

# Multiple Choice Questions – Cutaneous Nerves, Superficial Veins & Lymphatic Drainage

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### Cutaneous Nerves & Dermatomes (1–20)

**Q1. The regimental badge area of skin is supplied by:**

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

? **Answer: B. Axillary nerve**

**Q2. Which dermatome supplies the thumb?**

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

? **Answer: B. C6**

**Q3. Which dermatome supplies the middle finger?**

- A. C6
- B. C7
- C. C8
- D. T1

? **Answer: B. C7**

**Q4. Which dermatome supplies the little finger?**

- A. C6
- B. C7

C. C8

D. T1

? **Answer: C. C8**

**Q5. Which dermatome supplies medial forearm?**

A. C6

B. C7

C. C8

D. T1

? **Answer: D. T1**

**Q6. Which dermatome supplies skin over acromion?**

A. C3

B. C4

C. C5

D. C6

? **Answer: B. C4**

**Q7. Which nerve supplies dorsum of lateral 3½ proximal phalanges?**

A. Radial nerve

B. Median nerve

C. Ulnar nerve

D. Axillary nerve

? **Answer: A. Radial nerve**

**Q8. Which nerve supplies palmar surface of lateral 3½ fingers?**

A. Ulnar

B. Median

C. Radial

D. Axillary

? **Answer: B. Median**

**Q9. Which nerve supplies palmar & dorsal surfaces of medial 1½ fingers?**

A. Median

B. Ulnar

C. Radial

D. Musculocutaneous

?

**Answer:**

**B.**

**Q10. Which nerve supplies posterior forearm skin?**

- A. Musculocutaneous
- B. Radial
- C. Median
- D. Axillary

? **Answer: B. Radial**

**Q11. Which dermatome supplies lateral arm?**

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

? **Answer: A. C5**

**Q12. Which nerve is tested by sensation over tip of thumb?**

- A. Ulnar
- B. Radial
- C. Median
- D. Axillary

? **Answer: C. Median**

**Q13. Which nerve is tested by sensation over dorsum of hand between thumb & index finger?**

- A. Ulnar
- B. Radial
- C. Median
- D. Axillary

? **Answer: B. Radial**

**Q14. Which nerve is tested by sensation over little finger?**

- A. Median
- B. Radial
- C. Ulnar
- D. Axillary

? **Answer: C. Ulnar**

**Q15. Which dermatome supplies root of neck & supraclavicular fossa?**

- A. C2
- B. C3
- C. C4
- D. C5

? **Answer: B. C3**

**Q16. Sensory loss over medial arm suggests lesion of:**

- A. C5
- B. C6
- C. T1
- D. T2

? **Answer: D. T2 (intercostobrachial nerve)**

**Q17. Which nerve supplies lateral cutaneous forearm?**

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

? **Answer: B. Musculocutaneous nerve**

**Q18. Which nerve supplies medial cutaneous forearm?**

- A. Radial nerve
- B. Ulnar nerve
- C. Medial cutaneous nerve of forearm (C8, T1)
- D. Axillary nerve

? **Answer: C. Medial cutaneous nerve of forearm**

**Q19. Which dermatome is tested over medial epicondyle of humerus?**

- A. C5
- B. C6
- C. C8
- D. T1

? **Answer: D. T1**

**Q20. Which dermatome is tested over lateral epicondyle region?**

- A. C5

- B. C6
- C. C7
- D. C8

? **Answer: B. C6**

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### Superficial Veins (21–35)

**Q21. Superficial veins of upper limb arise from:**

- A. Deep brachial veins
- B. Basilic vein
- C. Cephalic vein
- D. Dorsal venous arch of hand

? **Answer: D. Dorsal venous arch of hand**

**Q22. Cephalic vein drains into:**

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

? **Answer: C. Axillary vein**

**Q23. Basilic vein joins brachial veins to form:**

- A. Subclavian vein
- B. Axillary vein
- C. Cephalic vein
- D. Median vein

? **Answer: B. Axillary vein**

**Q24. Median cubital vein connects:**

- A. Basilic and brachial veins
- B. Cephalic and basilic veins
- C. Radial and ulnar veins
- D. Axillary and cephalic veins

? **Answer: B. Cephalic and basilic veins**

**Q25. Preferred vein for venipuncture in cubital fossa?**

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

? **Answer: C. Median cubital vein**

**Q26. Which vein is used for cardiac catheterization?**

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

? **Answer: B. Cephalic vein**

**Q27. Which vein is preferred for long-term IV cannulation?**

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

? **Answer: B. Basilic vein**

**Q28. Dorsal venous arch gives rise to:**

- A. Cephalic vein laterally, basilic vein medially
- B. Basilic vein only
- C. Cephalic vein only
- D. Brachial vein

