

PRE-PROFF PAPER B

1. In Erb's palsy the following nerve roots are disrupted

A.C3, C4 and C5

B.C4, C5 and C6

C.C5, C6 and C7

D.C6, C7 and C8

E.C7, C8 and T1

Correct Option: **C**

2. In Erb's palsy the position of the limb would be

A-Abducted, externally rotated and elbow extended.

B-Adducted, externally rotated and elbow flexed.

C- Adducted, medially rotated, and elbow flexed,

D- Adducted, medially rotated and elbow extended.

E-Adducted, externally rotated and elbow

Correct Option: **D**

3. Regarding the lower triangular intermuscular space

A. It has the base downward and apex upward.

B. It has the base laterally and apex medially.

C. It is bounded by Deltoid and long head of triceps brachii muscles.

D. It transmit the ulnar nerve and brachial artery

E. It transmit the radial nerve and profunda brachii artery.

Correct Option: **E**

4. The quadrangular intermuscular space

A. Is bounded superiorly by the teres major muscle.

B. Is bounded inferiorly by the teres minor muscle.

C. Is bounded laterally by the posterior fiber of the deltoid muscles.

D. Is bounded medially by the long head of triceps brachii muscle.

E- Transmit the radial nerve and profunda brachii artery

Correct Option: **D**

5. Carpal tunnel syndrome is

A. Common in thin tall young male before the age of 20.

B. Common in female after the.....

D Responsible for the ulnar claw hand.

E- Manifested as pain and abnormal sensation in the lateral three and half fingers.

Correct Option: **E**

6. Which one of the following deformity is caused by injury the ulnar nerve

A. Ape's thumb deformity.

B.Claw hand.

C. Swan neck deformity

D. Button hole deformity.

E. Duputren's contracture.

Correct Option: **B**

7- In radial nerve injury in radial groove, supination of the fore arm can be caused by

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

Correct Option: **C**

8. Mastectomy mean removal of

- A. Breast
- B. Sternum
- C. Mastoid process
- D. Muscle
- E. Lymph node

Correct Option: **A**

9- Regarding axilla, medial wall of axilla is formed by

- A. upper four ribs
- B. subscapularis
- C. Latissimus dorsi
- D. Humerus
- E. The teres major

Correct Option: **A**

10.The joint which is more mobile but less stable is

- A.Shoulder joint
- B. The hip joint
- C. The knee joint
- D. The wrist joint
- E. Elbow joint

Correct Option: **A**

11. The axillary artery begins at the border of the

- A. First rib
- B. Second rib
- C. Third rib
- D. Fourth rib
- E- Fifth rib

Correct Option: **A**

12 not here

13- The most of flexor of wrist joint are supplied by

- A-Musculocutaneous
- B- Radial nerve

- C. Ulnar nerve
 - D. Axillary nerve
 - E. Median nerve
- Correct Option: **C**

14- Avascular necrosis is a complication of fracture of which of the following bones?

- A. Scapula
- B. The radius
- C. The ulna
- D. Clavicle
- E. Scaphoid

15- Carpal Tunnel Syndrome is related to depression of which of the following Structures?

- A. Radial nerve
- B- Radial artery
- C- Median nerve
- D- Ulnar nerve
- E- Ulnar artery

Correct Option: **C**

16. Most of the muscle of the hand are supplied by

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

Correct Option: **A**

17-Regarding quadrangular space, the nerve passing through the quadrangular space is

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

Correct Option: **D**

18- Regarding muscles of back, the muscle Responsible for scratching back is

- A- Latissimus dorsi muscle
- B- The trapezius muscle
- C- The teres minor muscle
- D- The teres major muscle
- E- Pectorals major muscle

Correct Option: **B**

19- wrist Joint is example of which of the Kind of joints?

- A- hinge joint
- B- ellipsoid joint
- C- fibrous joint

D- pivot joint
E- condylor joint
Correct Option: **E**

20- which nerve supply most of thenar eminence
Correct Option: Median nerve

21. Nerve supply of muscles of extensor compartment of forearm is the
A- Radial nerve
B. Ulnar nerve
C. Axillary nerve
D. Median nerve
E-Musculocutaneous
Correct Option: **A**

22. Winging of the scapula is caused by
A. Subscapularis
B. Teres major
C. Supraspinatus
D. Serratus anterior
E. Infraspinatus
Correct Option: **D**

23- most of the carcinomas of the breast are located in
A-Upper medial quadrant
B. Lower lateral quadrant
C. Lower medial quadrant
D. Just around the nipple
E. Upper lateral quadrant
Correct Option: **E**

