: C. Cervicoaxillary canal

Q32. Apex of axilla is bounded by:

- A. Clavicle, 1st rib, scapula
- B. Clavicle, sternum, humerus
- C. Ribs 2–4, scapula, sternum
- D. None of the above

? Answer: A. Clavicle, 1st rib, scapula

Q33. Floor of axilla is formed by:

- A. Skin and axillary fascia
- B. Pectoralis major
- C. Subscapularis
- D. Serratus anterior

? Answer: A. Skin and axillary fascia

Q34. Posterior wall of axilla is formed by:

- A. Pectoralis major, minor
- B. Serratus anterior
- C. Subscapularis, teres major, latissimus dorsi
- D. Clavicle and subclavius

? Answer: C. Subscapularis, teres major, latissimus dorsi

Q35. Medial wall of axilla is formed by:

- A. Pectoralis major
- B. Serratus anterior with ribs and intercostals
- C. Subclavius
- D. Teres major

? **Answer: B. Serratus anterior with ribs and intercostals**

Applied Anatomy & Clinical Cases

Q36. Injury to long thoracic nerve during mastectomy leads to:

- A. Claw hand
- B. Winging of scapula
- C. Ape thumb deformity
- D. Wrist drop

? **Answer: B. Winging of scapula**

Q37. Which nerve is endangered in axillary lymph node dissection?

- A. Long thoracic nerve
- B. Thoracodorsal nerve
- C. Both A and B
- D. Ulnar nerve

? **Answer: C. Both A and B**

Q38. Poland's syndrome involves:

- A. Absence of serratus anterior
- B. Absence of sternocostal part of pectoralis major
- C. Absence of clavicle
- D. Absence of pectoralis minor

? **Answer: B. Absence of sternocostal part of pectoralis major**

Q39. Gynecomastia is:

- A. Carcinoma of male breast
- B. Benign enlargement of male breast
- C. Extra nipple
- D. Accessory breast tissue

? **Answer: B. Benign enlargement of male breast**

Q40. Polythelia refers to:

- A. Extra breast tissue
- B. Extra nipple along milk line
- C. Absence of breast
- D. Male breast enlargement

? **Answer: B. Extra nipple along milk line**

Advanced/Integration

Q41. Which artery is closely related to pectoralis minor?

- A. Subclavian artery
- B. Axillary artery (divided into 3 parts)
- C. Internal thoracic artery
- D. Brachial artery

? **Answer: B. Axillary artery**

Q42. Which vein drains most of the breast?

- A. Axillary vein
- B. Brachiocephalic vein
- C. Vertebral vein
- D. Subclavian vein only

? **Answer: A. Axillary vein**

Q43. Which quadrant of breast is least likely to develop carcinoma?

- A. Upper outer
- B. Upper inner
- C. Lower outer
- D. Lower inner

? **Answer: D. Lower inner**

Q44. Which muscle forms the floor of deltopectoral groove?

- A. Pectoralis major
- B. Pectoralis minor
- C. Deltoid
- D. Clavicular head of pectoralis major

? **Answer: A. Pectoralis major**

Q45. Which nerve supplies subclavius muscle?

- A. Long thoracic nerve
- B. Medial pectoral nerve
- C. Nerve to subclavius
- D. Thoracodorsal nerve

? **Answer: C. Nerve to subclavius**

Q46. What is the surgical importance of retromammary space?

- A. Contains Cooper's ligaments
- B. Allows mobility of breast, site for implants
- C. Site for venous drainage
- D. Pathway for parasternal lymphatics

? **Answer: B. Allows mobility of breast, site for implants**

Q47. Which vein pierces clavipectoral fascia before entering axillary vein?

- A. Cephalic vein
- B. Basilic vein
- C. Median cubital vein
- D. Brachial vein

? **Answer: A. Cephalic vein**

Q48. Which nerve is sensory to nipple and areola?

- A. 3rd intercostal nerve
- B. 4th intercostal nerve
- C. 5th intercostal nerve
- D. Supraclavicular nerve

? **Answer: B. 4th intercostal nerve**

Q49. A pulsatile swelling in deltopectoral triangle most likely involves:

- A. Thoracoacromial artery
- B. Internal thoracic artery
- C. Subscapular artery
- D. Lateral thoracic artery

? **Answer: A. Thoracoacromial artery**

Q50. Which muscle forms medial wall of axilla and is supplied by long thoracic nerve?

- A. Pectoralis major

- B. Pectoralis minor
- C. Serratus anterior
- D. Subclavius

? **Answer: C. Serratus anterior**

Additional MCQs – Pectoral Region

Q51. Which muscle forms the posterior boundary of clavipectoral fascia?

