

Multiple Choice Questions – Back

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Surface Landmarks (1–10)

Q1. The vertebra prominens is:

- A. C6
- B. C7
- C. T1
- D. L1

? Answer: B. C7

Q2. The spine of scapula corresponds to which vertebra?

- A. T2
- B. T3
- C. T4
- D. T5

? Answer: B. T3

Q3. The inferior angle of scapula corresponds to which vertebra?

- A. T5
- B. T6
- C. T7
- D. T8

? Answer: C. T7

Q4. The highest point of iliac crest corresponds to:

- A. L2
- B. L3
- C. L4
- D. L5

?

Answer:

C.

Q5. Posterior superior iliac spine (PSIS) dimples correspond to:

- A. L3
- B. L4
- C. S1
- D. S2

? Answer: D. S2

Q6. Sacral hiatus is a landmark for:

- A. Spinal anesthesia
- B. Caudal epidural anesthesia
- C. Lumbar puncture
- D. Disc herniation

? Answer: B. Caudal epidural anesthesia

Q7. Intercristal line (Tuffier's line) passes through:

- A. T12
- B. L2
- C. L4
- D. S2

? Answer: C. L4

Q8. Which landmark corresponds to termination of spinal cord in adults?

- A. L1–L2
- B. L2–L3
- C. L3–L4
- D. L4–L5

? Answer: A. L1–L2

Q9. The vertebral level of inferior angle of scapula in anatomical position is:

- A. T6
- B. T7
- C. T8
- D. T9

? Answer: B. T7

Q10. Lumbar puncture is commonly done at:

- A. L1–L2
- B. L2–L3
- C. L3–L4 or L4–L5
- D. L5–S1

? **Answer: C. L3–L4 or L4–L5**

Skin, Fascia & General (11–20)

Q11. Skin of back is supplied by:

- A. Ventral rami
- B. Dorsal rami
- C. Both
- D. Sympathetic nerves only

? **Answer: B. Dorsal rami**

Q12. Which layer of fascia is thickened in lumbar region?

- A. Superficial fascia
- B. Deep fascia (thoracolumbar fascia)
- C. Endothoracic fascia
- D. Perivertebral fascia

? **Answer: B. Deep fascia (thoracolumbar fascia)**

Q13. Which muscle takes origin from thoracolumbar fascia?

- A. Latissimus dorsi
- B. Internal oblique
- C. Transversus abdominis
- D. All of the above

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

Q14. Thoracolumbar fascia posterior layer attaches to:

- A. Spinous processes
- B. Transverse processes
- C. Ribs
- D. Sternum

?

Answer:

A.

Spinous

Q15. Which cutaneous condition follows dermatomes on back?

- A. Acne
- B. Shingles (Herpes zoster)
- C. Cellulitis
- D. Psoriasis

? **Answer: B. Shingles (Herpes zoster)**

Q16. Why is skin of back prone to sebaceous cysts?

- A. Thick skin
- B. High density of sebaceous glands
- C. Weak fascia
- D. Absent sweat glands

? **Answer: B. High density of sebaceous glands**

Q17. Deep fascia of cervical region continues as:

- A. Nuchal ligament
- B. Thoracolumbar fascia
- C. Supraspinous ligament
- D. Both A and B

? **Answer: D. Both A and B**

Q18. Which nerve supplies trapezius muscle?

- A. Accessory nerve
- B. Dorsal scapular nerve
- C. Thoracodorsal nerve
- D. Long thoracic nerve

? **Answer: A. Accessory nerve**

Q19. Which nerve supplies latissimus dorsi?

- A. Dorsal scapular
- B. Thoracodorsal
- C. Accessory
- D. Long thoracic

? **Answer: B. Thoracodorsal**

Q20. Which nerve supplies rhomboids and levator scapulae?

- A. Dorsal scapular
- B. Thoracodorsal
- C. Accessory
- D. Median

? **Answer: A. Dorsal scapular**

Superficial & Intermediate Muscles (21–30)

Q21. Which muscle elevates scapula?

- A. Trapezius (upper fibers), Levator scapulae
- B. Latissimus dorsi
- C. Rhomboids
- D. Pectoralis minor

? **Answer: A. Trapezius (upper fibers), Levator scapulae**

Q22. Which muscle depresses scapula?

- A. Rhomboids
- B. Trapezius (lower fibers)
- C. Serratus anterior
- D. Levator scapulae

? **Answer: B. Trapezius (lower fibers)**

Q23. Which muscle retracts scapula?

- A. Trapezius (middle fibers), Rhomboids
- B. Latissimus dorsi
- C. Serratus anterior
- D. Levator scapulae

? **Answer: A. Trapezius (middle fibers), Rhomboids**

Q24. Which muscle rotates scapula upward for overhead abduction?

- A. Trapezius + Serratus anterior
- B. Latissimus dorsi
- C. Rhomboids
- D. Levator scapulae

? **Answer:** **A.** **Trapezius** **+**

Q25. Action of latissimus dorsi?

- A. Flexion of arm
- B. Extension, adduction, medial rotation of arm
- C. Abduction of arm
- D. Lateral rotation of arm

? **Answer: B. Extension, adduction, medial rotation of arm**

Q26. Which muscle is known as climbing muscle?

- A. Trapezius
- B. Latissimus dorsi
- C. Rhomboid major
- D. Serratus anterior

? **Answer: B. Latissimus dorsi**

Q27. Which muscles are accessory muscles of respiration?

