

Paper Code-010102

M.B.B.S. 1st professional Annual University Examination

HUMAN ANATOMY

PAPER-II

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 100

Note:

- ❖ The candidates must limit their answers to the answer book (30 Pages) issued to them. No supplementary/Continuation answer sheet shall be provided
- ❖ Attempt all questions sequentially.
- ❖ Attempt Part-A & Part-B in separate answer books and Part-C in OMR sheet. Illustrate your answers with suitable diagrams, graphs and flow charts.
- ❖ OMR sheets shall be collected 20 minutes after starting of examination.

Section A**Total-40 Marks**

Q1. A 42 year old laborer was admitted to the emergency ward for a severe bout of vomiting of blood (hematemesis). He confessed to the doctor that he was a chronic alcoholic. On examination, the doctor noticed hepatomegaly and dilated tortuous veins around the umbilicus.

2+2+4+2=10 marks

- a) Identify the clinical condition and define it
- b) What is the anatomical basis of dilated tortuous veins around umbilicus & hematemesis?
- c) Enumerate the sites of portosystemic anastomosis
- d) List the tributaries of portal vein

Q2. Write short notes on:**4x5=20 Marks**

- a) Inguinal hernia
- b) Coronary arteries
- c) Openings and nerve supply of thoracoabdominal diaphragm
- d) Microanatomy of lung

Q3. Short Answer questions.
5x2 =10 Marks

- Tetralogy of Fallot
- Anterior relations of right kidney
- Enumerate the positions of appendix
- Interior of right atrium
- Meckel's Diverticulum

Section B
Total-40 Marks

Q1. A 50-years-old bus conductor visited a surgeon for dull ache, swelling and dry & pigmented skin on the medial side of both legs for 1 year. The surgeon noticed dilated tortuous veins on the medial side of his both legs. **2+1+2+2+3=10 marks**

- What is this condition called and which veins are dilated and tortuous
- In which profession is this condition more common
- What is the basic the cause of this condition
- List the perforators of lower limb
- Explain the Trendelenburg's test

Q2. Write short notes on:
4x5=20 Marks

- Boundaries & contents of femoral triangle
- Anatomical basis of prolapse of uterus
- Locking & unlocking of knee joint
- Hamstring muscles

Q3. Short Answer Questions
5x2=10 Marks

- Medial longitudinal arch of foot
- Microanatomy of prostate
- Perineal membrane in females
- Derivatives of mesonephric ducts
- Anatomical basis of foot drop

Q1. The lobe involved in benign hypertrophic prostate (BPH) is:

- a) anterior lobe
- b) median lobe
- c) posterior lobe
- d) lateral lobe

Q2. All are muscles of superficial perineal pouch except:

- a) Bulbospongiosus
- b) Ischiocavernosus
- c) Sphincter urethrae
- d) Superficial transverse perineal

Q3. Inversion & Eversion of foot occurs at

- a) Ankle joint:
- b) Inferior tibiofibular joint
- c) Subtalar joint
- d) Superior tibiofibular joint

Q4. Median umbilical ligament is remanent of:

- a) Allantois
- b) Vitello-intestinal duct
- c) Left umbilical vein
- d) Ductus venosus

Q5. The structure which arches above the hilum of the right lung is:

- a) Arch of aorta
- b) Azygos vein
- c) Superior vena cava
- d) Right brachiocephalic vein

Q6. Select the incorrect statement about obturator nerve:

- a) It is derived from L2, L3, L4 spinal nerves
- b) It contributes in the formation of subarticular plexus of nerves
- c) It enters the thigh deep to the medial part of inguinal ligament
- d) Its posterior division gives an articular twig to the knee joint

Q7. Which of the following structure is not present in the stomach bed:

- a) Body of pancreas
- b) Splenic artery
- c) Transverse mesocolon
- d) Right Kidney

Q8. The pleura receives innervations from all of the following except:

- a) Intercostal nerves
- b) Phrenic nerve
- c) Pulmonary plexus
- d) Subcostal nerve

Q9. When standing on one foot, the tilting of the pelvis on opposite side is prevented by contraction of:

- a) Gluteus maximus
- b) Gluteus medius
- c) Obturator internus
- d) Adductor magnus

Q10. Duodenum develops from:

- a) Foregut
- b) Midgut
- c) Foregut and midgut
- d) Midgut and hindgut

Q11. Which muscle attaches to the lesser trochanter of the femur?

- a) Iliopsoas
- b) Pectineus
- c) Quadratus femoris
- d) Gluteus medius

Q12. Neurovascular plane in anterior abdominal wall is:

- a) Between external oblique and internal oblique
- b) Between internal oblique and transverse abdominis
- c) Below the transverse abdominis
- d) Above external oblique

Q13. Which of the following is not a branch of the internal iliac artery?

- a) Vaginal artery
- b) Uterine artery
- c) Ovarian artery
- d) Umbilical artery

Q14. Which of the following is a dorsiflexor of the foot?

- a) Soleus
- b) Peroneus tertius
- c) Plantaris
- d) Tibialis posterior

Q15. Which of the following is not a histological feature of colon?

- a) Microvilli
- b) Smooth muscles
- c) Goblet cells
- d) Crypts of Lieberkuhn

Q16. A 47 year old female patient's right breast exhibited characteristics of peau'd orange, that is, the skin resembled orange peel, the condition is primarily a result of which of the following conditions:

- a) Shortening of suspensory ligaments by cancer of axillary tail
- b) Blockage of cutaneous lymphatic vessels
- c) Contraction of retinacula cutis of the areola & nipple
- d) Invasion of pectoralis major by cancer

Q17. Which one of the following is not derived or developed from ureteric bud?

- a) Distal convoluted tubule
- b) Collecting tubule
- c) Major & minor calyx
- d) Renal pelvis

Q18. Suprarenal gland gets its blood supply from:

- a) Inferior mesenteric
- b) Renal artery
- c) Gastroduodenal
- d) Superior mesenteric artery

Q19. Which of the following is not crossed by the root of mesentery?

- a) Left gonadal vessels.
- b) Third part of duodenum
- c) Right ureter.
- d) Aorta

Q20. First web space of the foot is supplied by:

- a) Saphenous nerve
- b) Deep peroneal nerve
- c) Sural nerve
- d) Tibial nerve