

QP CODE : 1021

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka**MBBS Phase — I (CBME) Degree Examination - 24-Feb-2022****Time: Three Hours****Max. Marks: 100 Marks****ANATOMY — PAPER - II (RS-4)****Q.P. CODE: 1021****(QP contains three pages)**

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

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

1. Describe the inguinal canal under the following headings
 - a) Boundaries
 - b) Contents
 - c) Mechanism to maintain the integrity of inguinal canal
 - d) Applied anatomy
2. A 60 year old female complains of pain in the back of right thigh radiating to the sole. She is diagnosed with sciatica.
 - a) Mention the anatomical basis of sciatica.
 - b) Describe course, relations and branches of sciatic nerve.

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

3. Describe the microscopic structure of ovary with a neat labelled diagram.
4. Describe the boundaries and contents of Ischiorectal fossa.
5. Describe the process of midgut rotation. Add a note on associated anomalies.
6. Describe the relations of Liver.
7. Enumerate the sites of portocaval anastomosis. Explain the anatomical basis for hematemesis and caput medusae in portal hypertension
8. Describe indications, process and disadvantages of Amniocentesis
9. Describe the supports of uterus and its clinical significance.
10. Describe the presenting parts, relations and nerve supply of Urinary bladder

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

11. Mention the derivatives of ventral and dorsal pancreatic bud
12. Enumerate the posterior relations of the kidney
13. List the structures present at transpyloric plane
14. Compare and contrast the microscopic features of ureter and vas deferens
15. Mention the formation of femoral sheath. Enumerate its contents
16. List the muscles causing inversion and eversion
17. Name the boundaries of epiploic foramen
18. Explain the clinical importance of Recto-uterine pouch
19. Enumerate the contents of superficial perineal pouch
20. Draw a neat labelled diagram of microscopic structure of fundus of stomach

Multiple Choice Questions**10 x 1 = 10 Marks****21 i) The blood supply of urinary bladder is by**

- A. Superior vesical artery
- B. Obturator artery
- C. Superior epigastric artery
- D. Ovarian artery

21 ii) All are contents of rectus sheath EXCEPT

- A. Superior epigastric artery
- B. Inferior epigastric artery
- C. Pyramidalis muscle
- D. Piriformis muscle

21 iii) The left suprarenal vein drains into

- A. Left gonadal vein
- B. Inferior Vena cava
- C. Splenic Vein
- D. Left renal vein

21 iv) The following structure is the content of adductor canal

- A. Sciatic nerve
- B. Obturator artery
- C. Saphenous nerve
- D. Short saphenous vein

21 v) Medial plantar nerve supplies

- A. Medial 3 1/2 toes
- B. Medial 2 1/2 toes
- C. Medial 4 toes
- D. Medial 3 toes

22 i) Trisomy 21 is

- A. Down's syndrome
- B. Patau's syndrome
- C. Edward's syndrome
- D. Turner's syndrome

22 ii) Urorectal septum develops between

- A. Urogenital sinus and cloaca
- B. Primitive urogenital sinus and primitive rectum
- C. Allantois and cloaca
- D. Anal canal and cloaca

22 iii) Axis of pelvic inlet is

- A. Vertical
- B. Downwards and backwards
- C. Transverse
- D. Downwards and forwards

22 iv) Lateral head of Gastrocnemius is supplied by

- A. Tibial nerve
- B. Common Peroneal nerve
- C. Sciatic nerve
- D. Obturator nerve

22 v) Microscopic structure of testis contains

- A. Paneth cells
- B. Sertoli cells
- C. Pituicytes
- D. Langerhan cell

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