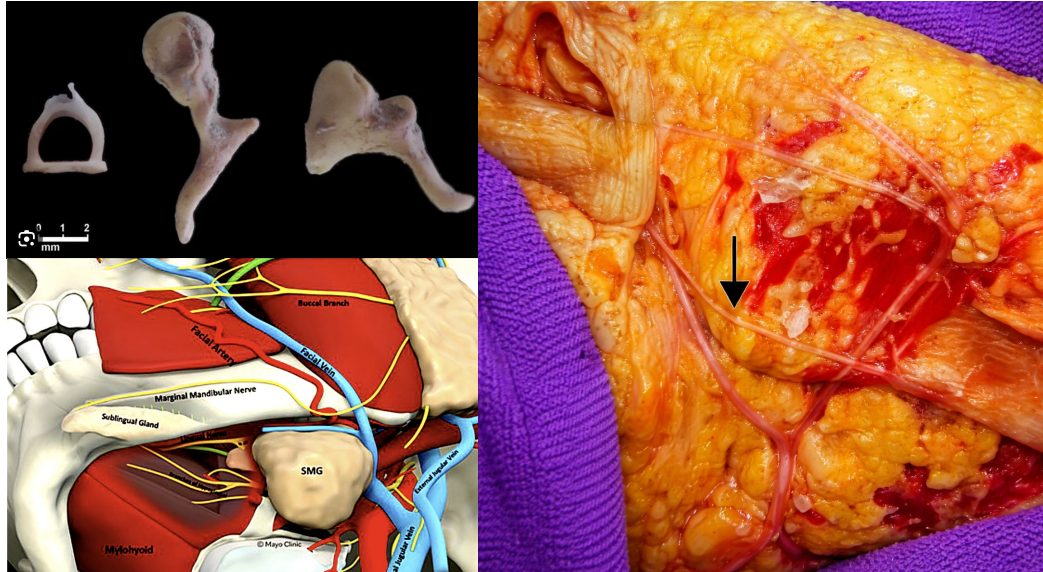
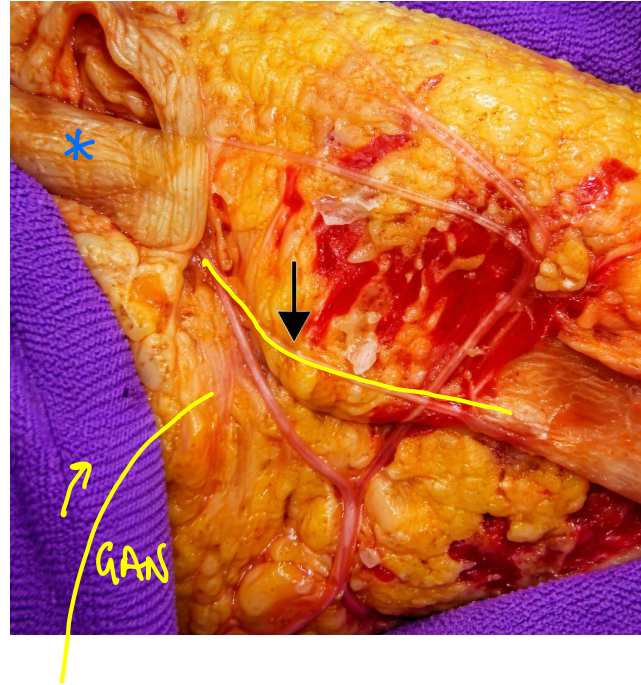


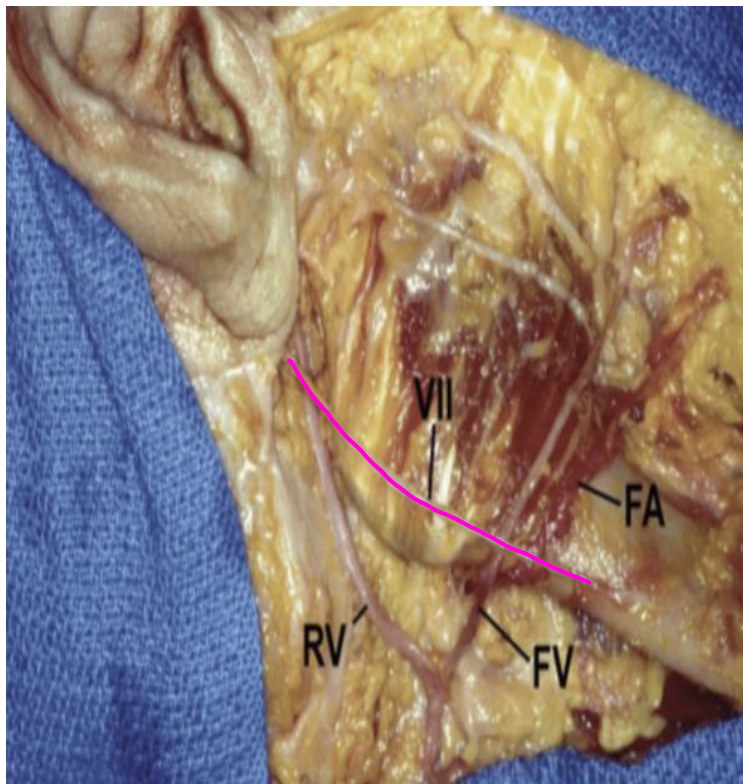
ANATOMY



1. Identify the marked structure in anatomy dissection at angle of mandible?

- a. Chorda tympani
- b. Greater auricular nerve
- ☒ c. Marginal mandibular nerve
- d. Lingual nerve





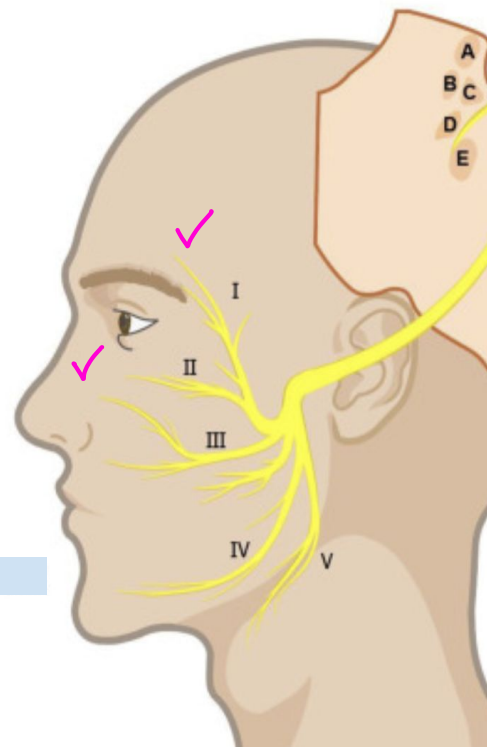
I Temporal branch

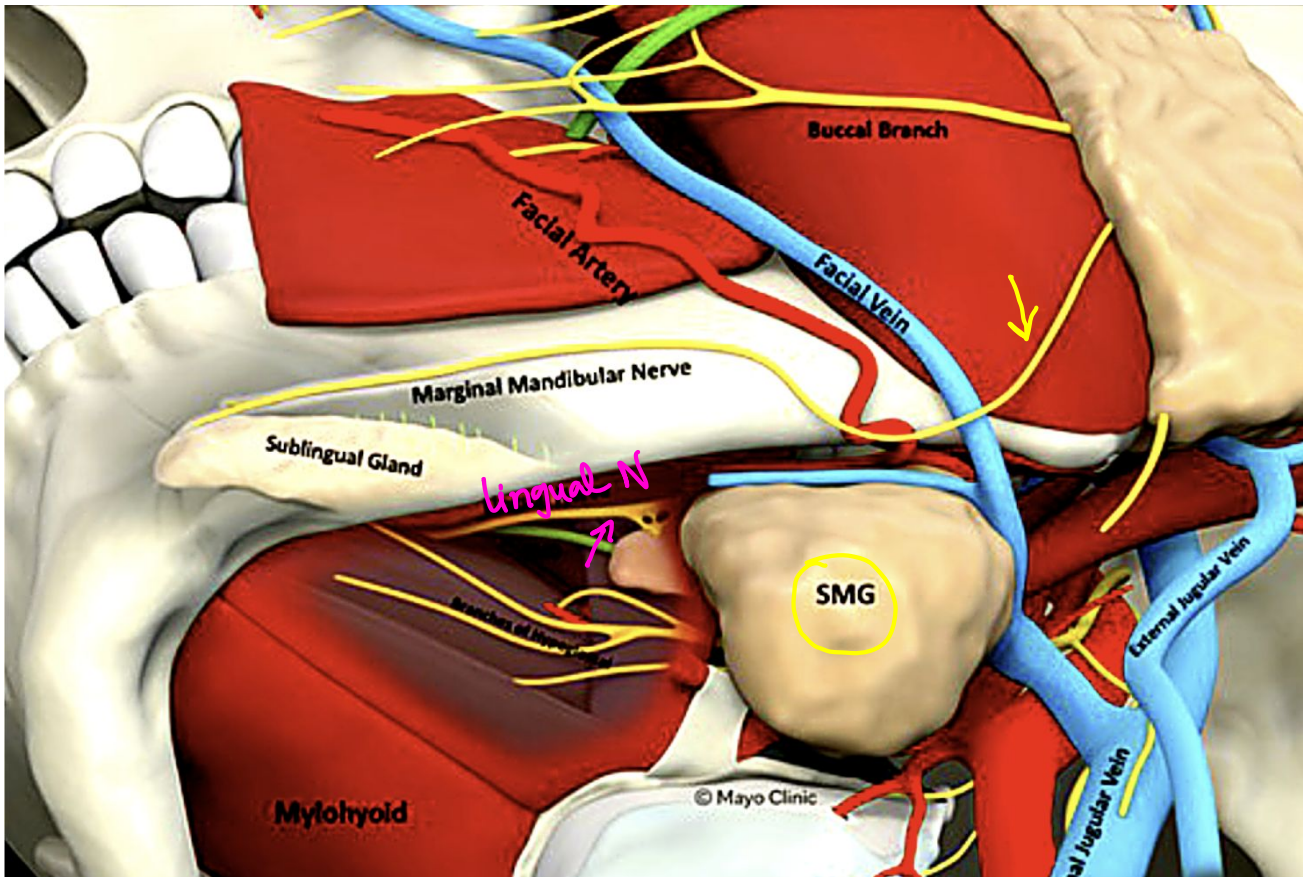
II Zygomatic branch

III Buccal branch

IV *MMN**

V Cervical branch





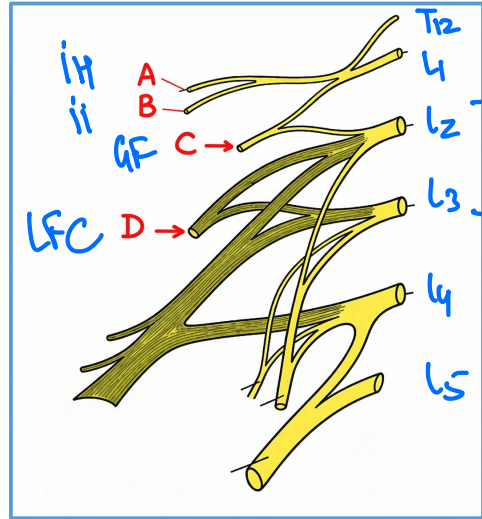
Submandibular gland Excision

- Safe incision – placed 4 cm below mandible to avoid MMN
- Post op patient will have drooping of lower lip