24- regarding joints, which of the following is a ball and socket joint
A. Wrist joint
B. Ankle joint
C. Knee joint
D. Elbow joint
E. Shoulder joint
Correct Option: **E**

25- axillary artery continues as brachial artery at the level of
(Ans: at the inferior margin/border of teres major muscle)

26- rhomboid major, rhomboid minor and levator scapula are supplied by
(Ans: dorsal scapular nerve)

27- which of the following nerves arise from the medial cord of the brachial plexus
(Ans: ulnar nerve)

28- The medial boundary of cubital fossa formed by

- A. Pronator teres
- B. Brachioradialis
- C. Bicipital aponeurosis
- D. Brachialis
- E. Flexor carpi ulnaris

Correct Option: **A**

29. The base of cubital fossa is formed by

- A. The Pronator teres muscle
- B. The Brachioradialis muscle
- C- Line joining humerus epicondyles
- D. The Brachialis muscle
- E. Flexor carpi ulnaris

Correct Option: **C**

30, Regarding the contents of cubital fossa, it contains which of the following structure

- A- Ulnar nerve
- B- Musculocutaneous Nerve
- C- Axillary artery
- D- Axillary nerve
- E- Median nerve

Correct Option: **E**

31. The lateral two lumbricals are supplied by

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

Correct Option: **A**

32. Upper part of posterior wall of axilla is formed by

- A. Subscapularis
- B. Pectoralis major
- C. Pectoralis minor
- D. Subclavian
- E. Biceps

33. Medial lumbricals are supplied by

- A. Musculocutaneous Nerve
- B. Radial Nerve
- C. Median Nerve
- D. Ulnar Nerve
- E. Lower subscapular N

Correct Option: **D**

34. The floor of anatomic snuffbox is crossed by

- A. Radial artery
 - B. Median nerve
 - C. Ulnar nerve
 - D. Basilic vein
 - E Ulnar artery
- Correct Option: **A**

35. The nerve passing via lower triangular space in scapular region is

- A. Ulnar nerve
 - B- Radial nerve
 - C. Axillary nerve
 - D. Median nerve
 - E- lateral pectoral nerve
- Correct Option: **B**

36- the artery passing via the upper triangular space in scapular region is

- A- circumflex scapular artery
 - B.Suprascapular artery
 - C. Axillary artery
 - D. Brachial artery
 - E. Subclavian artery
- Correct Option: **A**

37The muscle supplied by suprascapular nerve are supraspinatus and

- A. Trapezius
 - B. Infraspinatus
 - C. Latissimus dorsi
 - D. Pectoralis major
 - E- Pectoralis minor
- Correct Option: **B**

38- Regarding osteofascial compartment at the of wrist joint, the contents of the fourth compartment are?

- A-Extensor digiti minimi
- B-Extensor carpi ulnaris
- C- Abductor policis longus and extensor policis brevis
- D- Extensor digitorum, extensor indicis and anterior interosseous artery
- E- Extensor carpi radialis longus and brevis

39- arterial supply of breast is derived from axillary, internal thoracic and ?

- A- a branch from superficial cervical artery
 - B- Circumflex scapular artery
 - C Anterior circumflex humeral artery
 - D. Posterior circumflex humeral artery
 - E. Branches from intercostal arteries
- Correct Option: **E**

40. Rhomboid minor, major and levator scapula are supplied by

- A. Long thoracic nerve
- B. Suprascapular nerve
- C. Upper subscapular nerve
- D. Dorsal scapular nerve
- E. Lower subscapular nerve

Correct Option: **D**

41. Regarding nerve supply of teres major muscle is supplied by

- A. Musculocutaneous nerve
- B. Upper subscapular nerve
- C. Lower subscapular nerves
- D. Medial pectoral nerve
- E. Lateral pectoral nerves

Correct Option: **C**

42. Femoral sheath is derived from the which of the structures

- A. Deep fascia of thigh.
- B. Tunica adventitia of femoral nerve
- C. Fascia iliaca and fascia transversalis
- D. Crebriform fascia.
- E. Tensor fascia lata.

Correct Option: **C**

43. The femoral ring is called to be the

(Ans...)

44-44. The nerve supply to the tensor fascia lata muscle is

- A. Femoral nerve
- B. Obturator nerve
- C. Sciatic nerve
- D. Inferior gluteal nerve.
- E. Superior gluteal nerve.

