

Multiple Choice Questions – Scapular Region

Multiple Choice Questions – Scapular Region

Surface Landmarks (1–8)

Q1. The spine of scapula corresponds to which vertebra?

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

? Answer: B. T3

Q2. The inferior angle of scapula corresponds to:

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

? Answer: C. T7

Q3. Posterior axillary fold is formed by:

- A. Trapezius and deltoid
- B. Latissimus dorsi and teres major
- C. Supraspinatus and infraspinatus
- D. Pectoralis major and minor

? Answer: B. Latissimus dorsi and teres major

Q4. Which process of scapula is felt below clavicle, lateral to acromion?

- A. Coracoid process
- B. Spine of scapula
- C. Inferior angle
- D. Supraglenoid tubercle

? **Answer:** **A.** **Coracoid**

Q5. The acromion process is continuous with:

- A. Clavicle
- B. Scapular spine
- C. Coracoid process
- D. Humerus

? **Answer: B. Scapular spine**

Q6. Supraspinous fossa contains:

- A. Supraspinatus
- B. Infraspinatus
- C. Teres major
- D. Teres minor

? **Answer: A. Supraspinatus**

Q7. Infraspinous fossa contains:

- A. Subscapularis
- B. Teres minor
- C. Infraspinatus
- D. Supraspinatus

? **Answer: C. Infraspinatus**

Q8. Coracoid process gives attachment to all EXCEPT:

- A. Pectoralis minor
- B. Short head of biceps
- C. Coracobrachialis
- D. Supraspinatus

? **Answer: D. Supraspinatus**

Muscles of Scapular Region (9–20)

Q9. Chief abductor of shoulder joint from 15°–90° is:

- A. Supraspinatus
- B. Deltoid

C. Infraspinatus

D. Subscapularis

? **Answer: B. Deltoid**

Q10. Which muscle initiates abduction (0–15°)?

A. Deltoid

B. Supraspinatus

C. Infraspinatus

D. Teres minor

? **Answer: B. Supraspinatus**

Q11. Nerve supply of deltoid is:

A. Radial nerve

B. Axillary nerve

C. Musculocutaneous nerve

D. Suprascapular nerve

? **Answer: B. Axillary nerve**

Q12. Nerve supply of supraspinatus and infraspinatus?

A. Axillary nerve

B. Dorsal scapular nerve

C. Suprascapular nerve

D. Thoracodorsal nerve

? **Answer: C. Suprascapular nerve**

Q13. Nerve supply of teres minor?

A. Axillary nerve

B. Radial nerve

C. Suprascapular nerve

D. Dorsal scapular nerve

? **Answer: A. Axillary nerve**

Q14. Nerve supply of subscapularis?

A. Thoracodorsal nerve

B. Axillary nerve

C. Upper & lower subscapular nerves

D. Radial nerve

Q15. Nerve supply of teres major?

- A. Thoracodorsal nerve
- B. Upper subscapular nerve
- C. Lower subscapular nerve
- D. Axillary nerve

? **Answer: C. Lower subscapular nerve**

Q16. Which muscles cause lateral rotation of arm?

- A. Supraspinatus, infraspinatus
- B. Infraspinatus, teres minor
- C. Teres major, subscapularis
- D. Deltoid, latissimus dorsi

? **Answer: B. Infraspinatus, teres minor**

Q17. Which muscle causes medial rotation of arm?

- A. Subscapularis
- B. Infraspinatus
- C. Teres minor
- D. Supraspinatus

? **Answer: A. Subscapularis**

Q18. Posterior fold of axilla is contributed by:

- A. Trapezius and rhomboid
- B. Latissimus dorsi and teres major
- C. Deltoid and teres minor
- D. Supraspinatus and infraspinatus

? **Answer: B. Latissimus dorsi and teres major**

Q19. Muscle commonly involved in rotator cuff tears?

- A. Teres minor
- B. Subscapularis
- C. Infraspinatus
- D. Supraspinatus

? **Answer: D. Supraspinatus**

Q20. Painful arc syndrome is due to lesion of:

- A. Teres major
- B. Supraspinatus tendon
- C. Subscapularis
- D. Deltoid

? **Answer: B. Supraspinatus tendon**

Intermuscular Spaces (21–32)

Q21. Quadrangular space contents are:

- A. Radial nerve, profunda brachii artery
- B. Axillary nerve, posterior circumflex humeral vessels
- C. Circumflex scapular artery
- D. Subscapular nerve and artery

? **Answer: B. Axillary nerve, posterior circumflex humeral vessels**

Q22. Boundaries of quadrangular space include all EXCEPT:

- A. Teres minor (above)
- B. Teres major (below)
- C. Long head of triceps (medial)
- D. Lateral head of triceps (lateral)

? **Answer: D. Lateral head of triceps (lateral)**

Q23. Contents of upper triangular space are:

- A. Radial nerve
- B. Axillary nerve
- C. Circumflex scapular artery
- D. Profunda brachii artery

? **Answer: C. Circumflex scapular artery**

Q24. Contents of lower triangular space (interval) are:

- A. Radial nerve, profunda brachii artery
- B. Axillary nerve, circumflex humeral artery
- C. Dorsal scapular nerve, vessels
- D. Thoracodorsal nerve

? **Answer:** **A.** **Radial** **nerve,** **profundus**

Q25. Injury to axillary nerve occurs commonly in which space?

