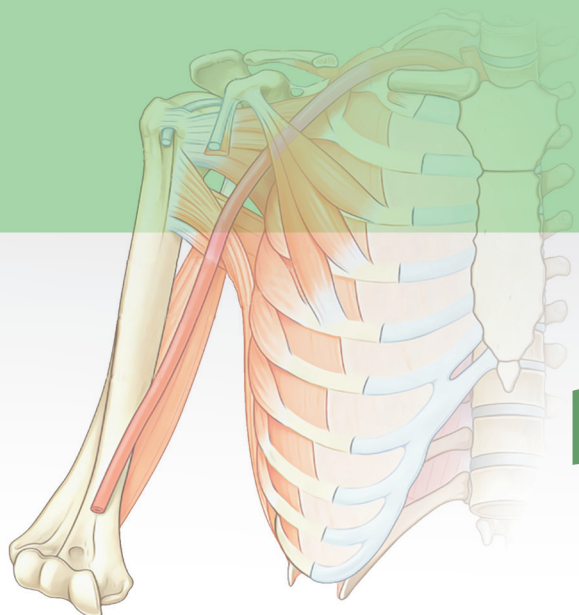


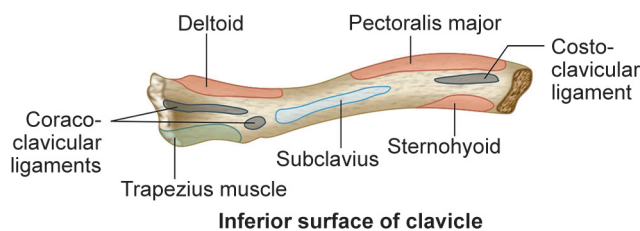
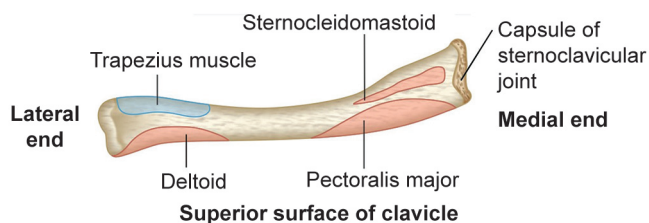


Key Osteology Questions

Chapter 1

Q. Surfaces of clavicle

Ans.



Q. Which long bone in the body is placed horizontally?

Ans. Clavicle is the long bone placed horizontally.

Q. What is the literal meaning of clavicle?

Ans. Clavicle means 'key'.

Q. What are the peculiarities of clavicle?

Ans.

- Clavicle is the only long bone that lies horizontally
- It is subcutaneous
- It is the first bone to ossify
- Most of it ossifies in the membrane
- It has two primary centres of ossification
- It usually has no medullary cavity
- It is the only bone pierced by a nerve (supraclavicular nerve).

Q. How does the clavicle differ in females?

Ans. The female clavicle is shorter, thinner, less curved and smoother, and its acromial end is lower than the sternal end.

Q. How does one determine the sex of clavicle?

Ans. Midshaft circumference is the most reliable single indicator of determining the sex of clavicle.

Q. How does the clavicle differ in labourers?

Ans. The clavicle is thicker and more curved in labourers.

Q. What is the meaning of coracoid process?

Ans. Coracoid process means 'beak like'.

Q. What are the attachments on coracoid process?

Ans. Following structures are attached on coracoid process:

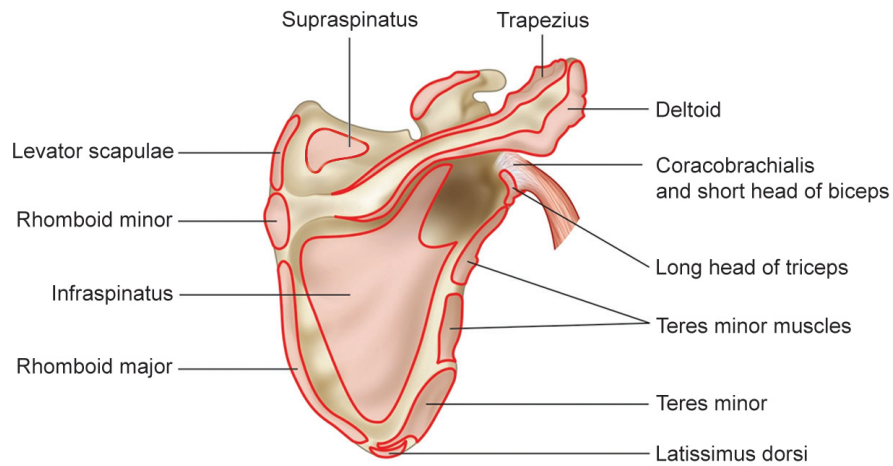
- Coracobrachialis
- Pectoralis minor and short head of biceps brachii
- Coracohumeral, coracoclavicular, coracoacromial ligaments.

