

ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, LUCKNOW
MBBS I st PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION - JAN -2023

TIME : 3 Hrs

SUBJECT : ANATOMY - PAPER - II

Max. Marks : 100

Note: Attempt all questions. Answer Part - I and Part - II in separate answer books. All part of a question should be answered together.

Q.1 Long Answer Question
PART - I
PAPER CODE:
2312130001
(2 + 5 + 4 + 4 = 15 Marks)

A 50 years old male patient presents with frequency, urgency, pain during micturition and retention of urine.

- What is the organ involved and What part of the organ is enlarged?
- Explain the causes of frequency, urgency, pain during micturition and retention of urine.
- Describe development of prostate and prostatic urethra.
- Describe age changes in prostate and explain prostatic utricle.

Q.2 Short Notes Questions
(within 500 words)
(3x 5= 15 Marks)

- Which muscle is known as peripheral heart? Mention its origin, insertion, nerve supply and action.
- Perineal Body.
- Development of kidney.

Q.3 Short Answer Questions
(within 100 words)
(5x 2 = 10 Marks)

- Enumerate the muscles supplied by Common Peroneal nerve.
- Describe thoracopagus.
- Explain placental barrier.
- Ligaments of knee joint.
- Descent of testes.

Q.4 Multiple Choice Questions
(10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

1 Tail of the pancreas is a content of: ☒ a) Gastrosplenic ligament b) Lienorenal ligament c) Greater omentum d)) Gastrophrenic ligament	2 Number of vascular segments of kidney is: a) 2 b) 3 ☒ c) 4 d) 5
3 Commonly sesamoid bone is found with: ☒ a) Greate toe b) 2nd toe c) 3rd toe d) 4th toe	4 Long axis of spleen corresponds to following rib: a) 9 b) 8 ☒ c) 10 d) 11
5 Femoral ring is bounded medially by: a) Inguinal ligament b) Pectineus and its fascia c) Lacunar ligament ☒ d) Femoral vein	6 Triangle of Koch is a landmark for: a) Atrioventricular node b) Right bundle branch c) Left bundle branch ☒ d) Sinu-atrial node
7 Fibrous pericardium is supplied by: a) Vagus nerve b) Phrenic nerve c) Recurrent laryngeal nerve ☒ d) Autonomic nerve	8 First inter metatarsal space is supplied by the nerve: a) Obturator b) Saphenous ☒ c) Superficial peroneal d) Deep peroneal
9 Oxyntic cells secrete: a) Pepsin ☒ b) Mucous ☒ c) Hydrochloric acid d) Gastrin	10 Hassell's corpuscles are found in: a) Spleen ☒ b) Thymus c) Lymph node d) Palatine tonsil

PART – II
PAPER CODE:
2312230001
Q.1 Long Answer Question
(6 + 4 + 5 = 15 Marks)

Patient comes with the complaints of jaundice, vomiting, epigastric pain and dyspepsia. On examination he was diagnosed to have carcinoma head of the pancreas.

- What are the parts of pancreas and its relation?
- Explain the development of pancreas and its anomaly.
- Explain its blood supply and tributaries of portal vein.

Q.2 Short Notes Questions
(within 500 words)
(3x 5= 15 Marks)

- Briefly write about walls, content & clinical applied of sub sartorial canal.
- Ovarian fossa.
- Explain the basis of structural abnormalities of chromosome.

Q.3 Short Answer Questions
(within 100 words)
(5x 2 = 10 Marks)

- Explain Pes planus (flat foot).
- Types of epithelium.
- Derivatives of second pharyngeal arch.
- Boundaries of epiploic foramen.
- Splenic circulation.

Q.4 Multiple Choice Questions
(10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

1 The appendix of testes is remnant of: a) Mesonephric tubule b) Mesonephric duct c) Paramesonephric duct d) Urorectal septum	2 Gartner's duct is derived from: a) Genital tubercule b) Mesonephric tubule c) Mesonephric duct d) Paramesonephric duct
3 The primordial germ cell originates from: a) Epiblast cells b) Hypoblast cells c) Yolk sac d) Primitive node	4 The Inter-vertebral joint is an example of: a) Synostosis b) Synchondrosis c) Syndesmosis d) Symphysis
5 The tensor fascia lata is supplied by: a) Posterior division of obturator nerve b) Anterior division of obturator nerve c) Inferior gluteal nerve d) Superior gluteal nerve	6 The medial end of inguinal ligament is attached to: a) Pectin pubis b) Pubic crest c) Pubic tubercle d) Pubic symphysis
7 The calcaneocuboid joint is of the following type: a) Plain synovial b) Saddle c) Ball and socket d) Hinge	8 Left gonadal vein drains to: a) Inferior vena cava b) Portal vein c) Left common iliac vein d) Left renal vein
9 Urorectal septum divides cloaca in to : a) Rectum and urogenital sinus b) Bladder and allantois c) Rectum and bladder d) Hind gut and bladder	10 The great cardiac vein accompanies: a) Anterior interventricular artery b) Posterior interventricular artery c) Right coronary artery d) Left coronary artery