

**2406000101010502**  
**EXAMINATION SEPTEMBER 2024**  
**(SUPPLEMENTARY EXAM)**  
**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 to the point.

Seat No:

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Student's Signature

**Section A**

**Q.1 MCQS**

**20**

1. The boundaries of Calot's triangle formed by all of the following EXCEPT:
  - a. Portal vein
  - b. Cystic duct
  - c. Visceral surface of liver
  - d. Common hepatic duct
2. All the following are muscle of the floor of femoral triangle, which of following muscle has dual nerve supply?
  - a. Iliacus
  - b. Psoas major
  - c. Adductor longus
  - d. Pectineus
3. Structures crosses dorsal surface of ischial spine are all, EXCEPT:
  - a. Internal pudendal vessels
  - b. Pudendal nerve
  - c. Nerve to obturator internus
  - d. Obturator nerve
4. Select the incorrect statement about Meckel's diverticulum:
  - a. Located 2 feet proximal to the anorectal junction
  - b. Attached to the antimesenteric border
  - c. Usually 5 cm long
  - d. May cause intestinal obstruction
5. Brunner's gland is prominent feature of histology of \_\_\_\_
  - a. Duodenum
  - b. Appendix
  - c. Ileum
  - d. Colon

6. Hypertrophy of following lobe of prostate causes obstruction of internal urethral orifice in old age:
- a. Lateral lobe
  - b. Posterior lobe
  - c. Median lobe
  - d. Middle lobe
7. Stomach bed consists of all except:
- a. Spleen
  - b. Splenic artery
  - c. Pancreas
  - d. Right kidney
8. Vertebral level of esophageal opening in thoraco-abdominal diaphragm is \_\_\_\_
- a. T8
  - b. T10
  - c. T11
  - d. T12
9. All are derivatives of mesonephric duct in male EXCEPT
- a. Epididymis
  - b. Ductus deferens
  - c. Seminal vesicle
  - d. Prostate
10. Pepsin is secreted by:
- a. Oxyntic cells
  - b. Chief cell
  - c. Mucus neck cells
  - d. Argentaffin cells
11. Cri-du-chat syndrome is represented as:
- a. 47, XY, +21
  - b. 47, XXY
  - c. 46, XX, 5p
  - d. 45, XO
12. Which of the following is a structural chromosomal aberration?
- a. Deletions
  - b. Translocations
  - c. Inversions
  - d. Recombinations
13. Guy ropes includes all EXCEPT:
- a. Semitendinosus
  - b. Semimembranosus
  - c. Gracilis
  - d. Sartorius
14. Meralgia paresthesia is due to involvement of:
- a. Lateral cutaneous nerve of thigh
  - b. Ilio-inguinal nerve
  - c. Genitofemoral nerve
  - d. Saphenous nerve
15. Following nerve supplies skin of the first interdigital cleft on the dorsum of the foot:
- a. Saphenous nerve
  - b. Superficial peroneal nerve
  - c. Deep peroneal nerve
  - d. Sural nerve
16. Transverse sinus is present posterior to which structure
- a. Right atrium
  - b. Left atrium
  - c. Pulmonary trunk
  - d. Superior vena cava

17. All drain into coronary sinus EXCEPT:
- Middle cardiac vein
  - Small cardiac vein
  - Posterior vein of left ventricle
  - Anterior cardiac vein
18. From above downwards, what is the arrangement of intercostal nerve & vessels in the costal groove?
- Vein, Artery, Nerve
  - Artery, Vein, Nerve
  - Nerve, Vein, Artery
  - Nerve, Artery, Vein
19. Following structure passes most medially deep to superior extensor retinaculum:
- Anterior tibial artery
  - Deep peroneal nerve
  - Tibialis anterior
  - Extensor hallucis longus
20. All of the following structures form impressions on the mediastinal surface of the left lung except
- Azygos vein
  - Oesophagus
  - Descending thoracic aorta
  - Arch of aorta

## Section B

### Q.2 Case base question (two out of three)

16

1. A 45 year old chronic alcoholic man, visited a general physician with complaints of pain in the abdomen, yellowish discoloration of skin and eyeball and repeated episodes of vomiting of blood since last 2 weeks. Doctor do a palpation of abdomen in deep inspiration and do a diagnosis of liver cirrhosis with hepatomegaly and splenomegaly. (2+2+2+2)
- Define the terms: hepatomegaly and splenomegaly. Write their common cause.
  - Write the blood supply of liver.
  - Enumerate the tributaries of portal vein.
  - Enlist the sites of porto-caval anastomosis.
2. A 55 year old man went to the hospital with complain of swelling in groin on the right side. After examination, doctor found that swelling was located supero-medial to the pubic tubercle & it was coming out of the superficial inguinal ring. Patient was diagnosed with direct inguinal hernia. (1+3+2+2)
- What is direct inguinal hernia?
  - How to differentiate direct from indirect inguinal hernia?
  - What is superficial inguinal ring? Which structures emerge through it?
  - Which factors help in maintaining the integrity of the inguinal canal?
3. A 62-years-old man was admitted to casualty ward for sensation of pressure in the chest on the left side. He complained of sweating, shortness of breath and vomiting. The symptoms occurred in the morning when he was drinking his morning tea about an hour ago. After taking the ECG, the doctor

diagnosed the condition as myocardial infarction. Based on this case, answer the following: (2+2+2+2)

- What is myocardial infarction?
- Where the pain of myocardial infarction radiates and why there?
- Why did the patient complaint of nausea and vomiting?
- What is coronary bypass? Which blood vessels are used in this surgery?

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

- Medial longitudinal arch with relevant clinical anatomy
- Ligaments of hip joint and applied anatomy of hip joint
- Enumerate the palpable arteries of lower limb. Write their point of palpation. Describe course, relation and branches of anyone of them.

**b) Write short note on 10**

- |                              |           |                         |
|------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| 1. Histology of compact bone | <b>OR</b> | Transitional epithelium |
| 2. Histology of pancreas     | <b>OR</b> | Histology of jejunum    |

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

- Down's syndrome
- Lyon's hypothesis

### Section C

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

- Supports of uterus: classification, describe transverse cervical and broad ligament in detail and applied anatomy
- Ischi-anal fossa: boundaries, contents, recesses and applied aspect
- Rectus sheath: formation, contents, importance and clinical anatomy

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

- Thoracic duct in detail
- Superior mediastinum
- Broncho-pulmonary segment: definition, structure, classification and relevant clinical anatomy

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

- Development of kidney
- Midgut rotation
- Development of inter-atrial septum

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

1. Precautions during handling cadaver
2. Hysterosalpingography

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