

Date: 06-02-2022

JCX 10001

First Year MBBS Examination

I MBBS Anatomy Paper 1 (New)

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.

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Section 1

1.MCQ: (20)

- a. The Cleavage lines of the skin (Langer's lines) are (a) Skin creases over joints (b) Junctional lines between superficial and deep fascia (C) The direction of rows of elastic fibres in the dermis (D) The direction of rows of collagen fibres in the dermis
 - b. An example of an atavistic type of epiphysis is the (a) Lesser tubercle of humerus (b) Greater tubercle of humerus (C) Coracoid process of scapula (D) Lesser trochanter of femur
 - c. Primordial germ cells are derived from (a) Primitive streak (b) Germinal epithelium (C) Intermediate intraembryonic mesoderm (D) Wall of yolk sac.
 - d. The anterior fontanelle in the foetal skull usually closes at (a) Birth (b) One year after birth (C) Eighteen months after birth (D) Two months after birth
 - e. Which one of the following organs listed below contains the cuboidal type of epithelium (a) Skin (b) Testis (C) Trachea (D) Thyroid gland
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- f. Following are features of spleen except :
(a) Red Pulp (b) White Pulp (c) Cord of Billroth (d) Hassall's corpuscle
- g. Carpometacarpal joint of the thumb is which type of synovial joint (a) Condylloid (b) Saddle (c) Hinge (d) Plane
- h. The Lymph from the upper lateral quadrant of the breast drains mainly into the (a) Internal thoracic nodes (b) Posterior axillary nodes (c) Anterior axillary nodes (d) Lateral axillary nodes
- i. In Klumpke's palsy the lesion involves (a) C5, C6, C7 (b) C5, C6 (c) C8, T1 (d) C5, C6, C7, C8, T1
- j. Carpal tunnel allows Passage of all except (a) Median nerve (b) Flexor digitorum superficialis tendons (c) Ulnar nerve (d) Flexor pollicis longus tendon
- k. All of the following nerves are sensory to the scalp except (a) Supratrochlear (b) Supraorbital (c) Lesser occipital nerve (d) Facial nerve
- l. All of the following nerves are present in the posterior triangle except (a) Roots and trunks of brachial plexus (b) Supraclavicular nerves (c) Spinal part of the accessory nerves (d) Ansa cervicalis
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- m. In the submandibular region the facial artery gives all of the following arteries except (a) Submental (b) Glandular branches to the Submandibular salivary gland (C) Tonsillar (D) Inferior Labial
- n. All of the following structures pass through (a) the jugular foramen except (b) Inferior Petrosal Sinus Transverse sinus (C) Glossopharyngeal nerve (D) Vagus nerve
- o. If Patient is unable to taste a lump of Sugar Placed on the anterior part of the tongue, which cranial nerve is likely to have a lesion? (a) Hypoglossal (b) Glossopharyngeal (C) Facial (D) Vagus
- p. All of the following air sinuses open into the middle meatus of the lateral wall of the nasal cavity except (a) Frontal (b) Maxillary (C) Sphenoidal (D) Middle ethmoidal
- q. Important factor that anchors the spinal cord in position in the vertebral canal is (a) Cerebrospinal fluid (b) Meninges (C) Spinal nerves (D) Ligamenta denticulate
- r. All of the following arteries supply the medulla oblongata except (a) Basilar (b) Posterior inferior cerebellar (C) Anterior

spinal (D) Vertebral

- s. All of the following afferent and efferent fibers pass through the superior cerebellar peduncles except (a) Dentato - rubro-thalamic (b) Anterior Spinocerebellar (C) Posterior Spinocerebellar (D) Tectocerebellar
- t. All of the following Structures are parts of the diencephalon except (a) Thalamus (b) Hypothalamus (c) Subthalamus (D) Caudate nucleus

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Section 2

2. Long answer questions: (any one) (10)

- a. Describe the Radial nerve in following head: root value, Course and relations, branches and applied 1+3+3+3
- b. Axillary artery; origin, course, relation, branches with its course and applied anatomy 1+2+2+3+2

3. Case base questions: (2 out of 3) (10)

- a. 34-year-old woman came to the hospital with nodular swelling moved with swallowing. On examination, it was found that she has slight tremors on Outstretched hands, her pulse rate was 100 per minute and there was slight bulging of tile eyes. Blood levels of T3 and T4 were high and TSH level was low. Name the gland that responsible for midline swelling in the neck and the clinical condition. Give anatomical reason for the movement of swallowing. Draw a diagram to show the parts and relations of the gland. 1+1+3
- b. A baby with A history of forceps delivery was brought to the pediatrician after four

weeks for a routine check. On examination, it was observed that the baby's left arm was pronated and extended. Name the position of the upper limb seen in this baby. Lesion at which site in the branchial plexus causes this position of the upper limb? paralysis of which muscles results in medial rotation of arm? Paralysis of which muscles results in extended forearm? Paralysis of which muscles results in adducted arm?
1+1+1+1+1 1+1+1+1+1

- c. A 10-year-old girl was brought to the hospital with complaints of difficulty in holding her head and trunk. While walking she kept her legs apart (due to fear of falling). CT scan of head showed midline tumour in posterior cranial fossa and dilatations of fourth ventricle. Subsequently, the tumour was diagnosed as medulloblastoma, which is a malignant growth of vermis of cerebellum. Name the main part of cerebellum. Name the apertures in roof of fourth ventricle, What is the name of dilated ventricle or ventricles in the brain? Name the sites of production of CSF. What is the effect of blockage of these foramina by medulloblastoma.
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4.Short answer question (any one) (10)

- a. Modification of deep fascia OR Anastomosis
- b. Histology of Cardiac muscle or Histology of spleen

5.Short swer question:(2 out 3) (10)

- a. Palmar aponeurosis
- b. Boundaries and contain of carotid triangle
- c. Palatine tonsil

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Section 3

6. Long questions : (any 1 out of 2) (10)

- a. Classify dural venous sinuses and write relations, communications and apply anatomy of cavernous sinus 3+2+2+3
- b. Nasal septum: formation, blood supply, nerve supply, applied anatomy 2+3+2+3

7. Short answer question (2 out of 3) (10)

- a. Draw and label TS of upper part of midbrain
- b. Blood supply of spinal cord
- c. Corpus Striatum

8. Short answer question: (10)

- a. Histology of Thyroid gland OR Histology of Tongue
- b. Embryology: development of face OR Second pharyngeal arch

9. Write answers in one or two sentences: (5 out of 6) (10)

- a. Name the nerve supplying digastrics
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muscle

- b. Define neurobiotaxis and give two examples
- c. What is Golfer's elbow
- d. Lining epithelium of trachea?
- e. Two example of end artery.
- f. Describe anatomical position.

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