

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROF. EXAMINATION, JULY-2012**ANATOMY
PAPER-FIRST****[Time allotted : Three hours]****[Max Marks : 50]**

Note : Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

- Q. 1 Multiple Choice questions – separate sheet given (0.5 x 20=10)
- Q. 2 Problem based question: (10 x 1 =10)
Geeta Devi aged 50 years, complained of pain, tingling and numbness along the medial side of the right forearm and hand. She had difficulty in gripping the objects firmly in right hand. Her right radial pulse was also weak when compared to left side. Adson's test was positive on right side. A right cervical rib was diagnosed in plain skigram. To relieve the symptoms the cervical rib was removed along with its periosteum. Answer the following questions:
- What is cervical rib?
 - Name the similar abnormality of first lumbar vertebra.
 - Name the structures compressed by development of a cervical rib.
 - What is the basis of tingling and numbness along medial side of forearm and hand?
 - Name the components of costal elements of a cervical vertebra.
 - What is Adson's test?
 - What is the basis of inability to hold the objects tightly?
 - Name the nerves which loop around the right subclavian artery.
 - What are sources of development of right subclavian artery?
 - Why cervical rib was removed along with its periosteum?
- Q. 3. Describe cerebrospinal fluid under following heads: (2+4+4= 10)
- Formation
 - Circulation
 - Applied anatomy
- Q. 4. Write short notes on: (4 x 3= 12)
- Clavipectoral fascia
 - Hyoglossus muscle
 - Ciliary ganglion
 - Anatomical snuff box
- Q. 5. Write briefly on: (4 x 2= 8)
- Histology of serous salivary gland
 - Development of pituitary gland
 - Anastomosis
 - Cervical sinus

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROF. EXAMINATION, JULY-2012**ANATOMY
PAPER-FIRST (MCQ)****Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutes****Set- C****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Encircle the single best response)****(0.5 x 20 =10)**

1. Axillary nerve supplies all **EXCEPT**:
 - a. Teres major
 - b. Teres minor
 - c. Shoulder joint
 - d. Deltoid
2. All about 7th cervical nerve is true **EXCEPT**:
 - a. Takes part in brachial plexus
 - b. No white ramus communicates
 - c. Passes between C₇ and T₁ vertebrae
 - d. Passes between C₆ and C₇ vertebrae
3. Nucleus of Tractus solitarius is concerned with:
 - a. Special sense of taste
 - b. General sensations
 - c. Control of blood pressure
 - d. All of the above
4. The action of inferior oblique muscle of the eye is:
 - a. Elevation
 - b. Abduction
 - c. Extortion
 - d. All of the above
5. Subarachnoid space extends upto:
 - a. C₁ vertebra
 - b. S₂ vertebra
 - c. L₂ vertebra
 - d. L₁ vertebra
6. Dorsal palmar interossei are:
 - a. Unipennate
 - b. Bipennate
 - c. Multipennate
 - d. None of the above
7. Biceps brachii acts as supinator:
 - a. When elbow is semiflexed
 - b. When elbow is extended
 - c. Both of these
 - d. None of these
8. Broca's area is situated in:
 - a. Superior frontal gyrus
 - b. Superior temporal gyrus
 - c. Inferior frontal gyrus
 - d. Inferior temporal gyrus
9. Sparing of macula is due to supply by:
 - a. middle cerebral artery
 - b. posterior cerebral artery
 - c. anterior cerebral artery
 - d. middle and posterior cerebral arteries
10. Cornea has all **EXCEPT**:
 - a. No blood supply
 - b. No nerve supply
 - c. No lymphatics
 - d. No color
11. Retraction of the protruded mandible is done by:
 - a. Temporalis
 - b. Masseter
 - c. Medial pterygoid
 - d. Lateral pterygoid
12. Skin over the tip of nose is supplied by:
 - a. Facial nerve
 - b. Ophthalmic division of 5th cranial nerve
 - c. Maxillary nerve
 - d. Mandibular nerve
13. The area of greatest growth activity in the bone:
 - a. Epiphysis
 - b. Metaphysis
 - c. Diaphysis
 - d. Epiphysial plate of cartilage
14. BUCCAL branch of mandibular nerve is:
 - a. Sensory
 - b. Motor
 - c. Mixed
 - d. Secretomotor
15. Muscle having double nerve supply is:
 - a. Brachialis
 - b. Biceps brachii
 - c. Triceps brachii
 - d. Coracobrachialis
16. Bundle of HIS mainly contains the following tissue:
 - a. Cartilage
 - b. Fibrous
 - c. Nervous
 - d. Muscular
17. In new born, the spinal cord ends at:
 - a. L₁ Vertebra
 - b. L₂ Vertebra
 - c. L₃ Vertebra
 - d. L₄ Vertebra
18. The mitochondria play an important role in:
 - a. Phagocytosis
 - b. Cell division
 - c. Protein synthesis
 - d. Energy requirement of the cell
19. Inferior olivary nucleus is present in:
 - a. Midbrain
 - b. Pons
 - c. Medulla oblongata
 - d. Cerebellum
20. Second polar body is extruded:
 - a. Before fertilization
 - b. After fertilization
 - c. At the time of ovulation
 - d. None of the above

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROF. EXAMINATION, JULY-2012**ANATOMY
PAPER-SECOND****[Time allotted : Three hours]****[Max Marks : 50]**

Note : Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions – separate sheet given

(0.5 x 20=10)

Q. 2. Problem based question:

(1+2+1+2+2+2 =10)

A 65 year old woman admitted in the hospital with progressive jaundice of 3 months duration and weight loss. On examination a soft swelling could be felt in the abdomen in the region of the tip of right ninth costal cartilage. Using your knowledge of anatomy answer following questions:

- Which organ is involved?
- Name various parts of biliary system.
- Where does the common bile duct open?
- Give relations of 3rd part of duodenum.
- Give development of biliary system.
- Give development of 2nd part of duodenum.

Q. 3. Describe origin, course, relations, distribution and applied importance of obturator nerve.

(8)

Q. 4. Write short notes on:

(4 x 3=12)

- Bronchopulmonary segments
- Klinefelters syndrome
- Intercostals space

Q. 5. Write in brief about:

(2 x 5 =10)

- Histology of prostate
- Derivatives of metanephric duct
- Major openings in diaphragm
- Enumerate supports of uterus
- Epiploic foramen

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROF. EXAMINATION JULY-2012**ANATOMY****PAPER-SECOND (MCQ)****Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutes****Set- B****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Encircle the single best response)****(0.5 x 20 =10)**

1. In a plain X-ray of the thorax, the left border of the mediastinal shadow is formed by the following EXCEPT:
 - a. Aortic knuckle
 - b. Pulmonary trunk
 - c. Left atrium
 - d. Left ventricle
2. Diploid number of chromosome is present in:
 - a. Spermatid
 - b. Spermatozoa
 - c. Primary spermatocyte
 - d. Secondary spermatocyte
3. The great saphenous vein:
 - a. Drains the medial end of the dorsal venous arch
 - b. Posses infront of the knee joint
 - c. Has no valves
 - d. Ascends behind the lateral malleolus
4. Which of the following is NOT related to anterior and to the left of arch of aorta?
 - a. Left vagus nerve
 - b. Left phrenic nerve
 - c. Left superior intercostals nerve
 - d. Left recurrent laryngeal nerve
5. Pain associated with external haemorrhoids is mediated by:
 - a. Pudendal nerve
 - b. Nerve to abductor internus
 - c. Pelvic splanchnic nerves
 - d. Sacral sympathetic chain
6. The lateral umbilical fold is formed by the underlying:
 - a. Falx inguinalis
 - b. Urachus
 - c. Obliterated umbilical artery
 - d. Inferior epigastric artery
7. The left suprarenal vein drains into the:
 - a. Left renal vein
 - b. Inferior vena cava
 - c. Left inferior phrenic vein
 - d. Hemi azygos vein
8. Normal tendency of the lateral displacement of patella is prevented by:
 - a. Rectus femoris
 - b. Popliteus
 - c. Vastus medialis
 - d. Lateral semilunar cartilage
9. Structure enters the abdomen by passing deep to lateral arcuate ligament is:
 - a. Thoracic duct
 - b. Sympathetic trunk
 - c. Subcostal nerve
 - d. Ilio-hypogastric nerve
10. Following are the contents of the broad ligament EXCEPT:
 - a. Uterine tube
 - b. Ovary
 - c. Round ligament of uterus
 - d. Ovarian ligament
11. The joint between 1st rib and manubrium is:
 - a. Plain synovial joint
 - b. Primary cartilaginous joint
 - c. Secondary cartilaginous joint
 - d. Syndesmosis
12. The following structures are related anteriorly to the right ureter EXCEPT:
 - a. Right colic artery
 - b. Root of mesentery
 - c. Coils of ileum
 - d. Genitor-femoral nerve
13. Sub-pubic angle in female is:
 - a. 50 degree
 - b. 60 degree
 - c. 80 degree
 - d. 90 degree and above
14. Goblet cells are present in all EXCEPT:
 - a. Ileum
 - b. Bronchus
 - c. Colon
 - d. Stomach
15. Barr body represents:
 - a. Hyperactive X-chromosome
 - b. Inactive Y-chromosome
 - c. Inactive X-chromosome
 - d. It is extra X- chromosome
16. Secretary unit of permanent kidney develops from:
 - a. Metanephros
 - b. Pronephros
 - c. Paramesonephros
 - d. Mesonephros
17. Meckel's Diverticulum:
 - a. Contain all the layers of the Gut
 - b. Represents the remains of urachus
 - c. Receives blood supply from inferior mesenteric artery
 - d. Represents junctional point between mid gut and hind gut
18. Most superficial structure in the middle of popliteal fossa is:
 - a. Popliteal artery
 - b. Popliteal vein
 - c. Tibial nerve
 - d. Oblique popliteal ligament of the knee joint
19. Loss of Achilles tendon reflex indicates lesions at:
 - a. L₂, L₃
 - b. L₄, L₅
 - c. S₁, S₂
 - d. S₃, S₄
20. A tumour in the superior mediastinum can produce the following EXCEPT:
 - a. Severe congestion of the veins of upper part of body
 - b. Compression of the left recurrent laryngeal nerve
 - c. Deviation of the trachea to the same side
 - d. Difficulty in swallowing

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROF. EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER -2012**ANATOMY
PAPER-FIRST****[Time allotted: Three hours]****[Max Marks: 50]****Note :** Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions – separate sheet given.

(0.5 x 20=10)

Q. 2. Problem based question:

(2 x 5 =10)

A female aged 25 years reported to the Hospital with the complaints of dyspnoea and breathlessness on exertion since last two months and a swelling in the neck. On examination a diffuse non tender swelling in the neck was noticed which was moving with deglutition. The case was diagnosed as a thyrotoxicosis and partial thyroidectomy was performed following which the patient developed hoarseness of voice.

Explain the following:

- Why the swelling of thyroid gland moves with deglutition and what are the capsules of thyroid gland?
- What is the vascular supply of thyroid?
- How do you explain hoarseness of voice after the operation?
- From where does the thyroid develop and what are its congenital anomalies.
- What are the medial relations of thyroid gland?

Q. 3. Describe the oculomotor nerve under the following headings:

(4+3+3= 10)

- Nuclear origin and course
- Relations
- Distribution and applied importance

Q. 4. Write short notes on:

(4 x 3 = 12)

- Blood supply and applied importance of internal capsule.
- Palmar spaces.
- Cross-section of midbrain at the level of superior colliculus.

Q. 5. Write in brief about:

(2 x 4 = 8)

- Features of typical synovial joint.
- 2nd pharyngeal arch.
- Lymphatic drainage of mammary gland.
- Axillary nerve.

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROF. EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER - 2012**ANATOMY
PAPER-FIRST (MCQ)****Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutes****Set- C****Q-1. Multiple Choice questions (Encircle the single best response)****(0.5 x 20 = 10)**

1. Which of the following statements regarding hyaline cartilage is FALSE?
 - a. It is surrounded by perichondrium
 - b. It has homogenous matrix
 - c. Located in the articular ends of the long bones
 - d. Chondrocytes are arranged in parallel rows.
2. Which of the following tendons of muscle do NOT pass through carpal tunnel?
 - a. Flexor carpi ulnaris
 - b. Flexor pollicis longus
 - c. Flexor digitorum superficialis
 - d. Flexor digitorum profundus
3. Strength of the shoulder joint almost entirely depends upon:
 - a. The rotator cuff muscles
 - b. Its articulating surfaces
 - c. Its ligaments
 - d. Coracoacromial arch
4. Suprameatal triangle is related to:
 - a. Middle ear
 - b. Auditory tube
 - c. Mastoid antrum
 - d. Internal ear
5. Internal arcuate fibres arises from:
 - a. Inferior olivary nucleus
 - b. Arcuate nucleus
 - c. Spinal nucleus of the trigeminal nerve
 - d. Gracile and Cuneate nuclei
6. The endothelial lining of the blood vessels is:
 - a. Pseudostratified columnar
 - b. Simple columnar
 - c. Simple cuboidal
 - d. Simple squamous
7. Skeletal muscle fibres:
 - a. Present cross striations
 - b. Present intercolated discs
 - c. Have centrally placed nucleus
 - d. Are spindle shaped
8. Nerve fibres connecting the two cerebral hemispheres are called:
 - a. Commissural fibres
 - b. Projection fibres
 - c. Short association fibres
 - d. Long association fibre
9. The following arteries take part in forming anastomosis around the elbow joint EXCEPT:
 - a. Descending branches of profunda brachii
 - b. Posterior ulnar recurrent artery
 - c. Superior ulnar collateral artery
 - d. Anterior interosseous artery
10. The hypothenar muscles of hand are supplied by spinal segments
 - a. C₅, C₆
 - b. C₇, C₈
 - c. C₆, C₇
 - d. C₈, T₁
11. Most sensitive part of the bone is:
 - a. Bone marrow
 - b. Periosteum
 - c. Cortical bone
 - d. Spongy bone
12. Secretomotor nerve fibres to the parotid gland come from:
 - a. Vagus nerve
 - b. Facial nerve
 - c. Glossopharyngeal nerve
 - d. Sphenopalatine ganglia
13. The opening between the true vocal cords is called:
 - a. Vestibule
 - b. Vallecula
 - c. Rima glottides
 - d. Laryngeal aditus
14. Deviation of the tip of tongue towards the right involves a lesion of:
 - a. Left nucleus ambiguus
 - b. Left hypoglossal nerve
 - c. Right hypoglossal nerve
 - d. Right spinal accessory nerve
15. The inferior parathyroid gland develops from:
 - a. Fourth pharyngeal pouch
 - b. Second pharyngeal pouch
 - c. Tubo-tympanic recess
 - d. Third pharyngeal pouch
16. Which of the following is NOT in the floor of 3rd ventricle?
 - a. Mamillary bodies
 - b. Infundibular stalk
 - c. Upper border of pons
 - d. Tuber cinereum
17. Anterior spinocerebellar tract enters the cerebellum by way of:
 - a. Inferior cerebellar peduncles
 - b. Olivary nuclei
 - c. Middle cerebellar peduncles
 - d. Superior cerebellar peduncles
18. The content of the carotid sheath includes all of the following structures EXCEPT:
 - a. Common carotid artery
 - b. Sympathetic trunk
 - c. Vagus nerve
 - d. Internal jugular vein
19. Usual site of implantation of fertilized ovum is:
 - a. Ovary
 - b. Pouch of Douglas
 - c. Internal Os
 - d. Posterior wall of body of uterus, near the fundus
20. The foetal part of the placenta is called:
 - a. Decidua basalis
 - b. Chorion frondosum
 - c. Umbilical cord
 - d. Cytotrophoblastic shell

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROF. EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER - 2012**ANATOMY
PAPER-SECOND****[Time allotted: Three hours]****[Max Marks: 50]****Note :** Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions – separate sheet given. $(.5 \times 20=10)$ **Q. 2.** Problem based question: $(2 \times 5=10)$

A 45 years old farmer complained of pain in both the calf region of his legs which got relieved on taking rest. Of late he has been noticing loss of sensation and change in colour of all his toes. There had been blackening of his right middle toe which got auto-amputated. Examination of the arteries in his feet around the ankles showed severe decrease in the volume of its pulsations. Diagnosis of Buerger's Disease was made.

