

First Year MBBS Examination

I MBBS Anatomy Paper 1

Time: 3 hours

Max Marks: 100

Instructions: 1. Answer to the points. 2. Figure to the right indicates marks. 3. Use separate answer books for each section. 4. Draw diagrams wherever necessary. 5. Write legibly.

Section 1

1. Write the following structured Long Question (any 1 out of 2) (1x10=10)

(10)

- a. Describe the gross anatomy, blood supply, lymphatic drainage and applied anatomy of Mammary gland. (4+2+2+2=10)
- b. Describe the origin and course, distribution in forearm and hand and effects of injury to Median nerve at wrist. (4+4+2=10)

2. Write the following case based scenario/Applied short notes (two out of 3) (2x6=12)

(12)

- a. one and half year old child was brought to the paediatrician with weakness in both upper limbs since birth. The birth history revealed that the baby was born at full term with assisted vaginal delivery using forceps. On examination the baby's arm were medially

- rotated and adducted while her forearms were extended and pronated. a) Identify the clinical condition and name the position of limb. (2) b) Name the site of lesion and what is the anatomical basis of the deformity.(4)
- b. An elderly man presents with visible neck swelling. On physical examination, the doctor found a soft swelling behind the right sternocleidomastoid muscle below the level of thyroid cartilage. Barium swallow confirmed the diagnosis of the pharyngeal pouch. a) Enumerate the muscles of Pharynx and write their nerve supply. (3) b) What is pyriform fossa? Write it's clinical importance. (2) c) What is Barrium swallow? (1)
- c. A 21 year old male was found in the gym bathroom with left sided weakness. Physical examination revealed a change in vision, difficulty in speech and left hemiplegia. CT scan showed a right frontal intracranial haemorrhage. a) With a well labelled diagram name the arteries forming circle of Willis. (4) b) ~Name the different types of intracranial haemorrhages. (2)

3. Write short notes (Any 3 out of 4) (3x6=18)

(18)

- a. What is Preumatic bone? Write In brief with examples.

- b. Explain T.S. of ground section of bone with a well labelled diagram.
- c. Development of Pituitary gland.
- d. with a well labelled diagram explain the microscopic structure of Cornea.

4. Answer only in 2-3 sentences (Any 5 out of 6): (5x2=10)

(10)

- a. Mention any 2 histological features to identify cardiac muscle.
- b. What are the remnants of notochord in adults?
- c. What is Atavastic epiphysis? Give examples.
- d. Enumerate the skeletal components developed from 2nd pharyngeal arch.
- e. Enumerate 4 histological differences between thick and thin skin.
- f. Enumerate the subdivisions of intraembryonic mesoderm.

Section 2

5. Structured long question (Any 1 out of 2) (1x10=10)

(10)

- a. Describe the gross anatomy, blood supply and clinical Anatomy of Thyroid gland. (4+3+3=10)
- b. Describe the gross anatomy, arterial supply and clinical anatomy of scalp. (4+3+3=10)

6. Write short notes (Any 2 out of 3) (2x6=12)

(12)

- a. Course, distribution and branches of axillary

nerve.

- b. Subclavian artery.
- c. Name the infrahyoid muscles and write down their origin, insertion and nerve supply.

7. Write short notes (Any 3 out of 4) (3x6=18)

(18)

- a. Corpus callosum.
- b. Draw and label section of Medulla at level of sensory decussation.
- c. superior cerebellar peduncle.
- d. Third ventricle

8. Answer only in 2-3 sentences (Any 5 out of 6);

(10)

- a. Enumerate boundaries and contents of submental triangle.
- b. State the various connections of Cavernous sinus.
- c. Enumerate the boundaries and contents of cubital fossa.
- d. Enumerate the white fibres of brain with examples of each.
- e. Enumerate the muscles forming rotator cuff and mention nerve supply of each.
- f. Enumerate the contents of middle ear cavity.