

MBBS Upper Limb - Anatomy Chapter Wise Previous Exam Questions conducted by KUHS (Kerala University of Health Sciences)

1. Brachial plexus- formation, parts ,branches and applied anatomy
2. Inter muscular spaces of scapular region- boundaries, contents and applied anatomy
3. Flexor retinaculum of hand: attachments, relations, functions and applied aspect
4. Ulnar nerve- origin, course and distribution in forearm and hand
5. Erb's paralysis
6. Radioulnar joints
7. Rotator cuff muscles of the shoulder joint
8. Deltoid muscle and its deep relations
9. Coracoid process of scapula (repeated)
10. Nerve supply of lumbricals
11. Interossei of hand (repeated)
12. Axillary artery
13. Branches of axillary artery (repeated)
14. Brachial artery
15. Axillary lymph nodes
16. Median cubital vein.
17. Adductor pollicis
18. Carpal tunnel
19. Palmar Aponeurosis
20. Superficial palmar arch (repeated)
21. Anatomical snuff box
22. Ulnar nerve in hand
23. Posterior interosseous nerve
24. Clavipectoral fascia

Draw and Label

1. Brachial plexus- formation and branches (repeated)
2. Anastomosis around elbow joint
3. Superficial palmar arch
4. Sagittal section through the shoulder joint
5. Palmar arterial arches

Cases

1. A foot player fell heavily and dislocated his right shoulder joint while playing. A collar and cuff support was given, after reducing the dislocation. Subsequently an orthopedic surgeon noticed that his right shoulder was less prominent than the left. The player was finding it difficult to abduct the arm to the horizontal level. Based on your anatomical knowledge answer the following questions:

- What anatomical feature makes the shoulder joint particularly prone to dislocation
- Briefly describe the most stabilizing structure of the joint and why the head of the humerus is often displaced downwards
- In this case, what is the cause of subsequent flattening of the right shoulder and the difficulty in abducting the arm to a horizontal level.
- Briefly describe the ligaments and the muscles acting at the shoulder joint. (2+2.5+1+4.5=10)

2. Assisted delivery was required during the birth of a baby at term. The maneuver involved an unusually wide stretching at the neck shoulder angle. The neonate on examination by a neurologist showed upper brachial plexus injury. Answer the following based on your anatomical knowledge:

- Describe the formation and branches of the brachial plexus
- Explain the anatomical basis of the above lesion. (7+3)

3. A 25 years old cricket player sustained injury in his left arm. On x-ray examination, a fracture of shaft of humerus was observed. Following internal reduction of fracture, he was not able to extend his left wrist. Based on your knowledge in anatomy answer the following questions.

- Injury to which nerve in the arm can produce inability to extend the wrist and why.
- Briefly describe the origin, course and distribution of the nerve involved.
- Name the other nerves that are closely related to the humerus, giving its appropriate sites and effect of injury. (2+6+2=10)

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