

11. _____ All of the following statements concerning the thoracoacromial artery are correct EXCEPT:
- A. It arises from the second part of the axillary artery.
 - B. It pierces the costocoracoid membrane of the clavipectoral fascia.
 - C. It divides into four branches deep to the clavicular head of the pectoralis major.
 - D. It arises beneath the upper border of the pectoralis minor.
 - E. It arises at the lower border of the subscapularis muscle.
12. _____ Which of the following is NOT true of a lesion of the radial nerve?
- A. It may be caused by a fracture of the midshaft of the humerus.
 - B. It may be caused by a dislocation of the head of the humerus.
 - C. It may be caused by a deep laceration of the anteromedial surface of the arm overlying the medial epicondyle of the humerus.
 - D. It may cause paralysis of the extensor digitorum communis muscle.
 - E. It may cause anesthesia on the dorsal surface of the proximal phalanx of the second digit.
13. _____ In a typical innervation pattern of the hand, which of the following muscles is supplied by branches of the median nerve?
- A. abductor pollicis brevis
 - B. abductor pollicis longus
 - C. adductor pollicis
 - D. palmaris brevis
 - E. second and third interossei
14. _____ A penetrating wound to the axilla that severs the posterior cord of the brachial plexus would denervate which of the following muscles?
- A. serratus anterior
 - B. pronator teres
 - C. deltoid
 - D. biceps brachii
 - E. infraspinatus
15. _____ All of the following muscles attach to the radius EXCEPT the:
- A. biceps.
 - B. supinator.
 - C. brachioradialis.
 - D. brachialis.
 - E. pronator quadratus.