

## NC-2006000101010002

First Year M. B. B. S. Examination

January - 2022

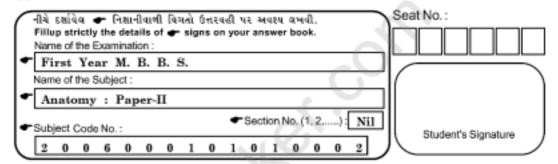
Anatomy : Paper-II

(New CBME Curriculum Pattern)

Time: 3 Hours] [Total Marks: 80

## Instructions:

(1)



- (2) Draw labelled diagram wherever required.
- (3) Write to the point.
- (4) Figures to right indicate marks.

## Section B

2 Case base question (two out of three)

16

(1) A 65-year-old man with a history of chronic cough noticed a gradually increasing swelling in the left groin. After physical examination the surgeon noted a lemon seized swelling above the public tubercle. The swelling in the left groin. After physical examination the surgeon noted a lemon sized swelling above the public tubercle. The swelling increased in size on coughing. After manually reducing the swelling the surgeon occluded the deep inguinal ring with the thumb and then asked the patient to cough. The swelling appeared medial to the thumb.

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Questions: 1+1+1+2+1+2

- (a) Give the type of inguinal hernia in this case.
- (b) Give the surface marking of deep inguinal ring.
- (c) How does the hernia in the above case enter the inguinal canal?
- (d) Write a note on the conjoint tendon.
- (e) Name the artery in lateral relation to the neck of hernia in the patient. What is the branch of?
- (f) Give the boundaries and contents of in; guinal canal?
- (2) A patient with 4 gm hemoglobin was given intramuscular injection of iron in the gluteal region. After a few weeks, the patient complained of difficulty while stepping on the right foot. The examination revealed sensory loss in the intermediate area of the dorsum of right foot and dorsum of all toes except lateral side of little. The patient experienced difficulty in dorsiflexing and everting the right foot.

Questions: 1+1+1+2+1+2

- (a) Name the nerve that is injured by the injection needle in the gluteal region
- (b) What is the safe site of injection in gluteal region?
- (c) Comment on the artery supplying this nerve.
- (d) Name the two parts of this nerve is giving the root value of each.
- (e) Explain sensory and motor loss in the above patient.
- (f) Which nerve is sensory to the lateral side of little toe and what is it branch of ?
- (3) A 38-year-old man was brought to the casualty because of sudden onset of severe chest pain. On examination, his respiration and pulse were rapid. On auscultation, the heart sounds were faintly audible. X ray chest showed a globular enlarged shadow suggestive of fluid around heart.

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[ Contd...

Questions:

1+1+2+2+2

[ Contd...

		-		
		(a)	Name the space which the fluid is accumulated giving its boundaries.	
		(b)	Name the outer most layers surrounding the heart and give its nerve supply.	
		(c)	Give the boundaries of transverse sinus and its surgical importance.	
		(d)	Describe costoxiphoid approach to pericardial cavity.	
		(e)	What is area of cardiac dullness	
3	(a)			10
		(i)	Deep peroneal nerve	
		(ii)	Femoral sheath	
		(iii)	Anastomosis at back of Thigh	
	(b)	Writ	te short note :	10
	(0)	(i)	Histology of Cardiac Muscle or Elastic cartilage	
		(ii)	Histology Jejunum or Fallopian Tube	
		(11)	mstology bejunum of Fanopian Tube	
	(c)	e) Write short note : (1 out 2) (genetic)		
	(c)			4
		(i)	Karyotyping	
		(n)	Down's syndrome	
			Section C	
4	Long question : (two out of three) (abdomen)			16
	(a)	Rela	ation and applied anatomy of Stomach	
	(b)	Rela	ation and covering of Kidney	
	(c)	Isch	io-rectal fossa	
5	(a)	Wri	te short note : (2 out of 3)	10
		(i)	Interior of right atrium	
		(ii)	Root of lung	
		(iii)	Internal thoracic artery	

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- (b) Write short note: (2 out 3) Embryology (systemic) 10
  - (i) Development of pancreas
  - (ii) Descent of testes
  - (iii) Inter ventricular septum
- (c) Prerequisite for dead body donation.

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OR

Intravenous Pyelography.

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[ 1030 ]