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34 (1) ANAT 1.1

2017

ANATOMY

Full Marks : 100

Time : Three hours

***The figures in the margin indicate
full marks for the questions.***

1. Long questions : ***(any two)*** 10×2=20
- (i) Describe the lateral wall of nasal cavity under the following headings :
- (a) Important features present in it. 3
 - (b) Structure open in it. 3
 - (c) Arterial supply. 2
 - (d) Applied importance. 2
- (ii) Describe the arterial circle of willis at the base of brain with diagram. Write its applied importance. 5+2+3=10

Contd.

(iii) Describe the femoral canal and its applied anatomy. 10

2. Answer the following : **(any ten)** 5×10=50

- (i) Synovial joint
- (ii) Inguinal canal
- (iii) Boundaries and contents of axilla
- (iv) Blood supply of stomach
- (v) Menstrual cycle
- (vi) Bronchopulmonary segments of right lung with applied importance
- (vii) Support of uterus
- (viii) Superior radioulnar joint
- (ix) Branches of External carotid artery
- (x) Blood supply and lymphatic drainage of tongue
- (xi) Carotid triangle
- (xii) Radial nerve and its applied importance.

3. Answer **any five** of the following : 2×5=10

- (i) Corpus luteum
- (ii) Muscles of eye
- (iii) Coronary sinus
- (iv) Layer of scalp
- (v) Dangerous areas of face
- (vi) Femoral sheath
- (vii) Splenic pulp.

4. Choose the correct answer : 20×1=20

- (i) Polar bodies are formed during :
 - (a) Spermatogenesis
 - (b) Organogenesis
 - (c) Oogenesis
 - (d) Morphogenesis.
- (ii) All of the following are supplied by mandibular nerve except —
 - (a) Masseter
 - (b) Tensor tympani
 - (c) Tensor palati
 - (d) Buccinator.

(iii) The ureter is lined by following epithelium —

- (a) Stratified squamous
- (b) Cuboidal epithelium
- (c) Ciliated columnar
- (d) Transitional.

(iv) Hassal's corpuscle are seen in —

- (a) Thymus
- (b) Spleen
- (c) Lymph node
- (d) Appendix.

(v) Opening of nasolacrimal duct is in —

- (a) Inferior meatus
- (b) Superior meatus
- (c) Middle meatus
- (d) Sphenoethmoidal recess.

(vi) Posterior 1/3rd of tongue is supplied by following nerve —

- (a) Hypoglossal
- (b) Chorda tympani
- (c) Lingual
- (d) Glossopharyngeal.

(vii) Commonest anatomical position of Appendix is —

- (a) Retrocaecal
- (b) Pelvis
- (c) Paracaecal
- (d) Preiliac.

(viii) The right gastroepiploic artery is a branch of :

- (a) Left gastric artery
- (b) Splenic artery
- (c) Celiac artery
- (d) Gastroduodenal artery.

(ix) Trapezius is attached to all of the structures except :

- (a) 1st rib
- (b) Clavicle
- (c) Scapula
- (d) Occiput.

(x) All of the following muscle retract the scapula except :

- (a) Trapezius
- (b) Rhomboid major
- (c) Rhomboid minor
- (d) Levator scapuli.

(xi) Winging of scapula is due to paralysis of :

- (a) Rhomboides
- (b) Trapezius
- (c) L. dorsi
- (d) Serratus anterior.

(xii) Artery of Anatomical snuff box is —

- (a) Radial
- (b) Brachial
- (c) Ulnar
- (d) Interosseus.

(xiii) The carpal tunnel contains all of the following important structures except :

- (a) Median nerve
- (b) Flexor pollicis longus
- (c) Flexor carpi radialis
- (d) Flexor digitorum superficialis.

(xiv) Nerve damaged due to lunate dislocation —

- (a) Median and Ulnar
- (b) Median
- (c) Ulnar
- (d) Radial.

(xv) Structure which do not pass under flexor retinaculum :

- (a) Ulnar nerve
- (b) Median nerve
- (c) Flexor digitorum superficialis
- (d) Flexor digitorum profundus.

(xvi) Stapedius muscle is supplied by —

- (a) Facial nerve
- (b) Vagus
- (c) Glossopharyngeal
- (d) Trochlear.

(xvii) Horner syndrome occur due to pressure on :

- (a) Stellate ganglion
- (b) Celiac ganglion
- (c) Spinal cord
- (d) Parasympathetic ganglion.

(xviii) Ape thumb deformity is seen in involvement of :

- (a) Median nerve
- (b) Ulnar nerve
- (c) Radial nerve.
- (d) Axillary nerve.

(xix) Anterior spinal artery is a branch of—

- (a) Internal carotid artery
- (b) Basilar artery
- (c) Vertebral artery
- (d) Labyrinthine artery.

(xx) Which organ has dual blood supply ?

- (a) Liver
- (b) Pancreas
- (c) Testes
- (d) Duodenum.