

## Multiple Choice Questions – Bones of Upper Limb

---

## Multiple Choice Questions – Bones of Upper Limb

---

**Q1. The first bone to ossify in the human body is:**

- A. Humerus
- B. Clavicle
- C. Radius
- D. Scapula

? Answer: B. Clavicle

---

**Q2. The last carpal bone to ossify is:**

- A. Scaphoid
- B. Lunate
- C. Pisiform
- D. Trapezium

? Answer: C. Pisiform

---

**Q3. A fracture at the junction of medial 2/3 and lateral 1/3 of clavicle is most common. The medial fragment is displaced upward by:**

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

? Answer: B. Sternocleidomastoid

---

**Q4. Fracture of surgical neck of humerus commonly injures which nerve?**

- A. Median
- B. Ulnar
- C. Axillary
- D. Radial

? Answer: C. Axillary

---

**Q5. Radial nerve palsy (wrist drop) is most commonly associated with fracture of:**

- A. Medial epicondyle of humerus
- B. Midshaft of humerus
- C. Lateral epicondyle of humerus

D. Olecranon of ulna

? Answer: B. Midshaft of humerus

---

**Q6. Supracondylar fracture of humerus in children is dangerous due to injury to:**

A. Axillary nerve

B. Brachial artery

C. Ulnar nerve

D. Subclavian artery

? Answer: B. Brachial artery

---

**Q7. Which carpal bone is most commonly fractured?**

A. Lunate

B. Pisiform

C. Scaphoid

D. Capitate

? Answer: C. Scaphoid

---

**Q8. Which carpal bone is most commonly dislocated?**

A. Hamate

B. Scaphoid

C. Lunate

D. Trapezium

? Answer: C. Lunate

---

**Q9. Colles' fracture involves:**

A. Upper end of radius

B. Midshaft of ulna

C. Lower end of radius

D. Base of 1st metacarpal

? Answer: C. Lower end of radius

---

**Q10. Dinner fork deformity is characteristic of:**

A. Smith's fracture

B. Monteggia fracture

C. Colles' fracture

D. Boxer's fracture

? Answer: C. Colles' fracture

---

**Q11. Monteggia fracture-dislocation involves:**

A. Fracture of radius with dislocation of ulna

B. Fracture of ulna with dislocation of radius

C. Fracture of both radius and ulna

D. Fracture of 5th metacarpal

? Answer: B. Fracture of ulna with dislocation of radius

---

**Q12. Boxer's fracture is:**

A. Fracture of scaphoid

B. Fracture of olecranon

C. Fracture of neck of 5th metacarpal

D. Fracture of head of radius

? Answer: C. Fracture of neck of 5th metacarpal

---

**Q13. Bennett's fracture involves:**

A. Shaft of 5th metacarpal

B. Base of 1st metacarpal

C. Distal phalanx of thumb

D. Middle phalanx of ring finger

? Answer: B. Base of 1st metacarpal

---

**Q14. Mallet finger is due to injury of:**

A. Flexor digitorum profundus tendon

B. Extensor tendon at distal phalanx

C. Adductor pollicis tendon

D. Flexor pollicis longus tendon

? Answer: B. Extensor tendon at distal phalanx

---

**Q15. Which bone is a constant sesamoid in the upper limb?**

A. Pisiform

B. Capitate

C. Hamate

D. Triquetral

? Answer: A. Pisiform

---

## More Multiple Choice Questions – Bones of Upper Limb

---

**Q16. Which bone of the upper limb ossifies by both membranous and cartilaginous methods?**

A. Scapula

---

- B. Clavicle
- C. Radius
- D. Humerus

? Answer: B. Clavicle

---

**Q17. Which tubercle of scapula gives attachment to the long head of triceps?**

- A. Supraglenoid tubercle
- B. Infraglenoid tubercle
- C. Coracoid process
- D. Spine of scapula

? Answer: B. Infraglenoid tubercle

---

**Q18. Which part of the humerus is most frequently fractured in elderly?**

- A. Surgical neck
- B. Anatomical neck
- C. Lateral epicondyle
- D. Head

? Answer: A. Surgical neck

---

**Q19. The nutrient foramen of humerus is usually directed:**

- A. Upward and lateral
- B. Downward and lateral
- C. Upward and medial
- D. Downward and medial

? Answer: D. Downward and medial (“to the elbow I go, from the knee I flee”).

---

**Q20. The radial nerve passes through which groove on the humerus?**

- A. Intertubercular groove
- B. Spiral groove
- C. Olecranon fossa
- D. Radial fossa

? Answer: B. Spiral groove

---

**Q21. Which fracture leads to dinner fork deformity?**

- A. Monteggia fracture
- B. Colles’ fracture
- C. Smith’s fracture
- D. Bennett’s fracture

? Answer: B. Colles’ fracture

---

**Q22. The head of radius articulates with:**

- A. Olecranon of ulna
- B. Trochlea of humerus
- C. Capitulum of humerus
- D. Coronoid process of ulna

? Answer: C. Capitulum of humerus

---

**Q23. Which ossification center of radius appears first after birth?**

- A. Head
- B. Shaft
- C. Lower end
- D. Olecranon

? Answer: C. Lower end (2 years)

---

**Q24. Olecranon is a part of which bone?**

- A. Radius
- B. Ulna
- C. Humerus
- D. Scapula

? Answer: B. Ulna

---

**Q25. The olecranon fracture is dangerous because of pull of which muscle?**

- A. Biceps brachii
- B. Brachialis
- C. Triceps brachii
- D. Deltoid

? Answer: C. Triceps brachii

---

**Q26. Which fracture-dislocation is defined as fracture of ulna with dislocation of radial head?**

- A. Monteggia
- B. Galeazzi
- C. Colles'
- D. Smith's

? Answer: A. Monteggia

---

**Q27. Which bone forms the anatomical snuffbox floor?**

- A. Lunate
- B. Pisiform
- C. Scaphoid
- D. Capitate

? Answer: C. Scaphoid

---

**Q28. Which metacarpal has a styloid process?**

- A. 1st
- B. 2nd
- C. 3rd
- D. 5th

? **Answer: C. 3rd**

---

**Q29. A fracture at the base of the 1st metacarpal is called:**

- A. Boxer's fracture
- B. Bennett's fracture
- C. Rolando's fracture
- D. Monteggia fracture

? **Answer: B. Bennett's fracture**

---

**Q30. The distal phalanges ossify:**

- A. Before proximal phalanges
- B. After proximal phalanges
- C. At the same time as proximal phalanges
- D. Only after puberty

? **Answer: A. Before proximal phalanges**

---

**Q31. Which constant sesamoid bone is present in the hand?**

- A. Pisiform
- B. Hamate
- C. Trapezoid
- D. Lunate

? **Answer: A. Pisiform**

---

**Q32. Sesamoid bones are usually found in:**

- A. Extensor tendons
- B. Flexor tendons
- C. Interosseous membrane
- D. Joint capsules

? **Answer: B. Flexor tendons**

---

**Q33. Which bone forms the hook-like projection in the wrist?**

- A. Trapezoid
- B. Trapezium
- C. Hamate
- D. Lunate

? **Answer: C. Hamate**

---

**Q34. Which carpal bone is most commonly associated with median nerve compression when dislocated?**

- A. Scaphoid
- B. Lunate
- C. Trapezium
- D. Capitate

? Answer: B. Lunate

---

**Q35. In forensic practice, which bone of the upper limb is most useful for estimating age around 20–22 years?**

- A. Radius
- B. Ulna
- C. Clavicle
- D. Humerus

? Answer: C. Clavicle