

Paper B (MSK) KMU 2019

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1. The cells responsible for formation of bone are called?

- A. Chondrocytes
- B. Osteocytes
- C. Osteoblasts
- D. Osteoclasts
- E. Chondroblasts

Answer: C

2. Which of the following cells are responsible for bone resorption?

- A. Chondrocytes
- B. Osteocytes
- C. Osteoblasts
- D. Osteoclasts
- E. Chondroblasts

Answer: D

Hint; blasts.....builds ie bone formation. Clast..... Consumes i.e bone resorption

3. The Osteocytes are derived from which of the following cells?

- A. Osteoblasts
- B. Chondroblasts
- C. Fibroblasts
- D. Monocytes
- E. Macrophages

Answer: A

Hint; osteocytes are mature bone cells. Osteoblasts matures into osteocytes

4. The haversian system found in which of the following structures?

- A. Articular cartilage
- B. Woven bone
- C. Fibrocartilage
- D. Mature bone
- E. Elastic c

Answer: D

5. What is the space that an Osteocytes rests in?

- A. Canaliculi
- B. Lacunae
- C. Sharpeys fibre
- D. Trabeculae
- E. Tomes process

Answer: B

6. The epiphysial growth plate in developing bone is formed by?

- A. Elastic cartilage
- B. Fibrocartilage
- C. Hyaline cartilage
- D. Compact bone
- E. Spongy bone

Answer C

7. The muscle fibres of which of the following structure have multiple nuclei arranged in Periphery?

- A. Pectoralis major
- B. Cardiac muscle
- C. Urinary bladder
- D. Gallbladder
- E. Colon

Answer A

8. The organic component of bone matrix is formed by?

- A. Osteoblasts
- B. Osteocytes
- C. Osteoclasts
- D. Chondrocytes
- E. Chondroblasts

Answer; A

9. Which of these essential vitamins is necessary to ensure that enough Calcium is absorbed by the body?

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin B
- C. Vitamin C
- D. Vitamin D
- E. Vitamin K

Answer; D

10. Osteomyelitis is caused by?

- A. Ameoba
- B. Bacteria
- C. Fungi
- D. Parasite
- E. Virus

Answer: B

11. An adult male patient was undergoing an abdominal surgery in the operation theatre under general anesthesia. The anesthetist administered him an injection of vecuronium (skeletal muscle relaxant) to

optimize the surgery. This drug relaxes skeletal muscle by blocking which of the receptors at the neuromuscular junction?

- A. Alpha-adrenergic
- B. Beta-adrenergic
- C. Muscurinic
- D. Nicotinic
- E. Ryanodine

Answer: D

12. Low back pain has been now labelled as one of the public health problems because?

- A. It is not considered as a disease but a constellations of symptoms
- B. It is the leading cause of activity limitation and workdays lost per annum around the globe
- C. It affects middle and old age people
- D. It is more common in daily wage workers
- E. It leads to multiple risk factors

Answer: B

13. Why do you need to review the existing literature for a research project?

- A. Because without it,you could never reach the required word-count
- B. To find what is already known about your area of interest
- C. To fulfill an obligation for the project
- D. To make sure you have a long list of references
- E. You enjoying reading the academic research on your topic

Answer; B

14. Glycine and proline are the most abundant amino acids in structure of?

- A. Albumin
- B. Collagen
- C. Hemoglobin
- D. Insulin
- E. Myoglobin

Answer B

15. In Wilson's disease, there is?

- A. Defective excretion of chromium into the bile
- B. Decrease in the serum copper level
- C. Decrease urinary excretion of copper
- D. Increase serum cobalt level
- E. Increase urinary excretion of chromium

Answer B

Hint; in Wilson's disease there is low level of both Cu and ceruloplasmin in plasma with increased excretion of copper in urine. Copper absorption is also very high

16.The normal range of ionized calcium in plasma is?

