

**ANATOMY
PAPER- FIRST**

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

- Q. 2. Give reasons why:** (1 x 5 = 05)
- a. Posterior cricoarytenoid is safety muscle of larynx.
 - b. Thyroid swelling moves with deglutition.
 - c. Radial nerve injury causes wrist drop.
 - d. Lesion of middle cerebral artery can lead to motor aphasia.
 - e. Pituitary tumors may present with bitemporal hemianopia.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (1+1+2+1 = 05)
- A 20 year old woman came to the emergency with complaints of continuous bleeding from the nose. On examination, a small trauma to the mucosal lining on the antero-inferior part of the nasal septum was noted. Bleeding was stopped by anterior nasal packing.
- a. Name the area on the nasal septum from where epistaxis usually occurs. Name the arteries present in this area.
 - b. Name the major structures which form the nasal septum.
 - c. Draw a well labelled diagram of the openings present in the lateral wall of the nasal cavity.
 - d. Give the sensory nerve supply of the tip of the nose.
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (2.5 x 4 = 10)
- a. Ciliary ganglion
 - b. Cleft Lip
 - c. Fourth ventricle
 - d. Lymphatic drainage of mammary gland
- Q. 5. (i) Describe the oculomotor nerve under following headings:** (2+1+1+1 = 5)
- a. Nuclear origin and course
 - b. Relations
 - c. Distribution
 - d. Applied importance
- (ii) Describe temporomandibular joint under the following headings:** (2+2+1 = 5)
- a. Ligaments and articular surface
 - b. Movements with muscles surface
 - c. Applied
- Q. 6. Answer as indicated:** (2.5 x 4 = 10)
- a. Write a note on secondary cartilaginous joints
 - b. Enumerate the derivatives of neural crest
 - c. Draw a well labelled diagram of TS of brain stem at the level of lower pons
 - a. Describe histology of cerebellum

M.B.B.S. FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION, AUGUST-2019**ANATOMY
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[Time allotted: Three hours]

SET - D

[Max Marks: 50]

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (attempt all MCQs in the allotted first 20 minutes in the OMR sheet) (½ x 20 = 10)

1. All the following structures are present in digastric triangle **except**:
 - a. Facial artery
 - b. Hypoglossal nerve
 - c. Common carotid artery
 - d. Submandibular gland
2. All of the following nuclei belong to special visceral efferent column **except**:
 - a. Motor nucleus of facial
 - b. Nucleus ambiguus
 - c. Motor nucleus of trigeminal
 - d. Dorsal nucleus of vagus
3. Following are modifications of deep fascia of neck **except**:
 - a. Prevertebral layer
 - b. Sphenomandibular ligament
 - c. Pretracheal layer
 - d. Stylomandibular ligament
4. In an avulsion injury to scalp, the plane of separation passes through:
 - a. Skin
 - b. Subcutaneous tissue
 - c. Epicranial aponeurosis
 - d. Loose areolar tissue
5. Which of the following nerve is closely related to last molar tooth?
 - a. Anterior superior alveolar
 - b. Chorda tympani
 - c. Inferior alveolar
 - d. Lingual
6. Subacromial bursa separates coracoacromial arch from the tendon of:
 - a. Teres minor
 - b. Supraspinatus
 - c. Subscapularis
 - d. Infraspinatus
7. Supraorbital artery is branch of:
 - a. Maxillary
 - b. External carotid
 - c. Ophthalmic
 - d. Internal carotid
8. Direct and consensual light reflexes are absent in lesion of which one of the following cranial nerves?
 - a. Oculomotor
 - b. Trochlear
 - c. Trigeminal
 - d. Abducent
9. Which one of the following muscle is spared in ulnar nerve injury at wrist?
 - a. Palmar interossei
 - b. Opponens pollicis
 - c. Dorsal interossei
 - d. Adductor pollicis
10. Eustachian tube passes through:
 - a. Superior and middle constrictor
 - b. Above superior constrictor
 - c. Middle and inferior constrictor
 - d. Below inferior constrictor
11. Periosteum is attached to bone by:
 - a. Peripheral lamellae
 - b. Elastic fibres
 - c. Sharpey's fibres
 - d. Purkinje fibres
12. Oligodendroglia are important in:
 - a. Blood brain barrier
 - b. Chemotaxis
 - c. Myelin formation
 - d. Phagocytosis
13. An epiphyseal plate consists of:
 - a. Spongy bone
 - b. Elastic cartilage
 - c. Fibrocartilage
 - d. Hyaline cartilage
14. Posterior communicating artery is a branch of:
 - a. External carotid
 - b. Middle cerebral
 - c. Internal carotid
 - d. Posterior cerebral
15. Sebaceous gland is which type of glands?
 - a. Merocrine
 - b. Apocrine
 - c. Holocrine
 - d. Endocrine
16. Nissl bodies are comprised of aggregation of:
 - a. Golgi bodies
 - b. Myelin
 - c. Rough endoplasmic reticulum
 - d. Mitochondria
17. The fibers of fornix begins from:
 - a. Mamillary body
 - b. Amygdaloid body
 - c. Hippocampus
 - d. Collateral eminence
18. Which of the following nuclei gives rise to parasympathetic fibres of facial nerve?
 - a. Superior salivatory
 - b. Motor nucleus of facial nerve
 - c. Inferior salivatory
 - d. Nucleus of tractus solitaries
19. Optic tract is related to:
 - a. Trapezoid body
 - b. Lateral geniculate body
 - c. Olivary nucleus
 - d. Medial geniculate body
20. Broca's area is located in the:
 - a. Inferior parietal lobule
 - b. Superior temporal gyrus
 - c. Inferior frontal gyrus
 - d. Angular gyrus