- Name any two arteries around the ankle examined by the clinician.
- How do these arteries terminate?
- Femoral and Popliteal arteries were also examined by the clinician. Mention all the branches of any one artery.
- Add a note on the sheath in which the femoral artery is contained in its proximal part.
- With the help of a well-labelled diagram give the sensory nerve supply of the dorsum of foot?

Q. 3. Mention the parts of the Uterus and give its peritoneal relations. Describe briefly the supports of this organ. State the source of development of the uterus and enumerate its congenital anomalies.

 $(1+2+4+3=10)$ **Q. 4.** Write short notes on:- $(4 \times 3=12)$

- Right Coronary artery
- Epiploric foramen.
- Head of Pancreas

Q. 5. Write in brief about:- $(2 \times 4=8)$

- Ductus arteriosus
- Histological structure of body of stomach
- Spermatic Cord
- Urogenital Diaphragm.

X

Roll No.....

Paper Code ...110

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROF. EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER - 2012

**ANATOMY
PAPER-SECOND (MCQ)**

Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutes

Set - B

Q. I. Multiple Choice questions (Encircle the single best response)

(0.5 x 20=10)

1. Following structures pass through lesser sciatic foramen EXCEPT:
 - a. Inferior gluteal nerve
 - b. Nerve to obturator internus
 - c. Internal Pudendal vessels
 - d. Tendon of obturator internus
2. Subartorial plexus is formed by the following nerves, EXCEPT:
 - a. Anterior division of obturator nerve
 - b. Anterior division of medial cutaneous nerve of thigh
 - c. Posterior division of medial cutaneous nerve of thigh
 - d. Saphenous nerve
3. The motor supply to diaphragm is by:
 - a. Subcostal nerve
 - b. Coeliac plexus
 - c. Phrenic nerve
 - d. Vagus nerve
4. All are branches of Arch of aorta EXCEPT:
 - a. Brachiocephalic trunk
 - b. Superior Intercostal artery
 - c. Left common carotid artery
 - d. Left subclavian artery
5. The mucosa of oesophagus is lined by:
 - a. Simple squamous epithelium
 - b. Stratified squamous epithelium
 - c. Simple columnar epithelium
 - d. Ciliated columnar epithelium
6. Thoracic duct crosses midline in front of:
 - a. 5th thoracic vertebra
 - b. 6th thoracic vertebra
 - c. 7th thoracic vertebra
 - d. 8th thoracic vertebra
7. The first cervical vertebra does NOT have:
 - a. Anterior arch
 - b. Superior and inferior surfaces
 - c. Spinous process
 - d. Lateral masses
8. The femoral pulse in the femoral triangle is best felt against the:
 - a. Neck of femur
 - b. Head of the femur
 - c. Greater trochanter of femur
 - d. Lesser trochanter of femur
9. In adults, the spinal cord ends at the level of lower border of:
 - a. L₁ vertebra
 - b. L₂ vertebra
 - c. L₃ vertebra
 - d. L₄ vertebra
10. The pudendal nerve supplies:
 - a. Labia minora
 - b. Ischiocavernosus muscle
 - c. Posterior fornix of vagina
 - d. Sphincter urethrae
11. Derivative of the ventral mesogastrium is:
 - a. Lesser omentum
 - b. Greater omentum
 - c. Lienorenal ligament
 - d. Gastrosplenic ligament
12. Tibialis anterior is inserted to the base of:
 - a. 1st metatarsal
 - b. 2nd metatarsal
 - c. 3rd metatarsal
 - d. 4th metatarsal
13. Structure derived from septum transversum:
 - a. Fibrous structure of liver
 - b. Parenchyma of liver
 - c. Biliary ducts
 - d. Coronary ligament
14. Ligamentum teres represents the:
 - a. Right umbilical vein
 - b. Left umbilical vein
 - c. Right umbilical artery
 - d. Left umbilical artery
15. Which specific part of the intestine is related closely to fundus of gall bladder?
 - a. Superior duodenal flexure
 - b. Inferior duodenal flexure
 - c. Gastroduodenal junction
 - d. Duodenojejunal flexure
16. Medial tubercle of calcaneum gives origin to:
 - a. Abductor Hallucis
 - b. Adductor Hallucis
 - c. Flexor Digitorum Longus
 - d. Flexor Hallucis longus
17. Urinary Bladder is lined by the following epithelium:
 - a. Simple columnar
 - b. Stratified squamous
 - c. Pseudostratified columnar
 - d. Transitional
18. Bundles of His is present in:
 - a. Right atrium
 - b. Interatrial septum
 - c. Interventricular septum
 - d. Walls of the ventricles
19. The coronary sinus is derived from:
 - a. Ascending aorta & pulmonary trunk
 - b. Arch of aorta & pulmonary trunk
 - c. Superior vena cava & ascending aorta
 - d. Superior & Inferior vena cava
20. Structure passing between gluteus medius and minimus muscles are:
 - a. Superficial branch of superior gluteal artery
 - b. Deep branch of superior gluteal artery
 - c. Inferior gluteal nerve
 - d. Pudendal nerve

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROF. EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER - 2013**ANATOMY
PAPER – FIRST****[Time allotted: Three hours]****[Max Marks: 50]****Note:** Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given

(½ x 20 = 10)

Q. 2. Problem based question:

(1+1+2+2+4=10)

A young Indian electrical engineer working for a private company complains of inability of closing his left eye and drooling of saliva from the left side of his mouth.

- As his consulting physician what structure do you think must be involved to cause the above mentioned problems for the patient?
- What is the above mentioned condition commonly known as?
- Describe the anatomical basis of the two (2) problems that the patient complains of
- Name the foramina through which facial nerve comes out of cranial cavity.
- Give the branches of the above mentioned structure in its intracranial and extracranial courses.

Q. 3. Describe Temporomandibular joint under the following heads:-

(1+2+4+1+2=10)

- Type of the joint.
- Ligaments.
- Movements with names of muscles producing them.
- Nerve supplying the above muscles
- Applied aspects of the joint.

Q. 4. Write short notes on:

(3 x 4 = 12)

- Blood supply of internal capsule
- Abduction of Shoulder Joint
- Histological Structure of Thyroid Gland

Q. 5. Write in brief:

(4 x 2 = 8)

- Attachments and relations of the extensor Retinaculum of upper limb
- Typical synovial joint
- Oogenesis
- Corpus Callosum

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROF. EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER - 2013**ANATOMY
PAPER-FIRST (MCQ)****Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutes****SET-A****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in the OMR sheet)****(0.5 x 20=10)**

1. The facial vein drains into the
 - a. External Jugular Vein
 - b. Anterior Jugular Vein
 - c. Oblique Jugular Vein
 - d. Internal Jugular Vein
2. Lymphatics from the palatine tonsil directly drain into the following group of lymph nodes
 - a. Submental
 - b. Submandibular
 - c. Jugulodigastric
 - d. Jugulomohyoid
3. The circumvallate papillae of the tongue are innervated by the
 - a. Lingual Nerve
 - b. Facial Nerve
 - c. Glossopharyngeal Nerve
 - d. Vagus Nerve
4. The main bone forming the nasal septum is the
 - a. Frontal
 - b. Vomer
 - c. Palatine
 - d. Inferior nasal coucha
5. The anterior ethmoidal air sinuses drain into the
 - a. Superior meatus
 - b. Middle meatus
 - c. Inferior meatus
 - d. Sphenoethmoidal recess
6. The tegmen tympani forms the following relation to the middle ear cavity
 - a. Roof
 - b. Medial Wall
 - c. Lateral Wall
 - d. Floor
7. The Primary visual area is supplied by the following artery
 - a. Anterior cerebral artery
 - b. Vertebral artery
 - c. Posterior cerebral artery
 - d. Superior cerebellar artery
8. The trapezoid body is seen in the
 - a. Medulla Oblongata
 - b. Pous
 - c. Mid brain
 - d. Insula
9. The paracentral lobule is supplied by the following artery
 - a. Anterior cerebral artery
 - b. Middle cerebral artery
 - c. Posterior cerebral artery
 - d. Anterior choroidal artery
10. The Habenular commissure is related to the
 - a. Lateral ventricle
 - b. Third ventricle
 - c. Fourth ventricle
 - d. Terminal ventricle
11. The following nerves lie close to the humerus **EXCEPT**
 - a. Radial
 - b. Ulnar
 - c. Axillary
 - d. Musculocutaneous
12. The first lumbrical of hand derives its innervation from
 - a. Anterior interosseous nerve
 - b. Posterior interosseous nerve
 - c. Radial nerve
 - d. Median nerve
13. In a wristdrop, the nerve involved is the
 - a. Median nerve
 - b. Ulnar nerve
 - c. Radial Nerve
 - d. Musculocutaneous nerve
14. The following arteries arise from the brachial artery **EXCEPT**
 - a. Profunda brachii artery
 - b. Muscular artery
 - c. Nutrient artery to the humerus
 - d. Common interosseous artery
15. Symphysis is a type of
 - a. Fibrous joint
 - b. Cartilaginous joint
 - c. Synovial joint
 - d. Ball & Socket joint
16. The dorsal root of the spinal nerve consists of the following type of nerve fibres
 - a. Parasympathetic fibres
 - b. Sensory fibres
 - c. Motor fibres
 - d. Sympathetic fibres
17. The matrix of hyaline cartilage contains
 - a. Mast cells
 - b. Elastic fibres
 - c. Collagen fibres
 - d. Reticular fibres
18. Thick skin has the following characteristics **EXCEPT**
 - a. Stratified squamous epithelium
 - b. Keratin
 - c. Sweat glands
 - d. Sebaceous glands
19. Zona pellucida is seen in the following **EXCEPT**
 - a. Secondary oocyte
 - b. Fertilized ovum
 - c. Blastocyst
 - d. Primary oocyte
20. The placenta is usually attached to the
 - a. Cervix
 - b. Upper uterine segment
 - c. Lower uterine Segment
 - d. Fallopian Tube

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROF. EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER - 2013**ANATOMY
PAPER-SECOND****[Time allotted : Three hours]****[Max Marks : 50]**

Note : Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions – separate sheet given

(.5 x 20=10)

Q. 2. Problem based question:

(2+4+3+1=10)

A young boy complained of fever, puffiness of face and blood stained urine. On examination the left-renal angle was tender. The urine examination showed proteinuria and RBCs. The patient was advised to get intravenous pyelography done:

- Name the diseased abdominal organ and mention the structures passing through its hilum.
- Give an account of its development and common congenital anomalies.
- Draw a well-labelled diagram to show its anterior and posterior relations
- What is renal angle.

Q. 3. Draw a labeled diagram to show interior of right atrium. Give development of right atrium. Add a note on foramen ovale.

(4+3+3=10)

Q. 4. Write short notes on:

(3 x 4=12)

- Supports of uterus
- Rectus sheath
- Adductor canal

Q. 5. Write in brief about:

(2 x 4=8)

- Development of pancreas
- Popliteus
- Histological Structure of Urinary Bladder
- Supports of medial longitudinal arch

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROF. EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER - 2013**ANATOMY****PAPER-SECOND****Time allotted for MCQ - 20 minutes****Set A****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet)****(0.5 x 20=10)**

1. Which of the following nerve crosses superficial to the femoral artery?
 - a. Nerve to pectineus
 - b. Lateral cutaneous nerve of thigh
 - c. Nerve to vastus medialis
 - d. Saphenous nerve
2. Skin over the umbilicus is supplied by:
 - a. T8
 - b. T10
 - c. L1
 - d. L2
3. Left testicular vein drains into:
 - a. Inferior vena cava
 - b. Left suprarenal vein
 - c. Left renal vein
 - d. Left internal iliac vein
4. The left cupola of the diaphragm is pierced by:
 - a. Left phrenic nerve
 - b. Inferior vena cava
 - c. Sympathetic chain
 - d. Hemiazygos vein
5. The inferior mesenteric artery originates at the level of:
 - a. L2 vertebrae
 - b. L3 vertebrae
 - c. L4 vertebrae
 - d. L5 vertebrae
6. The superficial perineal pouch in male contains:
 - a. Sphincter urethra
 - b. Internal pudendal vessels
 - c. Bulbourethral glands
 - d. Crus penis
7. Ligamentum teres is a remnant of:
 - a. Right umbilical artery
 - b. Left umbilical vein
 - c. Ductus venosus
 - d. Left branch of portal vein
8. Most mobile part of duodenum is
 - a. 1st part
 - b. 2nd part
 - c. 3rd part
 - d. 4th part
9. Following are the branches of internal thoracic artery **except**:
 - a. anterior intercostal artery
 - b. pericardiophrenic artery
 - c. perforating arteries
 - d. 2nd posterior intercostal artery
10. All are the sites of portocaval anastomosis **except**:
 - a. Lower end of oesophagus
 - b. Umbilicus
 - c. Lower end of rectum & anal canal
 - d. Bare area of Stomach
11. The average capacity of the stomach in newborns is:
 - a. 500 ml
 - b. 100 ml
 - c. 10 ml
 - d. 30-50 ml
12. The lunate fascia separates the ischiorectal space from:
 - a. Deep perineal pouch
 - b. Suprategmental space
 - c. Pelvic diaphragm
 - d. Perianal space
13. All are tributaries of superior vena cava **except**:
 - a. Left brachiocephalic vein
 - b. Pericardial vein
 - c. 1st posterior intercostal vein
 - d. Azygos vein
14. Which of the following is the key muscle of the gluteal region?
 - a. Gluteus maximus
 - b. Piriformis
 - c. Obturator internus
 - d. Gluteus minimus
15. Dorsalis Pedis artery terminates by anastomosing with
 - a. Medial plantar artery
 - b. Lateral plantar artery
 - c. Arcuate artery
 - d. First dorsal metatarsal artery
16. Muscle acting only on knee joint is:
 - a. Quadriceps femoris
 - b. Biceps femoris
 - c. Plantaris
 - d. Popliteus
17. All of the following structures lie along the medial aspect of Psoas major **except**:
 - a. Femoral artery
 - b. Femoral vein
 - c. Femoral nerve
 - d. Pectineus muscle
18. The common peroneal nerve can be rolled against the:
 - a. Neck of tibia
 - b. Neck of fibula
 - c. Lower end of tibia
 - d. Lower end of fibula
19. Oblique popliteal ligament of knee joint is derived from the tendon of:
 - a. Popliteus
 - b. Semitendinosus
 - c. Semimembranosus
 - d. Biceps femoris
20. Which of the following retinaculum of foot is 'Y' shaped?
 - a. Superior extensor
 - b. Inferior extensor
 - c. Superior Peroneal
 - d. Inferior peroneal

Regn. No.

Paper Code: 105

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION, JULY - 2014
ANATOMY
PAPER – FIRST

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 50]

Note: Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given

(½ x 20 = 10)

Q. 2. Give Reasons:

(1 x 5 = 05)

- a. Median cubital vein is preferred for taking blood sample.
- b. In fracture neck humerus, abduction at shoulder joint is affected.
- c. Antero-inferior part of the nasal septum is a common site of Epistaxis
- d. Genioglossus is known as safety muscle of the tongue.
- e. Clavicle is commonly fractured at the junction of lateral 1/3 and medial 2/3.

Q. 3. Problem based question:

(1+2+1+1= 05)

A 50-year-old woman presented in the OPD with a swelling in front of her neck. The swelling was movable with deglutition. She also had protruded eyes, tremors in hands and difficulty in swallowing the food.

- a. Which organ is affected?
- b. Give its blood supply & applied importance
- c. Why did the swelling move with deglutition?
- d. Give development of organ under question.

Q. 4. Write in brief about:

(3 x 4 = 12)

- a. Second pharyngeal arch and its derivatives
- b. Circle of willis
- c. Inferior constrictor muscle of Pharynx.
- d. Squamous Epithelium

Q. 5. Structured Questions:

(i) Give a brief account of shoulder joint under following headings:

(1+2+2=05)

- a. Type of the joint and bones forming it
- b. Ligaments of the joint
- c. Movements and muscles producing them

(ii) Describe posterior triangle under following headings:

(2+2+1=05)

- a. Boundaries
- b. Contents with its relations.
- c. Applied importance.

Q. 6. Write short notes on:

(2 x 4 = 08)

- a. Secretomotor nerve supply of parotid gland.
- b. Cavernous sinus.
- c. Lateral medullary syndrome.
- d. Draw well labelled diagram of functional areas of cerebral hemisphere on superolateral surface.

