

Date: 12-08-2020

Instructions:

First Year MBBS Examination

I MBBS Anatomy Paper 2 (New)

Time: 3 hours

Max Marks:

100

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. Multiple choice question (MCQs) (20)

- a. Pyramidalis muscle is lying within the rectus sheath. The following nerve is supplying it. A. Subcostal nerve B. Genital branch of genitofemoral nerve C. Femoral branch of genitofemoral nerve D. Femoral nerve
- b. Saphenous nerve is a branch of: A. Common peroneal "igive B. Femoral nerve C. Obturator nerve D. Tibial nerve

- c. Ligamentum teres is a remnant of: A. Left umbilical vein B. Right umbilical vein C. Left umbilical artery D. Right umbilical artery
- d. Genetic constitution of cases of Down syndrome is: A. Trisomy 13 B. Trisomy 16 C. Trisomy 18 D. Trisomy 21
- e. which artery continues as femoral artery A. internal iliac B. external iliac C. popliteal D. common iliac
- f. The following structures crossed by root of mesentery: A. Right ureter B. Second part of duodenum C. Left psoas major muscle D. Right kidney
- g. The following cells in testis secrete testosterone hormone: A. Sertoli cells B. Peritubular myoid cells C. Leydig cells D. Spermatids
- h. The following chamber of heart forms its apex: A. Right ventricle B. Left ventricle C. Right atrium D. Left atrium
- i. Meralgia paraesthetica occurs due to compression of following nerve: A. Medial femoral cutaneous B. Intermediate femoral cutaneous C. Posterior femoral cutaneous D. Lateral femoral cutaneous
- j. Meckel's diverticulum is a remnant of: A. First arch Cartilage B. Notochord C. Vitellointestinal duct D. 2nd arch Cartilage
- k. The following structure forms stomach bed

- except: A. Left inferior phrenic vessels B. Anterior surface of pancreas C. Left suprarenal gland D. Splenic vein
- l. All of the following are branches of descending thoracic aorta except: A. Mediastinal B. Subcostal C. Superior intercostal D. Posterior intercostal
- m. Which artery gives origin to arcuate artery? A. Dorsalis pedis B. Lateral plantar C. Medial plantar D. Anterior tibial
- n. From which of the following cells somites derived? A. Endoderm B. Neuroectoderm C. Ectoderm D. Mesoderm
- o. Right superior intercostal vein is terminated in A. Hemiazygos vein | B. Right brachiocephalic vein C. Azygos vein D. Superior Vena cava
- p. A tall male with gynecomastia and small testis should have cytogenetic study to rule out which of the following? A. XYY syndrome B. Klinefelter syndrome C. Fragile X syndrome D. Turner syndrome
- q. Inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery IS usually arises from: A, Coeliac trunk. B. Superior mesenteric artery C. Inferior mesenteric artery D, Splenic artery
- r. Transitional epithelium is found in following structure: A. Ureter B. Uterine tube C. Uterus D. Uvula of soft palate
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- s. Left suprarenal vein drains into: A. inferior Vena cava B. Lumbar vein C. Splenic vein D. Left renal vein
- t. When does secondary oocyte complete its second meiotic division to become mature ovum? A. Before ovulation B. At ovulation C. At fertilization D. At puberty
- b. Describe the formation, maintenance, functions and clinical anatomy of arches of foot. (3+3+1+3)
- c. Describe the boundaries, contents and clinical anatomy of femoral triangle. (3+3+4)

## Section 2

1. Answer the Structured long Question (1 out of 2) (10)
  - a. Pyramidalis muscle is lying within rectus sheath. The following nerve is supplying it. A. Subcostal nerve B. Genital branch of genitofemoral nerve C. Femoral branch of genitofemoral nerve D. Femoral nerve
  - b. Saphenous nerve is a branch of: A. Common peroneal "igive B. Femoral nerve C. Obturator nerve D. Tibial nerve
  - c. Ligamentum teres is a remnant of: A. Left umbilical vein B. Right umbilical vein C. Left umbilical artery D Right umbilical artery A
  - d. Genetic constitution in most cases of Down syndrome is: A. Trisomy 13 B. Trisomy 16 C. Trisomy 18 D Trisomy 21
  - e. which artery continue as femoral artery A. internal jliac B. external iliac c. popliteal D. common iliac
  - f. The following structurecrossed by root of mysentery:A. Right ureter p. Second part of duodenum C. Left psoas major muscle D. Right kidney
  - g. The following cells in testis secrete testosterone hormone: A, Sertoli cells B. Peritubular myoid cells C. Leydig cells D.

