MEDICAL EDUCATION RESOURCE

Multiple Choice Questions – Cutaneous Nerves, Superficial Veins & Lymphatic Drainage

Multiple Choice Questions – Cutaneous Nerves, Superficial Veins & Lymphatic Drainage

Cutaneous Nerves & Dermatomes (1–20)

Q1. The regimental badge area of skin is supplied by:

A. Radial nerve

B. Axillary nerve

C. Musculocutaneous nerve

D. Median nerve

? **Answer: B. Axillary nerve**

Q2. Which dermatome supplies the thumb?

A. C5

B. C6

C. C7

D. C8

? **Answer: B. C6**

Q3. Which dermatome supplies the middle finger?

A. C6

B. C7

C. C8

D. T1

? **Answer: B. C7**

Q4. Which dermatome supplies the little finger?

A. C6

B. C7

C. C8

D. T1

? **Answer: C. C8**

Q5. Which dermatome supplies medial forearm?

A. C6

B. C7

C. C8

D. T1

? **Answer: D. T1**

Q6. Which dermatome supplies skin over acromion?

A. C3

B. C4

C. C5

D. C6

? **Answer: B. C4**

Q7. Which nerve supplies dorsum of lateral 3½ proximal phalanges?

A. Radial nerve

B. Median nerve

C. Ulnar nerve

D. Axillary nerve

? **Answer: A. Radial nerve**

Q8. Which nerve supplies palmar surface of lateral 3½ fingers?

A. Ulnar

B. Median

C. Radial

D. Axillary

? **Answer: B. Median**

Q9. Which nerve supplies palmar & dorsal surfaces of medial 1½ fingers?

A. Median

B. Ulnar

C. Radial

D. Musculocutaneous

? **Answer: B.**

Q10. Which nerve supplies posterior forearm skin?

A. Musculocutaneous

B. Radial

C. Median

D. Axillary

? **Answer: B. Radial**

Q11. Which dermatome supplies lateral arm?

A. C5

B. C6

C. C7

D. C8

? **Answer: A. C5**

Q12. Which nerve is tested by sensation over tip of thumb?

A. Ulnar

B. Radial

C. Median

D. Axillary

? **Answer: C. Median**

Q13. Which nerve is tested by sensation over dorsum of hand between thumb & index finger?

A. Ulnar

B. Radial

C. Median

D. Axillary

? **Answer: B. Radial**

Q14. Which nerve is tested by sensation over little finger?

A. Median

B. Radial

C. Ulnar

D. Axillary

? **Answer: C. Ulnar**

Q15. Which dermatome supplies root of neck & supraclavicular fossa?

A. C2

B. C3

C. C4

D. C5

? **Answer: B. C3**

Q16. Sensory loss over medial arm suggests lesion of:

A. C5

B. C6

C. T1

D. T2

? **Answer: D. T2 (intercostobrachial nerve)**

Q17. Which nerve supplies lateral cutaneous forearm?

A. Median nerve

B. Musculocutaneous nerve

C. Ulnar nerve

D. Axillary nerve

? **Answer: B. Musculocutaneous nerve**

Q18. Which nerve supplies medial cutaneous forearm?

A. Radial nerve

B. Ulnar nerve

C. Medial cutaneous nerve of forearm (C8, T1)

D. Axillary nerve

? **Answer: C. Medial cutaneous nerve of forearm**

Q19. Which dermatome is tested over medial epicondyle of humerus?

A. C5

B. C6

C. C8

D. T1

? **Answer: D. T1**

Q20. Which dermatome is tested over lateral epicondyle region?

A. C5

B. C6

C. C7

D. C8

? **Answer: B. C6**

Superficial Veins (21–35)

Q21. Superficial veins of upper limb arise from:

A. Deep brachial veins

B. Basilic vein

C. Cephalic vein

D. Dorsal venous arch of hand

? **Answer: D. Dorsal venous arch of hand**

Q22. Cephalic vein drains into:

A. Brachial vein

B. Basilic vein

C. Axillary vein

D. Subclavian vein

? **Answer: C. Axillary vein**

Q23. Basilic vein joins brachial veins to form:

A. Subclavian vein

B. Axillary vein

C. Cephalic vein

D. Median vein

? **Answer: B. Axillary vein**

Q24. Median cubital vein connects:

A. Basilic and brachial veins

B. Cephalic and basilic veins

C. Radial and ulnar veins

D. Axillary and cephalic veins

? **Answer: B. Cephalic and basilic veins**

Q25. Preferred vein for venipuncture in cubital fossa?

A. Basilic vein

B. Cephalic vein

C. Median cubital vein

D. Median antebrachial vein

? **Answer: C. Median cubital vein**

Q26. Which vein is used for cardiac catheterization?

A. Basilic vein

B. Cephalic vein

C. Median cubital vein

D. Axillary vein

? **Answer: B. Cephalic vein**

Q27. Which vein is preferred for long-term IV cannulation?