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION, JULY - 2014**ANATOMY****PAPER-FIRST (MCQ)****Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutes****SET - B****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet)****(0.5 x 20=10)**

1. Which of the following lymph nodes are called Virchow's nodes?
 - a. Right supra clavicular
 - b. Left supra clavicular
 - c. Right infra clavicular
 - d. Left infra clavicular
2. Medial wall of middle ear shows:
 - a. Pyramid
 - b. Promontory
 - c. Canal for tensor tympani
 - d. Canal for chorda tympani
3. Lobule of Pinna is innervated by:
 - a. Supratrochlear nerve
 - b. Supraorbital nerve
 - c. Lesser occipital nerve
 - d. Great auricular nerve
4. Which artery is not a branch of maxillary artery?
 - a. Deep auricular
 - b. Anterior tympanic
 - c. Middle meningeal
 - d. Superior meningeal
5. Which bone does not form pterion in the skull?
 - a. Frontal
 - b. Parietal
 - c. Temporal
 - d. Occipital
6. Root value of supra clavicular nerve is:
 - a. C 1, 2
 - b. C 2, 3
 - c. C 3, 4
 - d. C 4, 5, 6
7. Remnant of notocord is:
 - a. Anterior longitudinal ligament
 - b. Nucleus pulposus
 - c. Filum terminale
 - d. Articulating facets of vertebrae
8. Which of the following in an embryo represents oral cavity?
 - a. Stomodeum
 - b. Prochordal plate
 - c. Primitive knot
 - d. Primitive pit
9. Spinal cord in an adult ends at:
 - a. Lower border of L1
 - b. Lower border of L2
 - c. Lower border of L3
 - d. Lower border of L4
10. Brodmann's numbers of the visual area are:
 - a. 21,22,23
 - b. 17,18,19
 - c. 39,40,41
 - d. 44,45,46
11. Red nucleus is seen at the level of:
 - a. Upper pons
 - b. Lower pons
 - c. Superior colliculus in midbrain
 - d. Inferior colliculus in midbrain
12. Damage to which lobe can produce disruption of social and emotional behaviour?
 - a. Frontal lobe
 - b. Parietal lobe
 - c. Temporal lobe
 - d. Occipital lobe
13. One of the following is not derived from the neural crest:
 - a. Pia mater
 - b. Arachnoid mater
 - c. Dura mater
 - d. Spinal ganglia
14. The 3rd ventricle is the cavity of the:
 - a. Metencephalon.
 - b. Myelencephalon.
 - c. Mesencephalon.
 - d. Diencephalon.
15. Failure of the neural tube to close causes:
 - a. Hydrocephalus
 - b. Anencephaly
 - c. Meningocele
 - d. All of the above
16. The superior cerebellar peduncle connects the cerebellum with the:
 - a. Restiform body
 - b. Pons
 - c. Medulla
 - d. Midbrain
17. What type of joint is the first carpometacarpal joint?
 - a. Ball and socket
 - b. Condylar
 - c. Pivot
 - d. Saddle
18. Which bone does not follow the law of ossification?
 - a. Tibia
 - b. Fibula
 - c. Radius
 - d. Ulna
19. Example of bipennate muscle is:
 - a. Deltoid
 - b. Brachioradialis
 - c. Sartorius
 - d. Rectus femoris
20. Which artery is an example of end artery?
 - a. Radial artery
 - b. Central artery of retina
 - c. Profunda femoris
 - d. Dorsalis pedis artery

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION, JULY - 2014**ANATOMY
PAPER – SECOND**

[Max Marks: 50]

[Time allotted: Three hours]

Note: Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given

(½ x 20 = 10)

Q. 2. Give Reasons:

(1 x 5 = 05)

- Medial meniscal tears are more commoner than Lateral meniscal tears.
- Extravasation of urine following rupture of bulbous urethra does not extend into the middle of the thigh.
- Pain in renal colic migrates from loin to groin.
- Haemorrhoids sometimes occurs in portal hypertension.
- Injuries in the root of the neck may lead to surgical emphysema.

Q. 3. Problem based question:

(1 x 5 = 05)

A 28-year old man complained of pain in the upper part of the abdomen on empty stomach for the past 2 years. The pain was relieved on taking food and antacids. Often he used to suffer from melaena. The investigation showed a deep ulcer formation in the posterosuperior wall of the first part of the Duodenum. Two weeks later he landed in the Emergency ward with severe haematemesis and features of shock.

- What is haematemesis and melaena?
- What could be the cause of the severe haematemesis and shock before arriving at the Emergency ward at a later stage?
- Give the relations of the first part of duodenum.
- How is this part related to the Epiploic foramen? Add a note on this foramen.
- Give the development of duodenum.

Q. 4. Write in brief about:

(3 x 4 = 12)

- Histological structure of Vermiform Appendix
- Features of Down's Syndrome
- Saphenous Opening
- Draw a well labelled diagram to show the Coronary Sinus and its tributaries

Q. 5. Structured Questions:

(i). Mention the boundaries of the Popliteal Fossa. Draw a well-labelled diagram to mention its contents and their relations. Illustrate with the help of a diagram the genicular anastomoses and explain its clinical importance.

(1+2+2 = 05)

(ii). Describe the prostate under the following:

(1+2+2 = 05)

- Capsule of the prostate gland
- Age changes
- Microstructure

Q. 6. Write short notes on:

(2 x 4 = 08)

- Hepatorenal Pouch of Morrison
- Meckel's Diverticulum
- Interior of right atrium
- Safe period

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION, JULY - 2014**ANATOMY****PAPER-SECOND (MCQ)****Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutes****SET - A****(0.5 x 20=10)****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet)**

1. Pectineus receives dual nerve supply from:
 - a. Femoral & Saphenous nerves
 - b. Femoral & Obturator nerves
 - c. Obturator & Sciatic nerves
 - d. Sciatic & Femoral nerves
2. The following tendon passes through the Lesser Sciatic foramen:
 - a. Piriformis
 - b. Obturator Internus
 - c. Obturator Externus
 - d. Quadratus femoris
3. The following arteries participate in the formation of the Cruciate anastomoses EXCEPT:
 - a. Superior Gluteal artery
 - b. Inferior Gluteal artery
 - c. Transverse brs. of medial & lateral circumflex femoral arteries:
 - d. 1st perforating artery
4. Short Saphenous vein:
 - a. Is accompanied with saphenous nerve:
 - b. Pierces the cribriform fascia
 - c. Is a continuation of medial marginal vein
 - d. Runs behind the lateral malleolus
5. Tibial collateral ligament is phylogenetically a remnant of:
 - a. Tibialis Anterior
 - b. Tibialis Posterior
 - c. Adductor Magnus
 - d. Peroneus Longus
6. Sural Communicating nerve is a branch of:
 - a. Tibial nerve
 - b. Common Peroneal nerve
 - c. Sciatic nerve
 - d. Posterior cutaneous nerve of thigh
7. Left Phrenic Nerve passes through the diaphragm via:
 - a. Inferior Vena Caval opening
 - b. Oesophageal Hiatus
 - c. Aortic opening
 - d. Muscular fibres of Left dome
8. Superior Mesenteric artery is a content of:
 - a. Gastrosplenic ligament
 - b. Lienorenal Ligament
 - c. The Mesentry
 - d. Transverse Mesocolon
9. All the following structures enter the Inguinal Canal via Deep inguinal ring EXCEPT:
 - a. Ilioinguinal nerve
 - b. Vas Deferens
 - c. Artery to cremaster
 - d. Genital branch of genitofemoral nerve
10. Caecum develops from:
 - a. Foregut
 - b. Prearterial segment of midgut loop
 - c. Postarterial segment of midgut loop
 - d. Hindgut
11. The following statement is TRUE about the Prostatic Urethra:
 - a. Is the least dilatable part of male urethra
 - b. Bulbourethral glands open into it
 - c. Is horseshoe shaped in cross-section
 - d. Is lined completely with Transitional epithelium
12. The following structure lies behind the apex of Sigmoid Mesocolon:
 - a. Left Ureter
 - b. Right Ureter
 - c. Left colic artery
 - d. Inferior mesenteric vein
13. First Posterior intercostal artery is a branch of:
 - a. Thyrocervical Trunk
 - b. Descending thoracic aorta
 - c. Internal mammary artery
 - d. Superior intercostal artery
14. All the following structures pass through the Inlet of thorax EXCEPT:
 - a. Oesophagus
 - b. Left recurrent laryngeal nerve
 - c. Azygos vein
 - d. Thoracic duct
15. The following structure is present in the Right ventricle:
 - a. Crista Terminalis
 - b. Moderator Band
 - c. Vestibule
 - d. Openings of pulmonary veins
16. The following structure is related just anterior to the hilum of the lungs:
 - a. Phrenic nerve
 - b. Vagus
 - c. Internal thoracic artery
 - d. Intercostal nerve
17. The exocrine part of the pancreas contains:
 - a. Serous acini
 - b. Mucous acini
 - c. Mixed acini
 - d. Islet of Langerhans
18. All are features of Klinefelter's Syndrome EXCEPT:
 - a. Short & Webbed neck
 - b. Tall Stature
 - c. Hypogonadism
 - d. Genotype is 47, XXY
19. The following secondary centre appears just before birth:
 - a. Greater Trochanter
 - b. Head of Femur
 - c. Lower end of femur
 - d. Calcaneum
20. The following nerve dose NOT arise from the Lumbar Plexus:
 - a. Femoral nerve
 - b. Obturator nerve
 - c. Genitofemoral nerve
 - d. Pudendal nerve

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2015**ANATOMY
PAPER – FIRST****[Max Marks: 50]****[Time allotted: Three hours]****Note:** Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given**(½ x 20 = 10)****Q. 2. Give Reasons:****(1 x 5 = 05)**

- Area of lower part of nose and upper lip is known as dangerous area of the face.
- Clot formation is discouraged in patients who have undergone tonsillectomy operation.
- Lumbar puncture in an adult is usually done at the level of the intervertebral disc between L3 & L4.
- Lesions of the middle cerebral artery can lead to motor aphasia.
- Medial cubital vein is the most preferred vein for venipuncture in the upper limb.

Q. 3. Problem based question:**(1+2+1+1 = 05)**

A 55-year old woman complained of a midline swelling in front of her neck which moved up and down with deglutition. On examination, she was found to have tremors in her hands and bulging eyes. She was diagnosed as a case of toxic goiter.

- Why do thyroid swellings move up and down with deglutition?
- Give the blood supply of thyroid gland with its clinically relevant points.
- Give the development of the thyroid gland.
- Draw a well labeled diagram showing the microstructure (histology) of the thyroid gland.

(2.5 x 4 = 10)**Q. 4. Write short notes on:**

- Pyramidal fossa.
- Movements of the temporomandibular joint.
- Lymphatic drainage of the mammary gland.
- CSF circulation.

Q. 5. Structured Questions:

(i) Describe the nerve supply and development of the tongue. Add a note on its lymphatic drainage.

(2+1+2= 05)

(ii) Describe the formation and branches of the Brachial plexus. Add a note on Erb's Paralysis.

(2+1+2= 05)**(2.5 x 4 = 10)****Q. 6. Answer as indicated:**

- Write a short note on Down's syndrome.
- Write a short note on Sesamoid bones.
- Enumerate the derivatives of the first pharyngeal arch.
- Draw a well labeled diagram showing transverse section of the midbrain at the level of superior colliculus.

ANATOMY
PAPER-FIRST (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutes

SET - A

(0.5 x 20 = 10)

Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet)

1. All are derivatives of deep cervical fascia EXCEPT:
 - a. Pretracheal fascia
 - b. Prevertebral fascia
 - c. Stylomandibular ligament
 - d. Sphenomandibular ligament
2. All of the following structures pass between the external and internal carotid artery EXCEPT:
 - a. Stylopharyngeus muscle
 - b. Superior laryngeal nerve
 - c. Glossopharyngeal nerve
 - d. Pharyngeal branch of vagus
3. The secretomotor fibres to the parotid gland are conveyed through:
 - a. Superficial petrosal nerve
 - b. Auriculotemporal nerve
 - c. Chorda tympani nerve
 - d. Pharyngeal branch of vagus
4. The sensory nerve supply of the larynx below the vocal folds is by:
 - a. Internal laryngeal nerve
 - b. External laryngeal nerve
 - c. Recurrent laryngeal nerve
 - d. Superior laryngeal nerve
5. Medial wall of the middle ear present all of the following EXCEPT:
 - a. Oval window
 - b. Round window
 - c. Pyramidal prominence
 - d. Prominence of lateral semicircular canal
6. All of the following open into the middle meatus of the nose EXCEPT:
 - a. Maxillary sinus
 - b. Anterior ethmoidal sinus
 - c. Middle ethmoidal sinus
 - d. Nasolacrimal duct
7. Which type of synovial joint is the atlanto-occipital joint?
 - a. Condylar
 - b. Ellipsoid
 - c. Saddle
 - d. Pivot
8. Which is NOT a branch of the first part of maxillary artery?
 - a. Deep auricular artery
 - b. Posterior tympanic artery
 - c. Middle meningeal artery
 - d. Accessory meningeal artery
9. The only cranial nerve which arises from the dorsal aspect of the brain is:
 - a. Oculomotor nerve
 - b. Abducent nerve
 - c. Trigeminal nerve
 - d. Trochlear nerve
10. Cerebellar lesions are characterized by all EXCEPT:
 - a. Ataxia
 - b. Muscular hypotonia
 - c. Nystagmus
 - d. Tremors at rest
11. All of the following arteries arise from the basilar artery EXCEPT:
 - a. Posterior cerebral
 - b. Posterior inferior cerebellar
 - c. Superior cerebellar
 - d. Anterior inferior cerebellar
12. Basal ganglia include all EXCEPT:
 - a. Corpus striatum
 - b. Claustrum
 - c. Habenular nucleus
 - d. Amygdaloid body
13. All are examples of commissural fibres EXCEPT:
 - a. Corpus callosum
 - b. Interthalamic adhesion
 - c. Anterior commissure
 - d. Posterior commissure
14. Lateral wall of the cavernous sinus is related to all of the following nerves EXCEPT:
 - a. Oculomotor
 - b. Trochlear
 - c. Ophthalmic
 - d. Abducent
15. All of the following structures pierce the clavipectoral fascia EXCEPT:
 - a. Lateral pectoral nerve
 - b. Medial pectoral nerve
 - c. Cephalic vein
 - d. Thoracoacromial artery
16. Which is NOT a content of the Quadrangular scapular space?
 - a. Axillary nerve
 - b. Posterior circumflex humeral artery
 - c. Axillary vein
 - d. Posterior circumflex humeral vein
17. The coracoid process of the scapula is an example of:
 - a. Traction epiphysis
 - b. Pressure epiphysis
 - c. Atavistic epiphysis
 - d. Aberrant epiphysis
18. Skeletal muscle presents all of the following features EXCEPT:
 - a. Its fibres are uninucleated
 - b. Its fibres are unbranched
 - c. Its fibres present cross striations
 - d. Its actions are voluntary
19. Remnant of notochord is:
 - a. Body of a vertebra
 - b. Vertebral arch
 - c. Nucleus pulposus
 - d. Annulus fibrosus
20. Secondary villi do not contain:
 - a. Syncytiotrophoblast
 - b. Cytotrophoblast
 - c. Extraembryonic mesoderm
 - d. Blood vessels

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2015
ANATOMY
PAPER – SECOND

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 50]

Note: Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given

(½ x 20 = 10)

Q. 2. Give Reasons:

(1 x 5 = 05)

- Liver cirrhosis patient presents with haematemesis.
- External piles are very painful but bleed less.
- Irritation of the diaphragm may cause pain in the shoulder (shoulder tip).
- Fracture of the pelvis leads to foot drop and sensory loss on the back of thigh, whole leg and foot.
- Pain of Acute pancreatitis is referred to paravertebral region.

Q. 3. Problem based question:

(1 x 5 = 05)

A fifty years old female came to the emergency with acute abdominal pain, vomiting and mild fever. Initially pain was around umbilicus but later on pain localized to right inguinal region.

- What is the most probable diagnosis?
- Why was the pain initially felt around the umbilicus?
- What is Mc-Burney's point?
- Draw a well labelled diagram showing the microstructure (histology) of the organ involved.
- Mention the various positions of appendix diagrammatically.

