

QP. CODE: MB2019104

KALOJI NARAYANA RAO UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

WARANGAL, TELANGANA STATE-506 002

MBBS FIRST YEAR EXAMINATIONS: AUGUST, 2024

ANATOMY PAPER-II

Time: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 100

Note: Answer all questions.

Give Diagrammatic representation whenever necessary

Multiple Choice Questions:

10x1= 10

1. Foot drop is due to injury of which nerve
 - a) Common peroneal
 - b) Superficial peroneal
 - c) Femoral
 - d) Tibial
2. Which muscle is called peripheral heart
 - a) Soleus
 - b) Gastrocnemius
 - c) Plantaris
 - d) Sartorius
3. The order of structures in the upper part of intercostals space from above downwards is:
 - a) Vein, artery and nerve
 - b) Artery, vein and nerve
 - c) Vein, nerve and artery
 - d) Vein, nerve artery and vein

4. Permanent overdistention of alveoli is known as
- a) Empyema
 - b) Emphysema
 - c) Pneumothorax
 - d) Dyspnoea
5. The most characteristic feature of the thoracic vertebrae is
- a) The body is round shaped
 - b) The spine is oblique
 - c) The body has costal facets
 - d) Vertebral foramen is small and circular.
6. All of the following are examples of autosomal dominant disorders except
- a) Myotonic dystrophy
 - b) Polycystic kidney
 - c) Hereditary Haemorrhagic Telangiectasia
 - d) Duchenne muscular dystrophy
7. Components of Lymphatic system are all except
- a) Lymph vessels
 - b) Central lymphoid organs
 - c) Peripheral lymphoid organs
 - d) Circulating red blood cells
8. Brunner's glands are found in the mucosa of
- a) Stomach
 - b) Colon
 - c) Duodenum
 - d) Oesophagus
9. Urorectal septum develops between

- a) Urogenital sinus and cloaca
- b) Primitive urogenital sinus and primitive rectum
- c) Allantois and cloaca
- d) Anal canal and cloaca

10. All are retroperitoneal organs except

- a) Kidney
- b) Supra Renal glands
- c) Spleen
- d) Descending colon

Essay/ Long Answer Questions:

2x15 =30

11. A 60 year old multiparous, presented with history of mass descending per vagina since few months. She gave history of urinary incontinence and constipation since one year. Pelvic examination revealed a pink globular mass protruding outside the vaginal orifice. A probable diagnosis of pelvic prolapse was made. (1+5+4+5)

- a) Name the pelvic organ that has prolapsed in this case.
- b) Discuss the presenting parts and normal position of the organ prolapsed.
- c) Compare the true ligaments that normally prevent this organ from prolapse.
- d) Illustrate and explain the microanatomy of the organ prolapsed in this case.

12. Describe the gluteal muscles under the following headings. (3+4+3+5)

- a) Origin and insertion of the muscles supplied by the superior gluteal nerve.
- b) Anatomical basis of Trendelenburg sign.
- c) Mention the structures pierced by the needle while giving intramuscular injection to gluteal region.
- d) Describe the structures under cover of gluteal Maximus muscle.

Short Answer Questions:**7x6=42**

13. Gross anatomy of palatine tonsil.
14. Enumerate cranial nerve nuclei in pons with their functional components.
15. Describe the floor of fourth ventricle.
16. Development of face.
17. Describe the role of Cadaver as the first teacher.
18. Draw neatly labelled diagram of the transverse section of the mid brain at the level of the superior colliculus.
19. Histology of retina.

Very Short Answer Questions:**6x3=18**

20. Draw and label microanatomy of lymph node.
21. Contents of vertebral canal.
22. Derivatives of neural crest cells.
23. Draw and label microanatomy of tongue.
24. Development of pituitary gland.
25. Movements of radio ulnar joint.
