

**First B.P.Th. (2012) Examination, Winter 2017
HUMAN ANATOMY**

Total Duration: Section A + B = 3 Hours

Total Marks: 80

SECTION - A & SECTION - B**Instructions :** 1) Use **blue/black** ball point pen only.2) **Do not** write anything on the **blank portion Of the question paper**. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.3) **All** questions are **compulsory**.4) The number to the **right** indicates **full** marks.5) Draw diagrams **wherever** necessary.

6) Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.

7) Use a common answerbook for **all** sections.**SECTION - A (50 Marks)****SAO**1. Short answer question (**any five** out of six) :**(5x3=15)**

- a) Enumerate Muscles supplied by femoral nerve.
- b) Enumerate branches of External carotid artery.
- c) Sternocleidomastoid muscle.
- d) Carpal tunnel syndrome.
- e) Elastic cartilage.
- f) Structures opening in Right atrium.

2. Short answer question (**any five** out of six) :**(5x7=35)**

- a) Describe Boundaries and Contents of Popliteal Fossa.
- b) The Posterior triangle of Neck -Boundaries, contents and applied.
- c) Radial nerve.
- d) Temporo Mandibular Joint - Movements and applied anatomy.
- e) Femoral sheath.
- f) Superior and Inferior Radioulnar Joint.

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SECTION — B (30 Marks)
LAQ

3. Long answer question (**any one** out of two) : **(1x15=15)**

- a) Describe the Shoulder Joint in detail.
- b) Describe ankle joint as under A. Formation B. Ligaments C. Blood supply
D. Movements E. Applied anatomy.

4. Long answer question (**any one** out of two) : **(1x15=15)**

- a) Describe Glossopharyngeal nerve with course, relations and branches.
- b) Describe sulci and Gyri of superolateral, medial and inferior surfaces of cerebral hemisphere.
