

USMLE Anatomy

A 55-year-old had excess alcohol on weekend. He had weakness in his arm the next morning. The orthopedician diagnosed him of having Saturday night palsy. This palsy is caused due to:

- 1. *Radial nerve injury in hand*
- 2. *Radial nerve injury in spiral groove*
- 3. *Ulnar nerve injury in hand*
- 4. *Ulnar nerve injury in spinal groove*
- 5. *Median nerve injury in hand*
- 6. *Median nerve injury in spinal groove*

Ans: 2. *Radial nerve injury in spiral groove*

Saturday night palsy occurs as a result of radial nerve injury in spiral groove. Due to prolonged pressure on radial nerve in the spiral groove of humerus, there is radial nerve palsy after consuming liquor on weekends (especially Saturdays) when patient falls asleep with his arm hanging over back of chair.

In the morning he suffers from radial nerve damage particularly wrist drop.

Axillary nerve is related to upper end of humerus

Radial nerve to midshaft and ulnar nerve near lower end of humerus (behind medial epicondyle)

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A 22-year-old boxer lost his pushing and punching movements. His scapula is prominent medially. Most likely cause of injury is:

- 1. *Axillary nerve*
- 2. *Long thoracic nerve*
- 3. *Median nerve*
- 4. *Musculocutaneous nerve*
- 5. *Nerve to rhomboideus minor*
- 6. *Radial nerve*
- 7. *Suprascapular nerve*
- 8. *Ulnar nerve*

Ans: 2. *Long thoracic nerve*

Nerve to serratus anterior or long thoracic nerve is associated with loss of pushing and punching movements. Scapula is prominent medially means winging of scapula indicates damage to this long thoracic nerve.

Winging of scapula: It is excessive prominence of medial border of scapula due to paralysis of long thoracic nerve of Bell.

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Embryologically the nerve of the second pharyngeal arch is:

- 1. *Vagus nerve*
- 2. *Spinal accessory nerve*
- 3. *Recurrent laryngeal nerve*
- 4. *Maxillary nerve*
- 5. *Mandibular nerve*
- 6. *Glossopharyngeal nerve*
- 7. *Facial nerve*
- 8. *Cranial accessory nerve*

Ans: 7. *Facial nerve*

The nerve of first arch is mandibular nerve

The nerve of second arch is facial nerve

The nerve of third arch is glossopharyngeal nerve

The nerve of fourth arch is superior laryngeal nerve

The nerve of sixth arch is recurrent laryngeal nerve

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Study of patients was done who were having defects in cilia. Defective cilia are seen in:

- 1. *Heart*
- 2. *Inferior parathyroids*
- 3. *Lungs*
- 4. *Superior parathyroids*
- 5. *Thymus*
- 6. *Thyroid*
- 7. *Tonsils*

Ans: 6. *Thyroid*

Just below the lingual swellings is the foramen cecum from which a diverticulum develops which leads to formation of thyroid gland.