A. Cephalic vein

B. Basilic vein

C. Median cubital vein

D. Subclavian vein

? **Answer: B. Basilic vein**

Q28. Dorsal venous arch gives rise to:

A. Cephalic vein laterally, basilic vein medially

B. Basilic vein only

C. Cephalic vein only

D. Brachial vein

? **Answer: A. Cephalic vein laterally, basilic vein medially**

Q29. Which vein runs in deltopectoral groove?

A. Basilic vein

B. Cephalic vein

C. Median cubital vein

D. Subclavian vein

? **Answer: B. Cephalic vein**

Q30. Which vein pierces clavipectoral fascia to enter axillary vein?

A. Basilic vein

Notes downloaded from **Medmentoredu** | Page 6

B. Cephalic vein

C. Median vein

D. Subclavian vein

? **Answer: B. Cephalic vein**

Q31. Median antebrachial vein usually drains into:

A. Basilic vein

B. Cephalic vein

C. Both A & B

D. None

? **Answer: C. Both A & B**

Q32. Which vein is commonly used in creating AV fistula for dialysis?

A. Basilic vein

B. Cephalic vein

C. Median cubital vein

D. Axillary vein

? **Answer: B. Cephalic vein**

Q33. Thrombophlebitis refers to:

A. Vein inflammation with thrombus formation

B. Artery inflammation with clot

C. Lymph node enlargement

D. Nerve inflammation

? **Answer: A. Vein inflammation with thrombus formation**

Q34. Why is median cubital vein ideal for venipuncture?

A. Large and superficial

B. Fixed by perforators

C. Not close to major arteries

D. All of the above

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

Q35. Which vein is least commonly used for IV access in upper limb?

A. Median cubital vein

B. Cephalic vein

C. Basilic vein

D. Dorsal digital veins

? **Answer: D. Dorsal digital veins**

Lymphatic Drainage (36–50)

Q36. Supratrochlear (epitrochlear) lymph nodes are located:

A. Above lateral epicondyle

B. Above medial epicondyle

C. In axilla

D. Near clavicle

? **Answer: B. Above medial epicondyle**

Q37. Supratrochlear nodes drain:

A. Lateral side of forearm

B. Medial fingers, medial hand, medial forearm

C. Dorsum of hand only

D. Axilla

? **Answer: B. Medial fingers, medial hand, medial forearm**

Q38. Lateral lymphatics accompanying cephalic vein drain to:

A. Humeral nodes

B. Apical axillary nodes

C. Central nodes

D. Pectoral nodes

? **Answer: B. Apical axillary nodes**

Q39. Medial lymphatics accompanying basilic vein drain to:

A. Apical nodes directly

B. Supratrochlear ? humeral axillary nodes

C. Subscapular nodes

D. Pectoral nodes

? **Answer: B. Supratrochlear ? humeral axillary nodes**

Q40. Deep lymphatics accompany:

A. Arteries

B. Veins

C. Nerves

D. Muscles

? **Answer: B. Veins (deep veins)**

Q41. Final drainage of lymphatics of upper limb is into:

A. Jugular lymph trunk

B. Subclavian lymph trunk

C. Thoracic duct only

D. Azygos system

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

Q42. Subclavian lymph trunk drains into:

A. Thoracic duct (left), right lymphatic duct (right)

B. Internal jugular vein

C. Subclavian artery

D. Vertebral venous plexus

? **Answer: A. Thoracic duct (left), right lymphatic duct (right)**

Q43. Which lymph node group is first involved in carcinoma breast?

A. Humeral nodes

B. Pectoral nodes

C. Subscapular nodes

D. Central nodes

? **Answer: B. Pectoral nodes**

Q44. Lymphedema of upper limb is common after:

A. Clavicle fracture

B. Axillary node dissection (post-mastectomy)

C. Shoulder dislocation

D. Supracondylar fracture

? **Answer: B. Axillary node dissection**

Q45. Which lymph nodes drain lateral side of hand & forearm?

A. Supratrochlear nodes

B. Apical axillary nodes

C. Subscapular nodes

D. Pectoral nodes

? **Answer: B. Apical axillary nodes**

Q46. Which lymph nodes drain medial side of hand & forearm?

A. Apical nodes

B. Supratrochlear nodes

C. Subscapular nodes

D. Parasternal nodes

? **Answer: B. Supratrochlear nodes**

Q47. Axillary lymph nodes are arranged into how many groups?

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

? **Answer: C. 5 (pectoral, subscapular, humeral, central, apical)**

Q48. Enlargement of supratrochlear nodes indicates:

A. Carcinoma breast

B. Infections of hand/forearm

C. Tuberculosis

D. Arterial thrombosis

? **Answer: B. Infections of hand/forearm**

Q49. Axillary nodes commonly affected in:

A. Carcinoma breast

B. Carcinoma lung

C. Hodgkin’s disease

D. All of the above

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

Q50. Virchow’s node (left supraclavicular) is important because:

A. Drains directly from upper limb

B. Involved in carcinoma of thoracic/abdominal organs

C. Involved only in breast cancer

D. Always palpable

? **Answer: B. Involved in carcinoma of thoracic/abdominal organs**