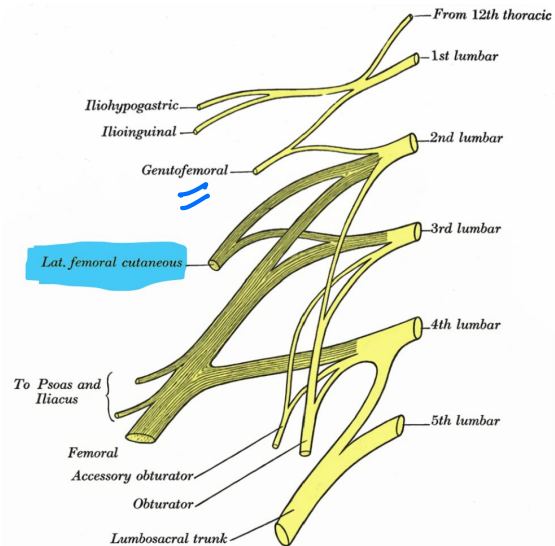


2. Involvement of which of the following leads to meralgia paresthetica:

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. D**



LFC of TH1H



Meralgia paresthetica

L2-L3 lateral femoral cutaneous
nerve compression near ASIS

I have

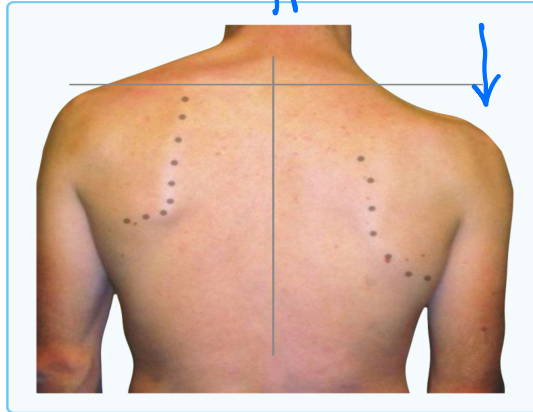
Girl friend (who) GF

likes fresh chocolate

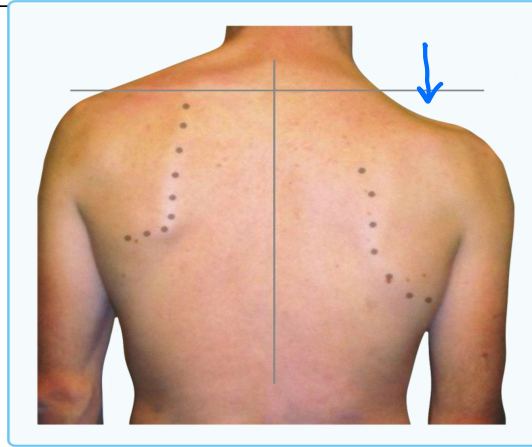
3. Which of the following is correct about the image shown?

- a. Injury to axillary nerve
- b. Injury to long thoracic nerve
- c. Injury to thoracodorsal nerve
- ☒ d. Injury to spinal accessory nerve

dropped shoulder



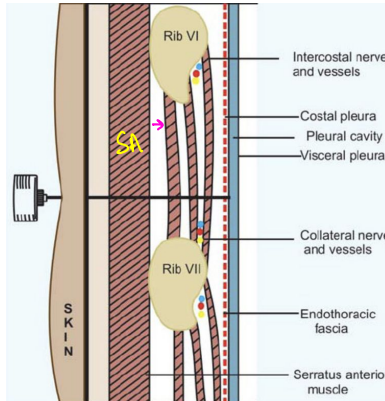
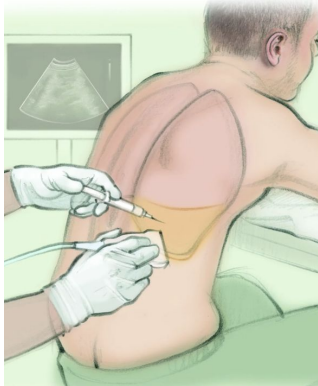
Nerve supply	Spinal Accessory Nerve (CN XI)	
Result of damage	Trapezius paralysis and shoulder drops	Winging of scapula



81cs

4. You are doing thoracocentesis in a patient. Which of the following is correct about the layers pierced?

- a. Skin, sc tissue- serratus anterior- intercostal muscles and parietal pleura
- b. Skin, sc tissue- serratus anterior- intercostal muscles and visceral pleura
- c. Skin, sc tissue- intercostal muscles-serratus anterior and parietal pleura
- d. Skin, sc tissue- intercostal muscles-serratus anterior and visceral pleura



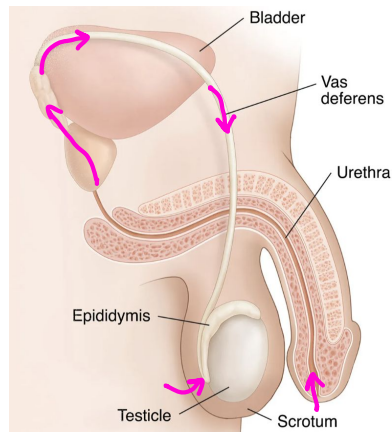
1cm
1cm
1cm



5. A 28-year-old man presents with a 3-day history of gradual onset right scrotal pain and swelling. He is sexually active with multiple partners. On examination, the right hemiscrotum is erythematous and tender. Elevation of the scrotum relieves the pain (Prehn's sign positive). Temperature is 38.2°C. Urinalysis shows pyuria. Which of the following best describes the anatomical location where infection most commonly begins in this condition?

- a. Tail of epididymis
- b. Body of epididymis
- c. Head of epididymis
- d. Vas deferens

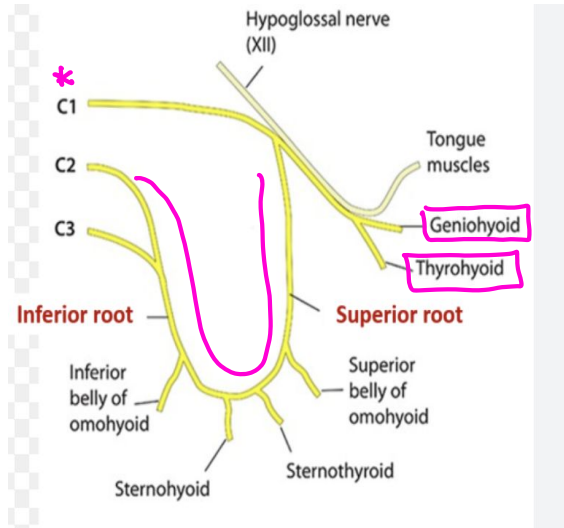
Acute Epididymitis



6. Which of the following muscles is not supplied by Ansa cervicalis?

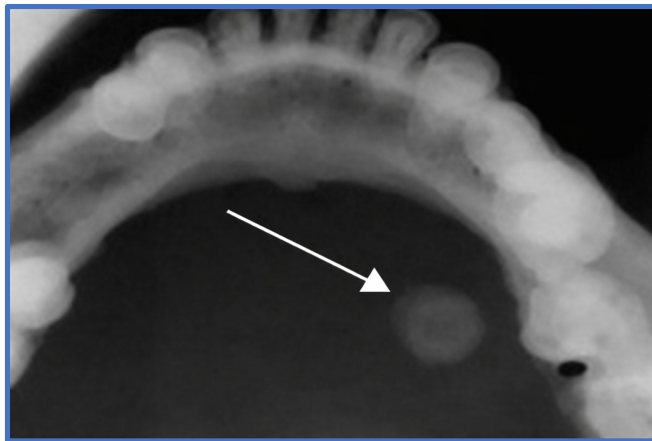
- a. Sternohyoid
- b. Sternothyroid
- ☒ c. Thyrohyoid
- d. Omohyoid

- Ansa cervicalis is a nerve loop in the anterior triangle of the neck, formed by branches of the cervical plexus (C1, C2, C3)
- It supplies all **infrahyoid (strap) muscles** EXCEPT thyrohyoid



7. A 35-year-old man presents with recurrent pain and swelling in the floor of the mouth, especially during meals for last one year. On examination, there is tenderness in the submandibular region. An X-ray shows a round radiopaque lesion in the floor of the mouth. What is the location of this lesion?

- a. Wharton duct
- b. Stensen duct
- c. Bartholin duct
- d. Rivinus duct



SIALOLITH

Sublingual g

↑ STASIS

d/t anti gravity opening

1. Parotid - Stensen's duct
 - Crosses masseter muscle
 - Pierces buccinator muscle
 - Opens opposite upper 2nd molar tooth
 - Landmark: Midpoint of tragus to midpoint of upper lip

2. Submandibular – Wharton's duct
 - -5cm long
 - Runs forward on hyoglossus muscle
 - Crossed by lingual nerve (lingual nerve crosses it twice- "twice crossing")
 - Opens at sublingual papilla beside lingual frenulum
 - *Prone to calculi (stones) – due to uphill flow against gravity*

3. Sublingual –Bartholin's + Rivinus Ducts
 - Bartholin's duct – major duct, may join whartons duct
 - Rivinus ducts – 8-20 small ducts open along sublingual fold
 - Opens along plica sublingualis (sublingual fold)

8. A patient presents with ankle pain and swelling following a forceful eversion injury. Based on the mechanism of injury, which ligament is most likely to be damaged? ✓ *

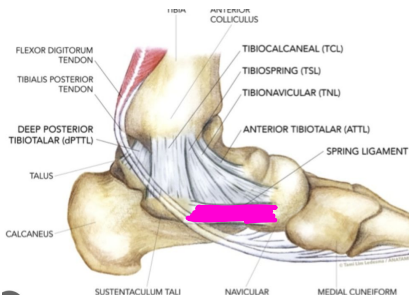
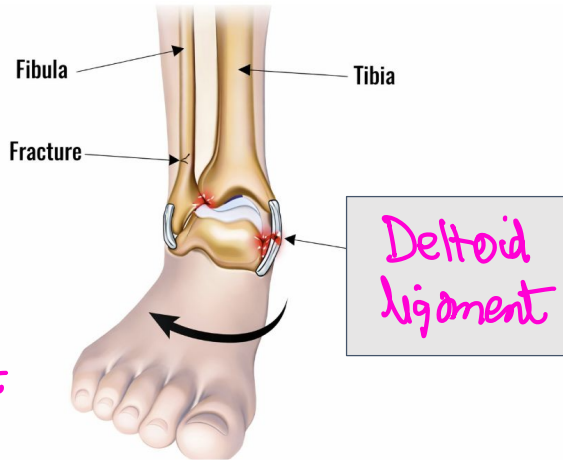
- a. Anterior talofibular ligament
- b. Calcaneofibular ligament
- c. Deltoid ligament
- d. Posterior talofibular ligament

INVERSION

//

INVERSION

Spring ligament



9. A man develops shoulder pain during extension exercises at the gym. Examination reveals a tear involving the long head of the triceps brachii. From which of the following anatomical sites does this muscle originate?

