

Multiple Choice Questions – Chapter: Arm

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A. General & Surface Anatomy (1–6)

Q1. The arm extends between:

- A. Shoulder and wrist
- B. Shoulder and elbow
- C. Elbow and wrist
- D. Clavicle and forearm

? **Answer:** B. Shoulder and elbow

Q2. The arm is divided into compartments by:

- A. Median septum
- B. Intermuscular septa
- C. Fascial sheets
- D. Epimysium

? **Answer:** B. Intermuscular septa

Q3. The main artery of the arm is:

- A. Axillary artery
- B. Brachial artery
- C. Radial artery
- D. Profunda brachii artery

? **Answer:** B. Brachial artery

Q4. The main nerve of anterior compartment of arm:

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

?

Answer:

C.

Musculocutaneous

Q5. The posterior compartment of arm is supplied by:

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

? **Answer:** B. Radial nerve

Q6. The deep fascia of arm forms:

- A. Medial and lateral intermuscular septa
- B. Transverse ligament
- C. Carpal tunnel
- D. Coracoid sheath

? **Answer:** A. Medial and lateral intermuscular septa

B. Muscles of the Arm (7–25)

Q7. Muscles of anterior compartment are collectively called:

- A. Extensors of arm
- B. Flexors of arm
- C. Supinators
- D. Pronators

? **Answer:** B. Flexors of arm

Q8. Chief flexor of elbow joint is:

- A. Biceps brachii
- B. Coracobrachialis
- C. Brachialis
- D. Pronator teres

? **Answer:** C. Brachialis

Q9. Chief extensor of elbow joint is:

- A. Biceps
- B. Triceps

C. Anconeus

D. Supinator

? **Answer:** B. Triceps

Q10. Biceps brachii has:

A. One head

B. Two heads

C. Three heads

D. Four heads

? **Answer:** B. Two heads

Q11. Long head of biceps arises from:

A. Coracoid process

B. Supraglenoid tubercle

C. Infraglenoid tubercle

D. Acromion

? **Answer:** B. Supraglenoid tubercle

Q12. Short head of biceps arises from:

A. Infraglenoid tubercle

B. Coracoid process

C. Clavicle

D. Greater tubercle

? **Answer:** B. Coracoid process

Q13. Long head of triceps arises from:

A. Infraglenoid tubercle

B. Coracoid process

C. Glenoid labrum

D. Radial groove

? **Answer:** A. Infraglenoid tubercle

Q14. Which muscle is pierced by musculocutaneous nerve?

A. Biceps

B. Brachialis

C. Coracobrachialis

D. Triceps

?

Answer:

C.

Q15. Which muscle is called the “workhorse of elbow flexion”?

- A. Biceps
- B. Brachialis
- C. Pronator teres
- D. Supinator

? **Answer:** B. Brachialis

Q16. Which muscle is tested in biceps reflex?

- A. Coracobrachialis
- B. Biceps brachii
- C. Brachialis
- D. Triceps

? **Answer:** B. Biceps brachii

Q17. Which spinal segments are tested in biceps reflex?

- A. C5–C6
- B. C6–C7
- C. C7–C8
- D. C8–T1

? **Answer:** A. C5–C6

Q18. Which spinal segments are tested in triceps reflex?

- A. C4–C5
- B. C5–C6
- C. C7–C8
- D. T1–T2

? **Answer:** C. C7–C8

Q19. Nerve supply of triceps brachii:

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

? **Answer:** B. Radial nerve

Q20. Anconeus muscle assists:

- A. Flexion
- B. Pronation
- C. Extension
- D. Supination

? **Answer:** C. Extension

Q21. Function of long head of triceps in addition to extension:

- A. Flexion of elbow
- B. Adduction and stabilization of shoulder
- C. Pronation
- D. Supination

? **Answer:** B. Adduction and stabilization of shoulder

Q22. Which muscle inserts on radial tuberosity?

- A. Triceps
- B. Biceps
- C. Brachialis
- D. Anconeus

? **Answer:** B. Biceps

Q23. Which muscle inserts on coronoid process of ulna?

- A. Coracobrachialis
- B. Brachialis
- C. Triceps
- D. Pronator teres

? **Answer:** B. Brachialis

Q24. Which muscle assists triceps in elbow extension?

