

# Viva Voce

---

## Viva Voce – Back

---

### Surface Landmarks (Q1–10)

**Q1. Which vertebra is called vertebra prominens?**

? C7.

**Q2. Which vertebral level corresponds to the spine of scapula?**

? T3.

**Q3. Inferior angle of scapula corresponds to which vertebra?**

? T7.

**Q4. What is Tuffier's line and its significance?**

? Intercrestal line (joining iliac crests) ? passes through L4 ? landmark for lumbar puncture.

**Q5. PSIS dimples correspond to which vertebral level?**

? S2.

**Q6. Where is sacral hiatus located and what is its clinical use?**

? Lower end of sacrum; landmark for caudal epidural anesthesia.

**Q7. Vertebral level for termination of spinal cord in adults?**

? L1–L2.

**Q8. Vertebral level for termination of spinal cord in children?**

? L3.

**Q9. Vertebral level corresponding to external occipital protuberance?**

? Level of superior nuchal line attachment; palpable landmark for trapezius.

**Q10. Which surface landmark is used for identifying T7 vertebra?**

? Inferior angle of scapula.

---

## Skin & Fascia (Q11–15)

### Q11. Cutaneous innervation of skin of back is by?

? Posterior (dorsal) rami of spinal nerves.

### Q12. Why is back skin prone to acne?

? Rich in sebaceous glands.

### Q13. What is thoracolumbar fascia?

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

### Q14. Clinical importance of thoracolumbar fascia?

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

### Q15. Which fascia continues upward as ligamentum nuchae?

? Deep fascia of cervical region.

---

## Superficial Muscles (Q16–25)

### Q16. Nerve supply of trapezius?

? Spinal accessory nerve (motor), C3–C4 ventral rami (sensory).

### Q17. How do you clinically test trapezius?

? Ask patient to shrug shoulders against resistance.

### Q18. Action of trapezius in overhead abduction of arm?

? Upper and lower fibers rotate scapula upward.

### Q19. Nerve supply of latissimus dorsi?

? Thoracodorsal nerve (C6–C8).

### Q20. How do you test latissimus dorsi clinically?

? Ask patient to adduct/extend arm against resistance (as in climbing).

**Q21. What is surgical importance of latissimus dorsi?**

? Used in muscle flap for breast reconstruction.

**Q22. Nerve supply of levator scapulae and rhomboids?**

? Dorsal scapular nerve.

**Q23. Action of rhomboids?**

? Retract and stabilize scapula.

**Q24. What happens if dorsal scapular nerve is injured?**

? Lateral displacement of scapula due to rhomboid paralysis.

**Q25. Which muscles form posterior axillary fold?**

? Latissimus dorsi and teres major.

---

### **Intrinsic Muscles (Q26–32)**

**Q26. Which muscles form erector spinae group?**

? Iliocostalis, longissimus, spinalis.

**Q27. Which muscles form transversospinalis group?**

? Semispinalis, multifidus, rotatores.

**Q28. Nerve supply of intrinsic back muscles?**

? Dorsal rami of spinal nerves.

**Q29. Main action of erector spinae?**

? Extension of vertebral column.

**Q30. Clinical condition due to strain of erector spinae?**

? Lumbago.

**Q31. Which muscles stabilize vertebrae during movements?**

? Transversospinalis group.

**Q32. Which small segmental muscles assist fine adjustments?**

? Interspinales, intertransversarii, levatores costarum.

---

**Q33. What is Pott's spine?**

? Tuberculosis of vertebrae producing kyphosis.

**Q34. What is scoliosis?**

? Lateral curvature of spine with rotation.

**Q35. What is kyphosis?**

? Exaggerated posterior curvature of thoracic spine.

**Q36. What is lordosis?**

? Exaggerated anterior curvature of lumbar spine.

**Q37. Why does disc herniation cause back pain radiating to limbs?**

? Herniated disc compresses spinal nerve roots.

**Q38. What is the nerve lesion in shoulder droop?**

? Accessory nerve ? trapezius paralysis.

**Q39. What is the nerve lesion in difficulty climbing/rowing?**

? Thoracodorsal nerve ? latissimus dorsi paralysis.

**Q40. Which nerve is affected in scapular instability (lateral displacement)?**

? Dorsal scapular nerve (rhomboids).