- A. Pectoralis major
- B. Pectoralis minor
- C. Subclavius
- D. Serratus anterior

? **Answer: C. Subclavius**

Q52. Which structure maintains the hollow of axilla?

- A. Axillary vein
- B. Suspensory ligament of axilla
- C. Pectoralis minor
- D. Thoracodorsal fascia

? **Answer: B. Suspensory ligament of axilla**

Q53. Which muscle is enclosed between the two layers of clavipectoral fascia?

- A. Subclavius
- B. Serratus anterior
- C. Pectoralis minor
- D. Pectoralis major

? **Answer: C. Pectoralis minor**

Q54. Which quadrant of breast is the most common site of carcinoma?

- A. Upper outer
- B. Upper inner
- C. Lower inner
- D. Lower outer

?

Answer:

A.

Upper

Q55. Which vein is often used for central venous access in deltopectoral groove?

- A. Axillary vein
- B. Cephalic vein
- C. Basilic vein
- D. Median cubital vein

? Answer: B. Cephalic vein

Q56. Which lymph node group drains the medial quadrant of breast?

- A. Pectoral nodes
- B. Parasternal nodes
- C. Subscapular nodes
- D. Central nodes

? Answer: B. Parasternal nodes

Q57. Peau d'orange appearance in breast carcinoma is due to:

- A. Venous obstruction
- B. Lymphatic obstruction
- C. Nerve infiltration
- D. Fat necrosis

? Answer: B. Lymphatic obstruction

Q58. Retraction of nipple in carcinoma breast is due to fibrosis of:

- A. Suspensory ligaments
- B. Lactiferous ducts
- C. Pectoral fascia
- D. Retromammary space

? Answer: B. Lactiferous ducts

Q59. Which artery accompanies long thoracic nerve?

- A. Subclavian artery
- B. Thoracodorsal artery
- C. Lateral thoracic artery

D. Thoracoacromial artery

? **Answer: C. Lateral thoracic artery**

Q60. The apex of axilla transmits all except:

A. Axillary artery

B. Axillary vein

C. Brachial plexus cords

D. Long thoracic nerve

? **Answer: D. Long thoracic nerve**

Q61. Which structure is palpated at the sternal angle (Angle of Louis)?

A. 1st rib

B. 2nd rib

C. 3rd rib

D. 4th rib

? **Answer: B. 2nd rib**

Q62. Which nerve supplies the clavicular head of pectoralis major?

A. Medial pectoral nerve

B. Lateral pectoral nerve

C. Thoracodorsal nerve

D. Subclavian nerve

? **Answer: B. Lateral pectoral nerve**

Q63. Which intercostal nerve supplies sensation to the nipple?

A. 2nd

B. 3rd

C. 4th

D. 5th

? **Answer: C. 4th**

Q64. Which group of axillary nodes is first involved in breast carcinoma?

A. Apical

B. Central

- C. Pectoral (anterior)
- D. Subscapular (posterior)

? **Answer: C. Pectoral (anterior)**

Q65. Which condition is characterized by absence of sternocostal head of pectoralis major?

- A. Poland's syndrome
- B. Turner's syndrome
- C. Klippel-Feil syndrome
- D. Apert's syndrome

? **Answer: A. Poland's syndrome**

Q66. Which space allows mobility of the breast over the chest wall?

- A. Subpectoral space
- B. Retromammary space
- C. Interpectoral space
- D. Clavipectoral space

? **Answer: B. Retromammary space**

Q67. Which is the main venous drainage of the breast?

- A. Internal thoracic vein
- B. Axillary vein
- C. Posterior intercostal vein
- D. All of the above

? **Answer: D. All of the above**

Q68. Which nerve must be preserved during axillary lymph node dissection to prevent loss of shoulder adduction?

- A. Long thoracic nerve
- B. Thoracodorsal nerve
- C. Suprascapular nerve
- D. Median nerve

? **Answer: B. Thoracodorsal nerve**

Q69. Which vein provides a communication between superficial and deep venous systems in breast region?

- A. Lateral thoracic vein
- B. Cephalic vein
- C. Thoracoepigastric vein
- D. Internal thoracic vein

? Answer: C. Thoracoepigastric vein

Q70. In breast carcinoma, spread to vertebra occurs via:

- A. Axillary lymph nodes
- B. Posterior intercostal veins ? vertebral venous plexus
- C. Parasternal nodes
- D. Subdiaphragmatic plexus

? Answer: B. Posterior intercostal veins ? vertebral venous plexus