



Date of issue : Centre :
Sup. Sign. : Seat No. :

B-2006000101010001-O

First Year MBBS Examination

March - 2022

Anatomy : Paper-1

(New CBME Curriculum pattern)

Time : Hours]

[Total Marks : 100

Instructions : (1)

नीचे दशांश देव निशानीवाणी विगतो उत्तरवही पर अवश्य लपवी.
Fillup strictly the details of signs on your answer book.

Name of the Examination :
First Year MBBS Examination

Name of the Subject :
Anatomy : Paper-1

Section No. (1, 2,.....): **Nil**

Subject Code No. :
B - 2 0 0 6 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 - O

Seat No. :

Student's Signature

- (2) Write each section in separate answer book.
- (3) In section A all MCQ are compulsory, only one answer will be accepted, no negative marking, correct answer must be marked in OMR sheet with Black pen & submit in first 30 minutes.

1 MCQ :

20

(1) The first bone to ossify is

- (A) Skull
(B) Mandible
(C) Femur
(D) Clavicle

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1

[Contd...

- (2) Endocrine glands with portal system of circulation.
- (A) Hypophysis cerebri
 - (B) Ovary
 - (C) Pineal Gland
 - (D) Pancreas
- (3) The following are layers of skin except :
- (A) Stratum corneum
 - (B) Stratum spimosum
 - (C) Stratum basale
 - (D) Stratum compactum
- (4) Neuroepithelium type of sensory receptors are present in the following system :
- (A) Visual
 - (B) Auditory
 - (C) Gustatory
 - (D) Olfactory
- (5) Primordial germ cell is derived from :
- (A) Ectoderm
 - (B) Mesoderm
 - (C) Endoderm
 - (D) Mesodermal sinus
- (6) Embryonic life ends at.....
- (A) 6 weeks
 - (B) 8 weeks
 - (C) 10 weeks
 - (D) 38 weeks
- (7) Nucleus ambiguus supplies all the following except :
- (A) All muscle of the larynx
 - (B) Stylopharyngeous muscle
 - (C) Constrictor muscle of the pharyns
 - (D) Palatogossus muscle
- (8) A LMN lesion is a lesion in the
- (A) Anterio grey column of spinal cord
 - (B) Dorsal root ganglion
 - (C) Pontine nuclei
 - (D) Sympathetic chain

- (9) In the tegmentum of midbrain lemnisci are arranged from medial to lateral side as :
- (A) Medial, spinal, trigeminal, lateral
 - (B) Medial, lateral, spinal, trigeminal
 - (C) Lateral, trigeminal, spinal, medial
 - (D) Medial, trigeminal, spinal, lateral
- (10) All of the following are intracerebellar nuclei except :
- (A) Dentate nucleus (B) Fastigial nucleus
 - (C) Globose nucleus (D) Red nucleus
- (11) Paralysis of 3rd, and 6th cranial nerve with involvement of ophthalmic division of 5th nerve localizes the lesion to
- (A) Cavernous sinus (B) Apex of orbit
 - (C) Brainstem (D) Base of skull
- (12) Auditory tube opens in
- (A) Oropharynx (B) Inferior meatus of nose
 - (C) Nasopharynx (D) None of these
- (13) Which of the following quadrants of tympanic membrane is relatively safe for giving surgical incision to drain pus from middle ear ?
- (A) Antero-superior (B) Postero-superior
 - (C) Antero-inferior (D) Postero-inferior
- (14) All of the following structures form the boundaries of laryngeal inlet except :
- (A) Epiglottis
 - (B) interarytenoid fold
 - (C) Lamina of thyroid cartilage
 - (D) Aryepiglottic fold

- (15) The pain from tongue is referred to the ear through :
- (A) Mandibular nerve
 - (B) Facial nerve
 - (C) Glossopharyngeal nerve
 - (D) Hypoglossal nerve
- (16) Dorsal scapular nerve supplies
- (A) Teres minor (B) Serratus anterior
 - (C) Trapezius (D) Levator scapulae
- (17) The nerve supply to pronator muscle of distal radio-ulnar joint is
- (A) Median nerve
 - (B) Ulnar nerve
 - (C) Anterior interosseous nerve
 - (D) Posterior interosseous nerve
- (18) The spinal segment providing dermatomal supply to the little finger is :
- (A) C4 (B) T4
 - (C) C8 (D) C6
- (19) All of the following are branches of brachial artery except :
- (A) Profunda brachii artery
 - (B) Main humeral nutrient artery
 - (C) Radial collateral artery
 - (D) Superior ulnar collateral artery
- (20) All of the following structures are present in the deltopectoral groove except :
- (A) Cephalic vein
 - (B) Deltopectoral lymph node
 - (C) Basilic vein
 - (D) Deltoid branch of thoraco-acromial artery
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B-2006000101010001

