

# Multiple Choice Questions – Back

---

## Multiple Choice Questions – Back

---

---

### Surface Landmarks (1–10)

**Q1. The vertebra prominens is:**

- A. C6
- B. C7
- C. T1
- D. L1

? Answer: B. C7

**Q2. The spine of scapula corresponds to which vertebra?**

- A. T2
- B. T3
- C. T4
- D. T5

? Answer: B. T3

**Q3. The inferior angle of scapula corresponds to which vertebra?**

- A. T5
- B. T6
- C. T7
- D. T8

? Answer: C. T7

**Q4. The highest point of iliac crest corresponds to:**

- A. L2
- B. L3
- C. L4
- D. L5

?

Answer:

C.

**Q5. Posterior superior iliac spine (PSIS) dimples correspond to:**

- A. L3
- B. L4
- C. S1
- D. S2

? Answer: **D. S2**

**Q6. Sacral hiatus is a landmark for:**

- A. Spinal anesthesia
- B. Caudal epidural anesthesia
- C. Lumbar puncture
- D. Disc herniation

? Answer: **B. Caudal epidural anesthesia**

**Q7. Intercristal line (Tuffier's line) passes through:**

- A. T12
- B. L2
- C. L4
- D. S2

? Answer: **C. L4**

**Q8. Which landmark corresponds to termination of spinal cord in adults?**

- A. L1–L2
- B. L2–L3
- C. L3–L4
- D. L4–L5

? Answer: **A. L1–L2**

**Q9. The vertebral level of inferior angle of scapula in anatomical position is:**

- A. T6
- B. T7
- C. T8
- D. T9

? Answer: **B. T7**

**Q10. Lumbar puncture is commonly done at:**

- A. L1–L2
- B. L2–L3
- C. L3–L4 or L4–L5
- D. L5–S1

? **Answer: C. L3–L4 or L4–L5**

---

### **Skin, Fascia & General (11–20)**

**Q11. Skin of back is supplied by:**

- A. Ventral rami
- B. Dorsal rami
- C. Both
- D. Sympathetic nerves only

? **Answer: B. Dorsal rami**

**Q12. Which layer of fascia is thickened in lumbar region?**

- A. Superficial fascia
- B. Deep fascia (thoracolumbar fascia)
- C. Endothoracic fascia
- D. Perivertebral fascia

? **Answer: B. Deep fascia (thoracolumbar fascia)**

**Q13. Which muscle takes origin from thoracolumbar fascia?**

- A. Latissimus dorsi
- B. Internal oblique
- C. Transversus abdominis
- D. All of the above

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

**Q14. Thoracolumbar fascia posterior layer attaches to:**

- A. Spinous processes
- B. Transverse processes
- C. Ribs
- D. Sternum

?

**Answer:**

**A.**

**Spinous**

**Q15. Which cutaneous condition follows dermatomes on back?**

- A. Acne
- B. Shingles (Herpes zoster)
- C. Cellulitis
- D. Psoriasis

? **Answer: B. Shingles (Herpes zoster)**

**Q16. Why is skin of back prone to sebaceous cysts?**

- A. Thick skin
- B. High density of sebaceous glands
- C. Weak fascia
- D. Absent sweat glands

? **Answer: B. High density of sebaceous glands**

**Q17. Deep fascia of cervical region continues as:**

- A. Nuchal ligament
- B. Thoracolumbar fascia
- C. Supraspinous ligament
- D. Both A and B

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

**Q18. Which nerve supplies trapezius muscle?**

- A. Accessory nerve
- B. Dorsal scapular nerve
- C. Thoracodorsal nerve
- D. Long thoracic nerve

? **Answer: A. Accessory nerve**

**Q19. Which nerve supplies latissimus dorsi?**

- A. Dorsal scapular
- B. Thoracodorsal
- C. Accessory
- D. Long thoracic

? **Answer: B. Thoracodorsal**

**Q20. Which nerve supplies rhomboids and levator scapulae?**

- A. Dorsal scapular
- B. Thoracodorsal
- C. Accessory
- D. Median

? **Answer: A. Dorsal scapular**

---

### Superficial & Intermediate Muscles (21–30)

**Q21. Which muscle elevates scapula?**

- A. Trapezius (upper fibers), Levator scapulae
- B. Latissimus dorsi
- C. Rhomboids
- D. Pectoralis minor

? **Answer: A. Trapezius (upper fibers), Levator scapulae**

**Q22. Which muscle depresses scapula?**

- A. Rhomboids
- B. Trapezius (lower fibers)
- C. Serratus anterior
- D. Levator scapulae

? **Answer: B. Trapezius (lower fibers)**

**Q23. Which muscle retracts scapula?**

- A. Trapezius (middle fibers), Rhomboids
- B. Latissimus dorsi
- C. Serratus anterior
- D. Levator scapulae

? **Answer: A. Trapezius (middle fibers), Rhomboids**

**Q24. Which muscle rotates scapula upward for overhead abduction?**

- A. Trapezius + Serratus anterior
- B. Latissimus dorsi
- C. Rhomboids
- D. Levator scapulae

?                      **Answer:**                      **A.**                      **Trapezius**                      **+**

**Q25. Action of latissimus dorsi?**

- A. Flexion of arm
- B. Extension, adduction, medial rotation of arm
- C. Abduction of arm
- D. Lateral rotation of arm

? **Answer: B. Extension, adduction, medial rotation of arm**

**Q26. Which muscle is known as climbing muscle?**

- A. Trapezius
- B. Latissimus dorsi
- C. Rhomboid major
- D. Serratus anterior

? **Answer: B. Latissimus dorsi**

**Q27. Which muscles are accessory muscles of respiration?**

- A. Serratus posterior superior & inferior
- B. Latissimus dorsi
- C. Rhomboids
- D. Splenius muscles

