**SS/MBBS-I/ANA-II/02-21**

**First Professional MBBS Examination**

**2021**

**(February)**

**ANATOMY**

**Paper-II**

**Full Marks: 100**

**Time: 3 hours**

**The figures in the margin indicate**

**full marks for the questions**

**Write the answers to the two Halves in separate books**

**Answer all questions**

**FIRST HALF**



First Professional MBBS Examination

1. For the following MCQ-type questions, write down the answers (a), (b), (c) or (d) against the question in the answer booklet: [1 × 10 = 10]

(i) Following structures pass through greater sciatic notch, except

(a) sciatic nerve

(b) superior gluteal nerve

(c) inferior gluteal nerve

(d) obturator nerve

(ii) Unlocking muscle is

(a) popliteus

(b) soleus

(c) gastrocnemius

(d) plantaris

(iii) Which part of the pancreas has the highest concentration of islets of Langerhans?

(a) Head

(b) Neck

(c) Body

(d) Tail

(iv) Signs of tetralogy of Fallot include all, except

(a) pulmonary stenosis

(b) hypertrophy of left ventricle

(c) interventricular septal defect

(d) overriding of aorta

(v) Great cardiac vein is lodged in the

(a) atrioventricular sulcus

(b) anterior interventricular sulcus

(c) posterior interventricular sulcus

(d) interatrial sulcus

(vi) Presence of Brunner's glands is a characteristic feature of

(a) body of the stomach

(b) fundus of the stomach

(c) duodenum

(d) jejunum

(vii) Following are the contents of the spermatic cord, except

(a) vas deferens

(b) testicular artery

(c) genital branch of genitofemoral nerve

(d) pampiniform plexus of veins

(viii) Which statement is not true about the corpus luteum?

(a) It is derived from ovarian follicle.

(b) It secretes progesterone.

(c) It secretes chorionic gonadotropin.

(d) It contains lutein which gives yellow coloration.

(ix) Kidney is developed from

(a) mesonephric duct

(b) paramesonephric duct

(c) vitelline duct

(d) None of the above

(x) Trachea bifurcates

(a) at the level of sternal angle

(b) at the level of costoclavicular joint

(c) at the 3rd costochondral junction

(d) at the level of upper border of 6th thoracic vertebra

2. (a) Describe the liver in detail under the following headings: [1 + 4 + 3 + 3 + 4 = 15]

(i) The lobes of liver

(ii) The relations of visceral surface of liver

(iii) A labelled diagram of micro-anatomy of liver

(iv) Development of liver

(v) Hepatic segmentations and its clinical importance

(b) Describe coronary arteries under the following headings:

[1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 = 15]

(i) Name the coronary arteries

(ii) Origin, course, and area of distribution

(iii) Applied anatomy

3. A 60-year-old person complained of retention of urine. On examination, he was diagnosed with benign hypertrophy of the prostate. With the knowledge of anatomy, answer the following: [5 + 5 = 10]

(a) How many lobes are present in the prostate, and what are these? Which lobe is affected in benign hypertrophy?

(b) Describe the capsule of the prostate with applied anatomy.

**SECOND HALF**

4. Write short notes on any seven of the following: [5 × 7 = 35]

(a) Chorionic villi—formation, types, and importance

(b) Turner's syndrome—genetic component with clinical features

(c) Development of inter-atrial septum

(d) Ischiorectal fossa—its boundaries, contents, and applied importance

(e) Support of the uterus—its ligamentous support with clinical importance

(f) Femoral sheath—formation, contents, and extension

(g) Histology of testis with a labelled diagram

(h) Development of pancreas and congenital anomalies

5. Write short notes on any five of the following: [2 × 5 = 10]

(a) Cardiac pain is referred to the chin

(b) Differentiate between direct and indirect inguinal hernia

(c) Types of tracheoesophageal fistula

(d) Positions of portocaval anastomosis

(e) Names of six teratogens

(f) Names of the layers of the ileum

(g) Surface anatomy of dorsalis pedis artery

6. Describe the role of anatomist for campaigning of dead body donation. [5]

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