Q. 4. Write short notes on:

(2.5 x 4 = 10)

- Lymphatic drainage of Uterus
- Hepatorenal pouch of Morrison
- Medial longitudinal arch
- Formation and contents of Rectus sheath

Q. 5. Structured Questions:

- Draw well labelled diagrams of arterial supply of the stomach, lymphatic drainage, stomach bed and microscopic structure of the body of stomach. (1+1+1+2= 05)

- Write about the Right coronary circulation in following headings: origin, course, distribution, branches, applied. (1+1+1+1+1= 05)

Q. 6. Write in brief:

(2.5 x 4 = 10)

- Trendelenburg's test
- Dorsalis Pedis artery (Dorsal artery of the Foot)
- Thoracic duct
- Histology of muscular artery

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2015**ANATOMY****PAPER-SECOND (MCQ)****Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutes****SET - A****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet)****(0.5 x 20=10)**

1. All are the features in Posterior wall of prostatic urethra EXCEPT:
 - a. Prostatic sinus
 - b. Uvula vesicae
 - c. Verumontanum (colliculus seminalis)
 - d. urethral crest
2. Length of female urethra is:
 - a. 3cm
 - b. 4cm
 - c. 5cm
 - d. 6cm
3. Renal angle is between:
 - a. Lower border of 11th rib and outer border of erector spinae muscle
 - b. Lower border of 12th rib and outer border of erector spinae muscle
 - c. Lower border of 12th rib and latissimus dorsi muscle
 - d. Lower border of 12th rib and quadratus lumborum muscle
4. Splenic artery is the branch of:
 - a. Abdominal aorta
 - b. Coeliac trunk
 - c. Inferior epigastric artery
 - d. Superior epigastric artery
5. Which surface of the rectum is covered by peritoneum?
 - a. Upper 2/3rd of Anterior surface
 - b. Whole Posterior surface
 - c. Lower 2/3rd of Right lateral surface
 - d. Lower 2/3rd of left lateral surface
6. All nerves are related to posterior surface of kidney EXCEPT:
 - a. Subcostal nerve
 - b. Iliohypogastric nerve
 - c. Obturator nerve
 - d. Ilioinguinal nerve
7. Portal vein is formed:
 - a. Behind the head of pancreas
 - b. Behind the lower half of neck of pancreas
 - c. Behind the uncinate process of pancreas
 - d. Behind the upper half of neck of pancreas
8. Calot's triangle is triangular space formed by all EXCEPT:
 - a. Cystic duct
 - b. Common hepatic duct
 - c. Segment -V
 - d. Segment-I
9. Pseudocyst is collection of fluid in:
 - a. Lesser sac
 - b. Greater sac
 - c. Stomach
 - d. Pancreas
10. Muscles of the sole are disposed in:
 - a. Three layers
 - b. Four layers
 - c. Two layers
 - d. Five layers
11. Which of the following is NOT branch of femoral nerve:
 - a. Lateral cutaneous nerve of thigh
 - b. Intermediate cutaneous nerve of thigh
 - c. Medial cutaneous nerve of thigh
 - d. Saphenous nerve
12. Bursa involved in Housemaids Knee (Miner's knee) :
 - a. Prepatellar
 - b. Superficial infrapatellar
 - c. Deep infrapatellar
 - d. Suprapatellar
13. Plantar aponeurosis is the divorced part of tendon of :
 - a. Plantaris
 - b. Gastrocnemius
 - c. Soleus
 - d. Tibialis posterior
14. The oblique popliteal ligament is pierced by :
 - a. Lateral superior genicular artery
 - b. Middle genicular artery
 - c. Medial superior genicular artery
 - d. Lateral inferior genicular artery
15. Azygos vein drains into:
 - a. Thoracic duct
 - b. Inferior vena cava
 - c. Superior vena cava
 - d. Right brachiocephalic vein
16. Nerve supply of Costal pleura is:
 - a. Intercostals nerves
 - b. Phrenic nerve
 - c. Vagus nerve
 - d. Splanchnic nerve
17. All of the following structures pass through the inlet of thorax EXCEPT:
 - a. Pulmonary artery
 - b. Trachea
 - c. Oesophagus
 - d. Phrenic nerve
18. Radiological examination of the oesophagus is done by:
 - a. Barium swallow
 - b. Barium meal
 - c. Barium enema
 - d. Barium meal and follow through
19. α -fetoprotein levels in maternal serum DECREASES in:
 - a. Down's syndrome
 - b. Neural tube defects
 - c. Omphalocele
 - d. Sacrococcygeal teratoma
20. Chromosomal abnormalities can be best detected by:
 - a. Karyotyping
 - b. Chromosomal banding
 - c. FISH technique
 - d. None of the above

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION, OCTOBER - 2015**ANATOMY
PAPER – FIRST****[Time allotted: Three hours]****[Max Marks: 50]****Note:** Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given $(\frac{1}{2} \times 20 = 10)$ **Q. 2.** Give Reasons: $(1 \times 5 = 05)$

- Lesion of internal capsule leads to contralateral hemiplegia.
- Thyroid gland moves with the deglutition.
- Fracture of shaft of humerus can cause wrist drop.
- Paralysis of the radial nerve leads to wrist drop.
- Posterior cricoarytenoideus is the safety muscle of larynx.

 $(1 \times 5 = 05)$ **Q. 3.** Problem based question:

A 35-year old man was brought to the Emergency Ward in an unconscious state following a road traffic accident after skidding from his bike. There was slight oozing of blood from the nostrils though there was no local nasal injury. Radiological investigations revealed an extradural haematoma in the left temporo-parietal region with associated fracture in the middle cranial fossa. On examination, his pupils appeared constricted with absent light reflex. The neurosurgeon advised for immediate operation to stop the increasing haematoma formation. He planned to make a hole through the pterion to ligate the blood vessel.

- Name the blood vessel involved. What is it a branch of?
- How does this blood vessel enter the middle cranial fossa? How does it terminate?
- What was the cause of constricted pupils and absent light reflex?
- What is pterion? Give its surface marking.
- What was the cause of oozing of blood from the nostrils?

 $(2.5 \times 4 = 10)$ **Q. 4.** Write short notes on:

- Nasal Septum
- Erb's Palsy
- Weber's Syndrome
- Structural classification of joints

Q. 5. Structured Questions:

(i) Give a brief account of the Fourth ventricle under the following headings:

 $(3+1+1=5)$

- Boundaries
- Communications
- Choroid plexus and applied importance

(ii) Briefly describe the Parotid Gland as mentioned below:

 $(1+2+2=5)$

- Coverings and importance
- Neurovascular structures present inside the gland
- Secretomotor pathway & Parotid duct

 $(2.5 \times 4 = 10)$ **Q. 6.** Write in brief about:

- Enumerate derivatives of neural crest.
- Abduction of shoulder joint
- Cleft lip and cleft palate
- Microscopic structure of tongue

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION, OCTOBER - 2015**ANATOMY
PAPER-FIRST (MCQ)****Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutes****SET - A****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet) (0.5 x 20=10)**

1. Skeletal muscle fibres:
 - a. Are branched
 - b. Are multinucleated
 - c. Possess faint striations
 - d. Are present in the bronchial musculature
2. Neural crest give rise to all EXCEPT:
 - a. Lepto-meninges
 - b. C-cells of thyroid gland
 - c. Parathyroid glands
 - d. Sympathetic ganglia
3. The following structure pierces the clavipectoral fascia:
 - a. Medial pectoral nerve
 - b. Basilic vein
 - c. Cephalic vein
 - d. Lateral thoracic vessels
4. Content of Upper triangular space is:
 - a. Axillary nerve
 - b. Posterior circumflex humeral vessels
 - c. Radial nerve
 - d. Circumflex scapular vessels
5. Transmission of body weight from upper limb to axial skeleton passes through:
 - a. Coracohumeral ligament
 - b. Costoclavicular ligament
 - c. Coracoclavicular ligament
 - d. Capsular ligament of shoulder joint
6. First carpometacarpal joint is a:
 - a. Hinge joint
 - b. Saddle joint
 - c. Plane joint
 - d. Ball & socket joint
7. All are supplied by deep branch of ulnar nerve EXCEPT:
 - a. Adductor pollicis
 - b. 3rd & 4th lumbricals
 - c. Abductor digiti minimi
 - d. Abductor pollicis brevis
8. Supination & pronation movements occur at:
 - a. Elbow joint
 - b. Wrist joint
 - c. Radioulnar joints
 - d. Intercarpal joints
9. Pain and temperature sensations are carried by:
 - a. Corticospinal tract
 - b. Spinocerebellar tract
 - c. Lateral spinothalamic tract
 - d. Posterior column tracts
10. Nucleus Ambiguus belongs to:
 - a. Somatic efferent column
 - b. General visceral efferent column
 - c. General visceral afferent column
 - d. Special visceral efferent column
11. Bulb of posterior horn of lateral ventricle is produced by:
 - a. Forceps minor
 - b. Forceps major
 - c. Tapetum
 - d. Calcarine sulcus
12. Safety muscle of tongue is:
 - a. Geniohyoid
 - b. Genioglossus
 - c. Palatoglossus
 - d. Styloglossus
13. Muscles of tongue are developed from:
 - a. Tuberculum impar
 - b. Hypobranchial eminence
 - c. Lingual swellings
 - d. Occipital myotomes
14. Commonest congenital anomaly of nasal septum is:
 - a. Dysgenesis
 - b. Deviation
 - c. Presence of an abnormal opening
 - d. Cleft formation
15. Utricle and saccule are present in:
 - a. External ear
 - b. Middle ear
 - c. Inner ear
 - d. Retina
16. Stylomandibular ligament is a condensation of:
 - a. Carotid sheath
 - b. Investing layer of deep cervical fascia
 - c. Prevertebral layer of deep cervical fascia
 - d. Pretracheal layer of deep cervical fascia
17. Pyriform fossa is present in:
 - a. Nasopharynx
 - b. Oropharynx
 - c. Laryngopharynx
 - d. Larynx
18. Dilator papillae is innervated by:
 - a. Sympathetic fibres
 - b. Parasympathetic fibres
 - c. Trochlear nerve
 - d. Optic nerve
19. Muscles of soft palate except tensor palati are supplied by:
 - a. Cranial accessory
 - b. Spinal accessory
 - c. Glossopharyngeal
 - d. Hypoglossal
20. Anterior surface of epiglottis is lined by:
 - a. Pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium
 - b. Stratified squamous nonkeratinized epithelium
 - c. Stratified squamous keratinized epithelium
 - d. Stratified cuboidal epithelium

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION, OCTOBER - 2015**ANATOMY
PAPER - SECOND****[Time allotted: Three hours]****[Max Marks: 50]****Note:** Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given**(½ x 20 = 10)****Q. 2. Give Reasons:****(1 x 5 = 05)**

- Carcinoma of Prostate can spread to the bodies of lumbar vertebrae.
- Pain from the gonads referred to umbilicus.
- Intercostal drainage is commonly done between the upper and lower borders of the intercostal space.
- Lung alveoli are lined by simple squamous epithelium.
- Appearance of ossification centre in the lower end of femur carries a medicolegal importance.

Q. 3. Problem based question:**(2+1+1+1 = 05)**

A 45-year old man was admitted to the Medicine ward with complaints of severe haematemesis. His abdomen was protruded owing to ascites. There was presence of engorged veins around the umbilicus. He had an accompanying history of bleeding per rectum on 2-3 occasions earlier. There was accompanying jaundice and history of daily alcohol consumption for the past 10 years. He was diagnosed as a case of portal hypertension owing to liver cirrhosis.

- Give the site of formation, relations and termination of the portal vein.
- Briefly describe the cause of haematemesis on anatomical basis.
- What was the cause of bleeding per rectum?
- What was the cause of engorged veins around the umbilicus?

Q. 4. Write short notes on:**(2.5 x 4 = 10)**

- Supports of uterus
- Common Peroneal nerve
- Development of interatrial septum
- Down's syndrome

Q. 5. Structured Questions:**(i)** Give a brief account of the Kidney under the following headings:**(3+1+1=5)**

- Renal fascia
- Anterior and posterior relations
- Hepatorenal pouch

(ii) Briefly describe the Pleura as mentioned below:**(1+2+2=5)**

- Parts
- Nerve supply and its importance
- Costodiaphragmatic recess

Q. 6. Write in brief about:**(2.5 x 4 = 10)**

- Femoral Sheath
- Varicose veins of lower limb
- Head of pancreas
- Microscopic structure of muscular artery

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION, JULY/AUGUST - 2016
ANATOMY
PAPER – FIRST

[Time allotted: Three hours]**[Max Marks: 50]****Note:** Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given ($\frac{1}{2} \times 20 = 10$)

Q. 2. Give Reasons: (1 x 5 = 05)

- a. Genioglossus is known as the safety muscle of the tongue.
- b. Clot formation is discouraged in patients who have undergone tonsillectomy.
- c. Lesions of the primary motor area lead to contralateral hemiplegia.
- d. Thyroid swelling moves with deglutition.
- e. Lesions of nerve to serratus anterior may lead to winging of the scapula.

Q. 3. Problem based question: (1 x 5 = 05)

A 15 year old boy came to the OPD with a rapidly growing and very painful swelling on the face in front of the right ear. The pain increased while eating. On examination, the physician found that the right ear lobule was lifted on the affected side. He was diagnosed as a case of acute parotitis.

- a. Why are parotid swellings painful?
- b. Name the three structures present within the parotid gland
- c. Give the site of opening of the parotid duct and name the structures pierced by it.
- d. Draw a well labelled diagram showing the microstructure (histology) of the parotid gland

Q. 4. Write short notes on: (2.5 x 4 = 10)

- a. Carotid sheath
- b. Inferior constrictor muscle of the pharynx
- c. Carpel tunnel syndrome.
- d. Circle of Willis

Q. 5. Structured Questions:

(i) Describe the posterior triangle under the headings of Boundaries, Contents & Applied importance. (2+2+1=05)

(ii) In a flowchart form, enumerate the movements occurring at the shoulder joint and the muscles producing them. Add a note on the rotator cuff. (2+2+1=05)

Q. 6. Answer as indicated: (2.5 x 4 = 10)

- a. Write a short note on blood supply of a growing long bone
- b. Write a short note on implantation
- c. Enumerate the derivatives of the second pharyngeal arch
- d. Draw a well labelled diagram showing histology of cerebellum.