- A. Quadrangular space
- B. Upper triangular space
- C. Lower triangular space
- D. None of the above

? **Answer: A. Quadrangular space**

Q26. Posterior circumflex humeral artery is found in:

- A. Upper triangular space
- B. Lower triangular space
- C. Quadrangular space
- D. Suprascapular notch

? **Answer: C. Quadrangular space**

Q27. Circumflex scapular artery is found in:

- A. Quadrangular space
- B. Upper triangular space
- C. Lower triangular space
- D. Deltoid muscle

? **Answer: B. Upper triangular space**

Q28. Radial nerve is found in:

- A. Quadrangular space
- B. Upper triangular space
- C. Lower triangular space (interval)
- D. Supraspinous fossa

? **Answer: C. Lower triangular space (interval)**

Q29. Injury in triangular interval leads to:

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

? **Answer: A. Wrist drop**

Q30. Quadrangular space syndrome leads to:

- A. Ulnar nerve palsy
- B. Axillary nerve compression ? deltoid weakness, badge anesthesia
- C. Radial nerve compression ? wrist drop
- D. Suprascapular nerve palsy

? Answer: B. Axillary nerve compression ? deltoid weakness, badge anesthesia

Axillary Nerve & Rotator Cuff (33–44)

Q31. Root value of axillary nerve is:

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

? Answer: B. C5–C6

Q32. Axillary nerve is a branch of:

- A. Lateral cord
- B. Medial cord
- C. Posterior cord
- D. Middle trunk

? Answer: C. Posterior cord

Q33. Axillary nerve supplies:

- A. Deltoid, teres minor
- B. Supraspinatus, infraspinatus
- C. Subscapularis, teres major
- D. Pectoralis major, minor

? Answer: A. Deltoid, teres minor

Q34. Sensory supply of axillary nerve is:

- A. Medial cutaneous nerve of arm
- B. Upper lateral cutaneous nerve of arm (regimental badge area)
- C. Radial nerve
- D. Suprascapular nerve

? **Answer:** **B.** **Upper** **lateral** **cutaneous**

Q35. Injury to axillary nerve causes:

- A. Wrist drop
- B. Claw hand
- C. Flattening of shoulder, loss of abduction $>15^\circ$
- D. Winged scapula

? **Answer: C. Flattening of shoulder, loss of abduction $>15^\circ$**

Q36. Rotator cuff muscles stabilize:

- A. Elbow joint
- B. Shoulder joint
- C. Sternoclavicular joint
- D. Acromioclavicular joint

? **Answer: B. Shoulder joint**

Q37. Which muscle is tested by lift-off test?

- A. Deltoid
- B. Supraspinatus
- C. Subscapularis
- D. Infraspinatus

? **Answer: C. Subscapularis**

Q38. Which muscle is tested by empty can test?

- A. Supraspinatus
- B. Infraspinatus
- C. Teres minor
- D. Deltoid

? **Answer: A. Supraspinatus**

Q39. Which muscle is tested by external rotation test?

- A. Supraspinatus
- B. Infraspinatus and teres minor
- C. Subscapularis
- D. Teres major

? **Answer: B. Infraspinatus and teres minor**

Q40. Which tendon is most prone to degeneration in rotator cuff syndrome?

- A. Supraspinatus tendon
- B. Infraspinatus tendon
- C. Teres minor tendon
- D. Subscapularis tendon

? **Answer: A. Supraspinatus tendon**

Scapular Anastomosis & Clinical (45–50)

Q41. Arteries involved in scapular anastomosis include all EXCEPT:

- A. Suprascapular
- B. Dorsal scapular
- C. Circumflex scapular
- D. Superior thoracic

? **Answer: D. Superior thoracic**

Q42. Which artery connects subclavian and axillary via scapular anastomosis?

- A. Suprascapular
- B. Dorsal scapular
- C. Circumflex scapular
- D. All of the above

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

Q43. Clinical importance of scapular anastomosis is:

- A. Provides collateral flow if axillary artery ligated
- B. Supplies vertebral column
- C. Drains venous blood from scapula
- D. None

? **Answer: A. Provides collateral flow if axillary artery ligated**

Q44. Painful abduction between 60°–120° is characteristic of:

- A. Axillary nerve injury
- B. Rotator cuff tear (supraspinatus tendon)
- C. Clavicle fracture
- D. Deltoid weakness

? **Answer:** **B.** **Rotator** **cuff** **tear**

Q45. Regimental badge anesthesia is due to lesion of:

- A. Radial nerve
- B. Axillary nerve
- C. Suprascapular nerve
- D. Musculocutaneous nerve

? **Answer: B. Axillary nerve**

Q46. Weakness of initiation of abduction suggests lesion of:

- A. Deltoid
- B. Supraspinatus
- C. Subscapularis
- D. Infraspinatus

? **Answer: B. Supraspinatus**

Q47. Weakness of external rotation but normal abduction suggests lesion of:

- A. Infraspinatus/teres minor
- B. Supraspinatus
- C. Deltoid
- D. Subscapularis

? **Answer: A. Infraspinatus/teres minor**

Q48. Weakness of medial rotation with lift-off test positive suggests lesion of:

- A. Subscapularis
- B. Infraspinatus
- C. Teres minor
- D. Supraspinatus

? **Answer: A. Subscapularis**

Q49. Shoulder flattening after dislocation is due to paralysis of:

- A. Deltoid (axillary nerve injury)
- B. Latissimus dorsi
- C. Rhomboids
- D. Serratus anterior

? **Answer: A. Deltoid (axillary nerve injury)**

Q50. Wrist drop due to injury in scapular region occurs in:

- A. Quadrangular space
- B. Upper triangular space
- C. Lower triangular space (interval)
- D. None

? Answer: C. Lower triangular space (interval)