

Multiple Choice Questions – Bones of Upper Limb

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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**