ANATOMY
PAPER-FIRST (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutes

SET - A

Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet) (0.5 x 20=10)

1. Which layer of the scalp is regarded as dangerous layer?
 - a. Connective tissue
 - b. Loose areolar tissue
 - c. Epicranial aponeurosis
 - d. Pericranium
2. Which artery does not contribute to the anastomosis in the Little's area?
 - a. Anterior ethmoidal
 - b. Posterior ethmoidal
 - c. Sphenopalatine
 - d. Septal branch of superior labial artery
3. The external carotid artery divides at the level of:
 - a. Upper margin of thyroid cartilage
 - b. Angle of mandible
 - c. Neck of mandible
 - d. Condyle of mandible
4. Proprioceptive fibres to the trapezius come from:
 - a. C1, C2
 - b. C2, C3
 - c. C3, C4
 - d. C4, C5
5. Suprasternal space of Burn's contain all EXCEPT:
 - a. Jugular venous arch
 - b. Interclavicular ligament
 - c. Terminal ends of external jugular veins
 - d. Sternal heads of sternocleidomastoid
6. Which one of the following nerves crosses the duct of the submandibular gland?
 - a. Glossopharyngeal nerve
 - b. Lingual nerve
 - c. Hypoglossal nerve
 - d. Chorda tympani nerve
7. All are branches of anterior division of mandibular nerve EXCEPT:
 - a. Masseteric nerve
 - b. Buccal nerve
 - c. Nerve to medial pterygoid
 - d. Deep temporal nerves
8. All of the following form a boundary of the laryngeal inlet EXCEPT:
 - a. Epiglottis
 - b. Interarytenoid fold
 - c. Lamina of thyroid cartilage
 - d. Aryepiglottic fold
9. Brodmann's number of Broca's motor speech area is:
 - a. 43, 44
 - b. 44, 45
 - c. 45, 46
 - d. 42, 43
10. Forceps minor is an extension of which part of the corpus callosum?
 - a. Rostrum
 - b. Genu
 - c. Body
 - d. Splenium
11. Trapezoid body is found in a transverse section of the:
 - a. Mid brain
 - b. Pons
 - c. Medulla
 - d. Spinal cord
12. Hypoglossal nerve emerges from the medulla oblongata:
 - a. Superior to the olive
 - b. Inferior to the olive
 - c. Medial to the olive
 - d. Lateral to the olive
13. Superior colliculus in the brain is related with which pathway?
 - a. Vision
 - b. Olfaction
 - c. Hearing
 - d. Taste
14. Lumbar cistern extends from:
 - a. L1 to S1
 - b. L1 to S2
 - c. L1 to S3
 - d. L1 to S5
15. Cutaneous innervation base of index finger is from:
 - a. C5
 - b. C6
 - c. C7
 - d. C8
16. Nerve supply of teres minor is:
 - a. Upper subscapular nerve
 - b. Lower subscapular nerve
 - c. Axillary nerve
 - d. Suprascapular nerve
17. All are examples of fibrous joints EXCEPT:
 - a. Suture
 - b. Syndesmosis
 - c. Symphysis
 - d. Gomphosis
18. Part of a growing long bone commonly involved in osteomyelitis is:
 - a. Epiphysis
 - b. Metaphysis
 - c. Diaphysis
 - d. Epiphyseal plate
19. Reduction division occurs in:
 - a. Spermatogonia
 - b. Primary spermatocytes
 - c. Secondary spermatocytes
 - d. Spermatids
20. All are derived from neural crest cells EXCEPT:
 - a. Adrenal cortex
 - b. Schwann cells
 - c. Melanocytes
 - d. Odontoblasts

ANATOMY
PAPER-FIRST (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutes

SET - B

Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet) (0.5 x 20=10)

1. Suprasternal space of Burn's contain all EXCEPT:
 - a. Jugular venous arch
 - b. Interclavicular ligament
 - c. Terminal ends of external jugular veins
 - d. Sternal heads of sternocleidomastoid
2. Which one of the following nerves crosses the duct of the submandibular gland?
 - a. Glossopharyngeal nerve
 - b. Lingual nerve
 - c. Hypoglossal nerve
 - d. Chorda tympani nerve
3. All are branches of anterior division of mandibular nerve EXCEPT:
 - a. Masseteric nerve
 - b. Buccal nerve
 - c. Nerve to medial pterygoid
 - d. Deep temporal nerves
4. All of the following form a boundary of the laryngeal inlet EXCEPT:
 - a. Epiglottis
 - b. Interarytenoid fold
 - c. Lamina of thyroid cartilage
 - d. Aryepiglottic fold
5. Brodmann's number of Broca's motor speech area is:
 - a. 43, 44
 - b. 44, 45
 - c. 45, 46
 - d. 42, 43
6. Forceps minor is an extension of which part of the corpus callosum?
 - a. Rostrum
 - b. Genu
 - c. Body
 - d. Splenium
7. Trapezoid body is found in a transverse section of the:
 - a. Mid brain
 - b. Pons
 - c. Medulla
 - d. Spinal cord
8. Hypoglossal nerve emerges from the medulla oblongata:
 - a. Superior to the olive
 - b. Inferior to the olive
 - c. Medial to the olive
 - d. Lateral to the olive
9. Superior colliculus in the brain is related with which pathway?
 - a. Vision
 - b. Olfaction
 - c. Hearing
 - d. Taste
10. Lumbar cistern extends from:
 - a. L1 to S1
 - b. L1 to S2
 - c. L1 to S3
 - d. L1 to S5
11. Cutaneous innervation base of index finger is from:
 - a. C5
 - b. C6
 - c. C7
 - d. C8
12. Nerve supply of teres minor is:
 - a. Upper subscapular nerve
 - b. Lower subscapular nerve
 - c. Axillary nerve
 - d. Suprascapular nerve
13. All are examples of fibrous joints EXCEPT:
 - a. Suture
 - b. Syndesmosis
 - c. Symphysis
 - d. Gomphosis
14. Part of a growing long bone commonly involved in osteomyelitis is:
 - a. Epiphysis
 - b. Metaphysis
 - c. Diaphysis
 - d. Epiphyseal plate
15. Reduction division occurs in:
 - a. Spermatogonia
 - b. Primary spermatocytes
 - c. Secondary spermatocytes
 - d. Spermatids
16. All are derived from neural crest cells EXCEPT:
 - a. Adrenal cortex
 - b. Schwann cells
 - c. Melanocytes
 - d. Odontoblasts
17. Which layer of the scalp is regarded as dangerous layer?
 - a. Connective tissue
 - b. Loose areolar tissue
 - c. Epicranial aponeurosis
 - d. Pericranium
18. Which artery does not contribute to the anastomosis in the Little's area?
 - a. Anterior ethmoidal
 - b. Posterior ethmoidal
 - c. Sphenopalatine
 - d. Septal branch of superior labial artery
19. The external carotid artery divides at the level of:
 - a. Upper margin of thyroid cartilage
 - b. Angle of mandible
 - c. Neck of mandible
 - d. Condyle of mandible
20. Proprioceptive fibres to the trapezius come from:
 - a. C1, C2
 - b. C2, C3
 - c. C3, C4
 - d. C4, C5

ANATOMY
PAPER-FIRST (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutes

SET - C

Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet) (0.5 x 20=10)

1. Forceps minor is an extension of which part of the corpus callosum?
 - a. Rostrum
 - b. Genu
 - c. Body
 - d. Splenium
2. Trapezoid body is found in a transverse section of the:
 - a. Mid brain
 - b. Pons
 - c. Medulla
 - d. Spinal cord
3. Hypoglossal nerve emerges from the medulla oblongata:
 - a. Superior to the olive
 - b. Inferior to the olive
 - c. Medial to the olive
 - d. Lateral to the olive
4. Superior colliculus in the brain is related with which pathway?
 - a. Vision
 - b. Olfaction
 - c. Hearing
 - d. Taste
5. Lumbar cistern extends from:
 - a. L1 to S1
 - b. L1 to S2
 - c. L1 to S3
 - d. L1 to S5
6. Cutaneous innervation base of index finger is from:
 - a. C5
 - b. C6
 - c. C7
 - d. C8
7. Nerve supply of teres minor is:
 - a. Upper subscapular nerve
 - b. Lower subscapular nerve
 - c. Axillary nerve
 - d. Suprascapular nerve
8. All are examples of fibrous joints EXCEPT:
 - a. Suture
 - b. Syndesmosis
 - c. Symphysis
 - d. Gomphosis
9. Part of a growing long bone commonly involved in osteomyelitis is:
 - a. Epiphysis
 - b. Metaphysis
 - c. Diaphysis
 - d. Epiphyseal plate
10. Reduction division occurs in:
 - a. Spermatogonia
 - b. Primary spermatocytes
 - c. Secondary spermatocytes
 - d. Spermatids
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 - c. Melanocytes
 - d. Odontoblasts
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 - c. Epicranial aponeurosis
 - d. Pericranium
13. Which artery does not contribute to the anastomosis in the Little's area?
 - a. Anterior ethmoidal
 - b. Posterior ethmoidal
 - c. Sphenopalatine
 - d. Septal branch of superior labial artery
14. The external carotid artery divides at the level of:
 - a. Upper margin of thyroid cartilage
 - b. Angle of mandible
 - c. Neck of mandible
 - d. Condyle of mandible
15. Proprioceptive fibres to the trapezius come from:
 - a. C1, C2
 - b. C2, C3
 - c. C3, C4
 - d. C4, C5
16. Suprasternal space of Burn's contain all EXCEPT:
 - a. Jugular venous arch
 - b. Interclavicular ligament
 - c. Terminal ends of external jugular veins
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 - a. Masseteric nerve
 - b. Buccal nerve
 - c. Nerve to medial pterygoid
 - d. Deep temporal nerves
19. All of the following form a boundary of the laryngeal inlet EXCEPT:
 - a. Epiglottis
 - b. Interarytenoid fold
 - c. Lamina of thyroid cartilage
 - d. Aryepiglottic fold
20. Brodmann's number of Broca's motor speech area is:
 - a. 43, 44
 - b. 44, 45
 - c. 45, 46
 - d. 42, 43

ANATOMY
PAPER-FIRST (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutes

SET - D

Q-1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet) (0.5 x 20=10)

1. Cutaneous innervation base of index finger is from:
 - a. C5
 - b. C6
 - c. C7
 - d. C8
2. Nerve supply of teres minor is:
 - a. Upper subscapular nerve
 - b. Lower subscapular nerve
 - c. Axillary nerve
 - d. Suprascapular nerve
3. All are examples of fibrous joints EXCEPT:
 - a. Suture
 - b. Syndesmosis
 - c. Symphysis
 - d. Gomphosis
4. Part of a growing long bone commonly involved in osteomyelitis is:
 - a. Epiphysis
 - b. Metaphysis
 - c. Diaphysis
 - d. Epiphyseal plate
5. Reduction division occurs in:
 - a. Spermatogonia
 - b. Primary spermatocytes
 - c. Secondary spermatocytes
 - d. Spermatids
6. All are derived from neural crest cells EXCEPT:
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 - b. Schwann cells
 - c. Melanocytes
 - d. Odontoblasts
7. Which layer of the scalp is regarded as dangerous layer?
 - a. Connective tissue
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 - c. Epicranial aponeurosis
 - d. Pericranium
8. Which artery does not contribute to the anastomosis in the Little's area?
 - a. Anterior ethmoidal
 - b. Posterior ethmoidal
 - c. Sphenopalatine
 - d. Septal branch of superior labial artery
9. The external carotid artery divides at the level of:
 - a. Upper margin of thyroid cartilage
 - b. Angle of mandible
 - c. Neck of mandible
 - d. Condyle of mandible
10. Proprioceptive fibres to the trapezius come from:
 - a. C1, C2
 - b. C2, C3
 - c. C3, C4
 - d. C4, C5
11. Suprasternal space of Burn's contain all EXCEPT:
 - a. Jugular venous arch
 - b. Interclavicular ligament
 - c. Terminal ends of external jugular veins
 - d. Sternal heads of sternocleidomastoid
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 - c. Hypoglossal nerve
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 - b. Inferior to the olive
 - c. Medial to the olive
 - d. Lateral to the olive
19. Superior colliculus in the brain is related with which pathway?
 - a. Vision
 - b. Olfaction
 - c. Hearing
 - d. Taste
20. Lumbar cistern extends from:
 - a. L1 to S1
 - b. L1 to S2
 - c. L1 to S3
 - d. L1 to S5

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION, JULY/AUGUST - 2016
ANATOMY
PAPER – SECOND

[Time allotted: Three hours]**[Max Marks: 50]****Note:** Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given $(\frac{1}{2} \times 20 = 10)$ **Q. 2.** Give Reasons: $(1 \times 5 = 05)$

- a. Gangrene of appendix usually starts at its tip
- b. Oesophageal orifice of diaphragm constricts during inspiration
- c. A patient of portal hypertension may present with haemorrhoids.
- d. In a newborn baby there is presence of flat foot.
- e. Fallot's tetralogy gives rise to cyanosis

Q. 3. Problem based question: $(0.5+2+1.5+1= 05)$

A seventy year old person comes to surgery OPD with complaint of pain and swelling in right side of lower abdominal wall. Pain and swelling develop suddenly after lifting a heavy weight. The swelling reduces on pressure but appear again on standing or lifting weight.

- a. What is the probable diagnosis?
- b. What are the boundaries of inguinal canal?
- c. Write about the mechanism of inguinal canal.
- d. Write down the boundaries of Hasselbach's triangle.

Q. 4. Write short notes on: $(2.5 \times 4 = 10)$

- a. Ischio-anal fossa
- b. Lesser sac
- c. Inversion and eversion
- d. Down's syndrome

Q. 5. Structured Questions:

(i) Write about right Kidney in following headings – Location, Capsules, Anterior and Posterior relations.

 $(1+2+1+1= 05)$

(ii) Write about Left coronary circulation in following headings: Origin, Course, Branches, and Distribution.

 $(1+1+1+2= 05)$ **Q. 6.** Write in brief about: $(2.5 \times 4 = 10)$

- a. Foot drop
- b. Obturator nerve
- c. Bronchopulmonary segments
- d. Squamous epithelium

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION, JULY/AUGUST - 2016

ANATOMY

PAPER-SECOND (MCQ)

SET- B

Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutes

Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet)

(0.5 x 20=10)

1. Abdominal organ with greater width than the length:
 - a. Caecum
 - b. Appendix
 - c. Sigmoid colon
 - d. Stomach
2. Peyer's patches are largest and most numerous in:
 - a. Duodenum
 - b. Jejunum
 - c. Ileum
 - d. Stomach
3. Stomach bed is formed by:
 - a. Right kidney
 - b. Left Kidney
 - c. Right suprarenal gland
 - d. Hepatic flexure of colon
4. A slight elevation on the trigone immediately posterior to the urethral orifice is produced by:
 - a. Posterior lobe of prostate
 - b. Median lobe of the prostate
 - c. Lateral lobe of prostate
 - d. Prostatic utricle
5. Root of transverse mesocolon is attached to:
 - a. Anterior border of pancreas
 - b. Inferior border of pancreas
 - c. Superior border of pancreas
 - d. Posterior surface of pancreas
6. Femoral artery is the continuation of:
 - a. Internal iliac artery
 - b. External iliac artery
 - c. Common iliac artery
 - d. Abdominal aorta
7. Lymph node of Cloquet or of Rosenmuller drains:
 - a. Lower limb
 - b. Urinary bladder
 - c. Cervix
 - d. Clitoris
8. Long or great saphenous vein ascends:
 - a. In front of Lateral malleolus
 - b. Behind Medial malleolus
 - c. In front of medial malleolus
 - d. Behind medial malleolus
9. Keystone for medial longitudinal arch is:
 - a. Calcaneum
 - b. Talus
 - c. Navicular
 - d. Cuboid
10. The first constriction of oesophagus (C6 vertebrae) is produced by:
 - a. Cricopharyngeus muscle
 - b. Arch of aorta
 - c. Diaphragm
 - d. Cricothyroid muscle
11. From all these sites thoracic duct drains the lymphatics EXCEPT:
 - a. Left side of head and neck
 - b. Right side of head & neck
 - c. Lower limb
 - d. Abdomen and pelvis
12. The hemiazygos vein ends in the azygos vein opposite:
 - a. T8 vertebra
 - b. T7 vertebra
 - c. T9 vertebra
 - d. T6 vertebra
13. Aspiration of Pericardial fluid is done through:
 - a. Left costoxiphoid angle
 - b. Right costoxiphoid angle
 - c. Left costophrenic angle
 - d. Right costophrenic angle
14. Which is formed by Spermiogenesis:
 - a. Spermatogonia
 - b. Motile sperm
 - c. Primary spermatocytes
 - d. Secondary spermatocytes
15. Ovulation occurs prior to the onset of next menstrual cycle:
 - a. 13 days
 - b. 14 days
 - c. 15 days
 - d. 12 days
16. Above the Pectinate line the anal canal is supplied by:
 - a. Autonomic nerve
 - b. Inferior rectal nerves
 - c. Pudendal nerve
 - d. Fourth sacral nerve
17. Deepest fornix of vagina is:
 - a. Right lateral fornix
 - b. Left lateral fornix
 - c. Anterior fornix
 - d. Posterior fornix
18. Central tendon of diaphragm develops from:
 - a. Dorsal mesentry of oesophagus
 - b. Lateral thoracic wall
 - c. Pleuroperitoneal membrane
 - d. Septum transversum
19. The part of gall bladder entirely surrounded by:
 - a. Neck
 - b. Body
 - c. Fundus
 - d. Fundus and body
20. Third part of duodenum is crossed by:
 - a. Inferior mesenteric artery
 - b. Superior mesenteric artery
 - c. Coeliac trunk
 - d. Superior and inferior mesenteric artery

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION, JULY/AUGUST - 2016**ANATOMY****PAPER-SECOND (MCQ)****SET- C****Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutes****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet)****(0.5 x 20=10)**

