

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka**MBBS Phase – I (CBME) Degree Examination - 30-Jun-2021****Time: Three Hours****Max. Marks: 100 Marks****ANATOMY – PAPER - I (RS-4)****Q.P. CODE: 1020****(QP Contains three pages)**Your answers should be specific to the questions asked
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary**LONG ESSAYS****2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Describe the brachial plexus under the following headings: (1+2+3+2+2)
a) Formation; b) Parts; c) Relations; d) Branches e) Explain the anatomical basis of the 'winging of the scapula'
2. Describe the thyroid gland under the following headings: (1+2+3+2+2)
a) Parts; b) Capsule; c) Relations; d) Blood supply e) Explain the anatomical basis of movement of the thyroid gland in the anterior midline with deglutition.

SHORT ESSAYS**8 x 5 = 40 Marks**

3. Describe the articulation of the proximal radioulnar joint. Explain the movements and muscles causing the movements at this joint. (2+3)
4. Define a typical intercostal space. Describe the boundaries and contents of a typical intercostal space. (1+2+2)
5. Describe the interior of the right atrium with a neat labelled diagram.
6. Describe the location and relations of the cavernous sinus. How can infection spread into the cavernous sinus. (1+3+1)
7. A lumbar puncture was done on a 6-year-old boy who was suspected to have tubercular meningitis.
 - a. Name the meningeal layers and spaces that cover the brain and spinal cord. (1)
 - b. In which space is the cerebrospinal fluid present? (1)
 - c. Explain the anatomical basis of the selection of the site of lumbar puncture. (1)
 - d. Name the structures traversed by the needle from superficial to deep before it reaches the space while performing the lumbar puncture. (2)
8. Describe the cross section of the medulla oblongata at the level of sensory decussation.
9. Describe the process of formation of the blastocyst with the help of a neat labelled diagram.
10. Draw a neat labelled diagram of transitional epithelium. Mention all the regions in the body where transitional epithelium is present. (4+1)

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SHORT ANSWERS

10 x 3 = 30 Marks

11. Explain the anatomical basis for selecting the median cubital vein for venepuncture.
12. Name the layers of the pericardium. Give its nerve supply.
13. Enumerate the structures passing through the major openings of the thoraco-abdominal diaphragm.
14. Explain the anatomical basis of 'black eye'.
15. A 50-year-old man presented with severe ear pain because of the rupture of his tympanic membrane following an accidental injury. Explain the nerve supply of the tympanic membrane.
16. What is little's area of the nose? Explain its clinical importance. (2+1)
17. Draw a neat labelled diagram of the floor of the fourth (IV) ventricle.
18. Classify neurons according to their structure with suitable examples.
19. Enumerate any three modifications of the deep fascia in the body with suitable examples from the upper limb.
20. Explain the process of Gastrulation.

Multiple Choice Questions

10 x 1 = 10 Marks

- 21 i) False statement regarding bronchopulmonary segment is
 - a) Pyramidal in shape
 - b) It is surrounded by connective tissue
 - c) Each segment has its own artery
 - d) Each segment drained by its own segmental vein
- 21 ii) The dural venous sinus present in the free border of falx cerebri is
 - a) Inferior Sagittal sinus
 - b) Superior sagittal sinus
 - c) Transverse sinus
 - d) Straight sinus
- 21 iii) Deviation of tongue to affected side due to unilateral Hypoglossal nerve injury is because of
 - a) Affected genioglossus muscle on the other side
 - b) Unaffected palatoglossus muscle on the other side
 - c) Unaffected genioglossus muscle on the other side
 - d) Affected palatoglossus muscle on the same side
- 21 iv) All the following cartilages are unpaired except
 - a) Thyroid
 - b) Cricoid
 - c) Corniculate
 - d) Epiglottis

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- 21 v) True statement regarding pectoralis major muscle is
- a) It is quadrilateral in shape
 - b) Inserted to lateral lip of bicipital groove
 - c) Divides axillary artery into three parts
 - d) Clavicular head originates from lateral 1/3rd of anterior surface of clavicle
- 22 i) All the following are muscles elevates jaw except
- a) Temporalis
 - b) Lateral pterygoid
 - c) Medial pterygoid
 - d) Masseter
- 22 ii) Presynaptic parasympathetic secretomotor fibres to submandibular gland relays in
- a) Trigeminal ganglion
 - b) Sub mandibular ganglion
 - c) Sphenopalatine ganglion
 - d) Otic ganglion
- 22 iii) Which one of the following is not an intracerebellar nucleus?
- a) Vestibular
 - b) Dentate
 - c) Fastigial
 - d) Globose
- 22 iv) Which one of the following is not a synovial joint?
- a) Pivot
 - b) Saddle
 - c) Ellipsoid
 - d) Syndesmosis
- 22 v) Surface marking of inferior line of pleural reflection passes through
- a) 6th rib along the midaxillary line
 - b) 7th rib along the midaxillary line
 - c) 8th rib along the midaxillary line
 - d) 10th rib along the midaxillary line