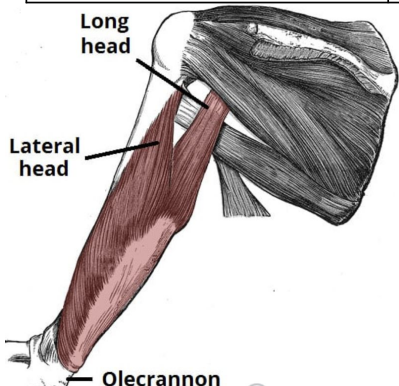
- a. Supraglenoid tubercle
- ☒ b. Infraglenoid tubercle
- c. Deltoid tuberosity of the humerus
- d. Shaft of humerus



Popeye app of
biceps

Tendon #

Muscle	Head	Origin	Insertion
Biceps brachii	Long head ✕	Supraglenoid tubercle of scapula	Radial tuberosity + bicipital aponeurosis
	Short head	Coracoid process	Same
Triceps brachii	Long head ✕	Infraglenoid tubercle of scapula	Olecranon process of ulna
	Lateral head	Posterior surface of humerus above radial groove	Same



↓

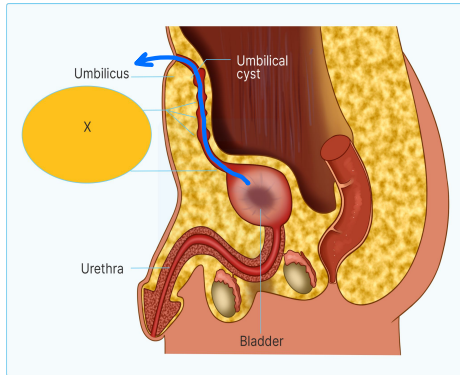
10. Neonate is born with complaints of passage of faeces from umbilicus. This occurs due to persistence of which of the following?

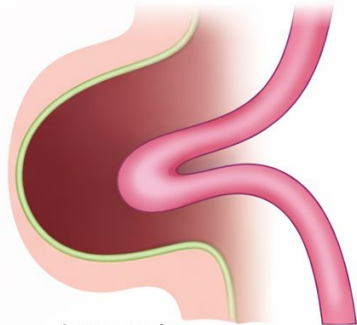
a. Vitello-intestinal duct

b. Urachus **URINE**

c. Left umbilical vein

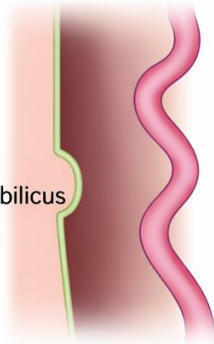
d. Right umbilical vein



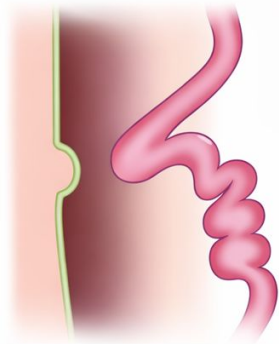


Intrauterine

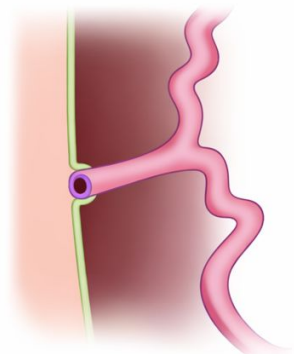
Umbilicus



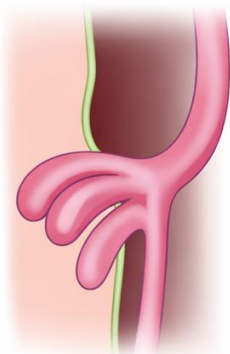
Normal



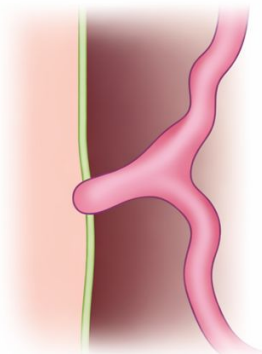
Meckel's diverticulum



Patent vitelointestinal duct



Bowel prolapse



Bowel attached to umbilicus

11. Correct about Foramen ovale in heart?

- a. Allows oxygenated blood from placenta to exit from right to left atria
- b. Allows oxygenated blood from placenta to exit from left to right atria
- c. Allows deoxygenated blood from placenta to exit from right to left atria
- d. Allows deoxygenated blood from placenta to exit from left to right atria

CHIMNEY SWEEPER CANCER

12. A patient has carcinoma of scrotal skin. The first group of lymph nodes involved will be:

TESTIS

- a. Para-aortic
- b. External iliac
- ☒ c. Superficial inguinal
- d. Deep inguinal

Lymphatic drainage

*

Testis: Para-aortic

Scrotum: Superficial
inguinal

Structure	Lymph drainage
Ovary *	Para- aortic
Tube	Para-aortic + internal iliac
Uterus fundus	Para-aortic + superficial inguinal
Uterus body	External iliac
Cervix	Internal iliac + sacral
Vagina upper	Internal iliac
Vagina lower	Superficial inguinal

* MC ovarian CANCER = SEROUS CYSTADENOCARCINOMA
↳ Transcœlomic = Malignant Ascites

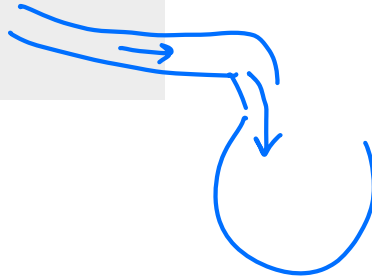
Descent of testis

3rd month - Testis in abdomen ✓

7th month - Reaches deep inguinal ring *

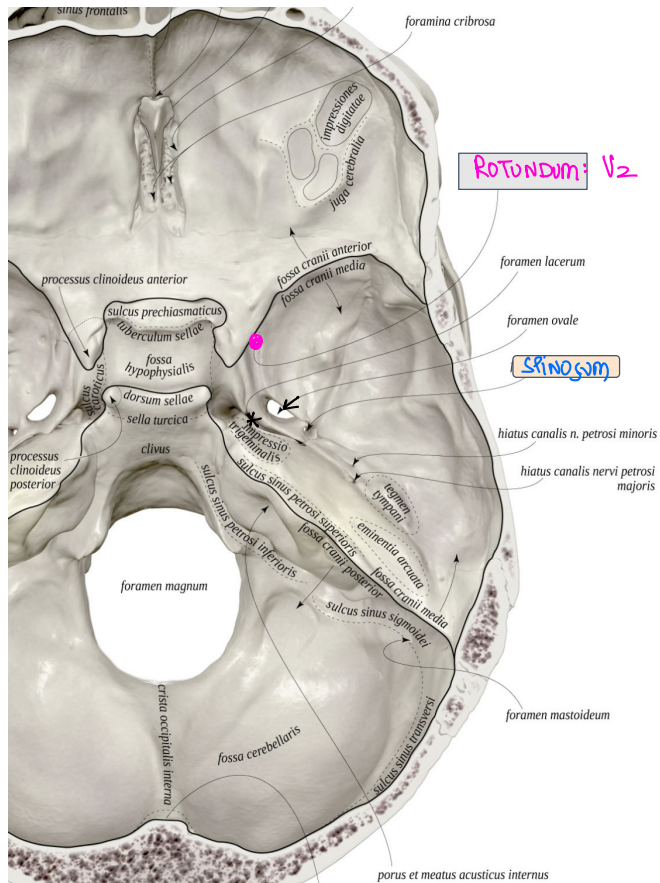
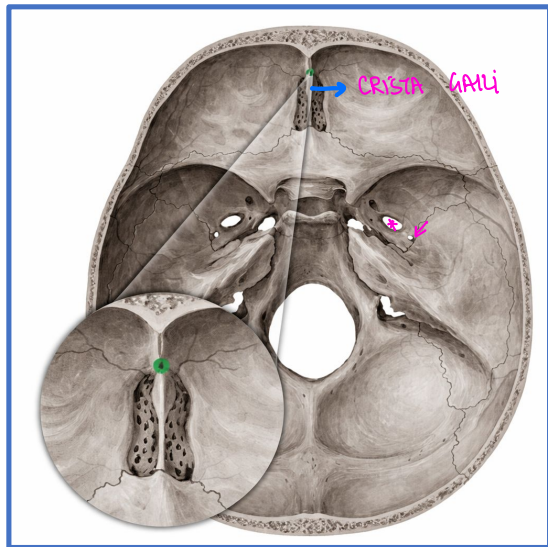
8th month - Enters scrotum

9th month (birth) - fully descended



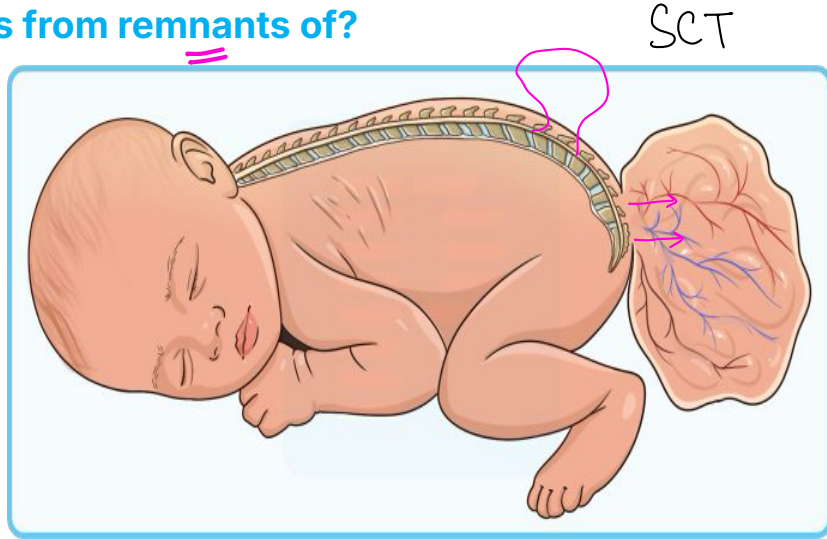
13. Foramen cecum is located at which of the following sites?

