

1) A fracture at the surgical neck of the humerus most likely affects which muscle action?

- A) Supination
- B) Elbow flexion
- C) Shoulder abduction
- D) Forearm pronation
- E) Wrist extension

Answer: C

2) Which muscle is the most powerful flexor of the forearm regardless of forearm position?

- A) Biceps brachii
- B) Coracobrachialis
- C) Brachialis
- D) Pronator teres
- E) Brachioradialis

Answer: C

3) The long head of biceps brachii originates from:

- A) Coracoid process
- B) Infraglenoid tubercle
- C) Supraglenoid tubercle
- D) Radial tuberosity
- E) Olecranon

Answer: C

4) In the cubital fossa, which structure lies immediately medial to the brachial artery?

- A) Radial nerve
- B) Median nerve
- C) Biceps tendon
- D) Ulnar nerve
- E) Cephalic vein

Answer: B

5) Which muscle has dual nerve supply?

- A) Triceps
- B) Biceps
- C) Coracobrachialis
- D) Brachialis
- E) Pronator teres

Answer: D

6) A patient cannot extend his forearm. The lesion is most likely in:

- A) Median nerve
- B) Ulnar nerve
- C) Musculocutaneous nerve
- D) Radial nerve
- E) Axillary nerve

Answer: D

7) The floor of the cubital fossa is formed by:

- A) Pronator teres & brachioradialis
- B) Brachialis & supinator
- C) Supinator & triceps

D) Biceps & brachialis
E) Flexor carpi ulnaris
Answer: B

8) The ulnar nerve passes posterior to which structure?
A) Lateral epicondyle
B) Radial tuberosity
C) Olecranon
D) Medial epicondyle
E) Coronoid process
Answer: D

9) Which structure is NOT a content of the cubital fossa?
A) Median nerve
B) Radial nerve
C) Brachial artery
D) Ulnar nerve
E) Biceps tendon
Answer: D

10) The short head of biceps brachii originates from:
A) Supraglenoid tubercle
B) Infraglenoid tubercle
C) Coracoid process
D) Radial tuberosity
E) Medial epicondyle
Answer: C

11) The insertion of triceps brachii is:
A) Coronoid process
B) Radial tuberosity
C) Medial border of humerus
D) Olecranon
E) Supraglenoid tubercle
Answer: D

12) Which muscle assists in shoulder flexion?
A) Triceps (long head)
B) Coracobrachialis
C) Supinator
D) Brachialis
E) Anconeus
Answer: B

13) The cubital tunnel retinaculum connects:
A) Medial & lateral epicondyles
B) Olecranon & lateral epicondyle
C) Olecranon & medial epicondyle
D) Coracoid & glenoid
E) Radius & ulna
Answer: C

14) Which muscle originates from the infraglenoid tubercle?

- A) Long head of triceps
- B) Short head of biceps
- C) Coracobrachialis
- D) Brachialis
- E) Supinator

Answer: A

15) During venipuncture in the cubital fossa, which vein is commonly used?

- A) Basilic vein
- B) Cephalic vein
- C) Median cubital vein
- D) Radial vein
- E) Ulnar vein

Answer: C

16) Which structure lies most lateral in the cubital fossa?

- A) Median nerve
- B) Brachial artery
- C) Radial nerve
- D) Biceps tendon
- E) Ulnar nerve

Answer: C

17) Damage to musculocutaneous nerve causes weakness in:

- A) Extension of forearm
- B) Supination
- C) Wrist flexion
- D) Finger abduction
- E) Shoulder abduction

Answer: B

18) Which muscle inserts into the radial tuberosity?

- A) Brachialis
- B) Triceps
- C) Biceps brachii
- D) Supinator
- E) Pronator teres

Answer: C

19) The medial wall of the cubital tunnel is:

- A) Olecranon
- B) Lateral epicondyle
- C) Medial epicondyle
- D) Radial head
- E) Coronoid process

Answer: C

20) Which of the following muscles does NOT cross the shoulder joint?

- A) Long head of triceps

- B) Biceps brachii
 - C) Coracobrachialis
 - D) Brachialis
 - E) None of the above
- Answer: D