? **Answer: A. Serratus posterior superior & inferior**

**Q28. Splenius capitis is supplied by:**

- A. Ventral rami
- B. Dorsal rami
- C. Accessory nerve
- D. Thoracodorsal nerve

? **Answer: B. Dorsal rami**

**Q29. Which muscle forms the posterior axillary fold?**

- A. Latissimus dorsi + Teres major
- B. Pectoralis major
- C. Trapezius
- D. Rhomboids

? **Answer: A. Latissimus dorsi + Teres major**

**Q30. Which nerve injury leads to lateral displacement of scapula?**

- A. Dorsal scapular nerve (rhomboid paralysis)
- B. Long thoracic nerve
- C. Accessory nerve
- D. Thoracodorsal nerve

? **Answer: A. Dorsal scapular nerve**

---

### Deep Muscles & Movements (31–40)

**Q31. Erector spinae group includes:**

- A. Iliocostalis, longissimus, spinalis
- B. Semispinalis, multifidus, rotatores
- C. Splenius capitis, splenius cervicis
- D. Interspinales, intertransversarii

? **Answer: A. Iliocostalis, longissimus, spinalis**

**Q32. Transversospinalis group includes:**

- A. Iliocostalis, longissimus, spinalis
- B. Semispinalis, multifidus, rotatores
- C. Splenius capitis, splenius cervicis
- D. Interspinales, intertransversarii

? **Answer: B. Semispinalis, multifidus, rotatores**

**Q33. Which muscle group is the main extensor of vertebral column?**

- A. Erector spinae
- B. Transversospinalis
- C. Splenius
- D. Interspinales

? **Answer: A. Erector spinae**

**Q34. Which muscles assist fine movements and posture adjustment?**

- A. Interspinales, intertransversarii
- B. Latissimus dorsi
- C. Trapezius
- D. Serratus posterior inferior

?

**Answer:**

**A.**

**Interspinales,**

**Q35. Which muscles rotate vertebral column?**

- A. Transversospinalis group
- B. Erector spinae
- C. Splenius group
- D. Trapezius

? **Answer: A. Transversospinalis group**

**Q36. Splenius capitis and cervicis action?**

- A. Rotate head to opposite side
- B. Rotate head to same side and extend neck
- C. Flex head
- D. Depress scapula

? **Answer: B. Rotate head to same side and extend neck**

**Q37. Which muscles are called postural muscles?**

- A. Intrinsic back muscles
- B. Extrinsic back muscles
- C. Serratus muscles
- D. Pectoral muscles

? **Answer: A. Intrinsic back muscles**

**Q38. Nerve supply of intrinsic muscles of back?**

- A. Ventral rami
- B. Dorsal rami
- C. Accessory nerve
- D. Sympathetic trunk

? **Answer: B. Dorsal rami**

**Q39. Which muscles are enclosed by thoracolumbar fascia?**

- A. Erector spinae
- B. Splenius
- C. Transversospinalis
- D. Rhomboids

? **Answer: A. Erector spinae**



**Q40. Which muscle group extends head and neck?**

- A. Splenius
- B. Erector spinae
- C. Transversospinalis
- D. All of the above

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

---

### Clinical Anatomy (41–50)

**Q41. Injury to accessory nerve leads to paralysis of:**

- A. Latissimus dorsi
- B. Trapezius
- C. Rhomboids
- D. Serratus posterior

? **Answer: B. Trapezius**

**Q42. Injury to thoracodorsal nerve leads to weakness of:**

- A. Climbing and rowing movements
- B. Shrugging shoulder
- C. Retraction of scapula
- D. Neck rotation

? **Answer: A. Climbing and rowing movements**

**Q43. Injury to dorsal scapular nerve leads to paralysis of:**

- A. Latissimus dorsi
- B. Rhomboids and levator scapulae
- C. Trapezius
- D. Erector spinae

? **Answer: B. Rhomboids and levator scapulae**

**Q44. Lumbago is:**

- A. Infection of vertebrae
- B. Acute strain of erector spinae
- C. Tuberculosis of spine
- D. Herniation of disc

?                      **Answer:**                      **B.**                      **Acute**                      **strain**                      **of**

**Q45. Tuberculosis of vertebrae is called:**

- A. Lumbago
- B. Pott's spine
- C. Scoliosis
- D. Kyphosis

? **Answer: B. Pott's spine**

**Q46. Lateral curvature of spine with rotation is called:**

- A. Kyphosis
- B. Lordosis
- C. Scoliosis
- D. Pott's disease

? **Answer: C. Scoliosis**

**Q47. Pain radiating from back to lower limb is due to:**

- A. Disc herniation compressing nerve roots
- B. Lumbago
- C. Erector spinae strain
- D. TB spine

? **Answer: A. Disc herniation compressing nerve roots**

**Q48. Herpes zoster affects:**

- A. Dorsal root ganglion
- B. Spinal cord
- C. Ventral horn cells
- D. Sympathetic chain

? **Answer: A. Dorsal root ganglion**

**Q49. Which back muscle is used in reconstructive flap surgery?**

- A. Trapezius
- B. Latissimus dorsi
- C. Rhomboid major
- D. Erector spinae

? **Answer: B. Latissimus dorsi**

**Q50. Reflex spasm of paravertebral muscles occurs in:**

- A. Disc herniation
- B. Vertebral fracture
- C. TB spine
- D. All of the above

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