- a. Anterior cranial fossa
- b. Middle cranial fossa
- c. Base of tongue *DORSUM OF Tongue*
- d. Sulcus limitans



14. The following lesion arises from remnants of?

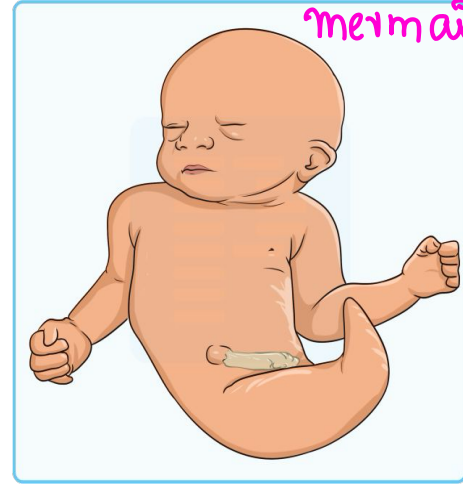
- a. Primitive streak
- b. Notochord NP, dens
- c. Posterior neuropore mme
- d. Cytotrophoblast H. mole



15. Select the correct statement for the image shown below?

SIRONOMELIA

- a. Defect in gastrulation
- b. Defect in primitive streak
- c. Defect in closure of anterior neuropore
- d. Defect in zona pellucida



mermaid syn

Defect of _____

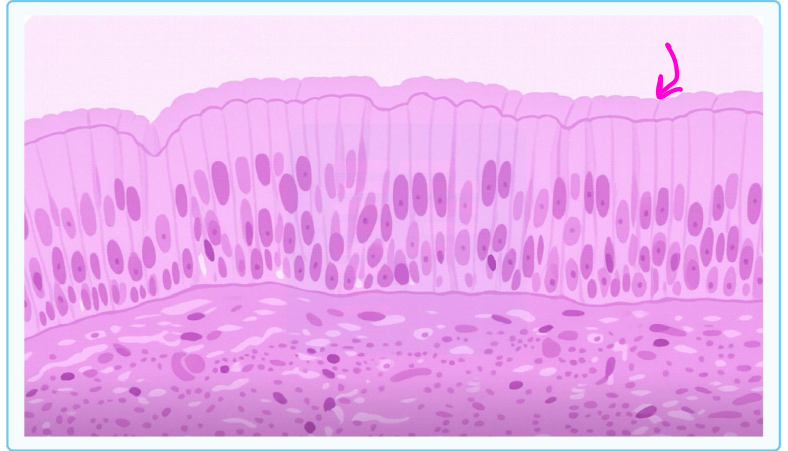
GASTRULATION

Structures derived from caudal mesoderm are fused

- Fused lower limbs give "mermaid appearance"
- Renal agenesis
- Absent bladder/genitalia
- Imperforate anus

16. Comment on the type of epithelium shown?

- a. Stratified ciliated columnar
- b. Pseudostratified ciliated columnar**
- c. Stratified squamous
- d. Pseudostratified squamous



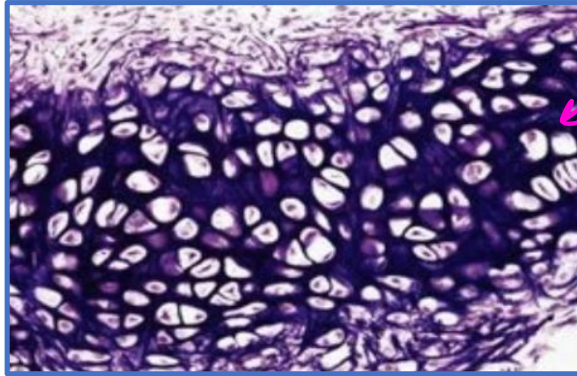
17. Comment on type of epithelium

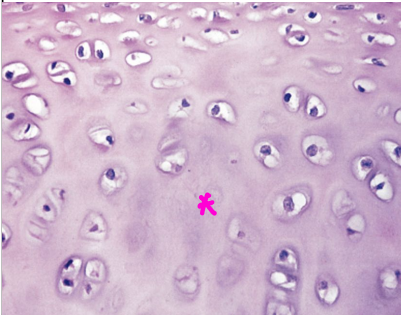
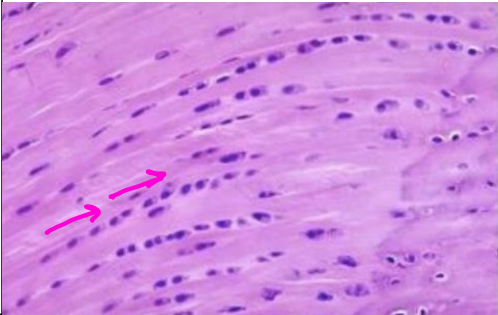
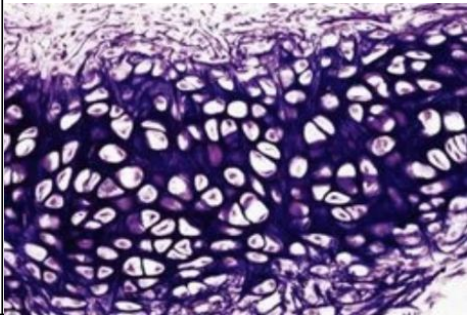
- a. Basal
- b. Columnar
- c. Squamous
- d. Transitional**



18. Comment on the diagnosis:

- a. Hyaline
- b. Elastic**
- c. Fibrocartilage
- d. Fibroelastic



HYALINE	FIBRO CARTILAGE	ELASTIC
		

A: Smooth + glassy - Hyaline

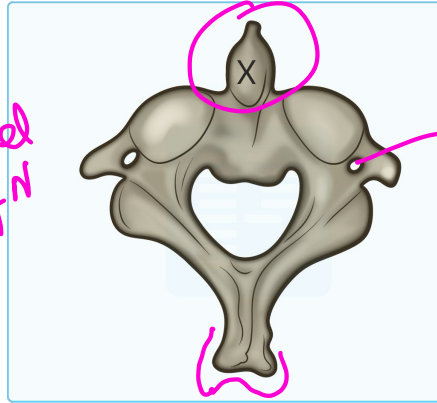
B: Pink + Rows – Fibrocartilage (100%)

C: Black messy fibers – Elastic

*The stain used here **Verhoeff's or Orcein**, which highlights elastic fibers in dark purple/black.*

19. The following structure marked as X originates from

- a. Notochord
- b. Hensen node
- c. Primitive streak
- d. Blastocyst



→ AAN

No: Atlantoaxial joint:

Yes Atlanto occipital joint

POST. PITUITARY

20. Neurohypophysis is derived from which of the following areas?

- a. Neuroectoderm
- b. Neural crest
- c. Surface ectoderm
- d. Mesoderm

✓
Adenohypophysis is derived from oral ectoderm (Rathke's pouch)

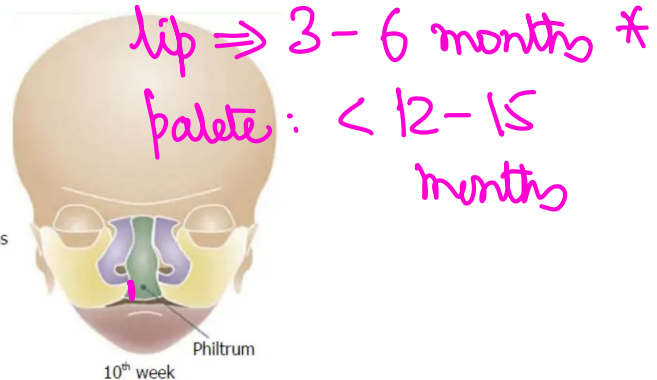
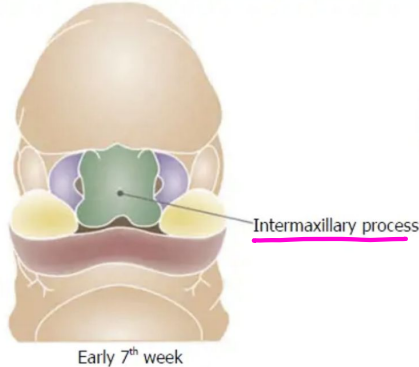
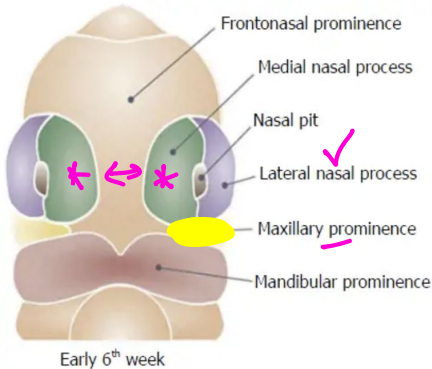
Neural crest related diseases

- 1. DiGeorge syndrome 3,4 CM I ↓ Calcium ↓
- 2. Hirschsprung disease (failed migration)
- 3. Neuroblastoma
- 4. Melanoma
- * 5. Waardenburg syndrome: Pigment + hearing defects
- * 6. Truncus arteriosus

21. Cleft lip occurs due to?

- a. Failure of fusion of lateral palatine shelf with nasal septum
- b. Failure of fusion of medial palatine shelf with nasal septum
- c. Failure of fusion of intermaxillary segment with mandibular process
- d. Failure of fusion of intermaxillary segment with maxillary process

Rule of 10
10 who
10 lbs pounds
Hb = 10 gm/l.

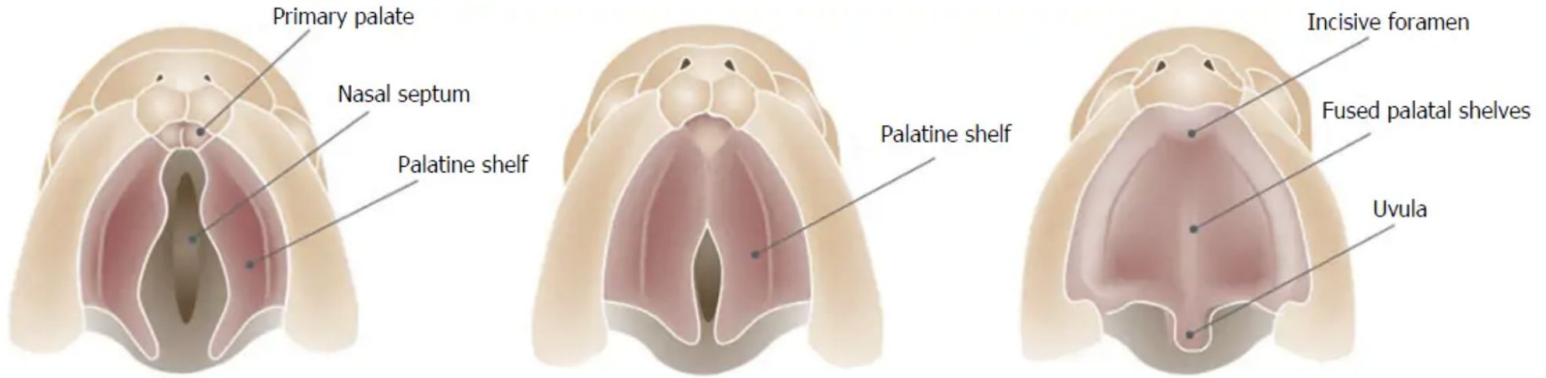


Cleft lip

- Failure: Intermaxillary + Maxillary
- Usually unilateral
- Seen anterior to incisive foramen

Cleft Palate

- Failure: Palatine shelves fusion
- Posterior defect
- Feeding + speech problems



PRE-AURICULAR SINUS

22. The following lesion occurs due to defects in development of which of the following?

- a. 1st branchial cleft
- b. 2nd branchial cleft
- c. 1st branchial pouch
- d. 2nd branchial pouch



23. A 1-day-old neonate born at 37 weeks gestation presents with bilious vomiting shortly after the first feeding. The mother had polyhydramnios during pregnancy. Abdominal X-ray shows a "double bubble" sign. Upper GI contrast study reveals extrinsic compression of the second part of the duodenum by a ring of pancreatic tissue. Which of the following embryological events is responsible for this condition?

