

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY-2023**ANATOMY
PAPER - SECOND****[Time allotted: Three hours]****SET - A****[Max Marks: 100]****Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet. Time allotted 20 minutes) (1 x 20 = 20)**

1. Anal columns contain:
 - a. Internal Pudendal vessels
 - b. Pudendal nerve
 - c. Superior rectal vessels
 - d. Obturator nerve
2. Mark the correct statement about testis:
 - a. Epididymis arises from its lower pole
 - b. Tunica vaginalis does not enclose the epididymis
 - c. Vas deferens is related to its anterior border
 - d. Testicular appendix lies on its upper pole
3. Inferior vena cava drains into the right atrium at the level of:
 - a. T8 vertebra
 - b. T10 vertebra
 - c. T11 vertebra
 - d. T12 vertebra
4. Loin to groin pain in Ureteric colic is due to involvement of:
 - a. Subcostal nerve
 - b. Iliohypogastric nerve
 - c. Ilioinguinal nerve
 - d. Genitofemoral nerve
5. Acute pancreatitis causes fluid collection in:
 - a. Pouch of Douglas
 - b. Omental bursa
 - c. Left paracolic gutter
 - d. Hepatorenal pouch of Morrison
6. Hepatopancreatic duct opens into which part of Duodenum:
 - a. First part
 - b. Second part
 - c. Third part
 - d. Fourth part
7. Hepatic flexure of colon is supplied by:
 - a. Ileocolic artery
 - b. Middle colic artery
 - c. Right colic artery
 - d. Inferior pancreatico-duodenal artery
8. Following artery enters the rectus sheath in front of arcuate line:
 - a. Superior epigastric
 - b. Musculophrenic
 - c. Inferior epigastric
 - d. 10th intercostal
9. Retropubic space of Retzius in males is bounded laterally by:
 - a. Puboprostatic ligaments
 - b. Pubovesical ligament
 - c. Median umbilical ligament
 - d. Sacrogenital folds
10. All taenia coli meet proximally at:
 - a. Base of appendix
 - b. Tip of appendix
 - c. Ileocaecal orifice
 - d. Ileocolic orifice
11. Inversion and eversion movements of foot occur at:
 - a. Ankle joint
 - b. Subtalar joints
 - c. Interphalangeal joints
 - d. Inferior tibiofibular joint
12. Unlocking muscle of knee joint is:
 - a. Vastus medialis
 - b. Popliteus
 - c. Biceps femoris
 - d. Sartorius
13. Ischial fibres of Adductor Magnus are supplied by:
 - a. Anterior division of Obturator nerve
 - b. Posterior division of Obturator nerve
 - c. Femoral nerve
 - d. Tibial component of Sciatic nerve
14. True statement about Femoral hernia is:
 - a. More common in males
 - b. Neck of sac lies below and medial to pubic tubercle
 - c. Passes lateral to femoral vein
 - d. Size of swelling increases on coughing
15. Pulmonary trunk bifurcates at the level of:
 - a. T5 vertebra
 - b. T4 vertebra
 - c. T3 vertebra
 - d. T2 vertebra
16. Junction of C4 and T2 dermatome passes horizontally at the level of:
 - a. Suprasternal notch
 - b. Sternoclavicular joint
 - c. Middle of manubrium sterni
 - d. Sternal angle
17. Vestibule is the smooth part of:
 - a. Right atrium
 - b. Right ventricle
 - c. Left atrium
 - d. Left ventricle
18. Intersegmental planes of Bronchopulmonary segments contain:
 - a. Tributaries of Bronchial veins
 - b. Tributaries of Pulmonary vein
 - c. Branches of Bronchial artery
 - d. Branches of Pulmonary artery
19. Number of Barr Bodies seen in Klinefelter's Syndrome will be:
 - a. None
 - b. One
 - c. Two
 - d. Three
20. Microdeletion is noted in:
 - a. Cri-du-chat Syndrome
 - b. Turner's Syndrome
 - c. Angelmann's Syndrome
 - d. Prader-Willi Syndrome

