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Date: 12-02-2023

4001

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.

Section 1

1. MCQ (20)
   a. Following are derivatives of the sixth pharyngeal arch, EXCEPT: A. Cricothyroid muscle B. Posterior Cricoarytenoid muscle Cc. Thyroarytenoid muscle D. Cricoid Cartilage
   b. Inferior olivary nucleus has prominent connections with following A. Cerebral Cortex B. Caudate nucleus on Cerebellum D. Cuneate nucleus
   c. Thyroid follicle is lines by: A. Simple

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cuboidal epithellium B. Stratified squamous non-keratinized ewpitheliumCc. Pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium D.. Stratified squamous keratinized epithelium

d. Following nerve carries parasympathetic fibers from otic ganglion to supply the parotid gland: A. Greater superficial petrosal nerve B. Lesser pertrosal nerve C. Auriculotemporal nerve D. â€" Jacobsonâ€™s nerve

e. Following muscles open jaw, EXCEPT: A. Lateral pterygoid B. Masseter C. Digastric D. Geniohyoid

f. Following.nerves arise from radial nerve, EXCEPT: A. Posterior cutaneous nerve of arm B. Lower lateral cutaneous nerve of arm C. Posterior cutaneous nerve of forearm D. Lateral cutaneous nerve of forearm

g. Dupuytrenâ€™s disease affect following structure: A. Palmar aponeurosis B, Abductor policic longus tendon C. Flexor retinaculum of the wrist D. Extensor retinaculum of the wrist

h. Superior cerebellar peduncle&€™s efferent fibers are destined to synapse in contralateral: A. Substantia nigra B. Red

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nucleus C. Globus pallidus D. Putamen

i. Following vertebraâ€™s transverse process is posterior attachment of Sibsonâ€™s fascia. A. Sixth cervical B. Seventh Cervical Cc. First thoracic D. Fourth thoracic

j. Following muscle is supplied by axillary nerve: A. Subscapularis B. Supraspinatus Cc. Infraspinatus D. â€" Teres minor

k. Destruction of the following structure results in hemiballismus: A. Thalamus B. Premotor area Cc. Primary motor cortex D, Subthalamix nucleus

l. Following nerve is commonly involved in Guyonâ€™s canal syndrome: A. Posterior intcrosseous nerve B. Median nerve C. Radial nerve D. Ulnar nerve

m. Following functional cortical area is present in calcarine sulcus: A. Primary auditory area B. Primary visual area Cc. Sensory speech area D. Primary somatosensory area

n. Onodi cell is the most posterior etnmidal air cell that may extend over the sphenoid sinus. Following nerve is closely related to Onodi cell: A. Optic nerve B. Oculomotor nerve of Nasociliary nerve D. Maxillary nerve

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o. Following swellings fuse to form tongue, EXCEPT:, A Arytenoid: B. Copula Cc. Hypobranchial eminence D. Tuberculum impar

p. Following are boundaris of piriform fossa, EXCEPT: A. Aryepiglottic fold B. Thyroid cartilage Cc. Thyrohyoid membrane Dz. Cricoid cartilage

q. Following vein continue as axillary vein: A, Subclavian vein B. Brachial vein C. Basilic vein D. Subscapular vein

r. Axons of following neuronal cells from optic nerve: A. Bipolar cells B. Photoreceptor cells Cc, Ganglion cells D. Amacrine cells

s. Sensory epithelium of hearing is known as: A. Utricular macula B. Saccular macula Cc. Organ of Corti D. Crista ampullaris

t. The central region of the upper lip presents a shallow vertical groove, known as: A, Columella B. Philtram C. Mentolabial groove D. Vestibule of mouth

Section 2

1. Structured long question. (1 out of 2) (1x 10-10) (10)

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a. Describe course & relations, and branches of axillary artery. Describe scapularanastomosis. (3+4+3)

b. Describe the types and subtypes, ligaments, and movements of proximal radio- ulnar joints. (2+4+4)

2. Case based questions. (2 out of 3) (2x 5=10) (10)

a. A 24-year old woman presented with a 4-day history of gradually worsening right leg weakness, burning pain and loss of sensationin the left leg. On examination her hip and knee flexion, and ankle dorsiflexion were affected on thÅD right side. Tone was increased in right leg. There was impaired proprioception in the right leg. (i) What is diagnosis of the mentioned case?) (ii) What is anatomical basis of right leg weakness an leg? (iii) What is anatomical basis of impaired proprioception in the right leg? 1 and distal d altered sensations in the left (iv) What is arterial supply of syinal cord? He had

b. A 65-year old male present in OPD with history of fall on the outstretched hand. He had pain and swelling on the dorsal aspect of the left wrist. His wrist movements painful. X-ray of his left wrist showed the fracture of the lower end of radius. (i)

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What is the name of fracture of lower end of radius? What is the name of deformity of hand in this fracture?:; (ii) Name the space in which styloid process of the radius and contents of this space?

c. A-60-year old male presentd with complain of hoarseness of voice, weak voice, He has been operated for thyroidectomy 3 months back. On examination his left vocal cord wasfound to be paralyzed and lied in the & cadaverica€™ position. (i) What is anatomical basis of the above mentioned clinical features? (ii) What is motor sensory supply of larynx? (iii) Name two investigations that are the most suitable to diagnose this case.

3. A.Write short notes on (1 out of 2) (1x 5=05) (5)
   a. Types and functions of skin
   b. Types of synovial joint movements.
4. B.Write short notes on (1 out of 2) (1x5=05) (5)
   a. Microscopic structure of cardiac muscle
   b. Microscopic structure of compact bone.

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Section 3

1. Write short notes on (2 out of 3)(2x 5=10) (10)
   a. Superior sagittal sinus.
   b. Muscles of mastication.
   c. Lateral wall of nose.
2. Structured long question. (1 out of 2) (1x 10 =10) (10)
   a. What are boundaries of suboccipital triangle? Describe its contents and clinical highlights. Describe suboccipitai muscles in detail, (2+3+2+3)
   b. Describe parts, location and relations, blood supply and clinical highlights of pituitary gland. What is camiophrayngioma? (2+2+2+3+1)
3. Write short notes on (2 out of 3) (2 x 5 =10) (10)
   a. Commissural fibers..
   b. Describe transverse section of the midbrain at the level of superior colliculus.
   c. Describe principal connections and functions of all nuclei of cerebellum.
4. A.Write short notes on (Histology) (1 out of 2) (1x 5=05) (5)
   a. Palatine tonsil

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b. Tongue

5. B.Write short notes on (Embryology) (1 out of 2) (1 x 5 =05) (5)
   a. Developmental anomalies of palate
   b. Development of thyroid gland
6. Write answers in on two sentences, (5 out of 6) (5 x 2=10) (10)
   a. What is Ludwig's angina?
   b. Write boundaries of Petit's triangle, What is its clinical significance?.
   c. Name the site and effects of lesion in Millard Gubler syndrome.
   d. Name all muscles causing elevation and depression of eyeball.
   e. Enumerate all structures developed trora the third pharyngeal pouch,
   f. Enumerate all laminae of typical neocortex in cerebral hemisphere.

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