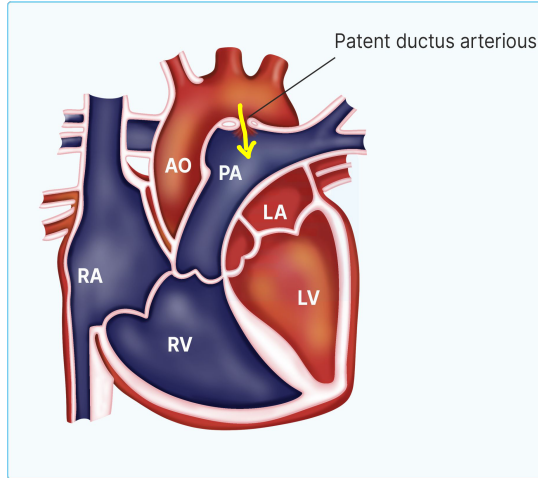
- a. Failure of complete rotation of ventral pancreatic bud
- b. Failure of complete rotation of dorsal pancreatic bud
- c. Ventral and dorsal buds fail to fuse
- d. Ventral and dorsal buds premature fusion

ANNULAR
PANCREAS

Diviculum

24. The following defect occurs due to which of the following?

- a. 1st arch
- b. 4th arch left
- c. 4th arch right
- d. 6th arch



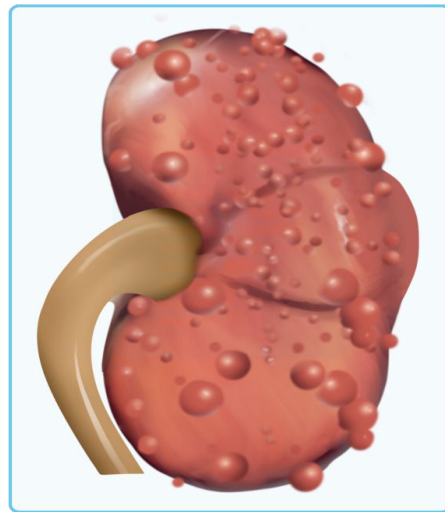
25. Neonate is born with multicystic dysplastic kidney. The defect occurs due to?

G, PCT, LHA, DCT

X

CD, Calyx, Pelvis

- a. Non-union of metanephros and ureteric bud
- b. Early fusion of metanephros and ureteric bud
- c. Non-union of mesonephros and ureteric bud
- d. Non-union of pro-metanephros and ureteric bud



Metanephros forms nephron (except collecting duct), while ureteric bud forms collecting system

26. Type of collagen found in blood vessels?

- a. Type I
- b. Type II
- ☒ c. Type III
- d. Type IV

Type III collagen ✓

Reticular fibers found in lymphoid organs (liver, spleen, lymph node), blood vessel walls, and early wound healing
Defect seen in Ehlers–Danlos syndrome (vascular type)

↓
27. Which of the following is not a site of ball and socket joint?

a. Hip joint ✓

b. Incudostapedial joint ✓

c. Shoulder joint ✓

d. Incudo-malleolar joint

IMS 



I am partying: having a ball:
INCUDOSTAPEDIAL is ball and socket J
== ==

28. Which of the following is not a composite muscle?

a. Pectineus ✓

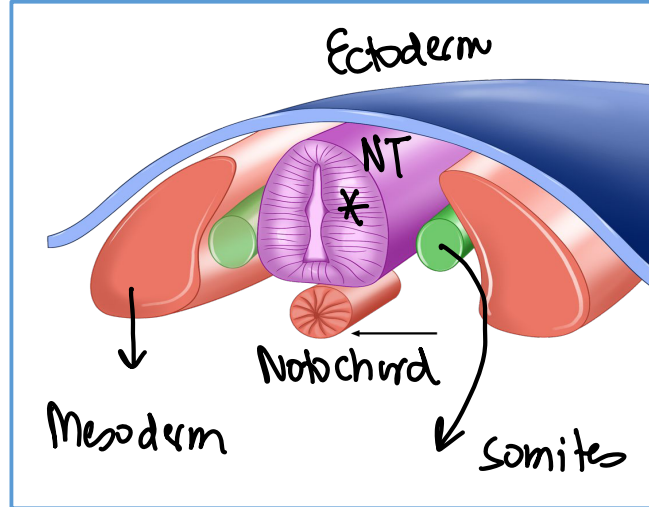
b. Adductor magnus ✓

c. Iliopsoas ✓

d. Omohyoid

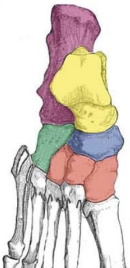
29. Which structure is formed by the structure indicated by the arrow?

- a. Annulus
- ☒ b. Nucleus pulposus
- c. Neural tube
- d. Septum Transverse

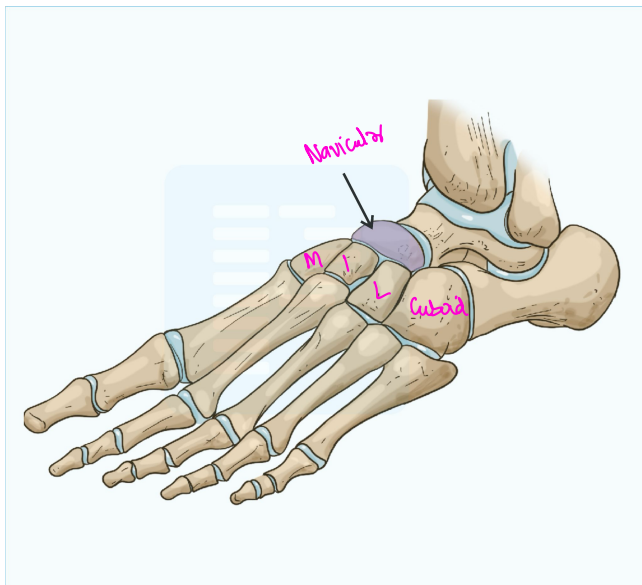


30. In the given x-ray of foot, the structure indicated is identified as?

- a. Intermediate cuneiform
- b. Lateral cuneiform
- c. Cuboid
- ☒ d. Navicular



	Calcaneus
	Talus
	
	Cuboid
	Cuneiforms



31. A man sustained trauma on the lateral side of his right knee. Two days later, he complains of difficulty in walking, as his toes keep dragging on the ground. He also notices numbness over the upper lateral aspect of the leg and dorsum of the foot. Which nerve is most likely injured?

- a. Tibial nerve
- ☒ b. Common peroneal nerve
- c. Deep peroneal nerve
- d. Femoral nerve

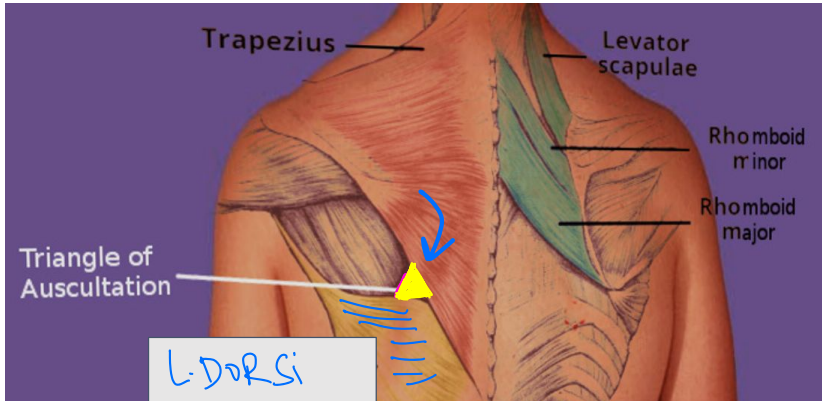
FOOT DROP

neck of FIBULA

Sensory #: 1st-2nd Toe
interdigital cleft : # sensation

32. Correct about boundaries of triangle of auscultation

- a. Floor: Rhomboideus major, inferior: latissimus dorsi, superior: trapezius
- b. Floor: Rhomboideus major, inferior: trapezius, superior: latissimus dorsi
- c. Floor: Rhomboideus minor, inferior: latissimus dorsi, superior: trapezius
- d. Floor: Rhomboideus minor, inferior: trapezius, superior: latissimus dorsi



✓ diff site

33. Heterotopic transplantation is done in surgery of which organ

(a) Parathyroid

b. Heart

c. Liver

d. Cornea

ORTHOPTIC : at same site

→ ill lusch

34. Positive Trendelenburg sign is seen due to paralysis of which of the following muscles?

- a. Gluteus maximus
- b. Piriformis
- ☒ c. Gluteus medius
- d. Sartorius

CLL
Sag
pelvis



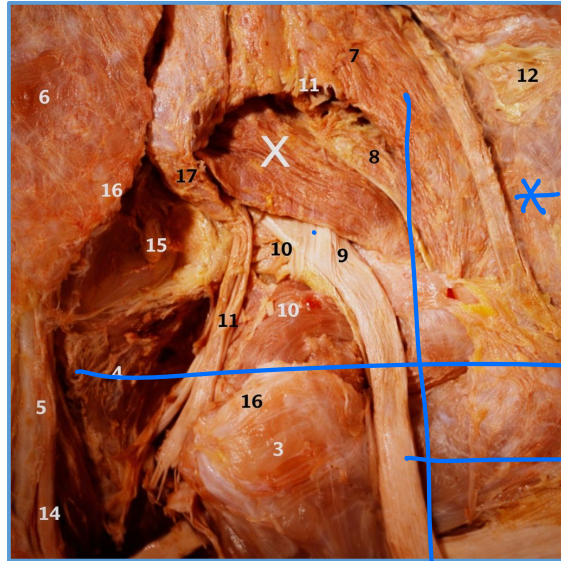
Normal

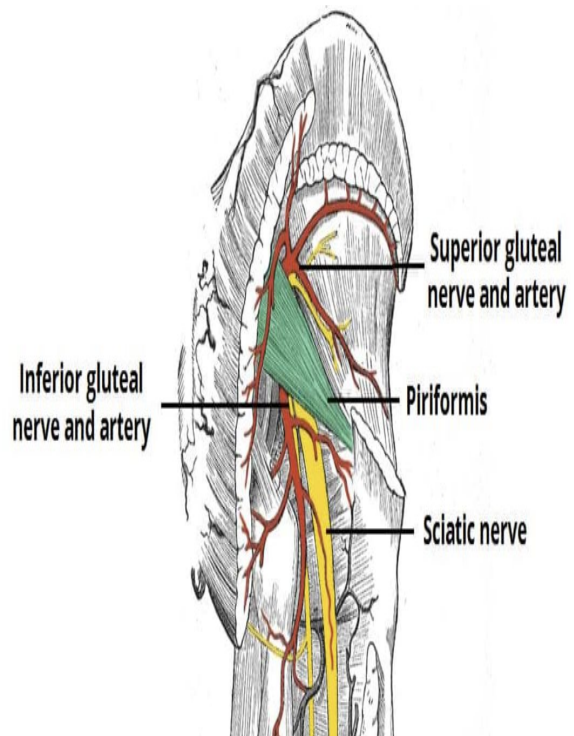


Trendelenburg Sign
Drop of pelvis when lifting leg
opposite to weak gluteus medius