First Year MBBS Examination

March - 2022

Anatomy : Paper-1

(New CBME Curriculum Pattern)

Time : Hours]

[Total Marks :

Instructions : (1)

नीचे दशावलि निशानीवाणी विगतो उत्तरवली पर अवश्य लभवी. Fillup strictly the details of signs on your answer book. Name of the Examination : First Year MBBS Examination Name of the Subject : Anatomy : Paper-1 Subject Code No. : 2 0 0 6 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 Section No. (1, 2,.....) :	Seat No. : <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> <table border="1"><tr><td> </td></tr></table> Student's Signature							

- (2) Draw labelled diagram wherever required.
- (3) Write to the point.
- (4) Figures to right indicate marks.

Section-B

40 Marks

2 Case base questions (two out of three) : 16

(1) A 58 year - old man presented with a complaint of rapidly growing painful swelling on the face below then ear lobule on the left side. On examinations. The left ear lobule was Found to be lifted by the swelling. There was inability to close the left eye and to blow the cheek. The angle of mouth was deviated to the right side.

Questions : **1+1+1+1+2+1**

- (a) Name the gland that is swollen.
- (b) Name the major structures inside this gland.
- (c) Which of these structures is affected ?

- (d) How do the branches of affected structures leave from the gland ?
 - (e) What is the reason for the inability to close the right eye and inability to blow the cheek ?
 - (f) Write briefly on the duct of this gland.
 - (g) What is the clinical importance of fascial capsule of this gland ?
- (2) An obese elderly woman with history of myxedema (deficiency of thyroxine) complained of pins and needles sensation in the index and middle fingers of her right hand was flattened and the patient was unable to bring the tips of the thumb and little finger together. On flexing the wrist pain was aggravated.

Questions :

1+2+1+1+1+1+1

- (a) Name the clinical condition from the symptoms and signs.
- (b) Name the boundaries of the carpal tunnel and enumerate its contents.
- (c) Compression of which content is responsible for the above condition ?
- (d) Weakness or paralysis of which muscle leads to inability to touch the thumb and little finger ?
- (e) Which structure is surgically cut to relieve symptoms in this condition ?
- (f) Mention the attachments and anterior relations of this structure.
- (g) Anterior dislocation of which carpal bone produces similar condition ?

- (3) A patient was brought to the hospital with sudden onset of vertigo and nystagmus. The attending physician noted that the patient had dysphagia, dysarthria and hoarseness of voice. On examination, it was found that the laryngeal and palatine muscles on left side were paralyzed. There was loss of pain and temperature on the body below the neck on the right side. The patient had unsteady gait. The above signs and symptoms are indicative of a vascular lesion in the brainstem.

Questions :

2+2+2+2

- (a) name the parts of the brainstem and identify the syndrome.
- (b) Which artery is occluded in this syndrome and what is it a branch of ?
- (c) Give reason for loss of pain and temperature on the left side of face and sensations below the neck on the right side.
- (e) Enumerate the branches and part of Vertebral artery.
- 3 (A) Write short note (2 out of 3) (Upper limb) 10
- (i) Cephalic vein
- (ii) Draw and label diagram showing anastomosis around scapula.
- (iii) Muscles of rotator cuff of shoulder joint : origin, insertion, nerves supply and action.
- (B) Write short note : 10
- (i) Fertilization or Gastrulation.
- (ii) Derivatives of 2nd pharyngeal arch or development of Parathyroid gland.
- (C) Write short note : (1 out 2) (genetic) 4
- (i) Modification of deep fascia
- (ii) Cartilaginous join

Section-C

40 Marks

- 4 Long question (two out of three) (abdomen) 16
- (A) External carotid artery in carotid triangle
 - (B) Digastric muscle
 - (C) Ciliary ganglion
- 5 (A) Write short note : (2 out of 3) 10
- (i) Ventral posterior nucleus of Thalamus.
 - (ii) Circle of Willis
 - (iii) Pineal body
- (B) Write short note : 10
- (i) Histology of Muscular artery of Thymus
 - (ii) Histology of Circumvallate papilla or cornea
- (C) Write short note : (any one) 4
- (i) Bipennate and multipennate muscle.
 - (ii) Describe four Cells of connective tissue in brief.
 - (iii) Neural crest cells.
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Date of issue :

