

1) A patient cannot flex the distal interphalangeal joint of the index finger. The most likely injured nerve is:

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

Answer: D

2) Loss of pronation with preserved elbow flexion suggests lesion of:

- A) Median nerve at wrist
- B) Ulnar nerve
- C) Anterior interosseous nerve
- D) Radial nerve
- E) Musculocutaneous nerve

Answer: C

3) Which structure passes superficial to the flexor retinaculum?

- A) Median nerve
- B) Tendon of FDS
- C) Ulnar nerve
- D) Tendon of FPL
- E) FDP tendon

Answer: C

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

- A) Flexor carpi radialis
- B) Flexor carpi ulnaris
- C) Palmaris longus
- D) FDP
- E) FDS

Answer: B

5) A lesion of the ulnar nerve in the forearm will paralyze:

- A) Lateral half of FDP
- B) FDS
- C) Flexor carpi ulnaris
- D) Flexor pollicis longus
- E) Pronator quadratus

Answer: C

6) Which carpal bone articulates directly with the radius?

- A) Capitate
- B) Hamate
- C) Pisiform
- D) Lunate
- E) Trapezoid

Answer: D

7) Which structure is NOT a content of the carpal tunnel?

- A) Median nerve
- B) FDP tendons

- C) FDS tendons
  - D) FCR tendon
  - E) Ulnar artery
- Answer: E

- 8) Which muscle is the main pronator of the forearm?
- A) Pronator teres
  - B) Supinator
  - C) Pronator quadratus
  - D) FDS
  - E) Biceps brachii
- Answer: C

- 9) A fracture of the pisiform bone most likely affects insertion of:
- A) FCR
  - B) Palmaris longus
  - C) FPL
  - D) FCU
  - E) FDP
- Answer: D

- 10) In carpal tunnel syndrome, which movement is first weakened?
- A) Wrist extension
  - B) Thumb flexion
  - C) Thumb opposition
  - D) Finger abduction
  - E) Elbow flexion
- Answer: C

- 11) Which muscle flexes the proximal interphalangeal joints?
- A) FDP
  - B) FDS
  - C) FPL
  - D) FCU
  - E) Pronator teres
- Answer: B

- 12) Which structure forms the medial attachment of flexor retinaculum?
- A) Scaphoid
  - B) Trapezium
  - C) Pisiform
  - D) Capitate
  - E) Lunate
- Answer: C

- 13) An injury to anterior interosseous nerve causes inability to:
- A) Extend wrist
  - B) Flex DIP of thumb
  - C) Flex DIP of index
  - D) Pronate forearm
  - E) All of the above *w/ hand A*

Answer: E

14) Which muscle does NOT originate from common flexor origin?

- A) Palmaris longus
- B) FCR
- C) Pronator teres
- D) FCU
- E) FDS

Answer: E

15) Flexion of the interphalangeal joint of the thumb is performed by:

- A) FDS
- B) FDP
- C) FPL
- D) FCU
- E) FCR

Answer: C

16) The strongest flexor of the distal phalanges is:

- A) FDS
- B) FPL
- C) FDP
- D) FCU
- E) Pronator quadratus

Answer: C

17) Which carpal bone is the largest?

- A) Hamate
- B) Capitate
- C) Lunate
- D) Scaphoid
- E) Trapezium

Answer: B

18) Which nerve passes through the carpal tunnel?

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

Answer: C

19) Which tendon has its own separate compartment within the carpal tunnel?

- A) FDP
- B) FDS
- C) FPL
- D) FCR
- E) FCU

Answer: D

20) Inability to adduct the hand indicates paralysis of:

- A) FCR
- B) Palmaris longus
- C) FCU
- D) FDS
- E) FDP

Answer: C