

'Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka
MBBS Phase – I (CBME) Degree Examination - 22 Feb 2022

Time: Three Hours**Max. Marks: 100 Marks****ANATOMY – PAPER I (RS-4)****Q.P. CODE: 1020****(QP contains two pages)**

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary

LONG ESSAYS**2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. A person was brought with severe chest pain **and** sweating since 20 minutes. Coronary angiogram revealed 90% blockage of left anterior descending artery.
 - a) Describe the origin, branches and area of distribution of left coronary artery
 - b) Add a note on coronary dominance of heart
 - c) Write in detail about the venous drainage of heart
2. Write in detail about
 - a) Presenting parts
 - b) Coverings
 - c) Relations
 - d) Blood supply
 - e) Applied anatomy of thyroid gland

SHORT ESSAYS**8 x 5 = 40 Marks**

3. Describe the origin, insertion, nerve supply action and structures under the cover of Deltoid.
4. Describe the features **and** structures attached to clavicle.
5. Describe the origin course branches and termination of posterior interosseous nerve.
6. Describe the attachments of constrictors of pharynx. Mention the structures passing between the constrictors.
7. Describe the floor of the 4th ventricle with a neat labelled diagram.
8. Draw a neat labelled diagram of transverse section of medulla oblongata at the level of sensory decussation.
9. Classify intraembryonic mesoderm. Enumerate its derivatives,
10. Compare and contrast the microscopic structure of sensory and sympathetic ganglia.

SHORT ANSWERS**10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

11. Mention the formation and fate of notochord,
12. Differentiate between tendon and aponeurosis with examples.
13. Mention the boundaries **and** contents of quadrangular space.
14. Name the major openings of diaphragm and their vertebral levels.
15. Mention the boundaries of transverse pericardial sinus and its clinical significance.
16. Write the attachments and action of lateral pterygoid muscle.
17. Name the dangerous layer of scalp and its clinical Importance.
18. List the contents of middle ear.
19. Name the components of blood brain barrier.
20. Classify fibrous joints with examples.

**Multiple Choice Questions**

- 21 i) Superior venacava opens into right atrium at the level of
- A. 2nd right costal cartilage
 - B. 2nd left costal cartilage
 - C. 3rd right costal cartilage
 - D. 3rd left costal cartilage
- 21 ii) Left recurrent laryngeal nerve hooks around
- A. Pulmonary trunk
 - B. Left common carotid artery
 - C. Left subclavian artery
 - D. Arch of aorta
- 21 Hi) Structures passing through 4th compartment of extensor retinaculum of hand
- A. Abductor pollicis longus
 - B. Extensor digiti minimi
 - C. Extensor digitorum
 - D. Flexor digitorum
- 21 iv) Which of the following is pneumatic bone
- A. Frontal
 - B. Parietal
 - C. Occipital
 - D. Palatine
- 21 v) Filum terminale is a modification of
- A. Cranial dura mater
 - B. Spinal dura mater
 - C. Pia mater
 - D. Arachnoid mater
- 22 i) Arrector pill muscle is supplied by
- A. Sensory nerve
 - B. Motor nerve
 - C. Parasympathetic nerve
 - D. Sympathetic nerve
- 22 ii) Maxillary nerve comes out of skull through the following foramen
- A. Foramen lacerum
 - B. Foramen rotundum
 - C. Foramen ovale
 - D. Foramen spinosum
- 22 iii) Muscles of tongue develop from
- A. Endoderm
 - B. Ectoderm
 - C. Mesoderm
 - D. Connecting stalk
- 22 iv) Dermis of the skin is
- A. Dense regular connective tissue
 - B. Dense irregular connective tissue
 - C. Loose areolar tissue
 - D. Adipose tissue
- 22 v) Maxillary sinus opens into
- A. Middle meatus
 - B. Inferior meatus
 - C. Superior meatus
 - D. Supreme meatus