Q. Paralysis of which muscle causes 'winging of scapula'?

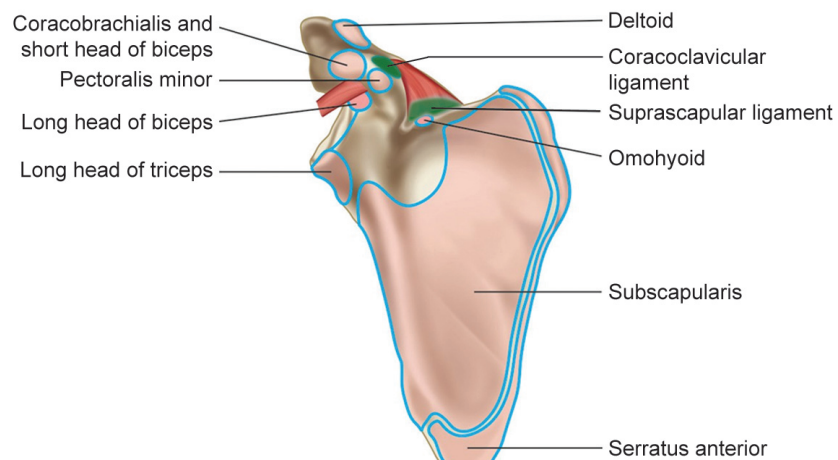
Ans. Paralysis of serratus anterior muscle causes 'winging of scapula'.

Q. What is the literal meaning of scapula?

Ans. Scapula means 'to dig'.



Dorsal surface of scapula



Costal surface of scapula

Q. Which group of muscles constitute the 'rotator cuff'?

Ans. Supraspinatus, infraspinatus, teres minor, subscapularis constitute the 'rotator cuff'.

Q. Which nerves are directly related to humerus?

Ans.

- At the surgical neck—axillary nerve
- At the radial groove—radial nerve
- At the medial epicondyle—ulnar nerve.

Q. What are the contents of intertubercular sulcus?

Ans. The contents of intertubercular sulcus are:

- Tendon of long head of biceps with its synovial sheath.
- Ascending branch of anterior circumflex humeral artery.

Q. Which is the common flexor origin?

Ans. Medial epicondyle is the common flexor origin from where superficial flexors of the forearm arise.

Q. Which is the common extensor origin?

Ans. Lateral epicondyle is the common extensor origin from where superficial extensors of the forearm arise.

Q. What is attached to the radial tuberosity?

Ans. The biceps brachii is inserted onto the rough posterior part of radial tuberosity, while the anterior part is covered by a bursa.

Q. Name the carpal bones.

Ans. <i>Mnemonics</i>	<i>Structure</i>
"She	Scaphoid
Looks	Lunate
Too	Triquetral
Pretty	Pisiform
Try	Trapezium
To	Trapezoid
Catch	Capitate
Her"	Hamate

Q. Which of the carpal bone is a sesamoid bone?

Ans. Pisiform bone is a sesamoid carpal bone, which develops in the tendon of flexor carpi ulnaris.

Q. When does the pisiform bone ossify?

Ans. Pisiform bone ossifies at the age of 12 years.

Q. Which is the key carpal bone?

Ans. Capitate is the key carpal bone.

Q. What is attached to the hook of hamate?

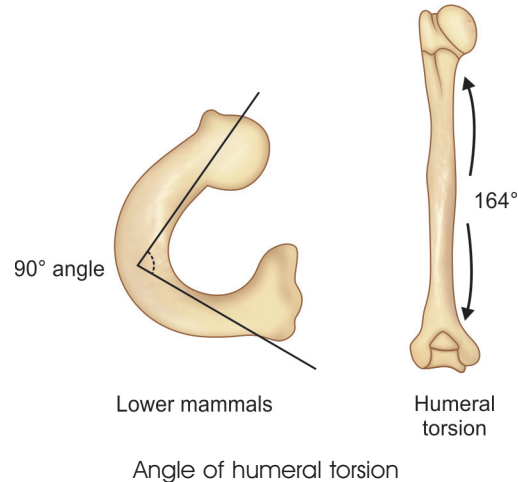
Ans. Flexor retinaculum is attached to the hook of hamate.

Q. What is wrist complex?

Ans. Wrist complex comprises of radiocarpal joint and midcarpal joint.

Q. What is angle of humeral torsion?

Ans. In lower mammals, the longest axes of proximal and distal humeral articular surfaces make an angle of approximately 90° . But in human beings, the head end has rotated laterally for about 164° . This is humeral torsion.

**Q. Which carpal bone gets fractured commonly on an outstretched hand?**

Ans. Scaphoid bone gets fractured commonly on an outstretched hand.

Q. Where do you look for tenderness in cases of scaphoid bone fracture?

Ans. One looks for tenderness in anatomical snuffbox for scaphoid bone fracture.