

20 Hard MCQs – Lateral & Posterior Forearm (Mid Level)

1) A patient cannot initiate supination when the elbow is extended, but can supinate when flexed. The injured muscle is:

- A) Supinator
- B) Biceps brachii
- C) Brachioradialis
- D) Extensor indicis

Answer: A

2) Tennis elbow most commonly affects:

- A) ECRL
- B) ECRB
- C) ECU
- D) Supinator

Answer: B

3) Which muscle inserts into the distal phalanx of the thumb?

- A) EPB
- B) EPL
- C) APL
- D) ECRL

Answer: B

4) A lesion of posterior interosseous nerve spares:

- A) ECRB
- B) ECU
- C) Supinator
- D) Brachioradialis

Answer: D

5) Which muscle forms the medial boundary of anatomical snuff box?

- A) EPB
- B) APL
- C) EPL
- D) ECRL

Answer: C

6) Fracture of scaphoid is suspected when pain is felt in:

- A) Carpal tunnel
- B) Cubital fossa
- C) Anatomical snuff box
- D) Guyon canal

Answer: C

7) Which muscle abducts the hand at wrist?

- A) ECU
- B) ECRL
- C) EDM
- D) Supinator

Answer: B

8) Loss of extension at MCP joints but preserved wrist extension indicates injury to:

- A) Radial nerve in arm
- B) Deep branch of radial nerve
- C) Ulnar nerve
- D) Median nerve

Answer: B

9) Which muscle inserts into the base of 5th metacarpal?

- A) ECRB
- B) ECRL
- C) ECU
- D) EDM

Answer: C

10) Which muscle originates from back of lateral epicondyle?

- A) ECRB
- B) Anconeus
- C) Supinator
- D) EDM

Answer: B

11) Posterior interosseous nerve is a branch of:

- A) Median nerve
- B) Ulnar nerve
- C) Deep branch of radial nerve
- D) Superficial radial nerve

Answer: C

12) Which muscle inserts into base of 2nd metacarpal?

- A) ECRB
- B) ECRL
- C) ECU
- D) APL

Answer: B

13) Which muscle extends the distal interphalangeal joint of index finger?

- A) Extensor digitorum
- B) Extensor indicis
- C) EDM
- D) ECRB

Answer: B

14) A lesion at radial nerve before its division will affect all EXCEPT:

- A) Brachioradialis
- B) ECRL
- C) Supinator
- D) Flexor carpi ulnaris

Answer: D

15) Which structure lies in anatomical snuff box?

- A) Ulnar artery
- B) Radial artery
- C) Median nerve
- D) Ulnar nerve

Answer: B

16) Which muscle helps triceps in elbow extension?

- A) Supinator
- B) ECRB
- C) Anconeus
- D) ECU

Answer: C

17) Damage to deep radial nerve results in:

- A) Wrist drop with loss of elbow extension
- B) Loss of finger extension only
- C) Loss of pronation
- D) Loss of thumb flexion

Answer: B

18) Which muscle is responsible for ulnar deviation?

- A) ECRL
- B) ECRB
- C) ECU
- D) APL

Answer: C

19) Which muscle inserts into proximal phalanx of thumb?

- A) EPL
- B) EPB
- C) APL
- D) EI

Answer: B

20) Which muscle is not supplied by deep branch of radial nerve?

- A) ECU
- B) ECRB
- C) Supinator
- D) Brachioradialis

Answer: D