- A. 2-4 mg/dl
- B. 2-4 mEq/L
- C. 4-5 mg/dl
- D. 4-5 mEq/L
- E. 9-11 mg/dl

Answer C

17. Menke's disease (kinky or steel hair disease) is a X-linked disease characterized by

- A. High levels of plasma copper
- B. High levels of ceruloplasmin
- C. Low levels of plasma copper and ceruloplasmin
- D. High levels of hepatic copper
- E. High levels of ceruloplasmin and low levels of plasma copper

Answer C

Hint; defect in intestinal absorption of copper

18. Mineral required for Polymerization of the pancreatic hormone, insulin is?

- A. Copper
- B. Chromium
- C. Cobalt
- D. Zinc
- E. Calcium

Answer D

Source: Google

19. Vitamin K promotes blood coagulation by helping in the post transcriptional modification of blood clotting factors;

- A. II, III, IX, X
- B. III, VII, IX, X
- C. II, VII, IX, X
- D. II, IV, IX, X
- E. II, III, VII, X

Answer C

20. Standard amino acid which contains imino group is?

- A. Lysine
- B. Proline
- C. Glycine
- D. Arginine
- E. Valine

Answer B

21. Ahmad was suffering from chronic inflammatory bowel disease. He was on intravenous feeding, and also on fat free and carbohydrates rich diet. After three months he complains improper vision in dim light. Which of the following vitamin is deficient in diet?

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin C
- C. Vitamin D
- D. Vitamin E
- E. Vitamin K

Answer A

22. A 10 days old infant is brought by his mother with complain of oozing blood from his umbilicus. On examination large areas of bruising on the skin (purpura) was found. The most likely diagnosis is deficiency of which vitamin?

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin C
- C. Vitamin D
- D. Vitamin E
- E. Vitamin K

Answer: E

23. Plateau potential is not seen in?

- A. Cardiac muscle fibres
- B. Purkinje fibres of the heart
- C. Skeletal muscle
- D. Smooth muscle fibres of gut
- E. Smooth muscle fibres of uterus

Answer C

24. Pushing the wall with stretched arms with full force would not result in displacement of the wall. The best described biophysical state of muscles of this arm in such condition is?

- A. Muscle contraction
- B. Muscle stretch
- C. Isometric contraction
- D. Isotonic contraction
- E. Active contraction

Answer C

25. When comparing the contractile responses in smooth and skeletal muscle, which of the following is most different?

- A. The source of activator calcium
- B. The role of calcium in initiating contraction
- C. The mechanism of force generation
- D. The source of energy used during contraction
- E. The nature of contractile proteins

Answer A

Source: Guyton page no.100 (14 Edition)

chapter:8

Topic: source of calcium that causes contraction

26.Which of the following best describes an attribute of visceral smooth muscle not shared by skeletal muscles?

- a. contraction is ATP dependent
- b. contracts in response to stretch
- c. does not contain actin filaments
- d. high rate of cross-bridge cycling
- e. low maximal force of contraction

Answer B

27.The resting potential of a myelinated nerve fiber is primarily dependent on the concentration gradient of which of the following ions?

- A. Ca⁺
- B. Cl⁻
- C. HCO₃⁻
- D. K⁺
- E. Na⁺

Answer D

28.Which of the following decreases in length during contraction of a skeletal muscle fiber?

- A. A band of the sarcomere
- B. I band of the sarcomere
- C. Thick filaments
- D. Thin filaments
- E. Z discs of the sarcomere

Answer B

29.Which of the following drugs would likely alleviate the myasthenia gravis patient's symptoms?

- A. Atropine
- B. Botulinum toxin antiserum
- C. Curare
- D. Halothane
- E. Neostigmine

Answer E

30.Weight lifting can result in a dramatic increase in skeletal muscle mass. This increase in muscle mass is primarily attributed to which of the following?

- A. Fusion of sarcomeres between adjacent fibrils
- B. Hypertrophy of individual muscle fibers
- C. Increase in skeletal muscle blood supply

- D. Increase in number of motor neurons
- E. Increase in the number of of neuromuscular junctions

Answer B

31. Which of the following causes rigor in skeletal muscles?

- A. Lack of action potentials in motor neurons
- B. An increase in intracellular Ca^{++} level
- C. A decrease in intracellular Ca^{++} level
- D. An increase in ATP level
- E. A decrease in ATP level

Answer E

32. In skeletal muscle which of the following events occur before the depolarization of the T-tubules in the mechanism of excitation contraction coupling?

