

# Multiple Choice Questions – Axilla & Brachial Plexus

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### Axilla (1–35)

**Q1. The apex of axilla is called:**

- A. Axillary inlet
- B. Cervicoaxillary canal
- C. Thoracic outlet
- D. Subclavian tunnel

? **Answer: B. Cervicoaxillary canal**

**Q2. Apex of axilla is bounded by:**

- A. Clavicle, scapula, 1st rib
- B. Clavicle, humerus, sternum
- C. 1st rib, scapula, 2nd rib
- D. Scapula, humerus, sternum

? **Answer: A. Clavicle, scapula, 1st rib**

**Q3. Base of axilla is formed by:**

- A. Skin and axillary fascia
- B. Pectoralis major
- C. Serratus anterior
- D. Subscapularis

? **Answer: A. Skin and axillary fascia**

**Q4. Posterior wall of axilla is formed by:**

- A. Subscapularis, teres major, latissimus dorsi
- B. Pectoralis major, pectoralis minor
- C. Serratus anterior
- D. Humerus

?                      **Answer:**                      **A.**                      **Subscapularis,**                      **teres**

**Q5. Which structure forms lateral wall of axilla?**

- A. Serratus anterior
- B. Intertubercular sulcus of humerus
- C. Subscapularis
- D. Axillary vein

? **Answer: B. Intertubercular sulcus of humerus**

**Q6. Which structure maintains hollow of axilla?**

- A. Pectoral fascia
- B. Suspensory ligament of axilla
- C. Serratus anterior
- D. Latissimus dorsi

? **Answer: B. Suspensory ligament of axilla**

**Q7. Which vein pierces clavipectoral fascia?**

- A. Basilic vein
- B. Cephalic vein
- C. Axillary vein
- D. Median cubital vein

? **Answer: B. Cephalic vein**

**Q8. Axillary artery is continuation of:**

- A. Subclavian artery
- B. Common carotid artery
- C. Brachial artery
- D. Thoracoacromial artery

? **Answer: A. Subclavian artery**

**Q9. Axillary artery becomes brachial artery at:**

- A. Lower border of teres major
- B. Upper border of pectoralis major
- C. Outer border of 1st rib
- D. Middle of humerus

? **Answer: A. Lower border of teres major**

**Q10. Which divides axillary artery into three parts?**

- A. Pectoralis major
- B. Pectoralis minor
- C. Subscapularis
- D. Serratus anterior

? **Answer: B. Pectoralis minor**

**Q11. Branch of 1st part of axillary artery:**

- A. Superior thoracic artery
- B. Thoracoacromial artery
- C. Subscapular artery
- D. Lateral thoracic artery

? **Answer: A. Superior thoracic artery**

**Q12. Branches of 2nd part of axillary artery:**

- A. Thoracoacromial and lateral thoracic
- B. Subscapular and circumflex humeral
- C. Superior thoracic only
- D. Anterior and posterior circumflex humeral

? **Answer: A. Thoracoacromial and lateral thoracic**

**Q13. Largest branch of axillary artery:**

- A. Subscapular artery
- B. Thoracoacromial artery
- C. Lateral thoracic artery
- D. Superior thoracic artery

? **Answer: A. Subscapular artery**

**Q14. Axillary vein is formed by union of:**

- A. Cephalic and basilic veins
- B. Basilic and brachial veins
- C. Median cubital and cephalic veins
- D. Subclavian and basilic veins

? **Answer: B. Basilic and brachial veins**

**Q15. Which group of axillary nodes drains most of breast?**

- A. Subscapular

- B. Pectoral
- C. Humeral
- D. Central

? **Answer: B. Pectoral**

**Q16. Which lymph nodes drain posterior thoracic wall?**

- A. Humeral
- B. Subscapular
- C. Apical
- D. Parasternal

? **Answer: B. Subscapular**

**Q17. Which lymph nodes drain upper limb?**

- A. Pectoral
- B. Apical
- C. Humeral
- D. Central

? **Answer: C. Humeral**

**Q18. Central lymph nodes are located in:**

- A. Axillary fat near base
- B. Along subscapular vessels
- C. Along axillary vein
- D. Apex of axilla

? **Answer: A. Axillary fat near base**

**Q19. Apical lymph nodes drain into:**

- A. Internal jugular vein
- B. Subclavian lymph trunk
- C. Thoracic duct only
- D. External jugular vein

