

Time: Three Hours**Max. Marks: 100****ANATOMY – PAPER - II (RS-4)****Q.P. CODE: 1021****(QP contains two pages)**

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked

Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary

LONG ESSAYS**2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. A dancer came to the OPD complaining of pain in the foot. Doctor diagnosed the condition as pes planus. Describe the bony components of the longitudinal arches of the foot. Describe factors responsible for the maintenance of these arches.
2. Describe the boundaries and contents of inguinal canal. Explain the protective mechanisms of the inguinal canal that prevent inguinal hernia. Compare and contrast coverings of direct and indirect inguinal hernia.

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

3. Describe the formation, termination, tributaries and applied anatomy of great saphenous vein.
4. Describe the coverings of kidney. Add a note on its applied anatomy.
5. Describe the origin, termination and branches of Inferior mesenteric artery. Add a note on marginal artery of Drummond.
6. A patient came to OPD with history of pain and bleeding on passing stools. He was diagnosed as suffering from haemorrhoids. Describe the features in the interior of anal canal. Add a note on its blood supply.
7. Describe the supports of uterus. Add a note on its applied anatomy.
8. Describe structural chromosomal abnormalities with examples.
9. Compare and contrast microscopic structure of ureter and vas deferens
10. Describe the development and congenital anomalies of pancreas.

SHORT ANSWERS**10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

11. Enumerate any three short lateral rotators of hip joint and mention their nerve supply.
12. Enumerate the boundaries of epiploic foramen and mention its clinical significance.
13. Enumerate the parts of gall bladder. Explain the anatomical basis of pain in the right shoulder in cholecystitis.
14. Name the muscles forming the pelvic floor and their clinical importance.
15. Enumerate the parts of male urethra and the lining epithelium.
16. Enumerate the clinical features and karyotype in Down syndrome.
17. Compare and contrast microscopic structure of hepatic and portal lobule.
18. Draw and label microscopic structure of duodenum.
19. Enumerate the remnants of paramesonephric duct.
20. Enumerate the remnants of mesogastrium.

Multiple Choice Questions

10 x 1 = 10 Marks

- 21 i) Trochanteric fossa receives the insertion of
A. Obturator internus
B. Obturator externus
C. Piriformis
D. Psoas major
- 21 ii) Pyramidalis is supplied by
A. Subcostal nerve
B. Ilioinguinal nerve
C. Iliohypogastric nerve
D. Genitofemoral nerve
- 21 iii) Innermost covering of testis is
A. Parietal layer of Tunica vaginalis
B. Visceral layer of Tunica vaginalis
C. Tunica vasculosa
D. Tunica albuginea
- 21 iv) Mucous glands of oesophagus are found in
A. Mucosa
B. Submucosa
C. Muscularis externa
D. Adventitia
- 21 v) **Premaxilla is derived from**
A. Frontonasal process
B. Maxillary process
C. Mandibular process
D. Pterygoid process
- 22 i) Which of the following banding techniques is routinely used in chromosome analysis?
A. C - banding
B. Q - banding
C. G - banding
D. R - banding
- 22 ii) Cutaneous branch of posterior division of Femoral nerve is
A. Sural nerve
B. Peroneal nerve
C. Pudendal nerve
D. Saphenous nerve
- 22 iii) Permanent mucosal folds in the small intestine are called
A. Semilunar valves
B. Semicircular valves
C. Valves of Kerckring
D. Crypts of Lieberkuhn
- 22 iv) Inferior rectal artery is a branch of
A. Superior gluteal artery
B. Inferior gluteal artery
C. Inferior mesenteric artery
D. Internal pudendal artery
- 22 v) All the neurons in the cerebellar cortex are inhibitory **EXCEPT**
A. Stellate cells
B. Granule cells
C. Basket cells
D. Golgi cells