1. Lymph node of Cloquet or of Rosenmuller drains:
 - a. Lower limb
 - b. Urinary bladder
 - c. Cervix
 - d. Clitoris
2. Long or great saphenous vein ascends:
 - a. In front of Lateral malleolus
 - b. Behind Medial malleolus
 - c. In front of medial malleolus
 - d. Behind medial malleolus
3. Keystone for medial longitudinal arch is:
 - a. Calcaneum
 - b. Talus
 - c. Navicular
 - d. Cuboid
4. The first constriction of oesophagus (C6 vertebrae) is produced by:
 - a. Cricopharyngeus muscle
 - b. Arch of aorta
 - c. Diaphragm
 - d. Cricothyroid muscle
5. From all these sites thoracic duct drains the lymphatics EXCEPT:
 - a. Left side of head and neck
 - b. Right side of head & neck
 - c. Lower limb
 - d. Abdomen and pelvis
6. The hemiazygos vein ends in the azygos vein opposite:
 - a. T8 vertebra
 - b. T7 vertebra
 - c. T9 vertebra
 - d. T6 vertebra
7. Aspiration of Pericardial fluid is done through:
 - a. Left costoxiphoid angle
 - b. Right costoxiphoid angle
 - c. Left costophrenic angle
 - d. Right costophrenic angle
8. Which is formed by Spermiogenesis:
 - a. Spermatogonia
 - b. Motile sperm
 - c. Primary spermatocytes
 - d. Secondary spermatocytes
9. Ovulation occurs prior to the onset of next menstrual cycle:
 - a. 13 days
 - b. 14 days
 - c. 15 days
 - d. 12 days
10. Above the Pectinate line the anal canal is supplied by:
 - a. Autonomic nerve
 - b. Inferior rectal nerves
 - c. Pudendal nerve
 - d. Fourth sacral nerve
11. Deepest fornix of vagina is:
 - a. Right lateral fornix
 - b. Left lateral fornix
 - c. Anterior fornix
 - d. Posterior fornix
12. Central tendon of diaphragm develops from:
 - a. Dorsal mesentery of oesophagus
 - b. Lateral thoracic wall
 - c. Pleuroperitoneal membrane
 - d. Septum transversum
13. The part of gall bladder entirely surrounded by:
 - a. Neck
 - b. Body
 - c. Fundus
 - d. Fundus and body
14. Third part of duodenum is crossed by:
 - a. Inferior mesenteric artery
 - b. Superior mesenteric artery
 - c. Coeliac trunk
 - d. Superior and inferior mesenteric artery
15. Abdominal organ with greater width than the length:
 - a. Caecum
 - b. Appendix
 - c. Sigmoid colon
 - d. Stomach
16. Peyer's patches are largest and most numerous in:
 - a. Duodenum
 - b. Jejunum
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 - d. Stomach
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 - a. Right kidney
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 - c. Right suprarenal gland
 - d. Hepatic flexure of colon
18. A slight elevation on the trigone immediately posterior to the urethral orifice is produced by:
 - a. Posterior lobe of prostate
 - b. Median lobe of the prostate
 - c. Lateral lobe of prostate
 - d. Prostatic utricle
19. Root of transverse mesocolon is attached to:
 - a. Anterior border of pancreas
 - b. Inferior border of pancreas
 - c. Superior border of pancreas
 - d. Posterior surface of pancreas
20. Femoral artery is the continuation of:
 - a. Internal iliac artery
 - b. External iliac artery
 - c. Common iliac artery
 - d. Abdominal aorta

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION, JULY/AUGUST - 2016**ANATOMY****PAPER-SECOND (MCQ)****Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutes****SET- D****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet)****(0.5 x 20=10)**

1. From all these sites thoracic duct drains the lymphatics EXCEPT:
 - a. Left side of head and neck
 - b. Right side of head & neck
 - c. Lower limb
 - d. Abdomen and pelvis
2. The hemiazygos vein ends in the azygos vein opposite:
 - a. T8 vertebra
 - b. T7 vertebra
 - c. T9 vertebra
 - d. T6 vertebra
3. Aspiration of Pericardial fluid is done through:
 - a. Left costoxiphoid angle
 - b. Right costoxiphoid angle
 - c. Left costophrenic angle
 - d. Right costophrenic angle
4. Which is formed by Spermiogenesis:
 - a. Spermatogonia
 - b. Motile sperm
 - c. Primary spermatocytes
 - d. Secondary spermatocytes
5. Ovulation occurs prior to the onset of next menstrual cycle:
 - a. 13 days
 - b. 14 days
 - c. 15 days
 - d. 12 days
6. Above the Pectinate line the anal canal is supplied by:
 - a. Autonomic nerve
 - b. Inferior rectal nerves
 - c. Pudendal nerve
 - d. Fourth sacral nerve
7. Deepest fornix of vagina is:
 - a. Right lateral fornix
 - b. Left lateral fornix
 - c. Anterior fornix
 - d. Posterior fornix
8. Central tendon of diaphragm develops from:
 - a. Dorsal mesentry of oesophagus
 - b. Lateral thoracic wall
 - c. Pleuroperitoneal membrane
 - d. Septum transversum
9. The part of gall bladder entirely surrounded by:
 - a. Neck
 - b. Body
 - c. Fundus
 - d. Fundus and body
10. Third part of duodenum is crossed by:
 - a. Inferior mesenteric artery
 - b. Superior mesenteric artery
 - c. Coeliac trunk
 - d. Superior and inferior mesenteric artery
11. Abdominal organ with greater width than the length:
 - a. Caecum
 - b. Appendix
 - c. Sigmoid colon
 - d. Stomach
12. Peyer's patches are largest and most numerous in:
 - a. Duodenum
 - b. Jejunum
 - c. Ileum
 - d. Stomach
13. Stomach bed is formed by:
 - a. Right kidney
 - b. Left Kidney
 - c. Right suprarenal gland
 - d. Hepatic flexure of colon
14. A slight elevation on the trigone immediately posterior to the urethral orifice is produced by:
 - a. Posterior lobe of prostate
 - b. Median lobe of the prostate
 - c. Lateral lobe of prostate
 - d. Prostatic utricle
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 - a. Anterior border of pancreas
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 - c. Superior border of pancreas
 - d. Posterior surface of pancreas
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 - a. Internal iliac artery
 - b. External iliac artery
 - c. Common iliac artery
 - d. Abdominal aorta
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 - a. Lower limb
 - b. Urinary bladder
 - c. Cervix
 - d. Clitoris
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 - a. In front of Lateral malleolus
 - b. Behind Medial malleolus
 - c. In front of medial malleolus
 - d. Behind medial malleolus
19. Keystone for medial longitudinal arch is:
 - a. Calcaneum
 - b. Talus
 - c. Navicular
 - d. Cuboid
20. The first constriction of oesophagus (C6 vertebrae) is produced by:
 - a. Cricopharyngeus muscle
 - b. Arch of aorta
 - c. Diaphragm
 - d. Cricothyroid muscle

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION, OCTOBER - 2016**ANATOMY
PAPER – FIRST****[Time allotted: Three hours]****[Max Marks: 50]****Note:** Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given**(½ x 20 = 10)****Q. 2. Give Reasons:****(1 x 5 = 05)**

- Thyroid swellings move with deglutition.
- General sensations from posterior one third of the tongue are carried by the glossopharyngeal nerve.
- Lesions of the posterior cerebral artery are usually accompanied by macular sparing.
- Thrombosis of the cavernous sinus may lead to ophthalmoplegia.
- Lesions of the radial nerve may lead to wrist drop.

Q. 3. Problem based question:**(1+2+1+1= 05)**

A 7 year old boy came to the physician with a complaint of recurrent attacks of sore throat and difficulty in swallowing. He felt pain not only in the throat but radiating to the ears too. On examination of the oropharynx, both the tonsils were found to be enlarged. The boy was diagnosed as a case of acute tonsillitis.

- Give the blood supply of the palatine tonsil.
- Write a note on the tonsillar bed.
- Why did the pain in the throat radiate to the ears?
- Draw a well labeled diagram showing the microstructure (histology) of the palatine tonsil.

Q. 4. Write short notes on:**(2.5 x 4 = 10)**

- Relations of hyoglossus muscle
- Infranuclear (lower motor neuron) facial palsy
- Blood supply of the internal capsule
- Carpel tunnel syndrome

Q. 5. Structured Questions:

- (i) Enumerate the structures forming the nasal septum. Draw a well labelled diagram showing the various openings in the lateral wall of the nose. Add a note on little's area. **(1+2+2=05)**

(iii) Describe the boundaries and contents of the cubital fossa. Add a note on its applied anatomy.

(2+2+1=05)**Q. 6. Answer as indicated:****(2.5 x 4 = 10)**

- Write a short note on a typical synovial joint.
- Write a note on safe period.
- Enumerate the derivatives of the pharyngeal pouches.
- Draw a well labelled diagram showing the transverse section of lower part of Pons.

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION, OCTOBER - 2016**ANATOMY****PAPER-FIRST (MCQ)****Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutes****SET - A****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet)****(0.5 x 20=10)**

1. All are contents of the carotid sheath EXCEPT:
 - a. Internal carotid artery
 - b. External carotid artery
 - c. Internal jugular vein
 - d. Vagus nerve
2. The posterior belly of digastric muscle is supplied by:
 - a. Mandibular nerve
 - b. Hypoglossal nerve
 - c. Facial nerve
 - d. Accessory nerve
3. The parotid duct opens into the vestibule of the mouth opposite the crown of which tooth?
 - a. Upper first molar
 - b. Upper second molar
 - c. Upper third molar
 - d. Upper first premolar
4. Safety muscle of the larynx is:
 - a. Lateral cricoarytenoid
 - b. Posterior cricoarytenoid
 - c. Cricothyroid
 - d. Thyroarytenoid
5. Medial boundary of pyramidal fossa is formed by:
 - a. Lamina of thyroid cartilage
 - b. Aryepiglottic fold
 - c. Thyrohyoid membrane
 - d. Glossopharyngeal fold
6. Nerve to medial pterygoid supplies all of the following muscles EXCEPT:
 - a. Tensor palati
 - b. Tensor tympani
 - c. Medial pterygoid
 - d. Levator veli palatini
7. Which nucleus is related with the secretomotor pathway to the submandibular salivary gland?
 - a. Superior salivatory nucleus
 - b. Inferior salivatory nucleus
 - c. Lacrimal nucleus
 - d. Nucleus of tractus solitarius
8. Cutaneous innervations of angle of the mandible is by segments:
 - a. C1, C2
 - b. C2, C3
 - c. C3, C4
 - d. C4, C5
9. Filum terminale in the spinal cord is attached to:
 - a. Dorsal aspect of fifth sacral vertebra
 - b. Ventral aspect of fifth sacral vertebra
 - c. Dorsal aspect of first coccygeal vertebra
 - d. Ventral aspect of first coccygeal vertebra
10. The lateral most intracerebellar nucleus is:
 - a. Fastigial nucleus
 - b. Emboliform nucleus
 - c. Globose nucleus
 - d. Dentate nucleus
11. Anterior wall of the third ventricle is formed by all EXCEPT:
 - a. Mamillary bodies
 - b. Anterior column of the fornix
 - c. Anterior commissure
 - d. Lamina terminalis
12. All of the following fibres pass through the genu of the internal capsule EXCEPT:
 - a. Corticopontine fibres
 - b. Corticonuclear fibres
 - c. Corticospinal fibres for head and neck
 - d. Corticospinal fibres for upper limb, trunk and lower limb
13. The commonest cause of subarachnoid haemorrhage is rupture of:
 - a. Cerebral veins
 - b. Middle meningeal artery
 - c. Charcot's artery
 - d. Berry aneurysms in circle of Willis
14. The largest subarachnoid cistern is:
 - a. Interpeduncular cistern
 - b. Cisterna Ambiens
 - c. Pontine cistern
 - d. Cerebellomedullary cistern
15. What is the continuation of ventral ramus of 7th cervical spinal nerve called?
 - a. Medial cord
 - b. Lateral cord
 - c. Upper trunk
 - d. Middle trunk
16. Subacromial bursa separates the coracoacromial arch from the tendon of:
 - a. Subscapularis
 - b. Teres minor
 - c. Supraspinatus
 - d. Infraspinatus
17. The failure of closure of anterior neuropore in the brain results in:
 - a. Holoprosencephaly
 - b. Sacrococcygeal teratoma
 - c. Anencephaly
 - d. Serionmelia
18. Commonest site of fertilization in the fallopian tube is:
 - a. Infundibulum
 - b. Ampulla
 - c. Isthmus
 - d. Intramural part
19. A secondary centre of ossification appears in which part of a long bone?
 - a. Diaphysis
 - b. Metaphysis
 - c. Epiphyseal plate
 - d. Epiphysis
20. Which is a pressure epiphysis?
 - a. Os trigonum
 - b. Radial tuberosity
 - c. Head of radius
 - d. Fabella

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION, OCTOBER - 2016

ANATOMY

PAPER-FIRST (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutes

SET - B

Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet) (0.5 x 20=10)

1. Cutaneous innervations of angle of the mandible is by segments:
 - a. C1, C2
 - b. C2, C3
 - c. C3, C4
 - d. C4, C5
2. Filum terminale in the spinal cord is attached to:
 - a. Dorsal aspect of fifth sacral vertebra
 - b. Ventral aspect of fifth sacral vertebra
 - c. Dorsal aspect of first coccygeal vertebra
 - d. Ventral aspect of first coccygeal vertebra
3. The lateral most intracerebellar nucleus is:
 - a. Fastigial nucleus
 - b. Emboliform nucleus
 - c. Globose nucleus
 - d. Dentate nucleus
4. Anterior wall of the third ventricle is formed by all EXCEPT:
 - a. Mamillary bodies
 - b. Anterior column of the fornix
 - c. Anterior commissure
 - d. Lamina terminalis
5. All of the following fibres pass through the genu of the internal capsule EXCEPT:
 - a. Corticopontine fibres
 - b. Corticonuclear fibres
 - c. Corticospinal fibres for head and neck
 - d. Corticospinal fibres for upper limb, trunk and lower limb
6. The commonest cause of subarachnoid haemorrhage is rupture of:
 - a. Cerebral veins
 - b. Middle meningeal artery
 - c. Charcot's artery
 - d. Berry aneurysms in circle of Willis
7. The largest subarachnoid cistern is:
 - a. Interpeduncular cistern
 - b. Cisterna Ambiens
 - c. Pontine cistern
 - d. Cerebellomedullary cistern
8. What is the continuation of ventral ramus of 7th cervical spinal nerve called?
 - a. Medial cord
 - b. Lateral cord
 - c. Upper trunk
 - d. Middle trunk
9. Subacromial bursa separates the coracoacromial arch from the tendon of:
 - a. Subscapularis
 - b. Teres minor
 - c. Supraspinatus
 - d. Infraspinatus
10. The failure of closure of anterior neuropore in the brain results in:
 - a. Holoprosencephaly
 - b. Sacrococcygeal teratoma
 - c. Anencephaly
 - d. Serinomelia
11. Commonest site of fertilization in the fallopian tube is:
 - a. Infundibulum
 - b. Ampulla
 - c. Isthmus
 - d. Intramural part
12. A secondary centre of ossification appears in which part of a long bone?
 - a. Diaphysis
 - b. Metaphysis
 - c. Epiphyseal plate
 - d. Epiphysis
13. Which is a pressure epiphysis?
 - a. Os trigonum
 - b. Radial tuberosity
 - c. Head of radius
 - d. Fabella
14. All are contents of the carotid sheath EXCEPT:
 - a. Internal carotid artery
 - b. External carotid artery
 - c. Internal jugular vein
 - d. Vagus nerve
15. The posterior belly of digastric muscle is supplied by:
 - a. Mandibular nerve
 - b. Hypoglossal nerve
 - c. Facial nerve
 - d. Accessory nerve
16. The parotid duct opens into the vestibule of the mouth opposite the crown of which tooth?
 - a. Upper first molar
 - b. Upper second molar
 - c. Upper third molar
 - d. Upper first premolar
17. Safety muscle of the larynx is:
 - a. Lateral cricoarytenoid
 - b. Posterior cricoarytenoid
 - c. Cricothyroid
 - d. Thyroarytenoid
18. Medial boundary of pyriform fossa is formed by:
 - a. Lamina of thyroid cartilage
 - b. Aryepiglottic fold
 - c. Thyrohyoid membrane
 - d. Glossoepiglottic fold
19. Nerve to medial pterygoid supplies all of the following muscles EXCEPT:
 - a. Tensor palati
 - b. Tensor tympani
 - c. Medial pterygoid
 - d. Levator veli palatini
20. Which nucleus is related with the secretomotor pathway to the submandibular salivary gland?
 - a. Superior salivatory nucleus
 - b. Inferior salivatory nucleus
 - c. Lacrimate nucleus
 - d. Nucleus of tractus solitarius

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION, OCTOBER - 2016
ANATOMY
PAPER – SECOND

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 50]

Note: Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given

(½ x 20 = 10)

Q. 2. Give Reasons:

(1 x 5 = 05)

- a. Left sided varicocele of testis is more common than the right.
- b. Carcinoma head of the pancreas may present with jaundice
- c. Diseases of the hip joint may cause referred pain in the knee
- d. Left atrial enlargement may cause dysphagia
- e. Right dome of the diaphragm lies at a higher level than the left dome

Q. 3. Problem based question:

(1+2+1+1= 05)

A 22 year old student came to the surgical OPD with a history of fever, vomiting and colicky pain around the umbilicus a day before. Now the pain had shifted to the right iliac fossa. On examination, the surgeon found guarding of the anterior abdominal wall and maximum tenderness at Mc Burney's point. The 'psoas test' was positive. He was diagnosed as a case of acute appendicitis.

