

Date: 06-04-2022

JCX 10002

First Year MBBS Examination

I MBBS Anatomy Paper 2 (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

(20)

1.MCQ:

- a. Foot drop is due to injury of which nerve? a) Common peroneal (b) Superficial peroneal (c) Femoral (d) Tibial
- b. Adductor tubercle close to medial condyle of femur gives insertion to (a) Adductor longus (b) Pectineus (c) Adductor magnus d) Adductor brevis

- c. The bone devoid of muscular attachments (a) Cuboid (b) Navicular (c) Talus (d) Median cuneiform
- d. Which muscle is called peripheral heart? (a) Soleus (b) Biceps brachialis (c) Gastrocnemius (d) Deltoid
- e. Inferior mesenteric vein open into : (a) Portal vein (b) Inferior vena cava (c) splenic vein (d) superior mesenteric vein
- f. Intramuscular injection in upper and lateral quadrant of gluteal region is given in (a) Gluteal maximus and minimus (b) Gluteal medius (c) Gluteal maximus and spinae (d) Gluteal maximus
- g. Podocytes are the cells that line the: (a) Glomerulus (b) Bowman's capsule (c) Tubules (d) Ducts
- h. Appendicular artery is a branch of (a) Ileocolic (b) Middle colic (c) Right colic (d) Left colic
- i. Following structures form the part of the stomach bed except: (a) left suprarenal gland (b) splenic artery (c) Coeliac trunk (d) Pancreas
- j. Ligamentum teres is remnant of: (a) lesser omentum (b) Ductus venosus (c) Left umbilical vein (d) Left umbilical artery
- k. Lining of peritoneum is called (a) Mesothelium (b) endothelium (c) urothelium (d) None of the above
- l. Order of structures in the hilum of kidney from

- before backwards: (a) Pelvis, vein and artery
(b) Vein, Artery and pelvis (A) Vein, pelvis and artery (d) Pelvis, artery and vein
- m. Genotype of Klinefelter's syndrome is (a) 45 XO (b) 47 XXX (c) 46 XX (d) 47 XXY
- n. Following is an example of Autosomal Dominant inheritance (a) Achondroplasia (b) Cystic fibrosis (c) Sickle cell anaemia (d) Haemophilia
- o. Following are the paired muscles attached to the perineal body, except: (a) Bulbospongiosus (b) Deep transverse perinei (A) levator ani (d) Part of sphincter ani externus
- p. Derivative of neural crest cells (a) Liver (b) Blood cells (c) Pigment cells (d) Lens of eye
- q. Permanent over distension of alveoli is known as: (a) Empyema (b) Pneumothorax (c) Emphysema (d) dyspnea
- r. Right coronary artery arises from which sinus: (a) Anterior aortic sinus (b) Right posterior aortic sinus (A) left posterior aortic sinus (d) left and right aortic sinus
- s. Which of the following structure is found in superior and posterior mediastinum? (a) Internal thoracic artery (b) Arch of aorta (c) Thoracic duct (d) Thymus
- t. Which of the following is the thickest nerve of the body? (a) Superior gluteal nerve (b) sciatic (c) Nerve to quadratus femoris (d) median
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Section 2

(10)

2. Write following structured 5€ essay question:
(1 out of 2)

- a. Describe type, bones taking part, ligaments, movements and clinical anatomy of Hip Joint. 1+1+2+3+3
- b. Describe the boundaries, contents and clinical anatomy of femoral triangle. 3+4+3

3. Case based question: (2 out of 3)

(10)

- a. A 60 year's old male complained of feeling tightness, pressure within his chest which is accompanied by profuse sweating. He also had a €^{TM} pain in precordium and radiating along medial side of left arm and forearm. With further investigation, he was diagnosed as a case of angina pectoris. What is angina pectoris? Write any one artery supplying to heart in detail with its branches. 1+4-5 1+4-5
 - b. A 45 year old woman complained of severe pain in the back of her right thigh and leg.
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Which nerve is involved and what is its root value? What is straight leg raising test? If done on this patient, why does it cause pain?

- c. A patient has bouts of severe high blood pressure with headache and palpitation. The diagnosis is pheochromocytoma. How is the diagnosis finalised? Where does the blood supply to suprarenal gland come from?

(0)

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

(5)

- a. Prenatal diagnosis
- b. Down syndrome

(5)

4B. Write short notes on: (1 out of 2)

- a. Fertilization
- b. Artificial reproductive Techniques

(10)

5. Short answer question - (2 out of 3).

- a. Hamstring muscle
- ~~b. Great saphenous vein~~

c. portocaval anastomosis

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Section 3

(10)

6. Long question- structured essay question: (1 out of 2)

- a. Describe the origin, insertion, nerve supply, action and clinical anatomy of Rectus Abdominis muscle. 2+2+1+2+3
- b. Describe boundaries, recesses, contents and clinical anatomy of ischiorectal fossa. 2+2+2+4

(10)

7. Write short notes on: (2 out of 3)

- a. Thoracic duct
- b. Respiratory movement
- c. Broncho-pulmonary segments

(5)

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

- a. Microscopic anatomy of Duodenum
- b. Microscopic anatomy of Lung

(5)

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

- a. Development of Pancreas
- b. Development of Kidney

(10)

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

- a. Enumerate normal constrictions in the oesophagus.
- b. What is Triceps surae?
- c. Enlist any four contents of spermatic cord.
- d. What is importance of dead body donation in learning human anatomy?
- e. What is embalming? Enumerate blood vessels chosen for embalming.
- f. Define: Decidua basalis, Decidua capsularis