? **Answer: B. Subclavian lymph trunk**

**Q20. Which lymphatic plexus surrounds nipple and areola?**

- A. Cooper's plexus
- B. Retromammary plexus
- C. Sappey's plexus

D. Camper's plexus

? **Answer: C. Sappey's plexus**

**Q21. Sentinel lymph node biopsy is used in:**

A. Breast carcinoma

B. TB lymphadenitis

C. Hodgkin's disease

D. Lymphoma

? **Answer: A. Breast carcinoma**

**Q22. Which nerve is at risk during axillary node dissection?**

A. Median nerve

B. Long thoracic nerve

C. Musculocutaneous nerve

D. Radial nerve

? **Answer: B. Long thoracic nerve**

**Q23. Injury to long thoracic nerve leads to:**

A. Winged scapula

B. Wrist drop

C. Claw hand

D. Ape thumb

? **Answer: A. Winged scapula**

**Q24. Which nerve must also be preserved during axillary clearance?**

A. Thoracodorsal nerve

B. Axillary nerve

C. Ulnar nerve

D. Phrenic nerve

? **Answer: A. Thoracodorsal nerve**

**Q25. Which vein connects axillary vein to superficial epigastric vein?**

A. Thoracoepigastric vein

B. Cephalic vein

C. Basilic vein

D. Median cubital vein

? **Answer: A. Thoracoepigastric vein**

**Q26. Clinical importance of thoracoepigastric vein?**

- A. Collateral pathway in portal hypertension
- B. Drainage of breast
- C. Prevents air embolism
- D. Supplies skin of chest

? **Answer: A. Collateral pathway in portal hypertension**

**Q27. Which nerve carries referred pain in angina pectoris to medial arm?**

- A. Long thoracic nerve
- B. Intercostobrachial nerve
- C. Medial pectoral nerve
- D. Axillary nerve

? **Answer: B. Intercostobrachial nerve**

**Q28. Compression of axillary artery can be done at:**

- A. 1st rib
- B. Clavicle
- C. 2nd rib
- D. Teres major

? **Answer: A. 1st rib**

**Q29. Axillary artery aneurysm may cause:**

- A. Wrist drop
- B. Brachial plexus compression
- C. Horner's syndrome
- D. Winged scapula

? **Answer: B. Brachial plexus compression**

**Q30. Most important surgical wall of axilla:**

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

? **Answer: A. Anterior**

**Q31. Which structure lies anteromedial to axillary artery?**

- A. Axillary vein

- B. Radial nerve
- C. Posterior cord
- D. Musculocutaneous nerve

? **Answer: A. Axillary vein**

**Q32. Which nerve lies on medial side of axillary vein?**

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

? **Answer: B. Ulnar nerve**

**Q33. Which nerve lies posterior to axillary artery?**

- A. Axillary nerve
- B. Posterior cord of brachial plexus
- C. Ulnar nerve
- D. Median nerve

? **Answer: B. Posterior cord of brachial plexus**

**Q34. Which group of axillary nodes drain cephalic vein lymphatics?**

- A. Central
- B. Apical
- C. Pectoral
- D. Subscapular

? **Answer: B. Apical**

**Q35. Which node group is first involved in TB lymphadenitis of chest wall?**

- A. Subscapular
- B. Pectoral
- C. Humeral
- D. Apical

? **Answer: B. Pectoral**

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**Q36. Root value of brachial plexus?**

- A. C4–C8
- B. C5–T1
- C. C6–T2
- D. C3–T1

? **Answer: B. C5–T1**

**Q37. Trunks of brachial plexus are formed in:**

- A. Posterior triangle of neck
- B. Axilla
- C. Infraclavicular region
- D. Above clavicle

? **Answer: A. Posterior triangle of neck**

**Q38. Each trunk divides into:**

- A. 2 branches
- B. 3 branches
- C. 4 branches
- D. 5 branches

? **Answer: A. 2 branches (anterior and posterior)**

**Q39. Cords are named in relation to:**

- A. Subclavian artery
- B. Axillary artery
- C. Brachial vein
- D. Pectoralis minor

