

2011-11-05 11:00 AM

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MANIPAL UNIVERSITY
MELAKA MANIPAL MEDICAL COLLEGE (MANIPAL CAMPUS)

MBBS PHASE – I STAGE – I DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2017

SUBJECT : ANATOMY – PAPER I (ESSAY)

Monday, March 13, 2017

Time : 9.00 - 11.00 Hrs.

Max. Marks : 60

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1. Describe the microscopic structure of lymph node.
(5 marks)

 - 2A. Mention the type and subtype of hip joint.
 - 2B. Mention the movements taking place at the hip joint.
 - 2C. Name **any one** muscle responsible for each of the movements taking place at the hip joint.
(1+2+2 = 5 marks)

 3. A man met with an automobile accident and was brought to the casualty department of a hospital. On examination, it was found that his left shoulder joint was dislocated.
 - 3A. What is the commonest direction of shoulder joint dislocation? Name the nerve that is related to the surgical neck of the humerus and likely to be injured during such dislocations of the shoulder joint.
 - 3B. Name the muscles supplied by that nerve.
 - 3C. Mention the actions of one of the muscles supplied by that nerve.
(2+2+1 = 5 marks)

 4. Describe the structure of a Graafian follicle.
(5 marks)

 5. Mention the origin and termination of external carotid artery. Name **any four** of its branches.
(1+1+2 = 4 marks)

 6. Mention the formation, course, termination and **any two** tributaries of portal vein.
($\frac{1}{2}$ +1+ $\frac{1}{2}$ +2 = 4 marks)

 7. Mention the major bones forming the nasal septum. Name **any two** arteries and **two** nerves supplying nasal septum.
(2+1+1 = 4 marks)

8. Name the parts of the stomach. Mention the structures forming posterior relations of the stomach.
Name **any two** arteries supplying the stomach.
($1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}+1 = 4$ marks)
9. Mention the different probable positions of vermiform appendix. Give its arterial supply.
($3+1 = 4$ marks)
10. A 55 year-old woman was found rolling on her kitchen floor, crying out from agonizing pain in her abdomen. The pain came in waves and extended from the right loin to the groin and to the front of her right thigh. A radiograph of the abdomen revealed a calculus in the right ureter.
- 10A. Where along the ureter is a calculus likely to be held up?
- 10B. Why is the pain felt in such an extensive area?
- 10C. Name the type of epithelium which lines the ureter.
- 10D. Mention the development of the ureter.
($1+1+1+1 = 4$ marks)
11. Describe the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain
(4 marks)
- 12A. Mention the relations and arterial supply of posterior limb of the internal capsule.
- 12B. Name **any two** bundles of nerve fibers present in the posterior limb of internal capsule.
- 12C. Mention **any two** clinical conditions resulting from lesion of the posterior limb of internal capsule.
($2+1+1 = 4$ marks)
13. On examination, a patient is found to have bitemporal hemianopia.
Enlargement of which gland is likely to compress the optic chiasma and cause this condition?
Mention the parts and relations of that gland.
($1+1+2 = 4$ marks)
14. What is the normal anatomical position of uterus? Mention the parts and arterial supply of uterus.
($2+1+1 = 4$ marks)



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MANIPAL UNIVERSITY
MELAKA MANIPAL MEDICAL COLLEGE (MANIPAL CAMPUS)
MBBS PHASE – I STAGE – I DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2017
SUBJECT : ANATOMY – PAPER II (MTF)
Monday, March 13, 2017

Time : 11.30 - 12.30 Hrs.

Max. Marks : 120

INSTRUCTIONS

1. For each statement, select T (True) or F (False) as your choice.
2. Indicate your choice by darkening the appropriate circle in the answer sheet provided.
3. Use only HB or 2B pencils to darken the circle.
4. Leave blank for Don't Know response.
5. Scoring systems is as follows :
 - For every **Correct** response 1 mark is awarded
 - For every **Wrong** response 0.5 mark is deducted
 - For every **Don't Know** response No mark is deducted
6. Indicate your Roll Number (Registration Number) clearly and correctly.
7. Do not write anything in the question paper.
8. The true/false statements are numbered 101 to 160 and 201 to 260 (Total 120 statements).
9. This question paper contains **04 pages**. Please make sure that the question paper provided to you has all the pages.

About the epithelium

101. Simple squamous epithelium lines the blood vessels
102. Pseudostratified epithelium has large pear shaped cells
103. Stratified squamous epithelium lines the esophagus
104. A compound epithelium consists of a single layer of cells
105. The transitional epithelium lines the gall bladder

About muscle tissue

106. Skeletal muscle fibers are striated
107. Cardiac muscle fibers are multicellular
108. Skeletal muscle fibers are supplied by autonomic nerves
109. Smooth muscle cells are spindle shaped
110. Cardiac muscle fibres are striated and involuntary

Regarding the bones of lower limb

111. Anterior superior iliac spine gives attachment to the sartorius muscle
112. Lesser trochanter of femur gives insertion to iliopsoas tendon
113. Ligamentum patellae is attached to the tibial tuberosity
114. Femur, tibia and patella articulate at knee joint
115. Talus articulates with tibia