- A. Depolarization of sarcolemmal membrane
- B. Opening of the Ca^{++} release channels on the Sarcoplasmic Reticulum
- C. Uptake of Ca^{++} into the SR by Ca^{++} ATPase
- D. Binding of Ca^{++} to troponin C
- E. Binding of Actin and Myosin

Answer A

33. Energy of muscle contraction is derived from the following except?

- A. ATP
- B. Lactic acid
- C. Muscle glycogen
- D. Creatine phosphate
- E. Glucose

Answer B

34. Excitation contraction coupling involves all the following except?

- A. Release of Ca^{++} from troponin
- B. Formation of cross bridges between actin and myosin
- C. Spread of depolarization along the transverse tubules
- D. Hydrolysis of ATP to ADP
- E. Release of K^{+} ions

Answer E

hint: release of calcium from troponin occurs when contraction has completed and relaxation starts i.e when intracellular Ca^{+2} levels begin to down Ca^{+2} is released from troponin

35. RMP (resting membrane potential) of a nerve;

- A. Is caused by equal distribution of ions along both sides of the membrane
- B. Is caused by the selective permeability of the membrane to the ions
- C. Na^{+}/K^{+} pump has no role in RMP
- D. Is caused mainly by inward movement of Na^{+} ions

E. Is caused by influx of k^+

Answer B

Hint; Na-K+ pump contribute 4mv to the total 90 mv potential so its very little therefore can be neglected ..

36. When energy reserves in a muscle are exhausted and Lactic acid is increased, the condition is called?

- A. Tetanus
- B. Fatigue
- C. Treppe
- D. An oxygen debt
- E. Spasm

Answer B

37. The velocity of conduction of action potentials along a nerve will be increased by

- A. stimulating the Na^+-K^+ pump
- B. Inhibiting the Na^+-K^+ pump
- C. decreasing the diameter of the nerve
- D. myelinating the nerve
- E. lengthening the nerve fiber

Answer D

38. Which one of the following muscles is attached to clavicle?

- A. Pectoralis minor
- B. Teres major
- C. Subclavius
- D. Rhomboid major
- E. Teres minor

Answer C

39. The common direction of dislocation of shoulder joint is?

- A. Superior
- B. Lateral
- C. Medial
- D. Inferior
- E. Posterior

Answer D

40. Which of the following nerves is closely related to the spiral groove of humerus bone?

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

Answer C

41. The articulated joint formed from by radius, carpal bones and fibrocartilage disc belongs to which of the following?

- A. Fibrous joint
- B. Synovial elipsoid
- C. Synovial Hinge
- D. Synovial plane
- E. Synovial saddle

Answer B

42. A 40 years old lady has increasing muscle weakness and diagnosed as a case of myasthenia gravis. She is treated with acetylcholine esterase inhibitor neostigmine and reports improved muscle strength soon after starting treatment. The most probable cause of this improvement may be

- A. Decreased acetylcholine break down at neuromuscular junction
- B. Decrease uptake of choline by presynaptic neurons
- C. Increased number of nicotinic receptors at neuromuscular junction
- D. Increased acetylcholine synthesis at nerve terminals
- E. Increased frequency of action potentials in nerves

Answer A

43. A baby is born with medially turned feet which have flexed plantar surfaces. The baby is suffering from which limb anomaly?

- A. Adducted foot
- B. Brachydactyly
- C. cleft foot
- D. Club foot
- E. Polydactyly

Answer D

44. Which of the following muscles is supplied by superior gluteal nerve?

- A. Gluteus maximus
- B. Gluteus medius
- C. Gemellus superior
- D. Gemellus inferior
- E. Obturator internus

Answer B

Hint; Superior gluteal nerve..... Gluteus medius and minimus
Inferior gluteal nerve... ..gluteus maximus

45. Which of the following nerves curves around the neck of fibula?

- A. Common peroneal nerve
- B. Saphenous nerve
- C. Sural nerve
- D. Superficial peroneal nerve

E. Deep peroneal nerve

Answer A

46. Site for intramuscular injection in the gluteal region is the?

- A. Upper and lateral quadrant
- B. Lower and lateral quadrant
- C. Upper and medial quadrant
- D. Lower and medial quadrant
- E. Central part of the region

Answer A

47. Which of the following muscles causes lateral rotation of the knee joint

- A. Biceps femoris
- B. Sartorius
- C. Gracilis
- D. Semitendonsus
- E. Biceps femoris

answer: A and E both are correct options.

