

# Viva Voce – Axilla, Axillary Artery & Vein, Brachial Plexus

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### Axilla (Q1–15)

**Q1. What is the shape of axilla?**

? Pyramidal.

**Q2. What forms the apex of axilla?**

? Cervicoaxillary canal (clavicle, scapula, 1st rib).

**Q3. What forms the base of axilla?**

? Skin, superficial fascia, axillary fascia.

**Q4. What forms the anterior wall of axilla?**

? Pectoralis major, pectoralis minor, clavipectoral fascia.

**Q5. What forms the posterior wall of axilla?**

? Subscapularis, teres major, latissimus dorsi.

**Q6. What forms the medial wall of axilla?**

? Serratus anterior with ribs.

**Q7. What forms the lateral wall of axilla?**

? Intertubercular sulcus of humerus.

**Q8. What structure maintains hollow of axilla?**

? Suspensory ligament of axilla.

**Q9. Name contents of axilla.**

? Axillary artery and vein, brachial plexus, lymph nodes, fat, intercostobrachial nerve.

**Q10. Which lymph nodes drain most of the breast?**

? Pectoral (anterior) axillary nodes.

**Q11. Which lymph nodes drain upper limb?**

? Humeral (lateral) group.

**Q12. Which group of nodes receive lymph from back?**

? Subscapular group.

**Q13. Which group of nodes receive lymph from all other groups?**

? Central nodes.

**Q14. Where do apical nodes drain?**

? Subclavian lymph trunk ? thoracic duct (left) / right lymphatic duct (right).

**Q15. Which nerve is at risk during axillary clearance?**

? Long thoracic nerve (winged scapula if injured).

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### **Axillary Artery (Q16–25)**

**Q16. Origin of axillary artery?**

? Continuation of subclavian at outer border of 1st rib.

**Q17. Termination of axillary artery?**

? Becomes brachial artery at lower border of teres major.

**Q18. Which muscle divides it into 3 parts?**

? Pectoralis minor.

**Q19. Branch of 1st part?**

? Superior thoracic artery.

**Q20. Branches of 2nd part?**

? Thoracoacromial and lateral thoracic arteries.

**Q21. Branches of 3rd part?**

? Subscapular, anterior circumflex humeral, posterior circumflex humeral.

**Q22. Relation of cords to artery?**

? Lateral cord lateral, medial cord medial, posterior cord posterior.

**Q23. Relation of vein to artery?**

? Axillary vein lies anteromedial.

**Q24. Clinical importance of axillary artery compression?**

? Can be compressed against 1st rib to control limb hemorrhage.

**Q25. Clinical importance of axillary artery aneurysm?**

? May compress brachial plexus ? pain, paresthesia.

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### Axillary Vein (Q26–30)

**Q26. Formation of axillary vein?**

? Union of basilic vein and brachial veins at lower border of teres major.

**Q27. Termination of axillary vein?**

? Becomes subclavian vein at outer border of 1st rib.

**Q28. Important tributaries?**

? Cephalic vein, thoracoacromial vein, lateral thoracic vein, subscapular vein, circumflex humeral veins.

**Q29. Clinical importance of axillary vein?**

? Used for central venous access; injury can cause severe bleeding or air embolism.

**Q30. What syndrome involves effort thrombosis of axillary vein in athletes?**

? Paget–Schroetter syndrome.

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### Brachial Plexus (Q31–50)

**Q31. Root value of brachial plexus?**

? C5–T1.

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**Q32. How many trunks are formed?**

? 3: Upper, Middle, Lower.

**Q33. Divisions of trunks?**

? Each ? anterior and posterior (6 total).

**Q34. How are cords named?**

? In relation to axillary artery.

**Q35. Name 5 terminal branches.**

? Musculocutaneous, Axillary, Radial, Median, Ulnar.

**Q36. Branches from roots?**

? Dorsal scapular, Long thoracic.

**Q37. Branches from upper trunk?**

? Suprascapular, Nerve to subclavius.

**Q38. Branches from lateral cord?**

? Musculocutaneous, Lateral pectoral, Lateral root of median.

**Q39. Branches from medial cord?**

? Ulnar, Medial pectoral, Medial cutaneous nerves of arm & forearm, Medial root of median.

**Q40. Branches from posterior cord?**

? Axillary, Radial, Upper & lower subscapular, Thoracodorsal.

**Q41. Largest branch of plexus?**

? Radial nerve.

**Q42. Which nerve supplies serratus anterior?**

? Long thoracic nerve.

**Q43. Which nerve injury produces winged scapula?**

? Long thoracic nerve.

**Q44. Which nerve supplies deltoid?**

? Axillary nerve.

**Q45. Which nerve injury produces regimental badge anesthesia?**

? Axillary nerve.

**Q46. Which nerve injury produces wrist drop?**

? Radial nerve.

**Q47. Which nerve injury produces ape thumb deformity?**

? Median nerve.

**Q48. Which nerve injury produces claw hand?**

? Ulnar nerve.

**Q49. Erb's palsy is due to injury of which trunk?**

? Upper trunk (C5–C6).

**Q50. Klumpke's palsy is due to injury of which trunk?**

? Lower trunk (C8–T1).