

VINAYAKA MISSION'S RESEARCH FOUNDATION, SALEM
(Deemed to be University)

FIRST MBBS DEGREE EXAMINATION – June 2021

HUMAN ANATOMY - I

SECTION A

Time: Twenty Minutes

Maximum: 20 marks

Register Number :

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Signature of the candidate

Signature of the Invigilator

Instructions to the candidates

1. Write your Register Number and sign at the place specified on the first page of this Question Booklet.
2. Do not open this question booklet until Invigilator announces the commencement of the examination.
3. Answer ALL the Twenty questions. They carry equal marks. No negative marking for wrong answers.
4. Answers should be marked legibly in the SHEET provided in capital letters.
5. THE QUESTION BOOKLET SHOULD NOT BE TAKEN OUT OF THE EXAMINATION HALL.
6. Questions should not be copied and taken out of the Examination Hall. Anyone found violating this rule shall not be permitted to write the examination and shall be sent out of the Hall.
7. At the end of 20 minutes, when the Invigilator announces 'STOP WRITING' you must stop writing immediately. If the candidate tries to attempt to answer the questions after the prescribed time, their answer script becomes invalid.
8. Hand over the questions booklet containing answer sheet to the invigilator when you finish answering or immediately after 20 minutes.
9. Section B to be answer in main answer booklet provided.

HUMAN ANATOMY - I
SECTION-A (20X1-20 MARKS)
(Multiple choice questions)

Time: Twenty Minutes

Maximum: 20 marks

Select the most appropriate answer and answer in the answer sheet attached:

1. Surgeries at quadrangular space must avoid injuries of the following blood vessels:
 - A. Circumflex scapular
 - B. Posterior circumflex humeral
 - C. Profunda brachii
 - D. Suprascapular

2. A new born baby with a difficult breach delivery was found to have an extended and pronated forearm. The nerve most likely to be affected in this condition is:
 - A. Long thoracic nerve
 - B. Dorsal scapular nerve
 - C. Musculocutaneous nerve
 - D. Axillary nerve

3. Krukenberg tumor in the ovary results from metastasis of carcinoma from the following organ:
 - A. Pancreas
 - B. Breast
 - C. Kidney
 - D. Thyroid

4. The following muscle is supplied by obturator nerve:
 - A. Sartorius
 - B. Tensor fascia lata
 - C. Pectineus
 - D. Iliacus

5. The following is the key muscle of the gluteal region:
 - A. Gluteus maximus
 - B. Gluteus medius
 - C. Piriformis
 - D. Obturator internus

(p.t.o.)

6. Following a vehicular accident and fracture of the lateral bone in the leg, a 25 -year- old man had difficulty in dorsiflexing his ankle joint and had loss of sensations on the lateral side of leg and dorsum of foot. The nerve most likely to be affected in him would be:
 - A. Sciatic
 - B. Common peroneal
 - C. Femoral
 - D. Tibial

7. The following part of the gastrointestinal system does not have a mesentery:
 - A. Appendix
 - B. Ascending colon
 - C. Transverse colon
 - D. Sigmoid colon

8. A 40 -year- old woman diagnosed with inflammation of gall bladder presented with pain in the right shoulder tip. The root value of the referred pain is:
 - A. C1, C2
 - B. C3, C4
 - C. C5, C6
 - D. C7,C8

9. The following structures lie at the transpyloric plane EXCEPT:
 - A. L3 vertebra
 - B. Root of transverse mesocolon
 - C. Origin of superior mesenteric artery
 - D. Fundus of gall bladder

- 10.The inguinal canal has:
 - A. Posterior wall formed by external oblique aponeurosis
 - B. Superficial inguinal ring in fascia transversalis
 - C. Floor formed by inguinal ligament
 - D. Roof formed by conjoint tendon

- 11.The following is a part of broad ligament:
 - A. Mesovarium
 - B. Transverse cervical ligament
 - C. Suspensory ligament of ovary
 - D. Uterosacral ligament

(p.t.o.)