35. Which is the structure marked as X

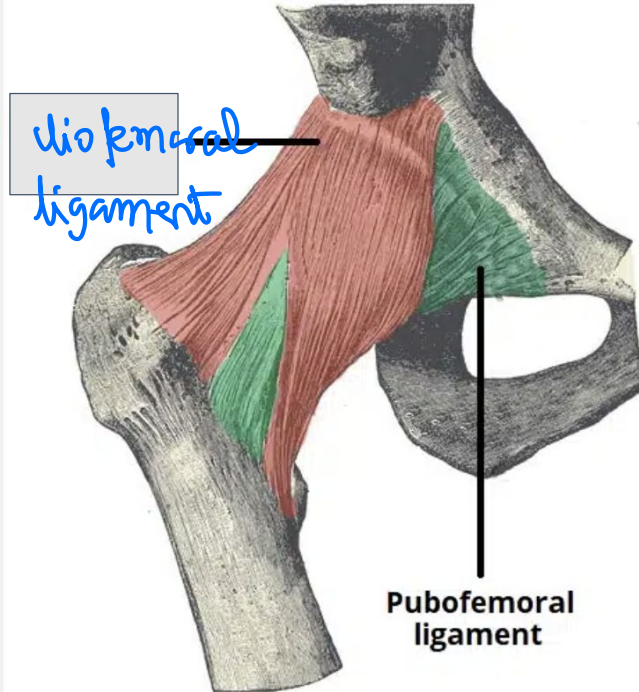
- a. Gluteus maximus
- b. Gluteus minimus
- ☒ c. Piriformis
- d. Sartorius





36. The strongest ligament of the body is?

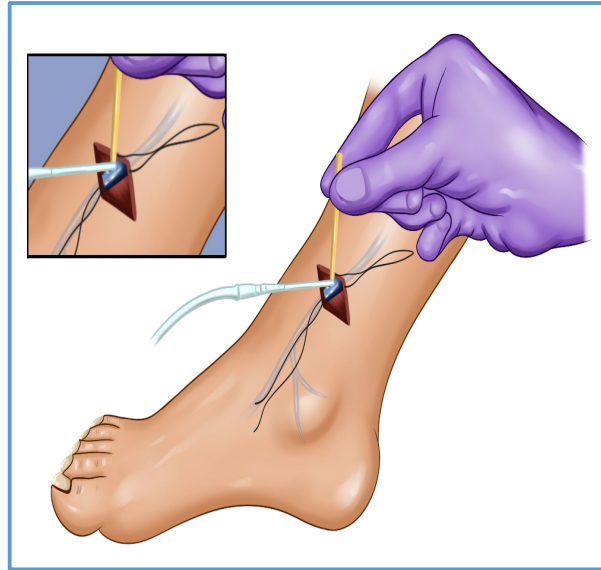
- a. Ischio-femoral
- ☒ b. Iliofemoral
- c. Pubofemoral
- d. Spring



Venous Cut down

37. The following procedure is being done for infusing fluids in patients with upper extremity burns. Which is the vein being cannulated?

- a. Posterior tibial
- ☒ b. Great saphenous
- c. Short saphenous
- d. Ante-cubital



↓
38. Which is correct about coronary sinus?

- a. Origin of left main coronary artery
- b. Origin of left anterior descending artery
- ☒ c. Venous drainage into right atrium
- d. Venous drainage into left atrium

| Coronary ostia

39. The patient develops subcutaneous emphysema and chest pain during upper GI endoscopy. The likely distance of injury from incisor teeth would be?

- a. 15 cm
- b. 22.5 cm
- c. ~~25 cm~~
- d. ~~40 cm~~

<u>* Boerhaave syn</u>		
1.	CP	15 cm
2.	Aorta	23 "
3.	L. bronchus	28 "
4.	LES	40 "

40. Which of the following has the smallest diameter in colon:

- a. Ascending colon
- b. Transverse colon
- c. Descending colon
- d. Sigmoid colon

largest diameter : Caecum *

41. Which is the most important muscle for opening your mouth?

- a. Masseter
- b. Medial pterygoid
- c. Lateral pterygoid
- d. Temporalis

✓
Mm : QVEIT
LDP

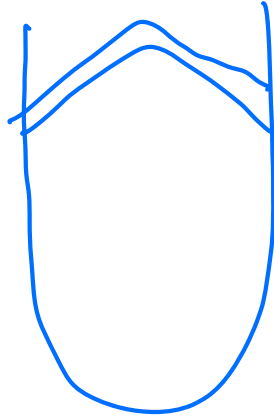
=

42. Skin over angle of mandible is supplied by?

- a. Auriculotemporal nerve
- ☒ b. Greater auricular nerve
- c. Lesser occipital nerve
- d. Buccal nerve

43. Which papillae are located at the sulcus terminalis of tongue?

- a. Vallate
- b. Fungiform
- c. Filiform
- d. Conical

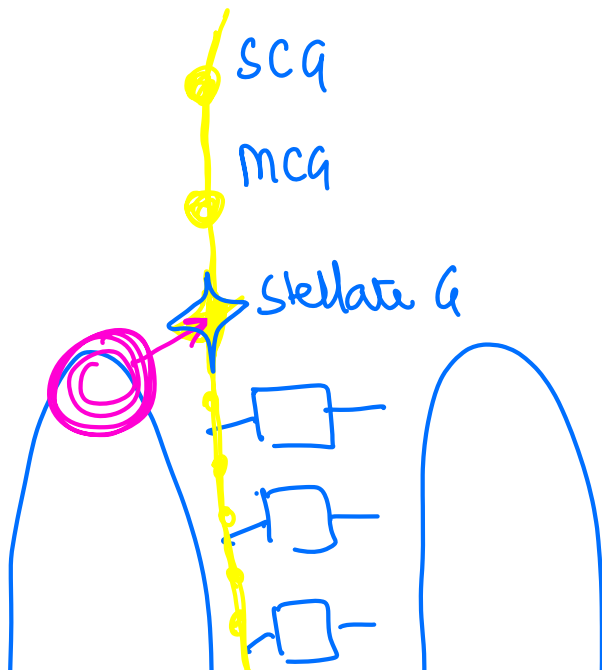


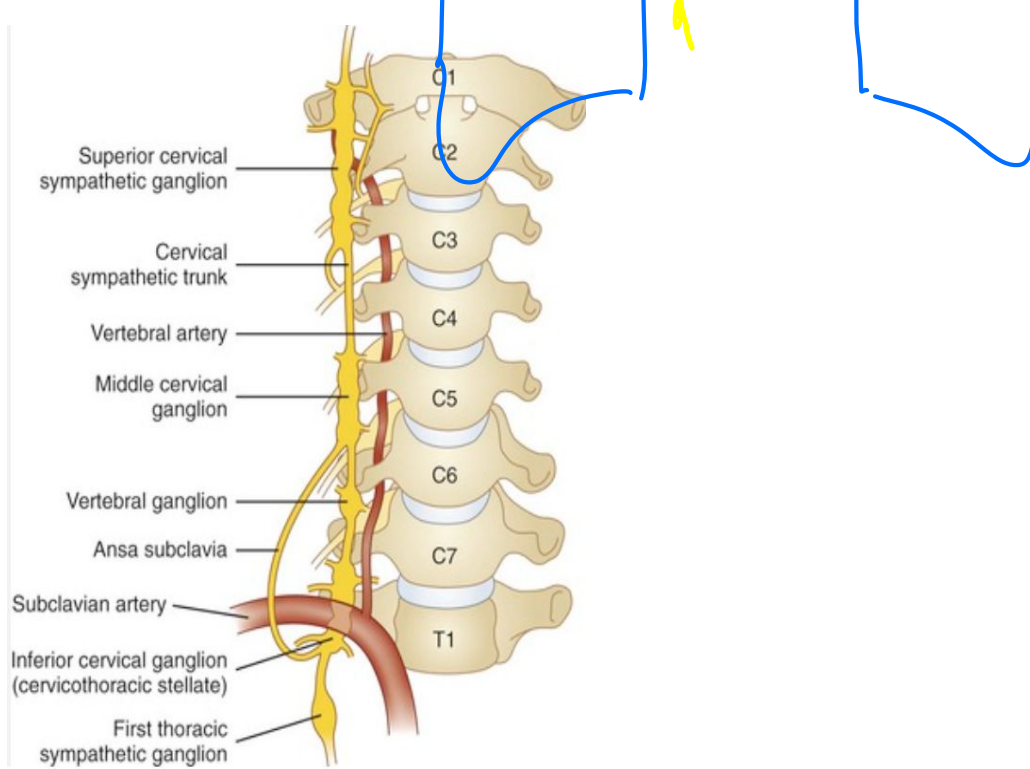
HORNER SYNDROME

44. Patients with lung cancer are having ptosis, miosis, anhidrosis and loss of ciliospinal reflex. Which structure is involved to cause this manifestation?

- a. Superior cervical ganglion
- b. Middle cervical ganglion
- ☒ c. Inferior cervical ganglion
- d. Otic ganglion

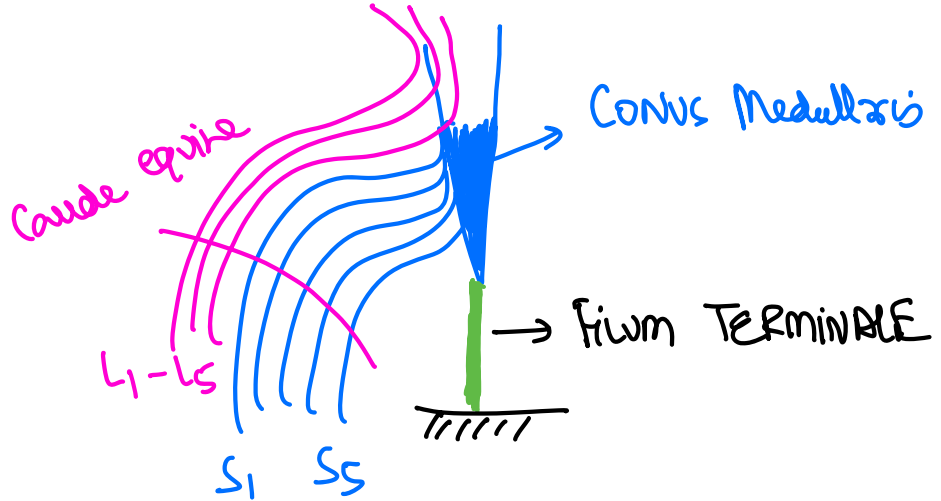
↳ Salivary gland





↓
45. Spinal cord is 45 cm and starts from which level?