Centre :

Sup. Sign. :

Seat No. :

B-2006000101010002-O

First Year MBBS Examination

March - 2022

Anatomy : Paper-2

(New CBME Curriculum Pattern)

Time : Hours]

[Total Marks :

Instructions :

(1)

नीचे दृशवित् नलशानीवाणी वलगतु उतरवडी पर अवश्य लपवी.
Fillup strictly the details of signs on your answer book.

Name of the Examination :

First Year MBBS Examination

Name of the Subject :

Anatomy : Paper-2

Subject Code No. : Section No. (1, 2,.....) : Nil

B - 2 0 0 6 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 - 0

Seat No. :

Student's Signature

- (2) Write each section in separate answer book.
- (3) In section A all MCQ are compulsory, only one answer will be accepted, no negative marking, correct answer must be marked in OMR sheet with Black pen & submit in first 30 minutes.

SECTION - A

1 Question MCQ : 20

- (1) X-kinked gene is always explained in
- (A) Males
- (B) Females
- (C) Both the sexes
- (D) None of these

- (2) At which stage of cell division in mitosis chromosomal study done for karyotyping.
- (A) Anaphase
(B) Prophase
(C) Metaphase
(D) Telophase
- (3) Transitional epithelium (urothelium) is found in all except :
- (A) Ureter (B) Membranous urethra
(C) Major calyx (D) Urinary Bladder
- (4) Which of following spermatogenic cellss are the largest in size ?
- (A) Sprematogonoa
(B) Primary spermatocyte
(C) Secondary spermatocyte
(D) Spermatid
- (5) One of the following structure does not arise from endoderm :
- (A) Kidney (B) Urinary bladder
(C) Liver (D) Pancreas
- (6) Clitoris develops from..
- (A) Genital tubercle (B) Genital ridge
(C) Wolffian duct (D) Mullerian duct
- (7) Select the incorrect statement about the thoracic inlet:
- (A) It communicates with the root of the neck
(B) It is roofed on either side by suprapleural membrane
(C) It is circular in shape
(D) Its plane slops downwards and forwards
- (8) The lingula is a tongue-shaped projection from :
- (A) Upper lobe of right lung
(B) Upper lobe of left lung
(C) Lower lobe of right lung
(D) Lower lobe of left lung
- (9) All form the boundaries of superior mediastinum except:
- (A) Manubrium sterni
(B) Upper four thoracic vertebrae
(C) Diaphragm
(D) Plane of superior thoracic aperture

- (10) Constrictions of esophagus are present at all sites except :
- (A) At cricopharyngeal junction
 - (B) Where it is crossed by the arch of aorta
 - (C) Where it is surrounded by right crus of diaphragm
 - (D) Where it is crossed by the left principal bronchus
- (11) Ankle joint is most stable in :
- (A) Plantar flexion
 - (B) Dorsiflexion
 - (C) Inversion
 - (D) Eversion
- (12) Bone which is considered as the keystone of medial longitudinal arch of foot is :
- (A) Calcaneum
 - (B) Cuboid
 - (C) Talus
 - (D) Navicular
- (13) Which muscle of the sole contains two sesamoid bones?
- (A) Abductor hallucis
 - (B) Flexor digiti minimi brevis
 - (C) Flexor hallucis brevis
 - (D) Adductor hallucis
- (14) Regarding peroneus longus, which statement is not correct ?
- (A) It arises from the fibula
 - (B) It passes deep to both superior and inferior peroneal retinacula.
 - (C) It grooves the cuboid bone
 - (D) It is inserted into the base of the 5th metatarsal
- (15) Muscle supplied by both common peroneal and tibial parts of the sciatic nerve is :
- (A) Semitendinosus
 - (B) Semimembranosus
 - (C) Biceps femoris
 - (D) Adductor mangus
- (16) Which of the following statement is true about conjoint tendon ?
- (A) Formed by internal oblique and transversus abdominis
 - (B) Forms the posterior wall of inguinal canal
 - (C) It is pushed anteriorly by direct inguinal hernia
 - (D) All of these