## Spermatids

- h. The following chamber of heart forms its apex: A. Right ventricle B. Left ventricle C, Right atrium D, Left atrium
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- k. The following structure forms stomach bed except: A. Left inferior phrenic vessels B. Anterior surface of pancreas C. Left suprarenal gland D. Splenic vein
- l. All of the following are branches of descending thoracic aorta except: A. Mediastinal B. Subcostal C. Superior intercostal D. Posterior intercostal
- m. Which artery gives origin to arcuate artery? A. Dorsalis pedis B. Lateral plantar C. Medial plantar D. Anterior tibial
- n. From which of the following cells somites derived? A. Endoderm B. Neuroectoderm C. Ectoderm D. Mesoderm
- o. Right superior intercostal vein is terminated in A. Hemiazygos vein | B. Right brachiocephalic vein C. Azygos vein D.

## Superior Vena cava

- p. A tall male with gynecomastia and small testis should have cytogenetic study to rule out which of the following? A. XYY syndrome B. Klinefelter syndrome C. Fragile X syndrome D. Turner syndrome
- q. Inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery IS usually arises from: A. Coeliac trunk. B. Superior mesenteric artery C. Inferior mesenteric artery D. Splenic artery
- r. Transitional epithelium is found in following structure: A. Ureter B. Uterine tube C. Uterus D. Uvula of soft palate
- s. Left suprarenal vein drains into: A. inferior Vena cava B. Lumbar vein C. Splenic vein D. Left renal vein
- t. When does secondary oocyte complete its second meiotic division to become mature ovum? A. Before ovulation B. At ovulation C. At fertilization D. At puberty
- b. Describe the formation, maintenance, functions and clinical anatomy of arches of foot. (3+3+1+3)
- c. Describe the boundaries, contents and clinical anatomy of femoral triangle. (3+3+4)

2. Read the following clinical case and answer the questions given (2 out of 3). (10)



- a. A 23 year medical student was hit on the lateral side of his knee while playing football with his friends. He was unable to walk without assistance. An MRI examination reveals a tear in tibial collateral ligament. (1+2+2)
- Which structure would most likely also be injured due to its attachment to this ligament?
  - Name all the bursae present anterior to the knee joint.
  - Name all the muscles responsible for rotation of knee joint after being unlocked.
- b. A 50 year old woman is presented with a complaint of severe, sharp but poorly localized pain the chest wall. Her postero-anterior chest x-ray reveals pleural effusion. (1+2+2)
- Through which intercostal space along the midaxillary line is it most appropriate to insert a chest tube to drain the effusion fluid?
  - What is nerve supply of pleura?
  - What is clinical importance of recesses in pleura?
- c. A 36 year old man is admitted to the hospital with complain of growin pain. Clinical examination reveals that he has indirect inguinal hernia. (2+2+1)
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- i. What are boundaries of inguinal canal?
- ii. What are contents of spermatic cord?
- iii. Name the artery differentiating direct and indirect Inguinal hernia.

3. Write short notes on (1 out of 2). (0)

- a. Turner syndrome
- b. Genetic basis of sickle cell disease

4A. Write short notes on (1 out of 2). (5)

- a. Spermiogenesis
- b. Chorionic villi

48. Write short notes on (2 out of 3). (10)

- a. Tibial nerve
- b. 2nd part of duodenum
- c. Lymphatic drainage and supports of Uterus

## Section 3

5. Answer the Structured long Question (1 out of 2) (10)

- a. Describe the origin, insertion, nerve supply, openings and applied anatomy of abdominal diaphragm.(2+2+1+2+3)
- b. Describe the external features, relations, blood supply, lymphatic drainage, applied anatomy of stomach(2+2+2+2+2)

6. Write short notes on (2 out of 3). (10)

- a. Arch of aorta
- b. Pericardial sinuses

BA. Write microscopic structure (Histology). (out of 2). Trachea OR Liver (5)

8B. Write short notes on (1 out of 2)

Development of inter ventricular septum and its anomalies OR Rotation of midgut and rotational anomalies (5)

9. right answer of following questions in one or two sentences. (5 out of 6) (10)

- a. What is embalming? Enumerate blood vessel chosen for embalming.

- b. What are boundaries of epiploic foramen?
- c. What is ectopic pregnancy? Enumerate sites of ectopic pregnancy.
- d. What is importance of dead body donation in learning human anatomy?
- e. What is ilio-tibial tract? Enumerate muscles attached to it
- f. Enumerate normal constrictions in the oesophagus

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