- a. Upper border of C1
- b. Lower border of C1
- c. Upper border of L1
- d. Lower border of L1

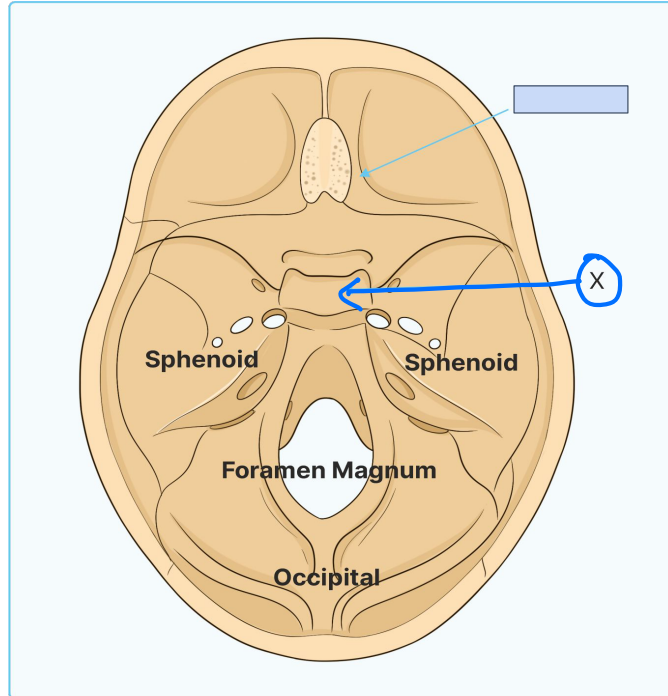


46. Abdominal aorta bifurcates at which level?

- a. L1
- b. L2
- c. L3
- ☒ d. L4

47. Correct about the marked structure is:

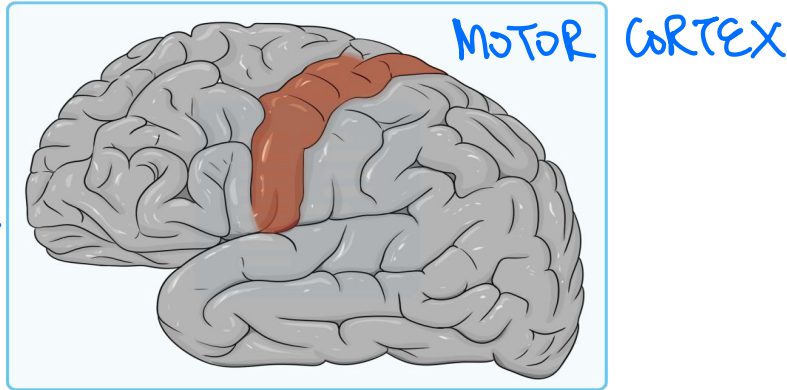
- a. Hypophyseal fossa
- b. Rosen muller fossa
- c. Pyriform fossa
- d. Ischiorectal fossa



48. Which area of the body will have least representation in the area of the brain shown below?

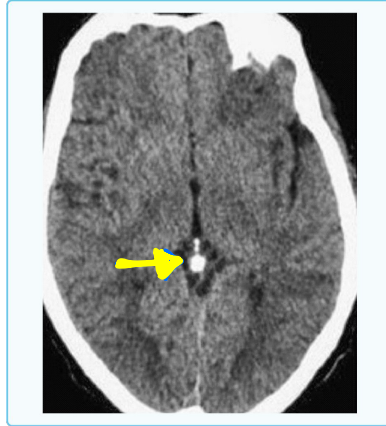
- a. Thumb
- b. Vocalization
- c. Mastication
- d. Visual field

Frontal
lobe



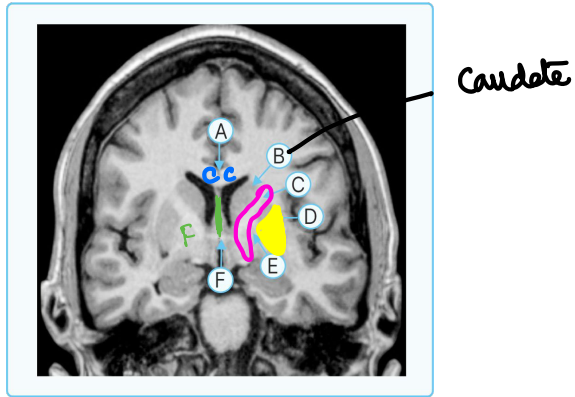
49. Which structure is shown below?

- ☒ (a.) Pineal gland
- b. Hypothalamus
- c. Pituitary gland
- d. Thalamus



50. Structure marked as C is shown below as

- a. Caudate nucleus
- b. Thalamus
- c. Internal capsule**
- d. Lentiform nucleus

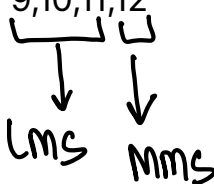


51. Which is correct about cranial nerves that originate from the pons =

a. 3,4,5,6 *midbrain*

☒ b. 5,6,7,8

c. 6,7,8,9

d. 9,10,11,12

lms nms

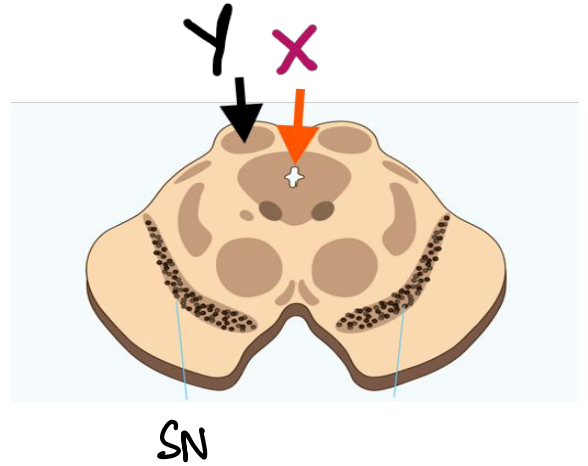
52. Which is the most common cranial nerve involved in case of raised ICP?

- a. 4 → longest intracranial Route
- ☒ b. 6 dorsal, thinnest
CROSSED origin
- c. 9
- d. 12

=
* INTRADURAL
SUBARACHNOID COURSE

53. Which is the correct markings?

- a. X= Foramen of Munro, Y = Superior colliculus
- b. X= cerebral aqueduct, Y= Superior colliculus**
- c. X= cerebral aqueduct, Y= Inferior colliculus
- d. X= Foramen of Munro, Y= Inferior colliculus



54. Which structures are free floating inside the cavernous sinus?

- a. Cranial nerve III and internal carotid artery
- b. Cranial nerve IV and internal carotid artery
- c. Cranial nerve V and internal carotid artery
- ☒ d. Cranial nerve VI and internal carotid artery

55. Vertebral artery arises from which of the following vessels? ✓

- a. PICA
- b. AICA
- ☒ c. Subclavian artery
- d. Brachiocephalic trunk

56. Arnold nerve originates from which cranial nerve:

a. IX

b. X VAGUS

c. XI

d. XII

57. Crypts of Luschka are seen in?

a. Duodenum **LIBERKUHN**

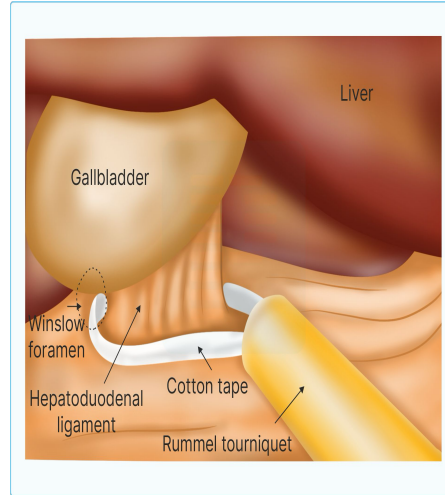
b. Jejunum

c. Gall bladder

d. Rectum

58. The following manoeuvre is being done during hepatobiliary surgery. Is the description correct?

- a. Atraumatic clamp across hepatic artery ✓
in free margin of lesser omentum
- b. Atraumatic clamp across hepatic artery
in free margin of greater omentum
- c. Atraumatic clamp across cystic artery in
free margin of lesser omentum
- d. Atraumatic clamp across cystic artery in
free margin of greater omentum

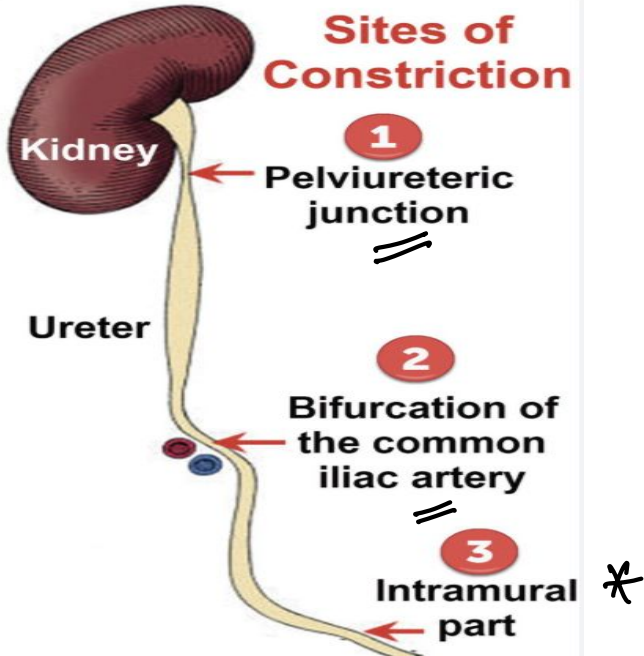


Poinle
Maneuver

59. The narrowest part of ureter is?

- a. Pelvi-ureteral junction
- b. At pelvic brim
- c. At crossing of vas deferens
- ☒ d. Vesico-ureteric junction

Sites of Constriction



✓
60. Which of the following is not a ventral branch of the aorta?

