1. Describe PRONATOR SYNDROME. What nerve is involved? Name the muscles supplied by this nerve. What is the root value of this nerve?
2. Name the intrinsic muscles of the hand and give origin, insertion, nerve supply and actions of muscles of the thumb.
3. What is claw hand, give its causes?
4. What is sesamoid bone? Give its examples.
5. Draw and label dermatomes of upper limb.
6. Describe posterior interosseous nerve.
7. Write formation and tributaries of dorsal venous arch of hand.
8. A tennis player is suffering from pain and tenderness over lateral epicondyle of humerus with pain radiating along lateral side of forearm. Explain this condition and nerve involved. What is tennis elbow? Give its cause.
9. Draw and label anastomoses around the elbow joint.
10. Give attachments of extensor retinaculum in hand. What structures pass beneath it?
11. Name the contents of radial groove. Give brief account of course and relations of Radial nerve in arm. Define wrist drop.
12. A girl has fracture of mid shaft of humerus. Which nerve will be involved? Name the branches of that nerve. What are the consequences of damage to that nerve?
13. Classify the first carpometacarpal joint. What are its ligaments? Describe its movements with their axes and the muscles responsible for them.
14. A patient resents with hyperextension at the metacarpophalangeal joints and flexion at the interphalangeal joints involving the ring and little fingers. There is numbness and tingling of medial part of arm, and medial one and a half fingers.
   a. What is the condition known as?
   b. Which nerve is involved?
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c. Name the four sites where the nerve can be involved.
d. Name the muscles supplied by this nerve.
15. Give origin, course and drainage of cephalic vein.
16. Describe midpalmar space.
17. Enumerate superficial veins of upper limb. Give the formation and drainage of longest superficial veins of upper limb.
18. Name the groups of axillary lymph nodes. Discuss the lymphatic drainage of the breast. What is its clinical importance?
19. A 40 year old obese female presented with tingling and loss of sensation in lateral 3½ digits of right hand with loss of coordination and strength in the thumb. On examination the thenar eminence is flattened. What is the most probable diagnosis? Identify the structures involved. Explain the symptoms using your knowledge of anatomy. If the same structure is involved in dislocation of the elbow joint, what would be the result?
20. Discuss movements of shoulder girdle.
21. A 19 year old medical student came in emergency after sustaining a laceration of the 1st web space of hand in a rock climbing accident.
i. Which of the following structures is likely to be injured?
   a. Deep branch of radial nerve
   b. Radial artery
   c. Opponens pollicis
   d. Superficial palmar arch
   e. Median nerve
   ii. Name the branches of that structure
   iii. What is the course of that structure?
22. What is cubital tunnel syndrome? Give its components.
23. Draw and label the anastomoses around the scapula. Give its clinical importance.
24. Define growing end. Name growing ends of bones of upper limb.
26. A man was diagnosed with cubital tunnel syndrome:
   a. Name the nerve involved in the injury
   b. Give the root value of the nerve
   c. Enumerate the muscles supplied by the nerve
   d. Give the actions of the interossei/lumbricals.
27. Explain mechanism of abduction at shoulder joint. Give effects of fracture of shaft of humerus on this movement.
28. Explain digital synovial sheath. Using your knowledge of anatomy explain why pricks for blood are usually made on index or middle finger?
29. Enumerate muscles supplied by ulnar nerve. What will happen if this nerve is damaged proximal to wrist joint?
30. Explain dorsal digital expansion. Name muscles attached to it and their mechanism of action.
31. A 7 year old boy presented to the emergency with a history of fall from a tree. On examination there is a swelling just above the right elbow which he cannot move. An unusually large bony prominence can be felt on the posterior aspect of the joint.
   a. Which nerves and vessels are most likely to be involved in an injury at this level?
   b. Give the origin and branches of the main artery likely to be involved.

32. A horse rider fell from the horse and the angle between his neck and left shoulder was stretched as he fell against his neck because of which he sustained injury to upper trunk of brachial plexus. He had paralysis of arm and shoulder muscles supplied by C5 and C6.
   a. What is this type of palsy called?
   b. Give the origin and insertion of muscles likely to be paralyzed and give their nerve supply.
   c. Where can there be loss of sensation?

33. A 56 year old man was brought to the emergency with a deep stab wound in the middle of the back of the arm.
   a. Name the nerves and the vessels most likely to be cut. Enumerate the branches of the injured artery.
   b. Which movements of the elbow and radioulnar joints will be affected? Explain your answer on anatomical basis.

34. Draw and label a diagram showing a cross-section at the level of flexor retinaculum.

35. What is frozen shoulder?

36. A 30 year old man fell on outstretched hand:
   a. Name the bones most likely to be fractured.
   b. Which of these bones is most likely to undergo avascular necrosis? Give reasons.

37. A baby’s upper limb was pulled excessively during delivery injuring the inferior trunk of brachial plexus:
   a. Give the root value of the nerve involved and draw its sensory area (dermatome).
   b. Name the nerves which carry these fibers.