

**2406000101010502**  
**EXAMINATION AUGUST 2024**  
**FIRST MBBS**  
**ANATOMY (PAPER - II) (NEW) - LEVEL 1**

[Time: As Per Schedule]

[Max. Marks:100]

**Instructions:**

**1. Fill up strictly the following details on your answer book**

- a) Name of the Examination: **FIRST MBBS**
- b) Name of the Subject: **ANATOMY (PAPER - II) (NEW) – LEVEL 1**
- c) Subject Code No :**2406000101010502**

- 2. Sketch neat and labelled diagram wherever necessary.
- 3. Figures to the right indicate full marks of the question.
- 4. All questions are compulsory.
- 5. Write each section in separate answer sheet.
- 6. Write to the point.

Seat No:

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Student's Signature

**SECTION -A**

**Q.1 MCQs**

**20**

- 1. Appendices epiploicae is cardinal feature of:
  - [a] Appendix
  - [b] Caecum
  - [c] Rectum
  - [d] Sigmoid colon
- 2. The structure found in a cross section of the thorax at the level of T4 vertebra is:
  - [a] Azygos vein
  - [b] Arch of aorta
  - [c] Brachio-cephalic artery
  - [d] Left subclavian artery
- 3. Brunner's glands are seen in the microscopic anatomy of:
  - [a] Colon
  - [b] Ileum
  - [c] Duodenum
  - [d] Stomach
- 4. Which bursa is inflamed in the "Clergymen's knee"?
  - [a] Pre-patellar bursa
  - [b] Superficial Infra-patellar bursa
  - [c] Supra-patellar bursa
  - [d] None of the above

5. Adrenal medulla develops from:  
[a] Intermediate Mesoderm [b] Endoderm  
[c] Neural crest cell [d] Para-axial mesoderm
6. Nerve which accompany great saphenous vein is:  
[a] Sural nerve [b] Saphenous nerve  
[c] Femoral nerve [d] Sural communicating nerve
7. Which of the following nerves are regarded as 'typical intercostal nerve'?  
[a] 2,3,4,5 [b] 5,6,7,8  
[c] 3,4,5,6 [d] 1,2,3,4
8. Which of the following artery is not a branch of superior mesenteric artery?  
[a] Right colic artery [b] Left colic artery  
[c] Ileocolic artery [d] Middle colic artery
9. Genotype of Turner's syndrome is:  
[a] 46, XX [b] 47, XXY  
[c] 45, XO [d] 46, XY
10. All of the following structures pass from lesser sciatic notch except:  
[a] Nerve to quadratus femoris [b] Pudendal nerve  
[c] Nerve to obturator internus [d] Tendon of obturator internus
11. Type of epithelium seen in mucosa of urinary bladder is:  
[a] Simple columnar epithelium  
[b] Stratified columnar epithelium  
[c] Transitional epithelium  
[d] Stratified squamous keratinized epithelium
12. All of the following ligaments are attached to cervix of the uterus except:  
[a] Utero sacral ligament [b] Mackenrodt's ligament  
[c] Round ligament of uterus [d] Pubo cervical ligament

13. Papillary muscle is seen in the interior of:
- [a] Right atrium & left atrium
  - [b] Right atrium & right ventricle
  - [c] Left atrium & left ventricle
  - [d] Right ventricle & left ventricle
14. Which of the following is the remnant of mesonephric duct in male?
- [a] Epoophoron
  - [b] Appendix of testis
  - [c] Paroophoron
  - [d] Appendix of epididymis
15. Which of the following structures is the content of the Calot's triangle?
- [a] Cystic artery
  - [b] Cystic duct
  - [c] Common hepatic duct
  - [d] Inferior border of liver
16. In male karyotype, 'Y' chromosome is which type of chromosome?
- [a] Metacentric
  - [b] Submetacentric
  - [c] Acrocentric
  - [d] Telocentric
17. Tarsal bone devoid of muscle attachment is:
- [a] Navicular
  - [b] Talus
  - [c] Calcaneum
  - [d] Medial cuneiform
18. Upper six anterior intercostal arteries are branches of:
- [a] Descending thoracic aorta
  - [b] Superior intercostal artery
  - [c] Arch of aorta
  - [d] Internal thoracic artery
19. Following is muscle of deep perineal space:
- [a] Ischiocavernosus
  - [b] Bulbospongiosus
  - [c] Sphincter urethrae
  - [d] Superficial transverse perinei
20. Which of the following muscle is not the muscle of 1<sup>st</sup> layer of the sole?
- [a] Flexor digitorum longus
  - [b] Abductor hallucis
  - [c] Flexor digitorum brevis
  - [d] Abductor digiti minimi

**SECTION-B****Q.2 Case base question (two out of three)****16**

1. A male child was delivered by caesarean section in the maternity ward. The pediatric doctor was examining the newborn. During physical examination, he found the right side of the scrotum empty. While palpating surrounding area, he found small swelling in the inguinal region on the same side. **1+3+2+2**
  - a) Name the clinical condition.
  - b) What is the normal schedule of testicular descent?
  - c) Write the factors responsible for descent of testis.
  - d) Enlist the other any two congenital anomalies of the testis.
  
2. A 30-year-old man presented with a steppage gait and an inability to move the left ankle joint freely. He had a recent history of injury to the lateral side of the upper part of the left leg. On physical examination doctor noticed loss of dorsiflexion and eversion on the affected side. The foot was kept in plantar-flexion position. He also found loss of sensation on the lateral aspect of the lower part of the leg and dorsum of the foot. **1+2+2+3**
  - a) Name the clinical condition.
  - b) Write name and root value of affected nerve.
  - c) Enlist the muscles supplied by affected nerve.
  - d) Draw a labeled diagram showing course, relation and branches of affected nerve.
  
3. A 70 years old man, chain smoker, visited the general physician with complaints of extreme tiredness, weight loss and persistent cough and sometimes blood stained sputum. On clinical examination, the doctor found partial ptosis, constriction of pupil in right side and multiple dilated veins around the neck. The X-ray chest showed a radiopaque shadow in the apical region of the right lung. Biopsy revealed malignancy. **2+1+3+2**
  - a) Why bronchogenic carcinoma is common on right side?
  - b) Define broncho-pulmonary segment.
  - c) Draw a labeled diagram of broncho-pulmonary segment of lung.
  - d) What is Horner's syndrome? And anatomical basis of it.

**Q.3      a) Write short note (two out of three)      10**

1. Guy ropes
2. Hip joint: ligaments (enumerate only), movement and applied anatomy
3. Popliteal fossa in detail

**b) Write short note on      10**

1. Histology of spleen  
**OR**  
Histology of muscular artery
2. Histology of epididymis  
**OR**  
Histology of fundus part of stomach

**c) Write short note (one out of two)      4**

1. Turner's syndrome
2. Autosomal dominant inheritance

### **SECTION-C**

**Q.4      Long question (two out of three)      16**

1. Porto-caval anastomosis with proper labeled diagram
2. Coverings of kidney with applied anatomy of kidney
3. Blood supply and lymphatic drainage of stomach with applied anatomy of stomach

**Q.5****a) Write short note (two out of three)****10**

1. Internal thoracic artery: origin, course, relations, branches and clinical anatomy
2. Pericardium and pericardial sinuses
3. Interior of right atrium

**b) Write short note on (two out of three)****10**

1. Development of portal vein
2. Tetralogy of Fallot
3. Development of interatrial septum with congenital anomalies

**c) Write short note (one out of two)****4**

Describe importance of dissection in anatomy

**OR**

Barium studies

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