

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

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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

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. Suprtrochlear nodes
- C. Subscapular nodes
- D. Parasternal nodes

? Answer: B. Suprtrochlear 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 suprtrochlear 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