It was given such in original paper

48. The most important factor for the stability of knee joint is the

- A. Bone of the joint
- B. Capsule of the joint
- C. Ligaments of joint
- D. Muscles of joint
- E. Deep fascia

Answer C

49. The ligament which prevents posterior displacement of femur on tibia

- A. Lateral collateral ligament
- B. Anterior cruciate ligament
- C. Posterior cruciate ligament
- D. Oblique popliteal ligament
- E. Medial collateral ligament

Answer: B

50. Nerve of the lateral facial compartment of the leg is

- A. Deep peroneal nerve
- B. Superficial peroneal nerve
- C. Tibial nerve
- D. Femoral nerve
- E. Obturator nerve

Answer: B

51. Nerve of anterior compartment of the leg is

- A. Deep peroneal nerve
- B. Superficial peroneal nerve
- C. Tibial nerve
- D. Femoral nerve
- E. Obturator nerve

Answer: A

52. One of the following is true regarding the Tibialis Anterior?

- A. Does not arise from interosseous membrane
- B. Inserts into the second metatarsal bone
- C. Is pierced by the posterior tibial artery
- D. Is supplied by the tibial nerve
- E. Tendon passes beneath the extensor retinaculum

Answer: E

53. Which of the following is a branch of the second part of the axillary artery?

- A. Anterior circumflex humeral artery
- B. Lateral thoracic artery
- C. Posterior circumflex humeral artery
- D. Subscapular Artery
- E. Superior thoracic artery

Answer: B Lateral thoracic artery

54. Name the muscle which is used for unlocking of the knee joint

- A. Biceps femoris
- B. Semimembranosus
- C. Semitendonsus
- D. Medial head of gastrocnemius
- E. Popliteus

Answer: E

55. Achilles tendon is attached to which of the following surface of the calcaneum?

- A. Anterior
- B. Posterior
- C. Lateral
- D. Medial
- E. Inferior

Answer: B

56. The muscles responsible for the extension of hip joint are hamstring muscles and

- A. Gluteus medius
- B. Gluteus minimus
- C. Gluteus maximus

- D. Rectus femoris
- E. Sartorius

Answer: C

57. Which of the following structures is one of the contents of the popliteal fossa?

- A. Tibial nerve
- B. Posterior tibial artery
- C. Obturator nerve
- D. Anterior tibial artery
- E. Great saphenous vein

Ans: A

58. The joint of the upper limb where muscles are the major stabilizing factors is the?

- A. Sternoclavicular joint
- B. Shoulder joint
- C. Elbow joint
- D. Wrist joint
- E. Carpometacarpal joint

Answer: B

59. Which of the following is a sesamoid bone?

- A. Talus
- B. Navicular
- C. Patella
- D. Calcaneum
- E. Cuboid

Ans: C

60. Which of the following is the muscle of the medial compartment of the thigh?

- A. Sartorius
- B. Gracilis
- C. Iliacus
- D. Pectenus
- E. Psoas

answer: B

61. Which of the following nerves lie lateral and outside the femoral sheath?

- A. Obturator nerve
- B. The sciatic nerve
- C. The femoral nerve
- D. The tibial nerve
- E. Common peroneal nerve

Answer: C

62. In the femoral sheath, which of the following structure lies laterally?

- A. Femoral artery
- B. Femoral vein
- C. Femoral canal
- D. The lymph nodes
- E. Small lymph vessels

Answer: A

63. The tendon of biceps inserts into?

- A. Olecranon process
- B. Coronoid tuberosity
- C. Ulnar tuberosity
- D. Bicipital groove
- E. Radial tuberosity

Answer: E

64. Superior boundary of femoral triangle is formed by

- A. Sartorius
- B. Adductor longus
- C. Inguinal ligament
- D. Psoas muscle
- E. Pectineus muscle

Answer: C

65. The nerve of anterior fascial compartment of thigh is?

- A. Tibial nerve
- B. Common peroneal nerve
- C. Obturator nerve
- D. Pudendal nerve
- E. Femoral nerve

Answer: E

66. Which of the following muscle is supplied by inferior gluteal nerve

- A. Gluteus maximus
- B. Gluteus medius
- C. Gluteus minimus
- D. Psoas muscles
- E. Gemelli superior

Answer: A

67. Which part of femur fracture could complicate as avascular necrosis of the head of femur?

- A. Fracture of head of femur
- B. Fracture of neck of femur
- C. Fracture of greater trochanter

- D. Fracture of lesser trochanter
- E. Fracture of shaft of femur

Answer: B

68. A patient with penetrating wound of neck causing damage to root of brachial plexus. Which of the following are roots of brachial plexus?

