

- Q1. Describe stomach under the following headings: 4×5=20
- Gross structure.
 - Relations
 - Blood supply and lymphatic drainage
 - Clinical anatomy
- Q2. Write briefly on: 4×5=20
- Thoracic duct
 - Development of interatrial septum
 - Posterior relation of right kidney
 - Bronchopulmonary segments
- Q3. Write the correct/ most appropriate answer (Each carries 1 mark = Total 10)
- Inability to extend the knee and loss of cutaneous sensation over the anterior surface of the thigh would indicate a lesion or compression of the
 - Obturator nerve
 - Femoral nerve
 - Sciatic nerve
 - Tibial nerve
 - Boundary of triangle of auscultation is NOT formed by :
 - Serratus anterior
 - Scapula
 - Trapezius
 - Latissimus dorsi
 - Which of the following structure is correctly matched with its remnant:
 - Ligamentum teres hepatis - Obliterated left umbilical vein
 - Ovarian ligament - Vitello intestinal duct
 - Ligamentum venosum - Gubernaculum
 - Meckel's diverticulum - Obliterated ductus venosus
 - An elderly lady suffers a coronary occlusion. Subsequently it is noted that there is complete heart block (that is right and left bundles of the conduction system have been damaged) . The artery most likely involved is :
 - Circumflex branch
 - Anterior interventricular
 - Posterior interventricular.
 - Right marginal
 - When the femur is fractured , the broken distal end often turns posteriorly to enter the popliteal fossa due to muscle traction . Because of its position deep in the fossa , which structure is most vulnerable to laceration?
 - Common peroneal nerve
 - Small saphenous
 - Popliteal artery
 - Tibial nerve
 - Congenital megacolon (Hirschsprung's disease) is related to:
 - Failure of migration of neural crest cells in the wall of colon
 - The segment proximal to it is grossly dilated
 - The segment distal to it is grossly dilated
 - Loss of peristalsis
 - i), ii), and iv)
 - i), iii), and iv
 - i) and ii)
 - i) and iii)
 - Crista terminalis is a feature of:
 - Right ventricle
 - Left ventricle.
 - Left atrium
 - Right atrium
 - The diaphragmatic hernia can occur in the following sites, EXCEPT:
 - Esophageal opening.
 - Bochdalek triangle
 - Foramen of Morgagni
 - IVC opening
 - Which of the following is not related to superior surface of first rib?
 - Ventral ramus of T1
 - Lower trunk of brachial plexus
 - Subclavian artery
 - Subclavian vein
 - The parietal pleura -
 - Is insensitive to pain
 - Dips into the lung fissures
 - Is attached adherently to the lung surfaces
 - Joins the visceral pleura at the hilum of lung

Q1. Describe hip joint under the following headings: 10+5+5=20

- a. Structure and ligaments
- b. Movements with the performing muscles
- c. Clinical anatomy

Q2. Write short notes on : 4×5=20

- a. Popliteal fossa
- b. Internal features of right atrium
- c. Supports of uterus
- d. Histology of testis

Q3. Choose one correct answer: (Each question carries 1 mark : total 10 marks)

- a. Afferent pain fibres for the biliary tract -
 - A. Do not respond to distension of the viscus
 - B. Run with the vagus nerve to the nucleus of the solitary tract
 - C. May run with the right phrenic nerve
 - D. Run with spinal nerves to T2-5

- b. The vena caval opening in the diaphragm lies at the level of -

A. T12	B. L1.	C. T10	D. T8
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- c. Which of the following nerves innervate the costal pleura -

A. Vagus.	B. Intercostal.	C. Splanchnic	D. Phrenic
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- d. The great saphenous vein -
 - A. Is a continuation of the lateral marginal vein of the foot
 - B. Runs between the 2 heads of gastrocnemius
 - C. Pierces the cribriform fascia in the upper thigh
 - D. Can be found immediately below and lateral to the pubic tubercle

- e. Derivative of the paramesonephric duct is -

A. Testis	B. Fallopian tube.	C. Paraphooron	D. Oophoron
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- f. The first part of duodenum-
 - A. Lies at the level of L2 in the supine body
 - B. Is approximately 10cm long in the adult
 - C. Partially overlies the right crus of diaphragm and psoas muscle
 - D. Is entirely retroperitoneal

- g. NOT TRUE about right bronchus is:

A. Shorter	B. Wider.	C. More horizontal.	D. In the line of trachea
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- h. Mediastinal surface of right lung is related to all EXCEPT:

A. Right atrium.	B. Arch of aorta
C. Arch of azygos vein	D. Inferior vena cava

- i. All are true about popliteus EXCEPT:

A. Is flexor of knee	B. Has Intracapsular origin
C. Is supplied by tibial nerve	D. It causes locking of knee

- j. Structure crossing dorsal surface of ischial spine are all EXCEPT?

A. Internal pudendal vessel	B. Pudendal nerve
C. Sciatic nerve	D. Nerve to obturator internus