

# Viva Voce – Cutaneous Nerves, Superficial Veins & Lymphatic Drainage

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### Cutaneous Nerves & Dermatomes

#### Q1. What is a dermatome?

? Area of skin supplied by sensory fibers of a single spinal nerve root.

#### Q2. Which dermatome supplies the thumb?

? C6.

#### Q3. Which dermatome supplies the middle finger?

? C7.

#### Q4. Which dermatome supplies the little finger?

? C8.

#### Q5. Which dermatome supplies the medial forearm?

? T1.

#### Q6. Which dermatome supplies the shoulder tip?

? C4.

#### Q7. Which nerve supplies the regimental badge area?

? Axillary nerve.

#### Q8. Which nerve supplies dorsum of lateral 3½ proximal phalanges?

? Radial nerve.

#### Q9. Which nerve supplies palmar aspect of lateral 3½ fingers?

? Median nerve.

**Q10. Which nerve supplies palmar and dorsal aspect of medial 1½ fingers?**

? Ulnar nerve.

**Q11. How do you test C6 dermatome clinically?**

? Sensation over thumb.

**Q12. How do you test C7 dermatome clinically?**

? Sensation over middle finger.

**Q13. How do you test C8 dermatome clinically?**

? Sensation over little finger.

**Q14. Which nerve supplies lateral forearm skin?**

? Musculocutaneous nerve (lateral cutaneous nerve of forearm).

**Q15. Which nerve supplies medial forearm skin?**

? Medial cutaneous nerve of forearm.

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## Superficial Veins

**Q16. Which vein connects cephalic and basilic veins at cubital fossa?**

? Median cubital vein.

**Q17. Which vein is most commonly used for venipuncture?**

? Median cubital vein.

**Q18. Why is median cubital vein preferred for venipuncture?**

? Large, superficial, fixed by perforators, away from major nerves and arteries.

**Q19. Which vein is used for cardiac catheterization?**

? Cephalic vein (deltopectoral groove ? axillary ? subclavian ? heart).

**Q20. Which vein is preferred for long-term IV cannulation?**

? Basilic vein.

**Q21. Which vein runs in the deltopectoral groove?**

? Cephalic vein.

**Q22. From which vein do cephalic and basilic veins originate?**

? Dorsal venous arch of hand.

**Q23. Which vein pierces clavipectoral fascia to drain into axillary vein?**

? Cephalic vein.

**Q24. Which superficial vein is commonly used in creating AV fistula for dialysis?**

? Cephalic vein.

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## Lymphatic Drainage

**Q25. Where are supratrochlear lymph nodes located?**

? Just above the medial epicondyle of humerus.

**Q26. Which areas do supratrochlear nodes drain?**

? Medial fingers, medial hand, medial forearm.

**Q27. Which lymph nodes are the first involved in infections of hand?**

? Supratrochlear nodes.

**Q28. Which lymph nodes receive lymphatics accompanying basilic vein?**

? Supratrochlear ? humeral axillary nodes.

**Q29. Which lymph nodes receive lymphatics accompanying cephalic vein?**

? Apical axillary nodes.

**Q30. Which lymph nodes receive deep lymphatics of upper limb?**

? Humeral (lateral) axillary nodes.

**Q31. Name the groups of axillary lymph nodes.**

? Pectoral, subscapular, humeral, central, apical.

**Q32. Which group of axillary nodes is first involved in carcinoma breast?**

? Pectoral group.

**Q33. Which condition causes enlargement of axillary nodes with cold abscess?**

? Tuberculosis.

**Q34. Why does lymphedema occur after mastectomy with axillary clearance?**

? Removal of axillary lymph nodes interrupts lymphatic drainage.

**Q35. Which nerve carries referred cardiac pain to medial arm?**

? Intercostobrachial nerve (T2).