- A. C3, C4, C5, C6, C7
- B. C4, C5, C6, C7, C8
- C. C5, C6, C7, C8, T1
- D. C5, C6, C8, C9, T1
- E. C5, C7, C8, T1, T2

answer: C

69. Which of the following muscle separate the superior gluteal vessels and nerves from inferior gluteal vessels and nerves?

- A. Obturator externus
- B. Obturator internus
- C. Gemellus superior
- D. Gemellus inferior
- E. Piriformis

Answer: E

70. Which of the following muscle is attached to lesser trochanter of femur

- A. Obturator externus
- B. Gluteus medius
- C. Quadratus femoris
- D. Pectineus muscle
- E. Psoas muscle

Answer: E

71. Tip of scapula lies at which vertebral level

- A. T10
- B. T9
- C. T8
- D. T7
- E. T6

Answer: D

72. The root value of axillary nerve is?

- A. C5 and C6
- B. C6, C7 and C8
- C. C5, C6, C7, C8 and T1
- D. C8 and T1
- E. C8, T1 and T2

Answer: A

- 73.. The deltopectoral groove contains?
- A. Deltoid branch of lateral thoracic artery
 - B. Cephalic vein
 - C. Apical group of axillary lymph nodes
 - D. Axillary nerve
 - E. Lateral pectoral nerve

Answer: B

74. One of the following is present in proximal row of Carpal bones;
- A. Capitate
 - B. Hamate
 - C. Lunate
 - D. Trapezium
 - E. Trapezoid

Answer: C

- 75.. The right apical nodes are drained into
- A. Right subclavian lymph trunk
 - B. The thoracic duct mainly
 - C. The inferior vena cava
 - D. The superior vena cava
 - E. The anterior jugular vein

Answer: A

76. Medial rotator of and adductor of shoulder is;
- A. Supraspinatus
 - B. Infraspinatus
 - C. Teres major
 - D. Teres minor
 - E. Subscapularis

Answer: C

- 77.The root value of sciatic nerve is?
- A. L2, L3 and L4
 - B. L1, L2 and L3
 - C. L5 and S1
 - D. L4, L5, S1, S2 and S3
 - E. L4, L5, S1 and S2

Answer: D

78.The nerves which passes via lesser sciatic foramen are nerve to Obturator internus and

- A. The sciatic nerve
- B. Inferior gluteal nerve
- C. The Obturator nerve
- D. Superior gluteal nerves
- E. Pudendal nerve

Answer: E

79. In the adult, the lower end of spinal cord lies at the level of lower border of the body of the

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

Answer: A

Hint: in children L3

80. The Quadrangular Space is bounded laterally by the

- A. Surgical neck of the humerus
- B. Subscapularis muscle
- C. Capsule of shoulder joint
- D. Teres major muscle
- E. Triceps long head

Answer: A

81. Which muscle originates from anterior border of lateral third of clavicle

- A. Deltoid
- B. Pectoralis major
- C. Sternocleidomastoid
- D. Subclavius
- E. Trapezius

Answer: A

82. The nerve commonly injured during dislocation of shoulder joint is the

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

Answer: D

83. Regarding type of acromioclavicular joint, it is a synovial

- A. Plane joint
- B. Hinge joint
- C. Ellipsoid joint

- D. Pivot joint
- E. Saddle joint

Answer: A

84. In the cubital fossa, the medial most structure is

- A. Brachial artery and its branches
- B. Tendon of biceps brachii
- C. Median nerve
- D. Radial nerve and its branches
- E. Ulnar nerve

Answer: C

85. The axillary artery

- A. Gives off the internal thoracic artery
- B. Ends at the lower border of the teres minor
- C. Its branches distribute to the pectoralis major only
- D. Begins from the lateral border of 1st rib
- E. Gives off the anterior intercostal artery

Answer: D

86. A typical spinal nerve related to the upper limb

- A. Has only parasympathetic fibers
- B. Has no any sympathetic fibers
- C. Is purely motor nerve
- D. Is purely sensory nerve
- E. Is a type of mixed nerve

Answer: E

87. Medial two Lumbricals are supplied by which of the following nerves?

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

Answer: D

88. The carpal tunnel syndrome is due to the compression of which the following nerve?

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

Answer: C

89. The Bicipital groove of humerus lodges the

- A. Axillary artery
- B. Axillary vein
- C. Coracobrachialis
- D. Long head of biceps
- E. Short head of biceps