ANATOMY
PAPER- SECOND

Note: Attempt all questions.
Draw suitable diagrams (wherever necessary)

- Q. 2. Give reasons:** **(2 x 5 = 10)**
- a. In acute cholecystitis pain is felt migrating from right infrascapular region towards epigastrium and sometimes referred to tip of right shoulder.
 - b. Metastasis from prostatic cancer reaches lower lumbar vertebrae and sometimes to the diploe of skull.
 - c. In congenital megacolon there is inability to pass out meconium.
 - d. Sudden forceful extension of knee can lead to medial meniscus injury.
 - e. Pain of angina pectoris is felt over the precordium and radiates to the medial aspects of left arm and forearm.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** **(3+3+2+2 = 10)**
- A 25-year old man came to the Surgery OPD with complaints of a swelling present in the inguinoscrotal region which reduces on lying down. On examination, the swelling increased in size on coughing. Translucency test was negative.
- a. What is your diagnosis? What are the types based on your diagnosis?
 - b. Mention the boundaries of the inguinal canal.
 - c. Enumerate the contents of spermatic cord.
 - d. Mention the layers of the scrotum. What is hydrocele?
- Q. 4. Write Briefly on:** **(6 x 4 = 24)**
- a. The Mesentry
 - b. Varicose veins of Lower limb
 - c. Development of male external genitalia & anomalies
 - d. Cadaver as our First Teacher
- Q. 5. Structured questions:**
- (i) Describe rectum under **a) Curvatures, anterior & posterior relations b) Interior c) Blood supply.** **(4+2+4 = 10)**
- (ii) Give the origin, course, branches of a typical intercostal nerve. Add a note on pleural tapping. Mention the peculiarities of the atypical intercostal nerves. **(4+2+4 = 10)**
- Q. 6. Answer as indicated:** **(4 x 4 = 16)**
- a. Draw a well labelled diagram to show the anastomoses at the back of thigh.
 - b. Describe Down's syndrome.
 - c. Draw a well labelled diagram of microstructure of Muscular artery.
 - d. Enumerate Developmental sources of Atria & ventricles

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ANATOMY
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[Time allotted: Three hours]

SET - A

[Max Marks: 100]

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet. Time allotted 20 minutes) (1 x 20 = 20)