- a. What is McBurney's point?
- b. Give the anatomical basis of initial pain in the umbilical region and later in the region of right iliac fossa.
- c. Name the various positions of the appendix.
- d. Mention the Blood supply of the appendix.

Q. 4. Write short notes on:

(2.5 x 4 = 10)

- a. Meckel's diverticulum
- b. Turner's Syndrome.
- c. Extensors of Hip Joint.
- d. Pudendal canal

Q. 5. Structured Questions:

(i) Give a brief account of Stomach under following headings:

(1+2+2= 05)

- a. Location
- b. Relations & Blood supply
- c. Lymphatic drainage

(ii) Describe the right atrium under following headings:

(2+2+1= 05)

- a. Interior of right atrium
- b. Development
- c. Foramen Ovale

Q. 6. Write in brief about:

(2.5 x 4 = 10)

- a. Columnar epithelium
- b. Unlocking of knee joint..
- c. Femoral Sheath.
- d. Azygos system of veins

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION, OCTOBER - 2016**ANATOMY****PAPER-SECOND (MCQ)****SET- A****Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutes****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet)****(0.5 x 20=10)**

1. Which vein pierces the cribriform fascia?
 - a. Superficial epigastric
 - b. Superficial external pudendal
 - c. Deep external pudendal
 - d. Great Saphenous vein
2. Clergyman's knee is due to inflammation of which of the following bursa?
 - a. Prepatellar
 - b. Suprapatellar
 - c. Subcutaneous Infrapatellar
 - d. Deep infrapatellar
3. All are supplied by the medial plantar nerve EXCEPT:
 - a. 1st lumbrical
 - b. 2nd lumbrical
 - c. Abductor hallucis
 - d. Flexor digitorum brevis
4. Which nerve is tested if the physician pinches between the big and second toe?
 - a. Superficial peroneal
 - b. Deep peroneal
 - c. Sural
 - d. Saphenous
5. The structure that exits from the lesser Sciatic foramen is:
 - a. Pudendal nerve
 - b. Internal pudendal artery
 - c. Nerve to obturator internus
 - d. Tendon of obturator internus
6. The main joint of the medial longitudinal arch is:
 - a. Calcaneocuboid
 - b. Subtalar
 - c. Talocalcaneonavicular
 - d. Ankle
7. The esophageal opening in diaphragm lies at the level of:
 - a. 8th thoracic vertebrae
 - b. 10th thoracic vertebrae
 - c. 12th thoracic vertebrae
 - d. 9th thoracic vertebrae
8. Portal vein is formed at the level of:
 - a. L1
 - b. L2
 - c. L3
 - d. L4
9. Leinorenal ligament contains:
 - a. Tail of pancreas
 - b. Short gastric vessels
 - c. Superior mesenteric artery
 - d. Gastroepiploic artery
10. Superior suprarenal artery is a branch of:
 - a. Inferior phrenic artery
 - b. Abdominal aorta
 - c. Renal artery
 - d. Superior mesenteric artery
11. All of the following form boundaries of Epiploic foramen EXCEPT:
 - a. Caudate process of the liver
 - b. 2nd part of duodenum
 - c. Right free margin of lesser omentum
 - d. Inferior vena cava
12. Which of the following nerves is not related to the posterior surface of both the kidneys?
 - a. Iliohypogastric nerve
 - b. Ilioinguinal nerve
 - c. Subcostal nerve
 - d. Genitofemoral nerve
13. The base of the heart is formed mainly by:
 - a. The left atrium and small part by right atrium
 - b. The right atrium and small part by left atrium
 - c. Left Ventricle
 - d. Right ventricle and right atrium
14. Typical ribs are:
 - a. 4th to 9th
 - b. 3rd to 10th
 - c. 3rd to 9th
 - d. 3rd to 8th
15. All veins opens up into Coronary sinus EXCEPT:
 - a. Great cardiac vein
 - b. Middle cardiac vein
 - c. Oblique vein of the left atrium
 - d. Anterior cardiac veins
16. All are constrictions of oesophagus EXCEPT:
 - a. 6 inches from the incisor teeth
 - b. 9 inches from the incisor teeth
 - c. 12 inches from the incisor teeth
 - d. 15 inches from the incisor teeth
17. The lower border of the lung extends upto the following rib in the midaxillary line:
 - a. 6th rib
 - b. 8th rib
 - c. 10th rib
 - d. 12th rib
18. Which of the following is not a branch of the arch of aorta?
 - a. Left common carotid artery
 - b. Left subclavian artery
 - c. Brachiocephalic trunk
 - d. Right common carotid artery
19. Monosomy of the X chromosome leads to:
 - a. Klinefilter's syndrome
 - b. Turner's syndrome
 - c. Edward's syndrome
 - d. Patau's syndrome
20. Oblique popliteal ligament is an extension of the insertion of:
 - a. Semitendinosus
 - b. Semimembranosus
 - c. Popliteus
 - d. Quadriceps femoris

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION, OCTOBER - 2016**ANATOMY****PAPER-SECOND (MCQ)****SET- B****Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutes****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet)****(0.5 x 20=10)**

1. The main joint of the medial longitudinal arch is:
 - a. Calcaneocuboid
 - b. Subtalar
 - c. Talocalcaneonavicular
 - d. Ankle
2. The esophageal opening in diaphragm lies at the level of:
 - a. 8th thoracic vertebrae
 - b. 10th thoracic vertebrae
 - c. 12th thoracic vertebrae
 - d. 9th thoracic vertebrae
3. Portal vein is formed at the level of:
 - a. L1
 - b. L2
 - c. L3
 - d. L4
4. Leinorenal ligament contains:
 - a. Tail of pancreas
 - b. Short gastric vessels
 - c. Superior mesenteric artery
 - d. Gastroepiploic artery
5. Superior suprarenal artery is a branch of:
 - a. Inferior phrenic artery
 - b. Abdominal aorta
 - c. Renal artery
 - d. Superior mesenteric artery
6. All of the following form boundaries of Epiploic foramen EXCEPT:
 - a. Caudate process of the liver
 - b. 2nd part of duodenum
 - c. Right free margin of lesser omentum
 - d. Inferior vena cava
7. Which of the following nerves is not related to the posterior surface of both the kidneys?
 - a. Iliohypogastric nerve
 - b. Ilioinguinal nerve
 - c. Subcostal nerve
 - d. Genitofemoral nerve
8. The base of the heart is formed mainly by:
 - a. The left atrium and small part by right atrium
 - b. The right atrium and small part by left atrium
 - c. Left Ventricle
 - d. Right ventricle and right atrium
9. Typical ribs are:
 - a. 4th to 9th
 - b. 3rd to 10th
 - c. 3rd to 9th
 - d. 3rd to 8th
10. All veins opens up into Coronary sinus EXCEPT:
 - a. Great cardiac vein
 - b. Middle cardiac vein
 - c. Oblique vein of the left atrium
 - d. Anterior cardiac veins
11. All are constrictions of oesophagus EXCEPT:
 - a. 6 inches from the incisor teeth
 - b. 9 inches from the incisor teeth
 - c. 12 inches from the incisor teeth
 - d. 15 inches from the incisor teeth
12. The lower border of the lung extends upto the following rib in the midaxillary line:
 - a. 6th rib
 - b. 8th rib
 - c. 10th rib
 - d. 12th rib
13. Which of the following is not a branch of the arch of aorta?
 - a. Left common carotid artery
 - b. Left subclavian artery
 - c. Brachiocephalic trunk
 - d. Right common carotid artery
14. Monosomy of the X chromosome leads to:
 - a. Klinefelter's syndrome
 - b. Turner's syndrome
 - c. Edward's syndrome
 - d. Patau's syndrome
15. Oblique popliteal ligament is an extension of the insertion of:
 - a. Semitendinosus
 - b. Semimembranosus
 - c. Popliteus
 - d. Quadriceps femoris
16. Which vein pierces the cribriform fascia?
 - a. Superficial epigastric
 - b. Superficial external pudendal
 - c. Deep external pudendal
 - d. Great Saphenous vein
17. Clergyman's knee is due to inflammation of which of the following bursa?
 - a. Prepatellar
 - b. Suprapatellar
 - c. Subcutaneous Infrapatellar
 - d. Deep infrapatellar
18. All are supplied by the medial plantar nerve EXCEPT:
 - a. 1st lumbrical
 - b. 2nd lumbrical
 - c. Abductor hallucis
 - d. Flexor digitorum brevis
19. Which nerve is tested if the physician pinches between the big and second toe?
 - a. Superficial peroneal
 - b. Deep peroneal
 - c. Sural
 - d. Saphenous
20. The structure that exits from the lesser Sciatic foramen is:
 - a. Pudendal nerve
 - b. Internal pudendal artery
 - c. Nerve to obturator internus
 - d. Tendon of obturator internus

ANATOMY PAPER- FIRST

Note: Attempt all questions.

Draw suitable diagrams (wherever necessary)

Q. 2. Give reasons:

(1 x 5 = 05)

- a. Median cubital vein is usually preferred for drawing blood samples and for giving intravenous injections.
- b. Infection of upper lip can cause thrombosis of cavernous sinus.
- c. Dislocation in shoulder joint commonly first occurs inferiorly.
- d. Subcutaneous pus collection in external auditory meatus can be very painful.
- e. Nose picking in the region of nasal septum can lead to epistaxis.

Q. 3. Problem based question:

(1 x 5 = 05)

A 6- year old boy presented himself at the Surgery OPD with a small nodular, cystic, suprahyoid swelling in the midline of the neck. The swelling was present from birth, painless and moved up and down on deglutition. It also moved upwards on protrusion of the tongue.

- a. Give the probable diagnosis of this swelling. What is it a remnant of?
- b. Why does the swelling move on protrusion of the tongue?
- c. Add a note on the blood supply of thyroid gland.
- d. Describe briefly the development of this gland.
- e. Draw a well-labelled diagram of the histology of the thyroid gland.

Q. 4. Write short notes on:

(2.5 x 4 = 10)

- a. Supination and pronation movements
- b. Carotid sheath
- c. Second pharyngeal arch
- d. Palatine tonsil

Q. 5. (i) Briefly describe the Fourth Ventricle under the following heads:

(1½ + 1½ + 2 = 5)

- a. Boundaries
- b. Communications and its choroid plexus
- c. Applied aspects

(ii) Write about the Ulnar Nerve as follows:

(2+2+1=5)

- a. Origin and root value
- b. Branches in the forearm and hand
- c. Injury of the nerve at the elbow

Q. 6. Write in brief about:

(2.5 x 4 = 10)

- a. Fibrous joints
- b. Enumerate the derivatives of intraembryonic mesoderm.
- c. Draw a well-labelled diagram to show the sensory nerve supply of the face.
- d. Draw a well-labelled diagram of transverse section of spinal cord at the level of upper cervical segments to depict the position of various ascending and descending tracts.

ANATOMY
PAPER - FIRST

SET - D

[Max Marks: 50]

[Time allotted: Three hours]

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (attempt all MCQs in the allotted first 20 minutes in the OMR sheet) ($\frac{1}{2} \times 20 = 10$)

1. Hindbrain consists of:
 - a. Midbrain, pons and medulla oblongata
 - b. Midbrain, pons and cerebellum
 - c. Cerebellum, pons and medulla oblongata
 - d. Cerebellum, midbrain and medulla oblongata
2. Archicerebellum is:
 - a. Flocculonodular lobe
 - b. Vermis
 - c. Pyramid, uvula and nodule
 - d. Tonsils of cerebellum
3. Optic radiation reaches the:
 - a. Frontal lobe
 - b. Parietal lobe
 - c. Temporal lobe
 - d. Occipital lobe
4. Skin over the hypothenar eminence is supplied by the following dermatome:
 - a. C7
 - b. C8
 - c. T1
 - d. T2
5. Implantation of the fertilized ovum usually occurs in:
 - a. Ampulla of fallopian tube
 - b. Upper part of uterine cavity
 - c. Lower part of uterine cavity
 - d. Cervix
6. Wrist joint is of the following variety:
 - a. Saddle
 - b. Ellipsoid
 - c. Plane
 - d. Condylar
7. The part of face paralysed in Bell's Palsy is:
 - a. Ipsilateral upper half
 - b. Ipsilateral complete half
 - c. Contralateral lower half
 - d. Contralateral complete half
8. Vertebral artery does not pass through the foramen transversarium of the following cervical vertebra:
 - a. C1
 - b. C2
 - c. C6
 - d. C7
9. Tributaries of superior sagittal sinus are:
 - a. Superior cerebral veins
 - b. Inferior ophthalmic veins
 - c. Veins of frontal air sinus
 - d. Parietal emissary veins
10. Largest cervical sympathetic ganglion is:
 - a. Superior cervical
 - b. Middle cervical
 - c. Inferior cervical
 - d. Stellate
11. Trunks of brachial plexus pass between:
 - a. Scalenus medius & scalenus posterior
 - b. Scalenus anterior & scalenus posterior
 - c. Scalenus anterior & scalenus medius
 - d. Anterior to scalenus anterior
12. General and taste sensations from anterior 2/3 of tongue are carried by the nerves:
 - a. Lingual and chorda tympani
 - b. Chorda tympani and glossopharyngeal
 - c. Glossopharyngeal
 - d. Internal laryngeal
13. Secretomotor nerve for parotid gland is:
 - a. Facial
 - b. Glossopharyngeal
 - c. Greater petrosal
 - d. Chorda tympani
14. Action of the Lateral pterygoid muscle is:
 - a. Closing of mouth
 - b. Opening of mouth
 - c. Retraction of lower jaw
 - d. Clenching of teeth
15. Opening present in the superior meatus is that of:
 - a. Nasolacrimal duct
 - b. Anterior ethmoidal sinuses
 - c. Posterior ethmoidal air sinuses
 - d. Middle ethmoidal air sinuses
16. Geniculate ganglion is associated with:
 - a. Glossopharyngeal nerve
 - b. Mandibular nerve
 - c. Facial nerve
 - d. Lingual nerve
17. The eustachian tube is cartilaginous in its:
 - a. Medial 2/3
 - b. Medial 1/3
 - c. Lateral 2/3
 - d. Lateral 1/3
18. Safety muscle of larynx is:
 - a. Posterior cricoarytenoid
 - b. Cricothyroid
 - c. Transverse arytenoids
 - d. Aryepiglotticus
19. The extraocular muscle arising from the floor of the orbit:
 - a. Inferior rectus
 - b. Inferior oblique
 - c. Orbitalis
 - d. Orbicularis oculi
20. Lingual artery arises at the level of tip of:
 - a. Thyroid cartilage
 - b. Styloid process
 - c. Greater cornu of hyoid
 - d. Lesser cornu of hyoid

ANATOMY PAPER - SECOND

Note: Attempt all questions.

Draw suitable diagrams (wherever necessary)

Q. 2. Give reasons:

(1 x 5 = 05)

- a. Capsules of prostate are left during enucleation of prostate done for treatment of benign prostatic hypertrophy.
- b. Urinary tract is lined by transitional epithelium.
- c. Varicocele occurs more commonly on the left side.
- d. Gastric ulcers are common along the lesser curvature of stomach.
- e. Occupations involving long duration of standing in one position usually leads to varicosity in lower limb veins.

