

Frequently Asked Questions on Back

Frequently Asked Questions – Back

Surface Landmarks & Vertebrae

Q1. Which vertebra is called vertebra prominens?

? C7.

Q2. Which vertebra corresponds to the spine of scapula?

? T3.

Q3. Which vertebra corresponds to the inferior angle of scapula?

? T7.

Q4. What is the vertebral level of highest point of iliac crest?

? L4.

Q5. What vertebral level corresponds to PSIS dimples?

? S2.

Q6. Which surface landmark corresponds to sacral hiatus?

? Depression below sacral cornua at lower end of sacrum.

Skin & Fascia

Q7. Cutaneous innervation of back skin is by which nerves?

? Dorsal rami of spinal nerves.

Q8. Why is skin of back prone to acne and sebaceous cysts?

? Rich in sebaceous glands.

Q9. What is thoracolumbar fascia?

? Strong fascia in lumbar region with posterior, middle, anterior layers.

Q10. Function of thoracolumbar fascia?

? Provides attachment to latissimus dorsi, transversus abdominis, internal oblique; transmits mechanical stresses.

Muscles – Extrinsic**Q11. Which nerve supplies trapezius?**

? Spinal accessory nerve (motor) + C3, C4 (sensory).

Q12. Function of trapezius?

? Elevates, retracts, depresses scapula; rotates scapula upward.

Q13. Which nerve supplies latissimus dorsi?

? Thoracodorsal nerve.

Q14. Function of latissimus dorsi?

? Extends, adducts, medially rotates arm; climbing muscle.

Q15. Which nerve supplies levator scapulae and rhomboids?

? Dorsal scapular nerve.

Q16. Function of rhomboids?

? Retract and stabilize scapula.

Muscles – Intrinsic**Q17. Which muscles form erector spinae group?**

? Iliocostalis, longissimus, spinalis.

Q18. Which muscles form transversospinalis group?

? Semispinalis, multifidus, rotatores.

Q19. Nerve supply of intrinsic back muscles?

? Dorsal rami of spinal nerves.

Q20. Function of erector spinae?

? Main extensors of vertebral column.

Clinical Anatomy

Q21. Which nerve injury causes shoulder droop?

? Spinal accessory nerve (trapezius paralysis).

Q22. Which nerve injury causes difficulty in climbing/rowing?

? Thoracodorsal nerve (latissimus dorsi paralysis).

Q23. Which nerve injury weakens scapular retraction?

? Dorsal scapular nerve (rhomboid weakness).

Q24. What is lumbago?

? Pain due to strain of erector spinae.

Q25. What is Pott's spine?

? Tuberculosis of vertebrae producing kyphosis.

Q26. What is scoliosis?

? Lateral curvature of spine with rotation.

Q27. Why is inferior angle of scapula an important landmark?

? Indicates level of T7 vertebra.

Q28. What vertebral level is used for lumbar puncture?

? L3–L4 or L4–L5 interspace (below spinal cord termination).

Q29. Which condition produces vesicular rash along dermatomes of back?

? Herpes zoster (shingles).

Q30. Why is latissimus dorsi important in surgery?

? Used in muscle flap/graft for breast reconstruction.