

M.B.B.S. 1st Prof.

(New Scheme w.e.f. 2019 admission onwards)

BF/2022/06

Anatomy – B

M.M. : 100

Time : 3 Hours(First30 Min. for MCQs)

- Note: 1. **Use OMR Sheet to answer Multiple Choice Questions(MCQs).**
2. Attempt all questions. Illustrate your answers with suitable diagrams
3. **NO SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET SHALL BE ALLOWED/PROVIDED**
4. **The student must write O.P. Code in the space provided on OMR Sheet and the Title page of the Answer Book.**

Q.1 MCQs (Attempt on OMR sheet)

[1x20]

1. A 14 year old girl was admitted in the hospital with complaints of pain abdomen and vomiting. The girl told the clinician that at first the pain was in the umbilical region and now it has been shifted to right iliac fossa. The clinician made a diagnosis of acute appendicitis. Which of the following statement regarding the anatomy of appendix is true?
 - a. It arises from the posteromedial wall of caecum about 2cm below the ileocaecal orifice.
 - b. The most common position of appendix is 2o'clock or splenic position.
 - c. The maximum point of tenderness in appendicitis lies at the junction of lateral two third and medial one third of the line joining anterior superior iliac spine to umbilicus.
 - d. The base of appendix is not fixed.
2. Positive Trendelenburg's sign could result from the paralysis of
 - a. Gluteus medius
 - b. Gluteus maximus
 - c. Psoas major
 - d. Adductor magnus
3. Which of the following disorder displays X- linked recessive inheritance?
 - a. Sickle cell anaemia
 - b. Tay Sachs disease
 - c. Cystic fibrosis
 - d. Haemophilia
4. A 75 year –old male came to emergency with complaints of epigastric pain, indigestion and loss of appetite. Pain was not relieved by taking antacids. He also gave history of loss of weight. On examination the clinician observed epigastric tenderness, epigastric mass and palpable left supraclavicular node. He was diagnosed as a case of gastric cancer. Which is the most common site of carcinoma of stomach?
 - a. Pyloric antrum along greater curvature.
 - b. Pyloric antrum along lesser curvature.
 - c. Fundus of the stomach
 - d. Cardiac part of the stomach
5. Which of the following are the derivatives of midgut?
 - a. Jejunum, ileum, Caecum and appendix.
 - b. Pharynx, Oesophagus and Stomach
 - c. Descending colon, Rectum, Upper part of anal canal
 - d. Kidneys, Ureter and Urinary bladder
6. A patient has a small tumour located at the level of the neck of pancreas. What other structure might be affected?
 - a. Inferior vena cava
 - b. Inferior mesenteric artery
 - c. Inferior mesenteric Vein
 - d. Portal vein

7. A patient after fracture of upper end of rt. Fibula complained of loss of sensation on lateral aspect of lower part of leg and dorsum of foot. Patient was unable to dorsoflex and evert the rt. foot. Name the nerve injured:-
- Femoral Nerve
 - Tibial nerve
 - Common peroneal nerve
 - Obturator nerve
8. A 60 year old male gives a history of urgency in micturation, difficulty in initiating urination, increased frequency of urination in the night. There is no history of pain. On per rectal examination, the surgeon felt a mass anterior to rectum. What could be the possible reason?
- Ureteric calculi
 - Benign enlargement of prostate
 - Urethral fistula
 - Posterior urethral valve
9. The contents of femoral sheath include:
- Femoral artery, Femoral vein, femoral branch of genitofemoral nerve
 - Femoral artery, femoral nerve, femoral vein
 - Femoral artery, femoral vein, Saphenous nerve
 - Femoral artery, femoral nerve, Anterior division of obturator nerve.
10. The duodenojejunal junction is supported by the attachment of which of the following structures?
- Suspensory muscle of the duodenum(ligament of Treitz)
 - Falciform ligament
 - Hepatoduodenal ligament
 - Transverse mesocolon
11. In renal colic, the pain is referred from loin to groin mainly through which spinal segments?
- T9-T12
 - T10-L1
 - T11-L2
 - T12 -L3.
12. A 70 year old patient with history of chronic bronchitis and constipation complained that he noticed a gradually increasing swelling in the right groin and feels dragging and aching sensation at that site. On physical examination the doctor noticed a globular lump above the right pubic tubercle which expands on coughing. After manually reducing the lump, occluded the deep inguinal ring with his thumb and asked the patient to cough. The swelling appeared medial to the thumb. Which is the most likely diagnosis?
- Direct inguinal hernia.
 - Indirect inguinal hernia
 - Femoral hernia
 - Lumbar Hernia
13. A -6 year old boy came to orthopedic OPD with pain in the foot especially heel area which aggravated during walk and his ankles rolled inwards while walking. The clinician observed and diagnosed it as the case of flat foot due to underdeveloped medial longitudinal arch. Which bone is considered as the key stone of the medial longitudinal arch of the foot?
- Calcaneum
 - Cuboid
 - Talus
 - Navicular
14. A patient sustains severe blunt trauma to the left upper abdomen and requires surgery. Which one of the following organs is most likely to be involved?
- Appendix
 - Gallbladder
 - Pancreas
 - Spleen
15. A 50 year old patient complains of dysphagia. On studying the oesophagogram, it was noticed that one of chambers of the heart is imparting a prominent impression on the oesophagus. Which chamber of the heart seems to be enlarged?
- Right atrium
 - Right ventricle
 - Left atrium
 - Left ventricle

16. A 7-year-old boy with Down syndrome underwent surgery to repair a congenital ventricular septal defect. During this procedure, iatrogenic injury to the coronary artery supplying the conduction system of the heart, including the sinuatrial (SA) and atrioventricular (AV) nodes, occurred, resulting in a heart block. What artery was most likely damaged by the surgeon?
- Anterior interventricular
 - Left marginal
 - Left coronary
 - Right coronary
17. Which of the following structure is located in the left ventricle?
- Fossa ovalis
 - Crista terminalis
 - Opening of coronary sinus
 - Posterior papillary muscle
18. Which muscle of the sole contains two sesamoid bones?
- Abductor hallucis
 - Flexor digiti minimi brevis
 - Flexor hallucis brevis
 - Adductor hallucis
19. The branch of the lumbar plexus emerging from the medial border of the psoas major
- Iliohipogastric nerve
 - Ilioinguinal nerve
 - Obturator nerve
 - Femoral nerve
20. A 31 year old man was involved in a severe automobile accident and suffered laceration of the left primary bronchus. The damaged primary bronchus:
- Has a larger diameter than the right primary bronchus
 - Often receives more foreign bodies than the right primary bronchus
 - Gives rise to the eparterial bronchus
 - Is longer than the right primary bronchus

Q.2. Describe 'Stomach' under the following headings:

[4+4+2+2]

- Gross features
- Relations
- Lymphatic drainage
- Applied anatomy

Q.3. Write short notes on:-

[5x4]

- Locking and unlocking of knee joint
- Pleural recesses
- Great saphenous vein
- Chorionic villi

Q.4. Explain the anatomical/embryological basis of:-

[3x5]

- Tetralogy of fallot
- Pes cavus
- Extravasation of urine
- Varicose veins
- Referred pain to upper limb in case of acute myocardial ischemia

Q.5. Discuss briefly the applied aspect of:-

[6x3]

- Bronchopulmonary segments
- Sex chromosome disorders
- Atrial septal defects

Q.6. a. Draw well labelled diagram of:

[5x2]

- Microanatomy of spleen
 - Posterior relations of kidney
- b. Discuss briefly about safe handling and disposal of biologic tissues.

[5]