Answer: D

90. Which of the following is shortest and most mobile joint?

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

Answer: A

91. The lymph vessels from the thumb are drained into which of the following group of axillary lymph nodes?

- A. Infraclavicular group
- B. Central group
- C. Lateral group
- D. Posterior group
- E. Anterior group

Answer: A

92. The upper end of axilla is bounded medially by the

- A. The clavicle mainly
- B. Upper border of scapula
- C. Outer border of first rib
- D. Anatomical neck of humerus
- E. Outer surface of second rib

Answer: C

93. Which of the following is true regarding the origin of Brachialis?

- A. Greater tubercle of humerus
- B. Upper half of anterior half of humerus
- C. Lateral supracondylar ridge of humerus
- D. Medial supracondylar ridge of humerus
- E. Lower half of shaft of humerus

Answer: E

94. Which of the following muscles is attached to lateral lip of Bicipital groove

- A. Teres major
- B. Teres minor

- C. Pectoralis major
- D. Pectoralis minor
- E. Latissimus dorsi

Answer: C

95. The most common site of fracture of clavicle is

- A. Medial end
- B. Lateral end
- C. Midpoint of the clavicle
- D. Junction of the medial two thirds and the lateral third
- E. Junction of the lateral two thirds and the medial third

Answer: D

96. Which one of the following muscles is supplied by axillary nerve?

- A. Subscapularis
- B. Teres minor
- C. Teres major
- D. Infraspinatus
- E. Supraspinatus

Answer: B

97. Loss of flexion at elbow joint may be caused by injury to

- A. Axillary nerve
- B. Ulnar nerve
- C. Musculocutaneous nerve
- D. Deep branches of ulnar nerve
- E. Palmar branches of Musculocutaneous nerve

Answer: C

98. Which one of the following is included in rotator cuff muscles?

- A. Deltoid
- B. Latissimus dorsi
- C. Pectoralis major
- D. Teres major
- E. Teres minor

Answer: D

99. Triceps muscle is supplied by which of the following nerves?

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

Answer: C

100. Radial nerve is a branch of which of the following parts of brachial plexus?

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

answer: E

101. which of the following muscles is muscle of the anterior compartment of the arm?

- A. Brachialis
- B. Triceps brachii
- C. teres major
- D. teres minor
- E. brachioradialis

Answer: A

102. Medial half of the flexor digitorum profundus muscle is supplied by

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

answer: E

103. Which of the following muscles is used when describing the axillary artery to divide it into three parts?

- A. Pectoralis major
- B. Pectoralis minor
- C. Teres major
- D. Teres minor
- E. Subclavius

answer B

104. Which of the following muscles is supplied by lower subscapular nerve?

- A. Biceps brachii
- B. Brachioradialis
- C. Medial half of the arm
- D. Teres major
- E. Teres minor

answer D

105. Which of the following structures form anterior relation of first part of axillary artery?

- A. Pectoralis major
- B. Pectoralis minor
- C. Axillary vein
- D. Lateral cord
- E. Medial cord

answer A

106. Which of the following muscles is innervated by dorsal scapular nerve?

- A. Serratus anterior
- B. Rhomboid major and minor
- C. Erector spinae
- D. Subscapularis
- E. Supraspinatus

answer: B

107. Which of the following vein is formed by the venae comitantes of the brachial artery and the Basilic vein?

- A. Axillary vein
- B. Cephalic vein
- C. Subclavian vein
- D. Medial cubital vein
- E. Median basilic vein

answer: A

108. Which of the following structures is present in Bicipital groove?

- A. Pectoralis major
- B. Latissimus dorsi
- C. Radial nerve
- D. Profunda brachii artery
- E. Brachial artery

answer: B

hint: lady between two majors

Clarification:

This document contains 108 mcqs instead of 120
Because 3-4 mcqs of embryology are not included
2-3 mcqs were repeated in the paper which are excluded

Written by:

Farhad khan
Newshehra Medical College, Newshehra
(Admin Med BHEAP Mcqs Bank)

Reveiwed By:

**Adil Khan
Ayub Medical College, Abbotabad
(Admin Med BHEAP Mcqs Bank)**

**Yasar Khan
Nowshehra Medical College, Nowshehra**