Correct Option: **E**

45. The nerve supply of Obturator externus muscle is

- A. Anterior division of obturator nerve
- B. Posterior division of obturator nerve. (L3 & LA)
- C. Superior gluteal nerve.
- D. Inferior gluteal nerve
- E. sciatic nerve

Correct Option: **B**

46, The root value of nerve supplying the gluteus maximus muscle is

- A- L4, L5 and S1
- B- L5, S1 and S2
- C- S1, S2 and S3
- D- S2, S3 and S4

E. S1 and S2

Correct Option: **A**

47 The arrangement of structure from back to front at the back of knee joint are

- A Artery vein and nerve
- B. Vein, artery and nerve,
- C. Nerve, vein and artery.
- D. Nerve, artery and vein.
- E- Vein, nerve and artery.

48. The skin of foot over the first web space is supplied by the

- A- Soral nerve.
- B. Sephenous nerve.
- C. Cutaneous branch of deep peroneal nerve.
- D. Cutaneous branch of superficial peroneal nerve.
- E Medial planter nerve.

Correct Option: **E**

49. Muscles responsible for inversion of foot are

- A. Tibialis anterior muscle alone.
- B. Tibialis anterior and extensor digitorum longus muscles.
- C. Tibialis anterior and flexor digitorum longus muscles.
- D. Tibialis anterior and flexor hallucis longus muscles.
- E- Tibialis anterior and Tibialis posterior muscles.

Correct Option: **E**

50- The effect of paralysis of inferior gluteal nerve results in loss of

- A. Abduction at hip joint
- B- Adduction at hip joint
- C- flexion at hip joint
- D Medial rotation at hip joint
- E- Extension at hip joint

Correct Option: **E**

51. The example of ball and socket joint is

- A- Elbow joint
- B-Wrist joint
- C Hip joint
- D.Knee joint
- E- Ankle joint

Correct Option: **C**

52. The swelling that lies below and lateral to the pubic tubercle could be

- A- Direct inguinal hernia
- B- Indirect inguinal hernia
- C- Congenital hydrocele
- D- The torsion of testis
- E- The femoral hernia

Correct Option: **E**

53. Femoral triangle is bounded medially by

- A- Lateral border of adductor longus
- B- Medial border of adductor longus
- C- The lateral border of sartorius
- D- The medial border of sartorius
- E- Lower part of inguinal ligament

Correct Option: **B**

54. The foot drop may be due to lesion of

- A- Sciatic nerve
- B- Femoral nerve
- C- Obturator nerve
- D- Superficial peroneal nerve
- Ea Deep peroneal nerve

Correct Option: **E**

55. Popliteal fossa is bounded laterally by lateral head of gastrocnemius and

- A- Bicep femoris
- B- Medial head of gastrocnemius
- C- Semitendinosus
- D- Semimembranosus
- E- Popliteus muscle

Correct Option: **A**

56. Regarding structure related to popliteal fossa the most superficial structure is the

- A- Popliteus muscle
- B- Popliteal artery
- C- Popliteal vein
- D- Tibial nerve
- E- Popliteal surface of femur

Correct Option: **D**

57. Which muscle is called as tailor muscle?

- A- Gracilis
- B- Sartorius
- C- Rectus femoris
- D- Gluteus minimus
- E. Gluteus maximus

Correct Option: **B**

58. Which of following structure passes below inguinal ligament?

- A. Sciatic nerve
- B. Tibial nerve

C- Common peroneal nerve
D- anterior tibial artery
E- femoral artery
Correct Option: **E**

59. The main source of blood supply to the thigh is
A- popliteal artery
B- Tibial artery
C- profunda femoris artery
D- Inferior gluteal artery
E- Obturator artery

60- Below the inguinal ligament femoral nerve lies
A. Anterior to femoral artery
B. Posterior to femoral artery
C. Medial to femoral artery
D- Lateral to femoral artery
E. Deep to femoral artery
Correct Option: **D**

61. Femoral triangle is bounded laterally by
A- Sertorius muscle
B. Adductor magnus
C- Adductor longus
D. Psoas major
E- Psoas minor
Correct Option: **A**

62- Gluteus Maximus is supplied by
A. Superior gluteal nerve
B- Inferior gluteal nerve
C- sciatic nerve
D- Femoral nerve
E- tibial nerve
Correct Option: **B**

63. As compared to shoulder joint, the hip joint
A. Has smaller labrum
B- Has shallow acetabulum
C- Has larger femoral head
D- Has a shorter femoral neck
E. Is less mobile
Correct Option: **E**