Regarding the muscles of the neck

116. Infrahyoid muscles are supplied by the ansa cervicalis
117. Scalenus anterior muscle lies behind the subclavian artery
118. Sternocleidomastoid muscle is supplied by the spinal part of accessory nerve
119. Posterior belly of digastric muscle is supplied by the mandibular nerve
120. Anterior belly of digastric muscle develops from 1st pharyngeal arch

Muscles supplied by musculocutaneous nerve include

121. Biceps brachii
122. Brachialis
123. Flexor digitorum superficialis

124. Serratus anterior
125. Triceps brachii

The hamstring muscles

126. Take origin from sacrum
127. Are inserted to one of the bones of the leg
128. Flex the hip joint
129. Extend the knee joint
130. Are supplied by tibial component (part) of sciatic nerve

Structures derived from the mesoderm include

131. Spinal cord
132. Neural tube
133. Vertebrae
134. Dermis of skin
135. Visceral layer of peritoneum

Branches of basilar artery include

136. Posterior inferior cerebellar
137. Labyrinthine (internal acoustic)
138. Anterior spinal
139. Posterior communicating
140. Posterior cerebral

About the arteries

141. Brachiocephalic trunk is a branch of ascending aorta
142. Inferior mesenteric artery continues as superior rectal artery
143. Brachial artery is a continuation of axillary artery
144. Internal carotid artery is seen within the carotid sheath
145. Vertebral artery is a branch of subclavian artery

The contents of posterior mediastinum of the thorax include

146. Thoracic duct
147. Esophagus
148. Azygos vein
149. Arch of aorta
150. Left recurrent laryngeal nerve

About the diaphragm

151. Its right crus is attached to upper three lumbar vertebrae
152. Its esophageal opening is present at the level of 8th thoracic vertebra
153. Thoracic duct passes through its aortic opening
154. It is supplied by phrenic nerves
155. Its vena caval opening transmits superior vena cava

About the larynx

156. Its walls are supported by cartilages
157. Its posterior cricoarytenoid muscle is supplied by recurrent laryngeal nerve
158. Its sinus lies above the vestibular fold
159. Its vocal cords are tensed by the cricothyroid muscles
160. Its supraglottic part is supplied by the internal laryngeal nerves

About the parotid gland

201. Investing layer of deep cervical fascia forms one of its capsules
202. Facial nerve is one of the intraparotid structures
203. It is a serous salivary gland
204. It derives its parasympathetic nerve supply from the otic ganglion
205. Its duct opens into the vestibule of the mouth

About the small intestine

206. First part of duodenum develops from the foregut
207. Second part of the duodenum has the opening of hepatopancreatic ampulla
208. Jejunum is supplied by branches of superior mesenteric artery
209. Ileum has Peyer's patches in its wall
210. Brunner's glands are found in the duodenal wall

About the tongue

211. Unilateral paralysis of its muscles causes deviation of its tip to the affected side on protrusion
212. Anterior 2/3rd of its dorsum is supplied by lingual nerve

213. Its genioglossus muscle is supplied by hypoglossal nerve
214. Circumvallate papillae are found on the posterior 1/3rd of its dorsum
215. Lingual tonsil is located in the anterior 2/3rd of its dorsum

About the right kidney

216. It lies behind the right lobe of the liver
217. Its hilum transmits renal pelvis
218. It is related to the duodenum
219. It is supplied by renal artery
220. Glomeruli are present in its cortex

Structures related to the visceral surface of the liver include

221. Stomach
222. Right colic flexure
223. Spleen
224. Diaphragm
225. Gall bladder

Branches of the posterior cord of brachial plexus include

226. Median nerve
227. Musculocutaneous nerve
228. Ulnar nerve
229. Radial nerve
230. Subscapular nerves

The nuclei present in the medulla oblongata include

231. Nucleus ambiguus
232. Red nucleus
233. Spinal nucleus of trigeminal nerve
234. Abducent nucleus
235. Facial nucleus

Features on the medial wall of the middle ear include

236. Promontory
237. Pyramid
238. Oval window
239. Tympanic plexus
240. Tympanic membrane

About the cerebrum

241. Lesion of its Broca's area leads to motor aphasia
242. Its postcentral gyrus has Brodmann's area 3, 1, 2
243. Lower part of its precentral gyrus is supplied by anterior cerebral artery
244. Its lingual gyrus is concerned with vision
245. Its central sulcus separates the motor and somatosensory areas

About the thyroid gland

246. Medial surface of its lobe is related to the recurrent laryngeal nerve
247. It is covered by the pretracheal fascia
248. Its lobe is related to the trachea
249. Its follicles are lined by cuboidal epithelium
250. It is supplied by superior thyroid artery

About the male reproductive organs

251. Testis is supplied by a branch of abdominal aorta
252. Vas deferens begins as a continuation of tail of epididymis
253. Lobules of testis contain seminiferous tubules
254. Corpus cavernosum of penis contains penile part of urethra
255. Testis is covered by tunica vaginalis

About the prostate gland

256. Its veins communicate with vertebral venous plexus
257. It lies in front of the rectum
258. It is related to the urinary bladder
259. It is traversed by urethra
260. It has a median lobe forming uvula vesicae