- A. Anconeus
- B. Brachioradialis
- C. Supinator
- D. Pronator teres

? **Answer:** A. Anconeus

Q25. Biceps brachii acts as a:

- A. Pronator

- B. Supinator when elbow flexed
 - C. Supinator when elbow extended
 - D. Extensor
- ? **Answer:** B. Supinator when elbow flexed
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C. Nerves of the Arm (26–40)

Q26. Musculocutaneous nerve arises from:

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

? **Answer:** A. Lateral cord

Q27. Median nerve is formed by union of:

- A. Lateral and posterior roots
- B. Lateral and medial roots
- C. Upper and lower trunks
- D. Radial and ulnar nerves

? **Answer:** B. Lateral and medial roots

Q28. Ulnar nerve arises from:

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

? **Answer:** B. Medial cord

Q29. Radial nerve arises from:

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

? **Answer:** C. Posterior cord

Q30. Radial nerve accompanies which artery in spiral groove?

- A. Brachial
- B. Profunda brachii
- C. Superior ulnar collateral
- D. Circumflex humeral

? **Answer:** B. Profunda brachii

Q31. Which nerve passes behind medial epicondyle?

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

? **Answer:** B. Ulnar

Q32. “Funny bone” sensation is due to:

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

? **Answer:** B. Ulnar nerve

Q33. Nerve supplying lateral cutaneous aspect of forearm:

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

? **Answer:** A. Musculocutaneous

Q34. Injury to radial nerve in spiral groove causes:

- A. Wrist drop
- B. Claw hand
- C. Ape hand
- D. Loss of pronation

? **Answer:** A. Wrist drop

Q35. Injury to ulnar nerve at elbow causes:

- A. Wrist drop

- B. Claw hand
- C. Ape hand
- D. Pointing index

? **Answer:** B. Claw hand

Q36. Which nerve is injured in supracondylar fracture of humerus?

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

? **Answer:** B. Median

Q37. Which nerve has no branches in the arm?

- A. Median
- B. Ulnar
- C. Both A and B
- D. Radial

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

Q38. Radial nerve lesion in axilla leads to:

- A. Partial wrist drop
- B. Complete wrist drop
- C. Claw hand
- D. Ape hand

? **Answer:** B. Complete wrist drop

Q39. Biceps reflex tests:

- A. C5–C6
- B. C6–C7
- C. C7–C8
- D. C8–T1

? **Answer:** A. C5–C6

Q40. Triceps reflex tests:

- A. C5–C6
- B. C6–C7
- C. C7–C8

D. C8–T1

? **Answer:** C. C7–C8

D. Arteries, Veins & Cubital Fossa (41–50)

Q41. Brachial artery begins at:

- A. Lower border of teres major
- B. Upper border of teres minor
- C. Neck of humerus
- D. Cubital fossa

? **Answer:** A. Lower border of teres major

Q42. Brachial artery divides into:

- A. Radial and ulnar arteries
- B. Profunda brachii and collateral arteries
- C. Axillary and subclavian arteries
- D. None

? **Answer:** A. Radial and ulnar arteries

Q43. Largest branch of brachial artery is:

- A. Radial
- B. Profunda brachii
- C. Superior ulnar collateral
- D. Inferior ulnar collateral

? **Answer:** B. Profunda brachii

Q44. Which vein connects cephalic and basilic veins?

- A. Brachial vein
- B. Median cubital vein
- C. Deep vein of arm
- D. Axillary vein

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

Q45. Which structure lies superficial to brachial artery in cubital fossa?

- A. Bicipital aponeurosis

- B. Pronator teres
- C. Median cubital vein
- D. Both A and C

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

Q46. In cubital fossa, contents from medial to lateral are:

- A. Radial nerve, Brachial artery, Median nerve
- B. Median nerve, Brachial artery, Biceps tendon, Radial nerve
- C. Median nerve, Radial artery, Ulnar artery
- D. None

? **Answer:** B. Median nerve, Brachial artery, Biceps tendon, Radial nerve

Q47. Profunda brachii artery terminates as:

- A. Radial and middle collateral arteries
- B. Radial and ulnar arteries
- C. Superior and inferior ulnar collaterals
- D. Radial recurrent arteries

? **Answer:** A. Radial and middle collateral arteries

Q48. Injury to brachial artery in supracondylar fracture may cause:

- A. Wrist drop
- B. Claw hand
- C. Volkmann's ischemic contracture
- D. Erb's palsy

? **Answer:** C. Volkmann's ischemic contracture

Q49. Which structure forms the roof of cubital fossa?

- A. Brachialis
- B. Supinator
- C. Bicipital aponeurosis
- D. Pronator teres

? **Answer:** C. Bicipital aponeurosis

Q50. Brachial pulse is palpated:

- A. Lateral to biceps tendon
- B. Medial to biceps tendon
- C. Over pronator teres

D. Over lateral epicondyle

? **Answer:** B. Medial to biceps tendon