- A. Serratus posterior superior & inferior
- B. Latissimus dorsi
- C. Rhomboids
- D. Splenius muscles

? **Answer: A. Serratus posterior superior & inferior**

Q28. Splenius capitis is supplied by:

- A. Ventral rami
- B. Dorsal rami
- C. Accessory nerve
- D. Thoracodorsal nerve

? **Answer: B. Dorsal rami**

Q29. Which muscle forms the posterior axillary fold?

- A. Latissimus dorsi + Teres major
- B. Pectoralis major
- C. Trapezius
- D. Rhomboids

? **Answer: A. Latissimus dorsi + Teres major**

Q30. Which nerve injury leads to lateral displacement of scapula?

- A. Dorsal scapular nerve (rhomboid paralysis)
- B. Long thoracic nerve
- C. Accessory nerve
- D. Thoracodorsal nerve

? **Answer: A. Dorsal scapular nerve**

Deep Muscles & Movements (31–40)

Q31. Erector spinae group includes:

- A. Iliocostalis, longissimus, spinalis
- B. Semispinalis, multifidus, rotatores
- C. Splenius capitis, splenius cervicis
- D. Interspinales, intertransversarii

? **Answer: A. Iliocostalis, longissimus, spinalis**

Q32. Transversospinalis group includes:

- A. Iliocostalis, longissimus, spinalis
- B. Semispinalis, multifidus, rotatores
- C. Splenius capitis, splenius cervicis
- D. Interspinales, intertransversarii

? **Answer: B. Semispinalis, multifidus, rotatores**

Q33. Which muscle group is the main extensor of vertebral column?

- A. Erector spinae
- B. Transversospinalis
- C. Splenius
- D. Interspinales

? **Answer: A. Erector spinae**

Q34. Which muscles assist fine movements and posture adjustment?

- A. Interspinales, intertransversarii
- B. Latissimus dorsi
- C. Trapezius
- D. Serratus posterior inferior

? **Answer:** **A.** **Interspinales,**

Q35. Which muscles rotate vertebral column?

- A. Transversospinalis group
- B. Erector spinae
- C. Splenius group
- D. Trapezius

? **Answer: A. Transversospinalis group**

Q36. Splenius capitis and cervicis action?

- A. Rotate head to opposite side
- B. Rotate head to same side and extend neck
- C. Flex head
- D. Depress scapula

? **Answer: B. Rotate head to same side and extend neck**

Q37. Which muscles are called postural muscles?

- A. Intrinsic back muscles
- B. Extrinsic back muscles
- C. Serratus muscles
- D. Pectoral muscles

? **Answer: A. Intrinsic back muscles**

Q38. Nerve supply of intrinsic muscles of back?

- A. Ventral rami
- B. Dorsal rami
- C. Accessory nerve
- D. Sympathetic trunk

? **Answer: B. Dorsal rami**

Q39. Which muscles are enclosed by thoracolumbar fascia?

- A. Erector spinae
- B. Splenius
- C. Transversospinalis
- D. Rhomboids

? **Answer: A. Erector spinae**

Q40. Which muscle group extends head and neck?

- A. Splenius
- B. Erector spinae
- C. Transversospinalis
- D. All of the above

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

Clinical Anatomy (41–50)

Q41. Injury to accessory nerve leads to paralysis of:

- A. Latissimus dorsi
- B. Trapezius
- C. Rhomboids
- D. Serratus posterior

? **Answer: B. Trapezius**

Q42. Injury to thoracodorsal nerve leads to weakness of:

- A. Climbing and rowing movements
- B. Shrugging shoulder
- C. Retraction of scapula
- D. Neck rotation

? **Answer: A. Climbing and rowing movements**

Q43. Injury to dorsal scapular nerve leads to paralysis of:

- A. Latissimus dorsi
- B. Rhomboids and levator scapulae
- C. Trapezius
- D. Erector spinae

? **Answer: B. Rhomboids and levator scapulae**

Q44. Lumbago is:

- A. Infection of vertebrae
- B. Acute strain of erector spinae
- C. Tuberculosis of spine
- D. Herniation of disc

? **Answer:** **B.** **Acute** **strain** **of**

Q45. Tuberculosis of vertebrae is called:

- A. Lumbago
- B. Pott's spine
- C. Scoliosis
- D. Kyphosis

? **Answer: B. Pott's spine**

Q46. Lateral curvature of spine with rotation is called:

- A. Kyphosis
- B. Lordosis
- C. Scoliosis
- D. Pott's disease

? **Answer: C. Scoliosis**

Q47. Pain radiating from back to lower limb is due to:

- A. Disc herniation compressing nerve roots
- B. Lumbago
- C. Erector spinae strain
- D. TB spine

? **Answer: A. Disc herniation compressing nerve roots**

Q48. Herpes zoster affects:

- A. Dorsal root ganglion
- B. Spinal cord
- C. Ventral horn cells
- D. Sympathetic chain

? **Answer: A. Dorsal root ganglion**

Q49. Which back muscle is used in reconstructive flap surgery?

- A. Trapezius
- B. Latissimus dorsi
- C. Rhomboid major
- D. Erector spinae

? **Answer: B. Latissimus dorsi**

Q50. Reflex spasm of paravertebral muscles occurs in:

- A. Disc herniation
- B. Vertebral fracture
- C. TB spine
- D. All of the above

? Answer: D. All of the above