**ANATOMY
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Draw suitable diagrams (wherever necessary)

- Q. 2. Give reasons:** (1 x 5 = 05)
- For pleural tap, the needle is inserted along the upper boarder of the rib and not lower.
 - Pain of the appendicitis is felt around umbilicus.
 - Haemorrhoids are common in alcoholic liver disease.
 - Pain in angina usually radiates to left arm.
 - Varicose veins are common in rickshaw pullers.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (1+1+1+2= 05)
A 75 year old man had a one-year history of difficulty and frequency in micturition, Per rectal examination confirmed the enlargement of the prostate. Investigations ruled out cancer of the prostate.
- Why does the patient complain of difficulty and frequency of micturition?
 - Describe the lobes of the prostate.
 - Why should the operating surgeon be cautious while dealing with the capsule of prostate?
 - What are the features of the posterior wall of the prostatic urethra?
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (2.5 x 4 = 10)
- Supports of uterus
 - Rotation of gut
 - Common peroneal nerve
 - Don's Syndrome
- Q. 5. Structured questions:**
- (i) Give a brief account of broncho-pulmonary segments under following headings: (1+2+2= 05)
- Definition
 - Segment names
 - Applied
- (ii) Describe the kidney in the following headings: (2+1+2= 05)
- Anterior & posterior relations
 - Blood supply
 - Development
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** (2.5 x 4 = 10)
- Right coronary artery
 - Medial longitudinal arch of foot
 - Transitional epithelium
 - Femoral sheath

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Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (attempt all MCQs in the allotted first 20 minutes in the OMR sheet) (½ x 20 = 10)

1. The neck of pancreas on posterior surface is related with:
 - a. Gastroduodenal artery
 - b. Superior mesenteric vein
 - c. Inferior vena cava
 - d. Bile duct
2. Urogenital diaphragm is formed by all **except**:
 - a. Colles' fascia
 - b. Deep transverse perineal
 - c. Perineal membrane
 - d. Sphincter urethrae
3. Gartner's duct is present in:
 - a. Vaginal wall
 - b. Broad ligament of uterus
 - c. Trans cervical ligament
 - d. Perineal body
4. Which group of lymph nodes does **not** receive lymphatics from the uterus?
 - a. External iliac
 - b. Pre-aortic
 - c. Superficial inguinal
 - d. Deep inguinal
5. Branches of internal iliac are all **except**:
 - a. Superior vesical artery
 - b. Inferior vesical artery
 - c. Uterine artery
 - d. Ovarian artery
6. Splenic artery is a branch of:
 - a. Celiac trunk
 - b. Superior mesenteric artery
 - c. Inferior mesenteric artery
 - d. Left gastric artery
7. Respiratory epithelium is:
 - a. Stratified squamous
 - b. Stratified squamous keratinized
 - c. Pseudo stratified squamous
 - d. Pseudo stratified columnar ciliated
8. Amigdaloid bodies are seen in:
 - a. Thymus
 - b. Spleen
 - c. Prostate
 - d. Fallopian tube
9. Hassel's corpuscles are seen in:
 - a. Spleen
 - b. Lymph nodes
 - c. Thymus
 - d. Palatine tonsils
10. Chief cells in stomach secretes:
 - a. Pepsinogen
 - b. HCl
 - c. Biotin
 - d. Gastrin
11. Sternocostal surface of heart is formed **except**:
 - a. Right atrium
 - b. Right ventricle
 - c. Left ventricle
 - d. Left atrium
12. The neck of 1st rib is related anteriorly with all structures **except**:
 - a. The sympathetic chain
 - b. The first posterior intercostal vein
 - c. The first thoracic nerve
 - d. Upper brachial trunk
13. In Turner's syndrome sex chromosomes are:
 - a. XO
 - b. XXY
 - c. XYY
 - d. XXX
14. Edward syndrome is:
 - a. Trisomy 18
 - b. Monosomy 18
 - c. Trisomy 14
 - d. Monosomy 14
15. Which one is **not** the feature of Down syndrome?
 - a. Protruded tongue
 - b. High arched palate
 - c. Vertical palmer crease
 - d. Big toes widely spaced
16. Crying of a cat is seen in:
 - a. Cri du chat syndrome
 - b. Edward syndrome
 - c. Patau syndrome
 - d. Down syndrome
17. Trochanteric anastomosis is formed by all **except**:
 - a. Descending branch of inferior gluteal artery
 - b. Ascending branch of lateral circumflex femoral artery
 - c. Ascending branch of medial circumflex femoral artery
 - d. Transverse branch of medial circumflex femoral artery
18. All are true about popliteus muscle **except**:
 - a. Origin is intracapsular
 - b. It locks the knee joint
 - c. It is supplied by tibial nerve
 - d. Tendon is extra synovial
19. Cremasteric muscle is supplied by which nerve?
 - a. Iliohypogastric
 - b. Ilioinguinal
 - c. Femoral
 - d. Genitofemoral
20. All of the following are features of large intestine **except**:
 - a. Has appendices epiploicae
 - b. It has leaf-like villi
 - c. Its epithelium contains goblet cells in large numbers
 - d. Absorbs salt and water