Q. 3. Problem based question:

(1 x 5 = 05)

A 40 years old fatty female came to surgery OPD with complaint of spasmodic pain over right hypochondrium. The pain was radiating to the inferior angle of the right scapula, to right shoulder. On examination her vitals were normal. She felt sharp pain on inspiration when a finger is placed just below the costal margin, at the tip of the 9th costal cartilage.

- a. Write the probable cause of spasmodic pain she felt in right hypochondrium.
- b. Name the involved organ with its parts and peritoneal relation.
- c. Write the nerve supply of involved organ.
- d. Give the reason for referred pain at inferior angle of the right scapula and right shoulder in context to nerves involved.
- e. Draw a well labelled microscopic diagram of involved organ.

Q. 4. Write short notes on:

(2.5 x 4 = 10)

- a. Lesser sac
- b. Down's Syndrome
- c. Inversion and eversion of foot
- d. Suprapleural membrane

Q. 5. (i) Draw a well-labelled diagram of uterus with its parts. Write its arterial supply and lymphatic drainage with its applied importance. Write a note on supports of uterus.

(1+2+2 = 5)

(ii) Give the formation and contents of femoral triangle. Add a note on femoral sheath.

(2+1+2 = 5)

Q. 6. Write in brief:

(2.5 x 4 = 10)

- a. Enumerate the derivatives of mesonephric duct and paramesonephric duct.
- b. Draw a well labelled diagram showing various sites of portocaval anastomosis.
- c. Write in brief about thoracic duct.
- d. Draw a well labelled diagram of internal features of right atrium.

Regn. No.

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION, AUGUST/SEPTEMBER- 2017**ANATOMY
PAPER - SECOND****SET - D****[Max Marks: 50]****[Time allotted: Three hours]****Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (attempt all MCQs in the allotted first 20 minutes in the OMR sheet) (½ x 20 = 10)**

1. Tibialis posterior is inserted into:
 - a. Talus, calcaneum, tuberosity of navicular
 - b. Tuberosity of navicular, calcaneum, 2nd, 3rd & 4th metatarsals
 - c. Talus, calcaneum, 2nd, 3rd & 4th metatarsals
 - d. Calcaneum, 1st metatarsal, cuboid
2. Unlocking of knee joint is done by:
 - a. Popliteus
 - b. Semitendinosus
 - c. Semimembranosus
 - d. Adductor magnus
3. Normally apex of heart lies in:
 - a. 4th intercostal space
 - b. 5th intercostal space
 - c. 6th intercostal space
 - d. 3rd intercostal space
4. Sympathetic supply of testis arise from:
 - a. T9 spinal segment
 - b. T10 spinal segment
 - c. T11 spinal segment
 - d. T12 spinal segment
5. Superior vena cava:
 - a. Is formed by union of internal jugular vein and subclavian vein
 - b. Drains blood into the left atrium
 - c. Is formed by the union of right and left brachiocephalic vein
 - d. Has valves
6. Moderator (septomarginal trabecula) band is present in:
 - a. Right atrium of heart
 - b. Left atrium of heart
 - c. Right ventricle of heart
 - d. Left ventricle of heart
7. True regarding pulmonary ligament:
 - a. It is downward extension of parietal pleura
 - b. It is downward extension of visceral pleura
 - c. The superior pulmonary vein lies in pulmonary ligament
 - d. Provides dead space for expansion of heart
8. Obturator nerve:
 - a. Is branch of sacral plexus
 - b. Supplies obturator internus
 - c. Adductor spasm may be relieved by surgical division of obturator nerve
 - d. Enters lower limb through lesser sciatic foramen
9. Main joint of lateral longitudinal arch is:
 - a. Talonavicular joint
 - b. Talocalcaneal joint
 - c. Talocalcaneonavicular joint
 - d. Calcaneocuboid joint
10. Oblique popliteal ligament:
 - a. Is an expansion from the tendon of the semimembranosus
 - b. Is pierced by inferior genicular vessels
 - c. Is attached to medial femoral condyle
 - d. Is related to meniscomfemoral ligaments
11. Vertebral level of vena caval opening in diaphragm:
 - a. 12th thoracic vertebra
 - b. 10th thoracic vertebra
 - c. 8th thoracic vertebra
 - d. 6th thoracic vertebra
12. Deep inguinal ring is an opening in:
 - a. External oblique muscle
 - b. Internal oblique muscle
 - c. Fascia transversalis
 - d. Transversus abdominis muscle
13. Anal canal below the pectinate line:
 - a. Is lined by simple columnar epithelium
 - b. Develops from endodermal cloaca
 - c. Contains the anal column of Morgagni
 - d. Is supplied by inferior rectal nerve
14. In Turners syndrome, cells have:
 - a. 45, X karyotype
 - b. 47, XXX karyotype
 - c. Extra copy of chromosome 21
 - d. Extra copy of chromosome 13
15. Peg cells are present in:
 - a. Uterus
 - b. Fallopian tube
 - c. Ovary
 - d. Vagina
16. Normal lining epithelium of lung alveoli is:
 - a. Simple cuboidal epithelium
 - b. Simple squamous epithelium
 - c. Simple columnar epithelium
 - d. Pseudo-stratified ciliated columnar epithelium
17. Greater omentum:
 - a. Is two layered peritoneal fold
 - b. Extends between lesser curvature of stomach and transverse colon
 - c. Extends between lesser curvature of stomach and liver
 - d. Four layered peritoneal fold
18. Internal iliac artery:
 - a. Is a large terminal branch of common iliac artery
 - b. Reaches upto the mid inguinal point
 - c. Continues as the femoral artery
 - d. Supplies pelvic organs, gluteal region & perineum
19. Pudendal nerve:
 - a. Arises from lumbar plexus
 - b. Root value is ventral rami of L2, L3, L4 nerves
 - c. Supply the organs of lesser pelvis
 - d. Is accompanied by internal pudendal vessels
20. Strongest ligament of hip joint is:
 - a. Iliofemoral ligament
 - b. Pubofemoral ligament
 - c. Ischiofemoral ligament
 - d. Round ligament of head of femur

ANATOMY PAPER- FIRST

Note: Attempt all questions.

Draw suitable diagrams (wherever necessary)

Q. 2. Give reasons:

(1 x 5 = 05)

- a. Genioglossus is known as safety muscle of the tongue.
- b. Left recurrent laryngeal nerve hooks the ligamentum arteriosum while the right hooks the right subclavian artery.
- c. Fracture of surgical neck of humerus can lead to immediate large haematoma formation.
- d. Lesions of nerve to serratus anterior may lead to winging of the scapula.
- e. Caries tooth in the lower jaw causes pain while chewing the food.

Q. 3. Problem based question:

(1 x 5 = 05)

A 10 year old boy presented to the ENT OPD with complaints of recurrent throat infection. He also complained of difficulty in swallowing and breathing more from the mouth than the nose. On examination, the palatine tonsils were enlarged and inflamed bilaterally. The surgeon advised for tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy.

- a. Mention the boundaries of the tonsillar fossa. Draw a diagram to illustrate the structures related to its lateral wall.
- b. Give the arterial supply of the palatine tonsil.
- c. What is Waldeyer's internal lymphatic ring? Add a note on adenoids.
- d. Draw a well-labelled diagram to show the microscopic structure of the palatine tonsil.
- e. Briefly state its development and the basis for its sensory nerve supply.

Q. 4. Write short notes on:

(2.5 x 4 = 10)

- a. Lateral pterygoid muscle
- b. Axillary nerve
- c. Lateral medullary syndrome
- d. Inferior constrictor of pharynx

Q. 5. Structured questions:

(i) Give a brief account of the supination and pronation under the following headings:

(2+2+1 = 5)

- a. Definition
- b. Muscles involved in movement
- c. Axis of movement

(ii) Briefly describe the face as mentioned below:

(1+2+2 = 5)

- a. Nerve supply
- b. Development & associated defects
- c. Blood supply with applied importance

Q. 6. Write in brief about:

(2.5 x 4 = 10)

- a. Neural crest
- b. Synovial joints
- c. Development of pituitary gland
- d. Microscopic structure of spinal cord

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER - 2017**ANATOMY
PAPER - FIRST****[Time allotted: Three hours]****[Max Marks: 50]****Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (attempt all MCQs in the allotted first 20 minutes in the OMR sheet) (½ x 20 = 10)****SET - B**

1. Retraction of mandible is produced by:
 - a. Medial pterygoid
 - b. Lateral pterygoid
 - c. Masseter
 - d. Posterior fibers of temporalis
2. Posterior inferior cerebellar artery is branch of:
 - a. Vertebral
 - b. Basilar
 - c. Internal carotid
 - d. External carotid
3. Which cranial nerve decussates in superior medullary velum?
 - a. Oculomotor
 - b. Trochlear
 - c. Trigeminal
 - d. Abducent
4. Ligament of berry fixes the thyroid gland to:
 - a. Thyroid cartilage
 - b. Cricoid cartilage
 - c. First tracheal ring
 - d. Hyoid bone
5. Dorsal root ganglion cells are:
 - a. Unipolar
 - b. Bipolar
 - c. Multipolar
 - d. Pseudo-unipolar
6. Occipito-frontalis is supplied by:
 - a. Posterior auricular branch of facial
 - b. Temporal branch of facial
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. Auriculo-temporal nerve
7. The external carotid artery divides at the level of:
 - a. Upper margin of thyroid cartilage
 - b. Angle of mandible
 - c. Neck of mandible
 - d. Condyle of mandible
8. Proprioceptive fibres to the trapezius come from:
 - a. C1, C2
 - b. C2, C3
 - c. C3, C4
 - d. C4, C5
9. Suprasternal space of Burn's contain all except:
 - a. Jugular venous arch
 - b. Interclavicular ligament
 - c. Terminal ends of external jugular veins
 - d. Sternal heads of sternocleidomastoid
10. Which one of the following nerves crosses the duct of the submandibular gland?
 - a. Glossopharyngeal nerve
 - b. Lingual nerve
 - c. Hypoglossal nerve
 - d. Chorda tympani nerve
11. All are branches of anterior division of mandibular nerve except:
 - a. Masseteric nerve
 - b. Buccal nerve
 - c. Nerve to medial pterygoid
 - d. Deep temporal nerves
12. Parkinsonism:
 - a. Occurs due to lesion in caudate nucleus
 - b. Hypotonia is a feature
 - c. Intention tremor is common
 - d. Dopamine deficiency occurs in nigrostriate fibres
13. Climbing fibres of cerebellum:
 - a. Are the vestibule-cerebellar fibres
 - b. Arborise with dendrites of granular cells
 - c. Reach the molecular layer of cortex
 - d. Pass through the middle cerebellar peduncle
14. Blood vessels of the scalp are present in the following layer:
 - a. Dense connective tissue
 - b. Epicranial aponeurosis
 - c. Loose areolar tissue
 - d. Pericranium
15. Internal laryngeal nerve:
 - a. Pierces the thyrohyoid membrane
 - b. Supplies the intrinsic muscles of larynx
 - c. Is the motor supply to cricothyroid
 - d. Is the sensory innervation to larynx below the vocal folds
16. The following structure passes between the superior & middle constrictor muscles of pharynx:
 - a. Auditory tube
 - b. Stylopharyngeus
 - c. Superior laryngeal vessels
 - d. Recurrent laryngeal nerve
17. All are contents of carotid triangle except:
 - a. Hypoglossal nerve
 - b. First part of lingual artery
 - c. Ansa cervicalis
 - d. Submandibular gland
18. The following structure passes between the two roots of auriculo-temporal nerve:
 - a. Anterior tympanic artery
 - b. Middle meningeal artery
 - c. Nerve to medial pterygoid
 - d. Buccal nerve
19. Superior meatus of nose communicates with the following air sinus:
 - a. Posterior ethmoidal
 - b. Anterior ethmoidal
 - c. Maxillary
 - d. Frontal
20. Muscle that prevents the tongue from falling back:
 - a. Genioglossus
 - b. Styloglossus
 - c. Hyoglossus
 - d. Palatoglossus

ANATOMY PAPER- SECOND

Note: Attempt all questions.
Draw suitable diagrams (wherever necessary)

(1 x 5 = 05)

2. Give Reasons:

- a. Midline rectus sheath incision is not preferred in elective surgeries.
- b. With increased age chances of direct inguinal hernia increases.
- c. During pleural tap upper border of rib is preferred.
- d. Adductor magnus is included in hamstring muscles though it is attached upto adductor tubercle.
- e. Intracapsular fracture neck of femur has high chances of necrosis.

(1 x 5 = 05)

Q. 3. Problem based question:

A chronic diabetic patient presented with raised blood urea and creatinine. The ultrasound of abdomen showed shrinkage of the right kidney.

- a. Give the anterior and posterior relations of the injured organ.
- b. Mention the boundaries of the renal angle.
- c. Give an account of the development sources of the injured organ.
- d. Draw a well labeled diagram showing microstructure of the organ.

(2.5 x 4 = 10)

Q. 4. Write short notes on:

- a. Rotation of the gut
- b. Downs' syndrome
- c. Types of epithelium
- d. Supports of the uterus

(4+1 = 5)

Q. 5. (i) Write about bronchopulmonary segments and their applied aspects.

(2+2+1=5)

(ii) Give an account of popliteal fossa in following headings:

- a. Boundaries
- b. Contents
- c. Applied

(2.5 x 4 = 10)

Q. 6. Write in brief about:

- a. Development of inter atrial septum
- b. Write a note on medial longitudinal arch
- c. Draw a well labelled diagram of ischioanal fossa
- d. Biliary apparatus

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER - 2017**ANATOMY
PAPER - SECOND****[Time allotted: Three hours]****[Max Marks: 50]****Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (attempt all MCQs in the allotted first 20 minutes in the OMR sheet)****(½ x 20 = 10)****SET - B**

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Length of anal canal is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 36 mm b. 37 mm c. 38 mm d. 39 mm 2. Tail of pancreas is in which ligament? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Gastro splenic b. Leno renal c. Diaphragmatico splenic d. Hepatic splenic 3. Most common ruptured site of male urethra is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prostatic b. Pelvic c. Bulbar d. Penile 4. Dermatome at umbilicus is : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. T8 b. T10 c. T11 d. T12 5. Which lobe of prostate raises uvula vesicae? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Anterior b. Lateral c. Posterior d. Median 6. Which one is not a branch of inferior mesenteric artery? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lt colic b. Sigmoidal c. Superior rectal d. Middle rectal 7. Uterus develops from: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Mesonephric ducts b. Paramesonephric ducts c. Recto-vesical sinus d. Cloaca 8. Not a direct tributary of sinus venosus: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Viteline vein b. Umbilical vein c. Cardinal vein d. Hepatic vein 9. Posterior intercostal veins draining into hemi-azygos veins are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lt 3, 4, 5, 6 b. Lt 4, 5, 6, 7 c. Lt 5, 6, 7, 8 d. Lt 6, 7, 8, 9 10. Angle of sternum is at the level of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. T2 b. T3 c. T4 d. T5 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Root value of obturator nerve is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. L1, L2, L3 b. L2, L3, L4 c. L3, L4, L5 d. L4, L5, S1 12. Foot drop is caused by the injury of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Tibial nerve b. Common peroneal nerve c. Medial plantar nerve d. Lateral plantar nerve 13. Which structure is not present at the lave of L1? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pylorus b. Fundus c. Formation of portal vein d. 9th costal cartilage 14. Lt. supra renal vein drains into: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. IVC b. Lt. renal vein c. Lt. gonadal vein d. Portal vein 15. Opening of oesophagus is at the level of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. T8 b. T10 c. T12 d. L1 16. Not a content of deep perineal pouch: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Deep transverse perineal b. Sphincter urethra c. Membranous urethra d. Bulbous urethra 17. Not contributing to stomach bed: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pancreas b. Lt Kidney c. Lt suprarenal gland d. Transverse colon 18. Not crossed by root of mesentery: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Third part of duodenum b. Aorta c. IVC d. Lt gonadal vessels 19. Most common site of appendix is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pre ileal b. Mid inguinal c. Paracolic d. Retrocolic 20. First rectal valve is at a distance of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 2.5 cm above the anus b. 5-cm above the anus c. 15 cm above the anus d. 20 cm above the anus |
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