

## Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka MBBS Phase - I (CBME) Degree Examination - 02-Dec-2024

Time: Three Hours Max. Marks: 100

Q.P. CODE: 1020 (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

- Describe the parts, fissures, relations and blood supply of Right Lung
- A 34-year-old man is admitted to the hospital with severe headaches, dizziness and vomiting. On examination, there was a tumor in his tongue.
  - Describe the attachments and actions of the muscles and nerve supply of tongue
  - b) Add a note on its lymphatic drainage

SHORT ESSAYS 8 x 5 = 40 Marks

- Describe the origin, course, relations, branches and termination of brachial artery
- A 30-year-old patient, who slept with the arm hanging by the side of a chair, came with history of inability to extend the hand at the wrist joint. On examination, there was wrist drop.
  - a) Name the nerve compressed in this condition.
  - b) Mention the site of compression of nerve?
  - c) Enumerate the branches of the nerve given here.
- Describe boundaries and contents of Posterior mediastinum
- Describe the formation, relations, tributaries and termination of Internal jugular vein
- Draw a neat labelled diagram of spinal cord at mid thoracic level showing the ascending and descending tracts.
- Explain the formation of Primitive streak and its fate
- Compare and contrast microscopic features of serous and mucous salivary glands
- Describe the anatomical division and blood supply of Cerebellum. Enumerate the deep cerebellar nuclei

SHORT ANSWERS 10 x 3 = 30 Marks

- Draw a neat labelled diagram of brachial plexus and its branches
- List the axillary group of lymph nodes and their location
- Define Bronchopulmonary segment? List the bronchopulmonary segments of left lung
- 14. Name the muscles of soft palate and mention their nerve supply
- Draw a neat labelled diagram showing the features in the interior of larynx
- Name the muscles, spaces and glands enclosed by general investing layer of deep cervical fascia
- Explain the formation of circle of Willis
- List the types of Epiphyses with examples
- Explain the terms- Proximal, Coronal plane, Medial position
- Mention derivatives of intermediate mesoderm





## Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

## **Multiple Choice Questions**

l0 x 1 = 10 Marks

21 i) Wh	ich of the following arteries is most likely at risk during venepuncture at the cubital sa?  A. Brachial artery  B. Ulnar artery  C. Radial artery  D. Common interosseous artery
21 ii) Res	A. Capacitation B. Acrosomal reaction C. Fertilization D. Cleavage
21 iii) Bas	A. Glycosaminoglycans B. Collagen fibres C. Chondrocytes D. Water
21 iv) Wh	ich of the following sutures is an example for serrate type  A. Lambdoid B. Coronal C. Metopic D. Sagittal
21 v) The	A. 1 <sup>st</sup> B. 2 <sup>nd</sup> C. 3 <sup>rd</sup> D. 4 <sup>th</sup>
22 i) Wh	ich of the following muscle is pierced by Parotid duct  A. Temporalis  B. Masseter  C. Medial pterygoid  D. Buccinator
22 ii) Bro	ca's motor speech area is located in  A. Postcentral gyrus  B. Superior frontal gyrus  C. Middle frontal gyrus  D. Inferior frontal gyrus
	ich of the following modification of columnar epithelium helps to increase surface area dabsorption
22 iv) Wh	ich of the following cranial nerve passes through internal acoustic meatus A. Glossopharyngeal B. Vagus C. Abducent D. Facial
22 v) Wh	ich of the following chambers contribute to the base of the heart  A. 2/3 <sup>rd</sup> of Right atrium and 1/3 <sup>rd</sup> of left atrium  B. 2/3 <sup>rd</sup> of Left atrium and 1/3 <sup>rd</sup> of right atrium  C. 2/3 <sup>rd</sup> of Right ventricle and 1/3 <sup>rd</sup> of left ventricle  D. 2/3 <sup>rd</sup> of left ventricle and 1/3 <sup>rd</sup> of Right ventricle