? **Answer: B. Axillary artery**

**Q40. Terminal branches of brachial plexus include all EXCEPT:**

- A. Musculocutaneous
- B. Axillary
- C. Radial
- D. Suprascapular

? **Answer: D. Suprascapular**



**Q41. Which nerve arises directly from C5 root?**

- A. Dorsal scapular
- B. Suprascapular
- C. Axillary
- D. Ulnar

? **Answer: A. Dorsal scapular**

**Q42. Which nerve arises from upper trunk?**

- A. Suprascapular
- B. Axillary
- C. Radial
- D. Musculocutaneous

? **Answer: A. Suprascapular**

**Q43. Which nerve arises from posterior cord?**

- A. Axillary
- B. Radial
- C. Thoracodorsal
- D. All of the above

? **Answer: D. All of the above**

**Q44. Which nerve arises from lateral cord?**

- A. Musculocutaneous
- B. Lateral pectoral
- C. Lateral root of median
- D. All of the above

? **Answer: D. All of the above**

**Q45. Which nerve arises from medial cord?**

- A. Ulnar
- B. Medial pectoral
- C. Medial cutaneous of arm & forearm
- D. All of the above

? **Answer: D. All of the above**

**Q46. Largest branch of brachial plexus:**

- A. Axillary

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

? **Answer: B. Radial**

**Q47. Which nerve supplies deltoid muscle?**

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

? **Answer: A. Axillary**

**Q48. Which nerve supplies latissimus dorsi?**

- A. Thoracodorsal
- B. Axillary
- C. Ulnar
- D. Musculocutaneous

? **Answer: A. Thoracodorsal**

**Q49. Which nerve supplies serratus anterior?**

- A. Long thoracic
- B. Radial
- C. Median
- D. Axillary

? **Answer: A. Long thoracic**

**Q50. Which nerve injury produces winged scapula?**

- A. Radial
- B. Axillary
- C. Long thoracic
- D. Ulnar

? **Answer: C. Long thoracic**

**Q51. Which nerve injury produces wrist drop?**

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

D. Axillary

? **Answer: A. Radial**

**Q52. Which nerve injury produces ape thumb deformity?**

A. Radial

B. Median

C. Ulnar

D. Axillary

? **Answer: B. Median**

**Q53. Which nerve injury produces claw hand?**

A. Radial

B. Median

C. Ulnar

D. Axillary

? **Answer: C. Ulnar**

**Q54. Which nerve injury produces regimental badge anesthesia?**

A. Axillary

B. Median

C. Ulnar

D. Musculocutaneous

? **Answer: A. Axillary**

**Q55. Erb's palsy involves roots:**

A. C5–C6

B. C6–C7

C. C7–C8

D. C8–T1

? **Answer: A. C5–C6**

**Q56. Classical deformity of Erb's palsy:**

A. Claw hand

B. Waiter's tip deformity

C. Wrist drop

D. Ape thumb

? **Answer: B. Waiter's tip deformity**

**Q57. Klumpke's palsy involves roots:**

- A. C5–C6
- B. C6–C7
- C. C7–C8
- D. C8–T1

? **Answer: D. C8–T1**

**Q58. Deformity in Klumpke's palsy:**

- A. Claw hand
- B. Wrist drop
- C. Waiter's tip
- D. Winged scapula

? **Answer: A. Claw hand**

**Q59. Which syndrome may accompany Klumpke's palsy?**

- A. Horner's syndrome
- B. Turner's syndrome
- C. Poland's syndrome
- D. Down's syndrome

? **Answer: A. Horner's syndrome**

**Q60. Saturday night palsy involves injury to:**

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

? **Answer: B. Radial nerve**

**Q61. Musculocutaneous nerve supplies which muscles?**

- A. Biceps, coracobrachialis, brachialis
- B. Deltoid, supraspinatus, infraspinatus
- C. Triceps, anconeus, brachioradialis
- D. Flexor carpi ulnaris, lumbricals

? **Answer: A. Biceps, coracobrachialis, brachialis**

**Q62. Sensory supply of musculocutaneous nerve?**

- A. Medial forearm

- B. Lateral forearm
- C. Posterior arm
- D. Palm of hand

? **Answer: B. Lateral forearm**

**Q63. Which nerve is tested by thumb opposition?**

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

? **Answer: B. Median**

**Q64. Which nerve is tested by finger abduction/adduction?**

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

? **Answer: A. Ulnar**

**Q65. Which nerve is tested by elbow flexion against resistance?**

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

? **Answer: C. Musculocutaneou**