- a. Celiac artery ✓
- b. Superior mesenteric artery ✓
- c. Inferior mesenteric artery ✓

VENTRAL

- (d.) Renal artery LATERAL

61. Which is correct about the internal jugular vein?

- a. Starts from sigmoid sinus
- b. Seen at posterior border of **ANT** sternocleidomastoid muscle
- c. Formed just behind angle of mandible by **EJV** union of retromandibular with posterior auricular vein
- d. Terminates into inferior vena cava

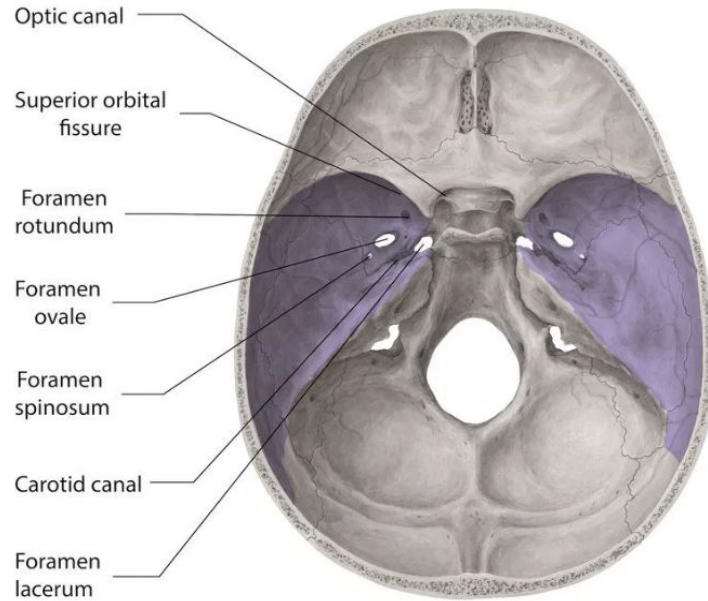
62. Which of the following is transmitted by foramen rotundum?

a. Mandibular nerve *Ovale*

☒ b. Maxillary nerve *V₂*

c. Ophthalmic nerve

d. Nervus spinosus



63. Which is correct about Superior vena cava?

- a. Valveless vein formed by junction of right and left branchio-cephalic veins
- b. Valved vein formed by junction of right and left branchio-cephalic veins
- c. Valveless vein formed by junction of right and left common iliac veins
- d. Valved vein formed by junction of right and left common iliac veins

64. Structure emerging from mastoid foramen is?

a. Facial nerve

→ STYLOMASTOID F

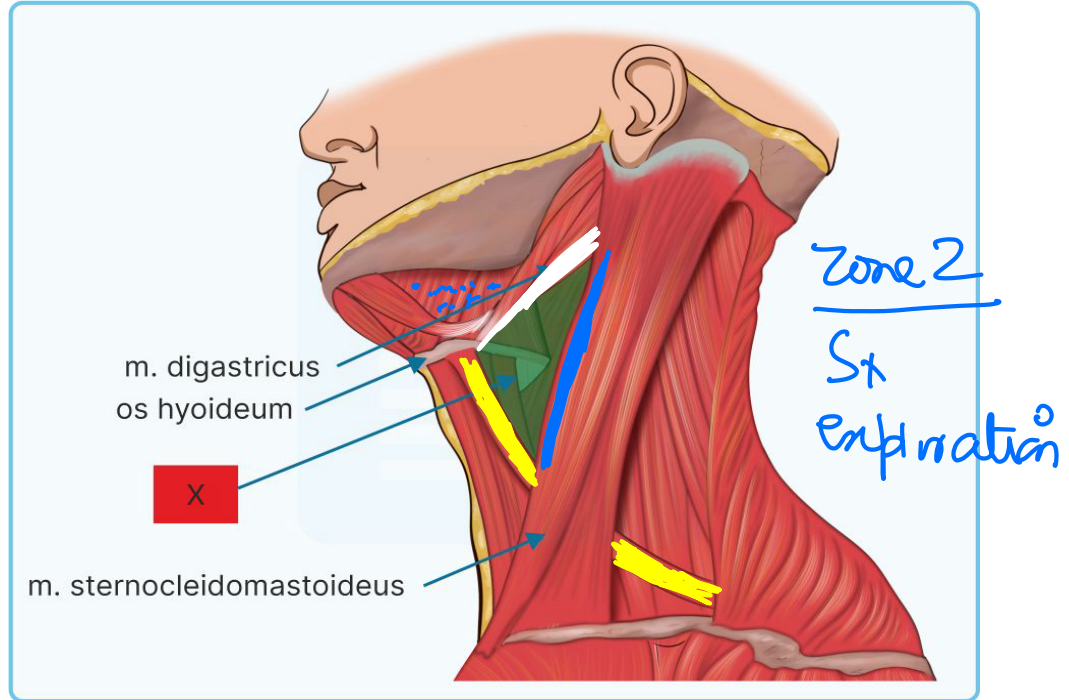
b. Vagus nerve

☒ c. Emissary vein

d. Internal carotid artery

65. Which is the correct triangle shown below?

- a. Muscular triangle
- b. Carotid triangle**
- c. Digastric triangle
- d. Submental triangle



66. Side to side rotational movement of the neck occurs at?

a. Atlanto-occipital joint

YES

☒ b. Atlanto-axial joint

NO

c. C8-T1 joint

d. Erbs point

67. Valves of keckring are located in?

a. Rectum **HOUSTON**

b. Jejunum **—————> FEATHERY apperance**

c. Ileum

d. Duodenum

Ampulla of Vater

68. Major duodenal papilla opens in which part of duodenum?

a. D1

b. D2

c. D3

d. D4

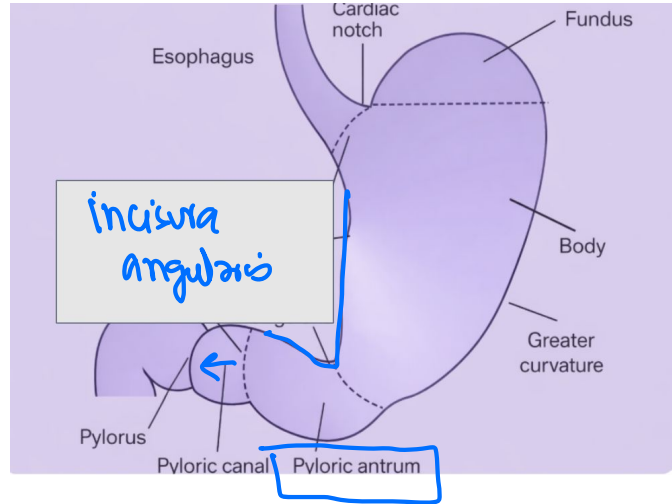
69. Ligament of Treitz is located at?

- a. Duodeno jejunal flexure
- b. Gastro-splenic flexure
- c. Hepatic flexure of colon
- d. Ileocaecal junction

$\frac{UGI}{LGI}$ bleeding

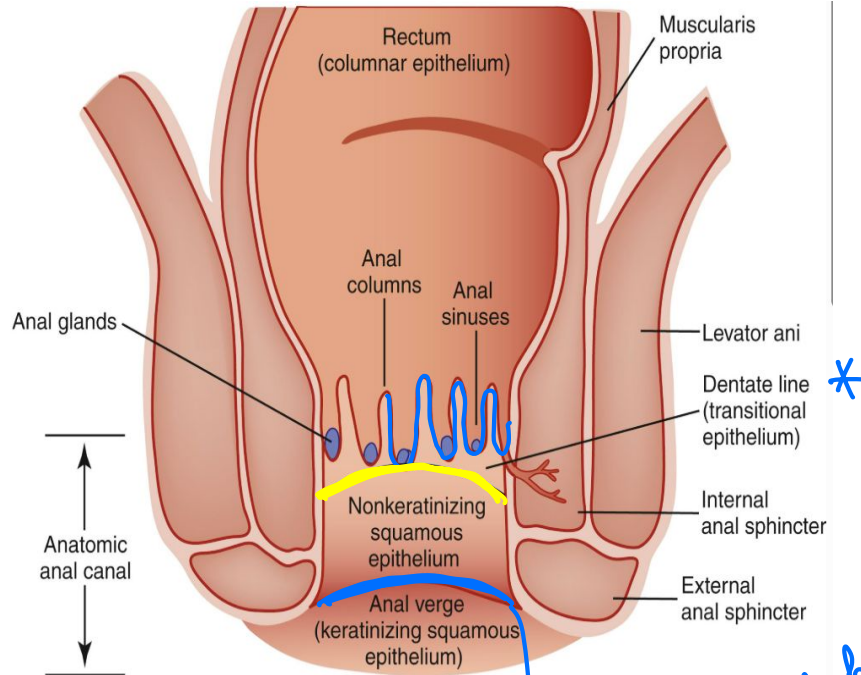
70. Incisura angularis is located at _____ of stomach

- a. Pyloric canal
- b. Cardiac notch
- c. Lesser curvature
- d. Greater curvature



71. Columns of Morgagni are located in:

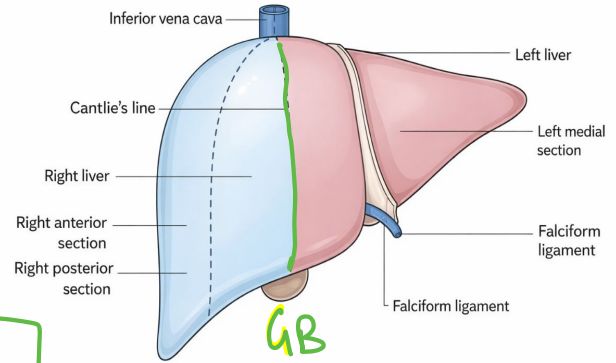
- a. Ovary hilum
- b. Diaphragm
- c. Anal canal
- d. Appendix of testis



white line of hilton

72. Cantlie line is line of demarcation in liver connecting

- a. Caudate and quadrate lobe
- b. Ligamentum teres of ligamentum venosum
- c. Sinusoids of liver with space of disse
- d. Fundus of gallbladder to inferior vena cava



Caudate ++
USG Abdomen

? BCS

- 1. Polycythemia Vera : Hct > 55%
- 2. PNH : CD59(-) : platelet : TxA₂ ⊕

* NAR ↓
* CD₅₅ ⊖

aggregation

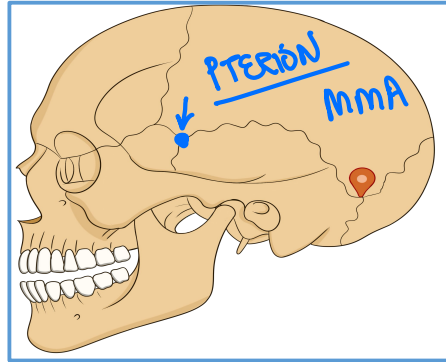
73. Longest cutaneous nerve in body?

- a. Sciatic nerve
- b. Sural nerve
- ☒ c. Saphenous nerve
- d. Femoral nerve

Saphenous nerve: originates from the femoral nerve (L3,L4) in the femoral triangle
→ ends at the medial aspect of foot/big toe.

74. Comment on the structure shown?

- a. Obelion
- b. Asterion**
- c. Pterion
- d. Glabella

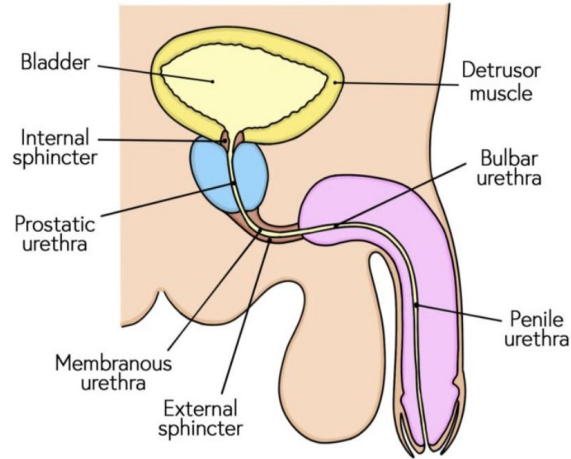


Ant division

Foley cath^N

75. Which part of urethra is shortest and least dilatable?

- a. Prostatic urethra
- b. Membranous urethra**
- c. Penile urethra
- d. Pre prostatic urethra



THANK YOU