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FIRST PROFESSIONAL M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION, JANUARY 2010

ANATOMY—Paper II

(2008 admissions)

Time: Three Hours Maximum: 50 marks

Answer all the questions

Section A and B to answered in separate answer books.

Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

Question I should be answered first in the response sheet provided.

Section A

I. Multiple choice questions (Separate sheet attached)

 $(10 \times \frac{1}{2} = 5 \text{ marks})$

- II. A man came to the casualty with complaints of a swelling over the back of head after receiving a severe blow. On examination, the skin over the swelling was intact. The swelling was fluctuant and limited to the area occupied by the underlying bone Hematoma of the scalp was diagnosed. Based on anatomical knowledge, answer the following questions:
 - (a) Give the extent of scalp.
 - (b) State the details of the different layers.
 - (c) Name the layer containing the blood clots (haematoma) in the above case
 - (d) Which is the dangerous layer of scalp and why it is called so?
 - (e) Give the arterial supply of scalp.

(1+4+1+2+2=10 marks)

III. Write briefly on:

- (a) Relations and blood supply of kidney.
- (b) Interior of nasopharynx.

 $(2 \times 5 = 10 \text{ marks})$

IV. Write short notes on .

- (a) Lymphatic drainage of stomach.
- (b) Ear ossicles
- (e) Microscopic structure of pituitary gland.
- (d) Trigone of urinary bladder.
- (e) Appendix.

 $(5 \times 3 = 15 \text{ marks})$

V. Write short notes on:

- (a) Waldeyer's ring.
- (b) Visual cortex
- (c) Levator ani muscle.

 $(3 \times 2 = 6 \text{ marks})$

VI. Draw neat labelled diagrams of:

- (a) Median sagittal section through the female pelvis.
- (b) Areas of arterial supply of superolateral surface and medial surfaces of cerebral hemisphere.

 $(2 \times 2 = 4 \text{ marks})$

ANATOMY—Paper II

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

	Note:—(1) Do not write anything	on the question paper.					
		nber in the answer-sheet provided.					
	each question number	priate response and encircle the corresponding alphabet against in the answer-sheet provided.					
	(4) In the answer-sheet en provided.	nter the total number of your answers in the appropriate box					
	(5) Each question carries	½ mark.					
	1. The Peritoneal fold attached to the	he margins of porta hepatis is :					
	(A) Falciform ligament.	(B) Lesser omentum.					
	(C) Greater omentum.	(D) Inferior coronary ligament.					
	2. In the paralysis of the following	2. In the paralysis of the following muscle clenching of teeth is not possible:					
	(A) Temporalis.	(B) Lateral pterygoid.					
	(C) Medial pterygoid.	(D) Masseter.					
	3. The intrinsic factor for the for fundic gland:	rmation of erythrocytes is secreted by the following cells of					
	(A) Oxyntic.	(B) Chief.					
	(C) Mucous Neck.	(D) Endocrine.					
	4. The recto-uterine reflection of pe	eritoneum to uterus is at the level of:					
	(A) External OS.	(B) Posterior wall of vagina.					
	(C) Internal OS.	(D) Junction of fundus and body.					
	5. The internal genu of facial nerve	5. The internal genu of facial nerve is around the following cranial nerve nucleus:					
	(A) Facial.	(B) Trigeminal.					
	(C) Vestibulocochlear.	(D) Abducent.					
	6. The part of pancreas developing	from ventral pancreatic bud is:					
	(A) Accessory duct.	(B) Main duct.					
	(C) Upper part of head.	(D) Lower part of head.					
	7. Superior cervical ganglion gives	. Superior cervical ganglion gives off motor fibres to the following extra ocular muscle:—					
	(A) Superior oblique	(B) Superior rectus.					
	(C) Muller's muscle.	(D) Levator palpebrae superiorisis.					
	8. The axons of purkinge cells term	8. The axons of purkinge cells terminate on:					
	(A) Red nucleus.	(B) Basket cells.					
	(C) Glomeruli.	(D) Dentate nucleus. ng a watermarked evaluation copy of CVISION The OUR pressor					

9.	The most	dependent	intraperitoneal	space in	the sup	pine position is	:
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(A) Right subdiaphragmatic.

(B) Right hepatorenal.

(C) Left subdiaphragmatic.

(D) Lesser sac.

10. The cranial nerve involved in light reflex of pupil is:

(A) Trochlear.

(B) Abducent.

(C) Oculomotor.

(D) Trigeminal.

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