- (17) All of the following are features of large intestine except:
- (A) Has appendices apiploicae
 - (B) It has leaf-like villi
 - (C) Its epithelium contains goblet cells in large numbers
 - (D) Absorbus salt and water
- (18) Renal angle lies between :
- (A) 12th rib and lateral border of sacrospinalis
 - (B) 12th rib and lateral border of sacrospinalis
 - (C) 12th rib and lateral border of quadratus lumborum
 - (D) 11th rib and lateral border of quadraus lumborum
- (19) The length of vas deferens is about :
- (A) 15 cm
 - (B) 25 cm
 - (C) 35 cm
 - (D) 45 cm
- (20) All of the following are contents of superficial perineal pouch except :
- (A) Bulbs of the vestibule of vagina
 - (B) Bartholin glands
 - (C) Bulbourethral glands
 - (D) Superficial transverse perineal muscles
-



B-2006000101010002
First Year MBBS Examination
March - 2022
Anatomy : Paper-2
(New CBME Curriculum Pattern)

Time : Hours]

[Total Marks : ◆

Instructions : (1)

नीचे दशांशवैक निशानवाणी विगतो उत्तरवली पर अवश्य कथवी.
Fillup strictly the details of signs on your answer book.

Name of the Examination :
First Year MBBS Examination

Name of the Subject :
Anatomy : Paper-2

Subject Code No. : Section No. (1, 2,.....): Nil

B - 2 0 0 6 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 2

Seat No. :
[] [] [] [] [] [] []

Student's Signature

- (2) Draw labelled diagram wherever required.
- (3) Write to the point.
- (4) Figures to right indicate marks.

Section-B

2 Case base questions (two out of three) 16

1. A 70 year-old man with complaints of 2+1+2+1+2
progressive jaundice, frequent bowel movements with
pale greasy stools, back pain and weight loss was
diagnosed as having carcinoma of the head of pancreas
after ultrasound examination and
other appropriate investigation.
 - (1) What is the anatomical and physiological basis of
jaundice in cancer of pancreatic head ?
 - (2) Which cells secrete bile ?
 - (3) Name the boundaries and contents of Calot's
triangle.
 - (4) Describe the development of the common bile duct
and the main pancreatic duct.

2. A football player, on receiving a blow on the lateral side of the left knee, felt a sharp pain in the knee. The left knee was swollen, the drawer signs were negative. Radiological examination did not show any fracture. 1+2+2+3

Question :

- (a) Which intra-articular structure is torn in this patient?
- (b) Give a brief account of the relations of this structure.
- (c) How is the integrity of cruciate ligaments tested?
- (d) Write a short note on the muscle that has origin inside the capsule of knee joint.

3. A 48-year old bank manager used to spend his evening TV and eating fried delicacies and ice-cream. One day in the middle of watching football match, he went down to the kitchen to bring chips. While climbing the steps he felt uneasiness in the left side of his chest. He felt better after resting. When he consulted his doctor, he was advised coronary angiogram. 1+1+2+1+3

Question :

- (a) What is the origin of coronary arteries ?
- (b) What is the purpose of coronary angiography ?
- (c) Describe the commonly used anatomical path to reach the coronary arteries to inject the dye.
- (d) Which blood vessels from patient's body can be used for coronary artery bypass ?
- (e) Write briefly on venous drainage of heart.

- 3 (a) Write short note (2 out of 3) : (Lower limb) 10

- (a) Profunda Femoris artery
- (b) Gluteus medius muscle
- (c) Obturator nerve

- (b) Write short note : 10

- (a) Histology of Skeletal Muscle or Fibro cartilage.
- (b) Histology Duodenum or Uterus.

- (c) Write short note (1 out of 2) (genetic) 4
(a) Barr body
(b) Klinefelter syndrome

SECTION -C .

40

- 4 Long questions (two out of three) (abdomen) 16
(a) Support of Uterus
(b) Superficial perineal pouch
(c) Omental Bursa
- 5 (a) Write short note (2 out of 3) 10
(a) Pleural recesses
(b) Thoracic Duct
(c) Respiratory movements
- (b) Write short note (2 out of 3) Embryology (systemic) 10
(a) Development of Suprarenal gland
(b) Development of Male urethra
(c) Inter-atrial setum
- (c) The Cadaver as our first Teacher 4
or hysterosalpingography
-