

CBI 1431

First Year MBBS Examination

I MBBS Anatomy Paper 1 (New)

Date: 01-02-2022

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. Multiple choice questions 1 mark each: (20)
 - a. Deltoid muscle is supplied by :
(A) Musculocutaneous nerve (B) Radial nerve
(C) Axillary nerve (D) Ulnar nerve
 - b. Supinator muscle is pierced by : (A) Median Nerve (B) Posterior interosseous nerve
(C) Anterior interosseous nerve (D) Ulnar nerve
 - c. Deep to flexor retinaculum lies following structures except: (A) Median Nerve
(B) Ulnar Nerve and artery (C) Flexor

digitorum superficialis (D) Flexor digitorum profundus

- d. Long thoracic nerve arises from (A) Roots of brachial plexus (B) Upper trunk of brachial plexus (C) Posterior cord of brachial plexus (D) Lateral cord of brachial plexus
- e. Nucleus of tractus solitarius is concerned with: (A) Smell sensation (B) Touch sensation (C) Taste sensation (D) Pain sensation
- f. The tract that carries pain and temperature sensation is: (A) Ventral spinocerebellar tract (B) Dorsal spinocerebellar tract (C) Corticospinal tract (D) Lateral spinothalamic tract
- g. Maintenance of equilibrium is the function of: (A) Neocerebellum (B) Archicerebellum (C) Paleocerebellum (D) None of the above
- h. Wharton's duct is duct of (A) Parotid gland (B) Submandibular gland (C) Sublingual gland (D) Lacrimal gland
- i. Parasympathetic nucleus of oculomotor is called: (A) Edinger Westphal Nucleus (B) Nucleus ambiguus (C) Superior salivatory nucleus (A/D) Nucleus of Tractus solitarius
- j. Following muscle is supplied by glossopharyngeal nerve (A) Styloglossus (B) Stylohyoid (C) Stylopharyngeus (D) All

of above

k. Tensor Veli Palatini muscle is supplied by:
(A) Glossopharyngeal nerve (B) Mandibular nerve
(C) Cranial root of accessory nerve (D) Spinal root of accessory nerve

l. Preganglionic nerve for Otic ganglion is
(A) Greater petrosal nerve (B) Lesser petrosal nerve
(C) Auriculotemporal nerve (D) Chorda tympani nerve

m. Periosteum shows following features (A) Has rich nerve supply
(B) Sharpey fibres connect periosteum with bone
(C) Fibrous membrane cover bone (D) All of the above

n. Atavistic epiphysis is for (A) Head of Humerus
(B) Coracoid process of scapula (C) Tubercles of Humerus
(D) Head of metatarsals

o. Unipolar neuron is present in (A) Mesencephalic nucleus
(B) Neurons in retina (C) Dorsal root ganglion
(D) Sympathetic ganglion

p. Cilia are present in all except (A) Uterine tube
(B) Bronchus (C) Trachea (D) Oesophagus

q. Transitional epithelium is found in all except
(A) Ureters (B) Collecting ducts of kidney (C) Urinary Bladder
(D) Urethra

r. Signet ring appearance of cells is in

- (A) Pigment cell (B) Fat cell (C) Plasma cell
(D) Mast cell
- s. One of the following lymphoid tissues has both afferent and efferent lymphatics
(A) Thymus (B) Spleen (C) Tonsil (D) Lymphnode
- t. Betz cells are in (A) Cerebellum (B) Dorsal horn of spinal cord (C) Cerebrum (D) Ventral horn of spinal cord

Section 2

1. Answer any one (10)
 - a. Write down structure, lymphatic drainage and applied aspect of Mammary Gland.
 - b. Write down Ligaments, Movements and applied aspect of Shoulder Joint.
 2. Case based, questions: (2 out of 3)- (10)
 - a. A 55 years old woman complained of abnormal sensations in her right thumb, index, middle and part of ring fingers. Her pain increased during night. There was weakness of her thumb movements. Which nerve was affected and where? Name the syndrome and describe it.
 - b. A 10 year old boy started bleeding from nose while playing. He was taken to doctor and doctor packed his nose to stop bleeding.
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What is the commonest cause of nose bleeding in children? What is little's area and which arteries anastomose in this areas? Which artery is called the artery of nose bleeding?

- c. A 54 years old man had tremors when he wrote, which disappeared as he stopped writing. He visited to physician. The doctor found hypotonia of muscles on examination. When asked to walk along straight line he swayed to right side. The MRI revealed a large tumour in his right cerebellar hemisphere. What are the functions of cerebellum? What are the signs and symptoms of cerebellar syndrome?

3. Short answer questions: (short notes) (10)

- a. Synovial joints OR Modification of deep fascia.
- b. Stratified Epithelium OR Histology of Compact bone.

4. Short answer questions: (short notes) (2 out of 3) (10)

- a. Trapezius muscle.
- b. Suprahyoid muscles.
- c. Boundaries of Middle Ear.

Section 3

1. Long answer questions: (1 out of 2) (10)
 - a. Write down Ligaments, Relations, Movements and applied aspect of Temporomandibular joint.
 - b. Write down attachment, actions, nerve supply and applied aspect of Extraocular muscles.
 2. Short answer questions: (short notes) (2 out of 3) (10)
 - a. Transverse section of Midbrain at Superior colliculi.
 - b. Corpus callosum.
 - c. Draw and Label the floor of 4th ventricle.
 3. Short answer questions: (short notes) (10)
 - a. Histology of Thyroid gland OR Histology of Cornea.
 - b. Development of Pituitary gland OR Development of Tongue.
 4. Write answer in one or two sentences: (5 out of 6) (10)
 - a. Write actions of palmar and dorsal interossei.
 - b. What is carotid sinus syndrome?
 - c. What is charcot's artery and give its clinical significance.
 - d. Write down examples of fibrocartilage.
 - e. Write type of Carpometacarpal and
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Metacarpophalangeal joint.

f. What is law of union of epiphysis?

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