(Sl.No. 2341)

12. Metastatic spread of carcinoma of prostate to vertebral column occurs through:
- A. Arteries
 - B. Venous plexus
 - C. Lymphatics
 - D. Interstitial fluid
13. The parasympathetic nerves are carried to pelvic organs by:
- A. Nervi erigentes
 - B. Pudendal nerve
 - C. Inferior gluteal nerve
 - D. Inferior rectal nerve
14. The least dilatable part of male urethra is:
- A. External urethral orifice
 - B. Penile urethra
 - C. Membranous urethra
 - D. Prostatic urethra
15. The following are made up of pseudounipolar neurons EXCEPT:
- A. Trigeminal ganglion
 - B. Genuiculate ganglion
 - C. Dorsal root ganglion
 - D. Sphenopalatine ganglion
16. Ectoderm gives rise to all except:
- A. Epidermis
 - B. Nervous system
 - C. Retina
 - D. Respiratory system
17. Formation of the primitive streak, endoderm and intra embryonic mesoderm is referred as the process of:
- A. Fertilization
 - B. Implantation
 - C. Folding of embryo
 - D. Gastrulation

18. The mucosa of the small intestine is lined by:
- A. Simple columnar epithelium with microvilli
 - B. Simple columnar epithelium without microvilli
 - C. Simple cuboidal epithelium with microvilli
 - D. Simple cuboidal epithelium without microvilli
19. Parenchyma of the liver develops from:
- A. Mesoderm of septum transversum
 - B. Endodermal cells of hepatic bud
 - C. Surrounding mesoderm
 - D. Migration of cells from blood vessels
20. The most common chromosomal abnormality in first trimester spontaneous miscarriages is:
- A. Trisomy
 - B. Monosomy
 - C. Tetrasomy
 - D. Triploidy

(Sl.No. M2341)

**VINAYAKA MISSION'S RESEARCH FOUNDATION, SALEM.
(Deemed to be University)**

MBBS DEGREE EXAMINATION – June 2021

First Year

HUMAN ANATOMY - I

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL Questions

Answer Section A in the Answer Sheet attached for 20 marks

After 20 minutes to be handed over to the invigilator immediately Section A

Answer Section B in the main answer book provided

Time : 2 hours 40 minutes

SECTION – B

Maximum : 80 marks

I. Long Answer Questions :

(2 x 15 = 30)

1. Describe the formation, parts and branches of brachial plexus with suitable diagram. Add a note on applied anatomy. $([4+2+5]+4=15)$
2. A 45 year-old male came to the OPD, complaining of colicky pain in the right lumbar region. On examination, tenderness was present in the right lumbar region and at right renal angle. A plain X-ray of abdomen (KUB) showed a stone in the organ.
 - A. Identify the organ involved.
 - B. Describe it under the following headings: anatomical position, external and internal features, important relations, blood supply, coverings, histology, development and applied aspects. $(1+[1+2+2+2+1+1+2+2+1]=15)$

II. Short Answer Questions:

(6 x 5= 30)

3. Describe the capsule & ligaments of knee joint . $(1+4=5)$
4. Describe the boundaries, structure, development and clinical importance of trigone of urinary bladder. $(1+1+2+1=5)$
5. Enumerate laws of ossification. Name the bone that violates it. $(4+1=5)$
6. Describe the formation and derivatives of trilaminar germ disc. $(2+3 =5)$
7. Describe and draw the microscopic anatomy of uterus. $(3+2=5)$
8. A new born baby was found to have situs inversus with appendix on the left, spleen and stomach on the right side. Describe the normal rotation of midgut. What are the congenital anomalies related to it? $(4+1=5)$

(p.t.o)

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III. Brief Answer Questions :

(10 x 2 = 20)

9. Describe the movements & muscles producing the movements of subtalar joint.
(1+1=2)
10. Name the degenerated part of the following muscles: a) Semimembranosus b) Adductor longus. (1+1=2)
11. Mention the formation of lumbosacral trunk.
12. What are the parts of intervertebral disc? What type of joint is formed by it?
(1+1=2)
13. Name the any four types of connective tissue with suitable examples.
14. Draw and label microscopic structure of palatine tonsil.
15. Mention the indications for amniocentesis.
16. Draw and label the histological features of epididymis.
17. What is Barr body? How many Barr bodies are present in Klinefelter's syndrome?
18. Name the sex linked disorders.

(Sl.No. M2341)