

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. 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**