64. Structure passing via greater sciatic foramen
A. Femoral nerve
B- Femoral artery
C- Femoral vein

D- Superior gluteal nerve
E. Great saphenous vein
Correct Option: **D**

65. Nerve of medial fascial compartment of thigh is
A- Obturator nerve
B- Sciatic nerve
C- Tibial nerve
D- Common peroneal
E- femoral nerve
Correct Option: **A**

66- not here

67- root value of the nerve supplying the gluteus maximus is
A. L4, L5 and S1
B. L5, S1 and S2
C. L2, L3 and L4
D. S1, S2 and S3
E. S2, S3 and S4
Correct Option: **A**

68. Which of the following structures passes lesser sciatic foramen?
A. Superior gluteal nerve
B. Superior gluteal artery
C. Sciatic nerve
D. Inferior gluteal nerve
E- Pudendal nerve
Correct Option: **E**

69. Regarding the gluteus medius muscle
A. Causes extension at hip joint
B. Causes Abduction of thigh at hip
C. Is supplied by inferior gluteal nerve
D. Arise from inner surface of ilium
E. Causes adduction at hip joint
Correct Option: **B**

70. Gluteus minimus is supplied by
A- Sciatic Nerve
B- Inferior gluteal nerve
C- Femoral nerve
D- Obturator nerve
E- superior gluteal nerve
Correct Option: **E**

71- The inferior gluteal artery is the branch of
A -Common iliac artery

- B-Femoral artery
 - C- Profunda femoris
 - D- Internal iliac artery
 - E- External iliac artery
- Correct Option: **D**

72. Regarding popliteal fossa, the upper medial boundary is formed by

- A- Medial head of Gastrocnemius muscle
- B- Lateral head of gastrocnemius muscle
- C- Semimembranosus and semitendinous muscle
- D. Bicep femoris muscle
- E. Plantaris muscle

Correct Option: **C**

73.The vertical group of superficial lymph nodes drains the

- A Lower limb
- B. Perineum
- C. The scrotum
- D. The testis
- E. Anal canal

Correct Option: **E**

74- regarding greater sciatic foramen, which muscle passes through it?

(Ans....Piriformis)

75. The inferior gluteal nerve supplies which of the following muscle?

- A. Gluteus maximus
- B. Gluteus medius
- C. Gluteus minimus
- D. Rectus femoris
- E. Adductor longus

Correct Option: **A**

76. Regarding anastomosis, the cruciate anastomosis is situated at the level of the

- A. The hip joint
- B. Lesser trochanter
- C- Head of femur
- D. Greater trochanter
- E. Acetabulum

Correct Option: **B**

77.A swelling below and lateral to pubic tubercle could be

- A. Femoral nerve
- B. Femoral artery
- C. Inguinal hernia
- D. Umbilical hernia
- E. Femoral hernia

Correct Option: **E**

78. The great saphenous vein drains into the

- A. Small saphenous vein
- B. The femoral vein
- C. The popliteal vein
- D. External iliac vein
- E. Internal iliac vein

Correct Option: **B**

79. Varicose vein develops due to prolong

(Ans: periods of sitting or standing)

80- the vein commonly used for venous cut down is the

(Ans: Great saphenous vein)

81- regarding the adductor canal, the lateral wall of the adductor canal is made up of?

(Ans: Vastus medialis)

82- the great saphenous vein drains into?

(Ans: Femoral vein)

83- which of the following cells is a tissue macrophage? (Confirm the statement)

- A- Kupffer cells
- B- Histiocyte
- C- Dust cell
- D.- Langerhans cell
- E.- Microglia

Correct Option:

84. A patient of rheumatoid arthritis is bed ridden for the last 2 months because of severe pain in his knee joints. He complains to his doctor that his legs have become thinner than before. The possible explanation for his condition is

- A. Atrophy
- B. Disuse muscle atrophy
- C. Hyperplasia of muscle
- D. Muscle denervation
- E. Muscle necrosis

Correct Option: **B**

85. During skeletal muscle contraction there is change in the size of

- A- A-band
- B. H-zone
- C. I-band
- D- Distance between two Z discs
- E. Sarcomere

Correct Option: **E**

86- an unidentified body was found on the street. It had developed rigidity called rigor mortis. It was due to?

- A. Deterioration of muscle proteins
- B. Increase in number of muscle fibers
- C. Inherited disorder
- D. Loss of all ATP
- E. Loss of nerve supply to a muscle

Correct Option: **D**

87- A 40-year-old man with Myasthenia gravis Notes improved muscle strength on being Treated with acetylcholinesterase inhibitor. The underlying mechanism for his improvement is increased?

90. Contribution of Na/K pump towards maintaining RMP

Correct Option: **-4**

91.