1. All are derivatives of deep cervical fascia **except**:
 - a. Pretracheal fascia
 - b. Prevertebral fascia
 - c. Stylomandibular ligament
 - d. Sphenomandibular ligament
2. All are branches of external carotid artery **except**:
 - a. Occipital artery
 - b. Facial artery
 - c. Superficial temporal artery
 - d. Inferior thyroid artery
3. The secretomotor fibres to the parotid gland are conveyed through:
 - a. Superficial petrosal nerve
 - b. Auriculotemporal nerve
 - c. Chorda tympani nerve
 - d. Pharyngeal branch of vagus
4. The sensory nerve supply of the larynx below the vocal folds is by:
 - a. Internal laryngeal nerve
 - b. External laryngeal nerve
 - c. Recurrent laryngeal nerve
 - d. Superior laryngeal nerve
5. Medial wall of the middle ear present all of the following **except**:
 - a. Oval window
 - b. Round window
 - c. Pyramidal eminence
 - d. Prominence of lateral semicircular canal
6. All of the following open into the middle meatus of the nose **except**:
 - a. Maxillary sinus
 - b. Anterior ethmoidal sinus
 - c. Middle ethmoidal sinus
 - d. Nasolacrimal duct
7. Which type of synovial joint is the atlanto-occipital joint?
 - a. Condylar
 - b. Ellipsoid
 - c. Saddle
 - d. Pivot
8. Which is **not** a branch of the first part of maxillary artery?
 - a. Deep auricular artery
 - b. Posterior tympanic artery
 - c. Middle meningeal artery
 - d. Accessory middle meningeal artery
9. The only cranial nerve which arises from the dorsal aspect of the brain is:
 - a. Oculomotor nerve
 - b. Abducent nerve
 - c. Trigeminal nerve
 - d. Trochlear nerve
10. Cerebellar lesions are characterized by all **except**:
 - a. Ataxia
 - b. Muscular hypotonia
 - c. Nystagmus
 - d. Tremors at rest
11. All of the following arteries arise from the basilar artery **except**:
 - a. Posterior cerebral
 - b. Posterior inferior cerebellar
 - c. Superior cerebellar
 - d. Anterior inferior cerebellar
12. Basal ganglia include all **except**:
 - a. Corpus striatum
 - b. Claustrum
 - c. Habenular nucleus
 - d. Amygdaloid body
13. All are examples of commissural fibres **except**:
 - a. Corpus callosum
 - b. Interthalamic adhesion
 - c. Anterior commissure
 - d. Posterior commissure
14. Lateral wall of the cavernous sinus is related to all of the following nerves **except**:
 - a. Oculomotor
 - b. Trochlear
 - c. Ophthalmic
 - d. Abducent
15. All of the following structures pierce the clavipectoral fascia **except**:
 - a. Lateral pectoral nerve
 - b. Medial pectoral nerve
 - c. Cephalic vein
 - d. Thoracoacromial artery
16. Which is **not** a content of the Quadrangular scapular space?
 - a. Axillary nerve
 - b. Posterior circumflex humeral artery
 - c. Axillary vein
 - d. Posterior circumflex humeral vein
17. The coracoid process of the scapula is an example of:
 - a. Traction epiphysis
 - b. Pressure epiphysis
 - c. Atavistic epiphysis
 - d. Aberrant epiphysis
18. Skeletal muscle presents all of the following features **except**:
 - a. Its fibres show cross striations
 - b. Its fibres are unbranched
 - c. Its fibres are uninucleated
 - d. Its actions are voluntary
19. Remnant of notochord is:
 - a. Body of a vertebra
 - b. Vertebral arc
 - c. Nucleus pulposus
 - d. Annulus fibrosus
20. Secondary villi do not contain:
 - a. Syncytiotrophoblast
 - b. Cytotrophoblast
 - c. Extraembryonic mesoderm
 - d. Blood vessels

**ANATOMY
PAPER- FIRST**

Note: Attempt all questions.
Draw suitable diagrams (wherever necessary)

- Q. 2. Give reasons:** **(2 x 5 = 10)**
- a. Thyroid swellings move with deglutition
 - b. Nose picking in lower part may lead to excessive bleeding
 - c. Lesions of the middle cerebral artery can lead to motor aphasia
 - d. Lumbar puncture is done at L3- L4 level
 - e. Clavicle usually fractures at junction of medial 2/3rd & lateral 1/3rd
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** **(1+3+3+3 = 10)**
- A 50 year old patient came with a history of headache and deviation of right eye. On examination, the right eye was found to be deviated downward and outward & pupil was dilated. There was ptosis & loss of pupillary light reflex.
- a. Name the cranial nerve involved
 - b. State the cause of dilated pupil, ptosis & lateral squint
 - c. List the branches of the nerve
 - d. Draw a well labelled diagram showing structures passing through the superior orbital fissure
- Q. 4. Write briefly on:** **(6 x 4 = 24)**
- a. Branches of mandibular nerve
 - b. Circle of Willis
 - c. Venipuncture in upper limb
 - d. Good versus bad doctor patient communication
- Q. 5. Structured questions:**
- (i) Describe the palatine tonsil under the following headings: **(4+4+2= 10)**
- a. Arterial supply
 - b. Microstructure
 - c. Applied aspects
- (ii) Describe the axilla under the following headings: **(4+4+2= 10)**
- a. Boundaries
 - b. Contents
 - c. Parts & branches of axillary artery (enumeration)
- Q. 6. Answer as indicated:** **(4 x 4 = 16)**
- a. Draw a well labelled diagram of a section of midbrain at inferior colliculus level
 - b. Write a note on types of neurons with examples
 - c. Enumerate muscular derivatives of all pharyngeal arches
 - d. Write a note on safe period