? **Answer: A. Cephalic vein laterally, basilic vein medially**

**Q29. Which vein runs in deltopectoral groove?**

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

? **Answer: B. Cephalic vein**

**Q30. Which vein pierces clavipectoral fascia to enter axillary vein?**

- A. Basilic vein

- B. Cephalic vein
- C. Median vein
- D. Subclavian vein

? **Answer: B. Cephalic vein**

**Q31. Median antebrachial vein usually drains into:**

- A. Basilic vein
- B. Cephalic vein
- C. Both A & B
- D. None

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

**Q32. Which vein is commonly used in creating AV fistula for dialysis?**

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

? **Answer: B. Cephalic vein**

**Q33. Thrombophlebitis refers to:**

- A. Vein inflammation with thrombus formation
- B. Artery inflammation with clot
- C. Lymph node enlargement
- D. Nerve inflammation

? **Answer: A. Vein inflammation with thrombus formation**

**Q34. Why is median cubital vein ideal for venipuncture?**

- A. Large and superficial
- B. Fixed by perforators
- C. Not close to major arteries
- D. All of the above

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

**Q35. Which vein is least commonly used for IV access in upper limb?**

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

D. Dorsal digital veins

? **Answer: D. Dorsal digital veins**

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## Lymphatic Drainage (36–50)

**Q36. Supratrochlear (epitrochlear) lymph nodes are located:**

- A. Above lateral epicondyle
- B. Above medial epicondyle
- C. In axilla
- D. Near clavicle

? **Answer: B. Above medial epicondyle**

**Q37. Supratrochlear nodes drain:**

- A. Lateral side of forearm
- B. Medial fingers, medial hand, medial forearm
- C. Dorsum of hand only
- D. Axilla

? **Answer: B. Medial fingers, medial hand, medial forearm**

**Q38. Lateral lymphatics accompanying cephalic vein drain to:**

- A. Humeral nodes
- B. Apical axillary nodes
- C. Central nodes
- D. Pectoral nodes

? **Answer: B. Apical axillary nodes**

**Q39. Medial lymphatics accompanying basilic vein drain to:**

- A. Apical nodes directly
- B. Supratrochlear ? humeral axillary nodes
- C. Subscapular nodes
- D. Pectoral nodes

? **Answer: B. Supratrochlear ? humeral axillary nodes**

**Q40. Deep lymphatics accompany:**

- A. Arteries



- B. Veins
- C. Nerves
- D. Muscles

? **Answer: B. Veins (deep veins)**

**Q41. Final drainage of lymphatics of upper limb is into:**

- A. Jugular lymph trunk
- B. Subclavian lymph trunk
- C. Thoracic duct only
- D. Azygos system

? **Answer: B. Subclavian lymph trunk**

**Q42. Subclavian lymph trunk drains into:**

- A. Thoracic duct (left), right lymphatic duct (right)
- B. Internal jugular vein
- C. Subclavian artery
- D. Vertebral venous plexus

? **Answer: A. Thoracic duct (left), right lymphatic duct (right)**

**Q43. Which lymph node group is first involved in carcinoma breast?**

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

? **Answer: B. Pectoral nodes**

**Q44. Lymphedema of upper limb is common after:**

- A. Clavicle fracture
- B. Axillary node dissection (post-mastectomy)
- C. Shoulder dislocation
- D. Supracondylar fracture

? **Answer: B. Axillary node dissection**

**Q45. Which lymph nodes drain lateral side of hand & forearm?**

- A. Supratrochlear nodes
- B. Apical axillary nodes
- C. Subscapular nodes

D. Pectoral nodes

? **Answer: B. Apical axillary nodes**

**Q46. Which lymph nodes drain medial side of hand & forearm?**

A. Apical nodes

B. Supratrochlear nodes

C. Subscapular nodes

D. Parasternal nodes

? **Answer: B. Supratrochlear nodes**

**Q47. Axillary lymph nodes are arranged into how many groups?**

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

? **Answer: C. 5 (pectoral, subscapular, humeral, central, apical)**

**Q48. Enlargement of supratrochlear nodes indicates:**

A. Carcinoma breast

B. Infections of hand/forearm

C. Tuberculosis

D. Arterial thrombosis

? **Answer: B. Infections of hand/forearm**

**Q49. Axillary nodes commonly affected in:**

A. Carcinoma breast

B. Carcinoma lung

C. Hodgkin's disease

D. All of the above

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

**Q50. Virchow's node (left supraclavicular) is important because:**

A. Drains directly from upper limb

B. Involved in carcinoma of thoracic/abdominal organs

C. Involved only in breast cancer

D. Always palpable

? **Answer: B. Involved in carcinoma of thoracic/abdominal organs**