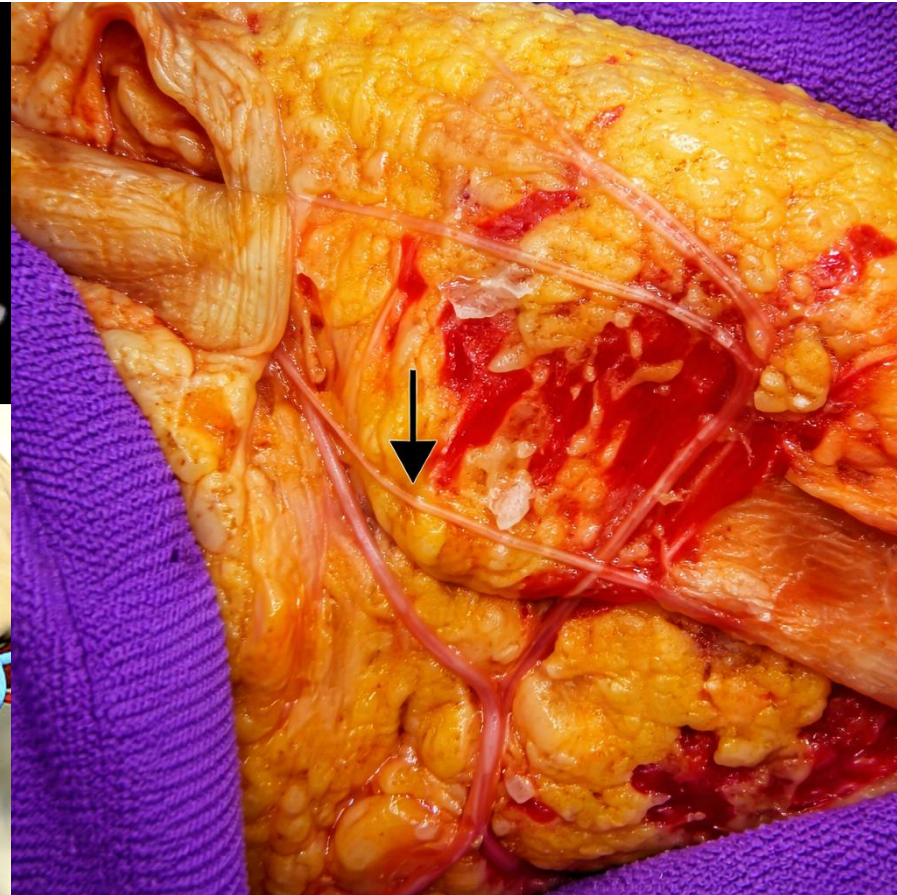
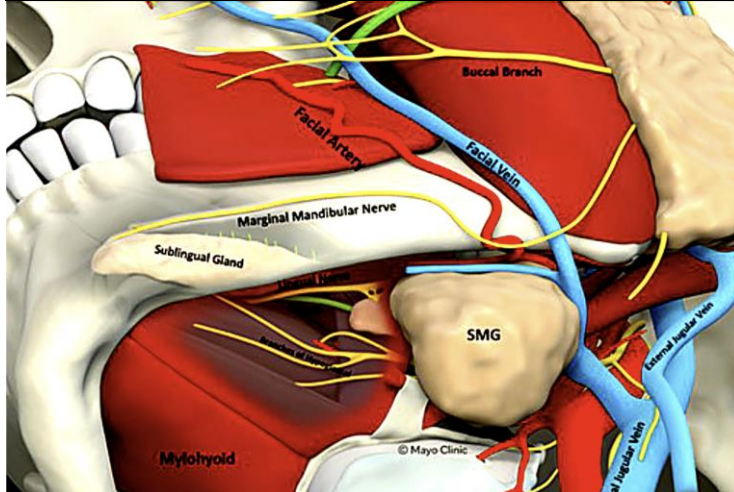
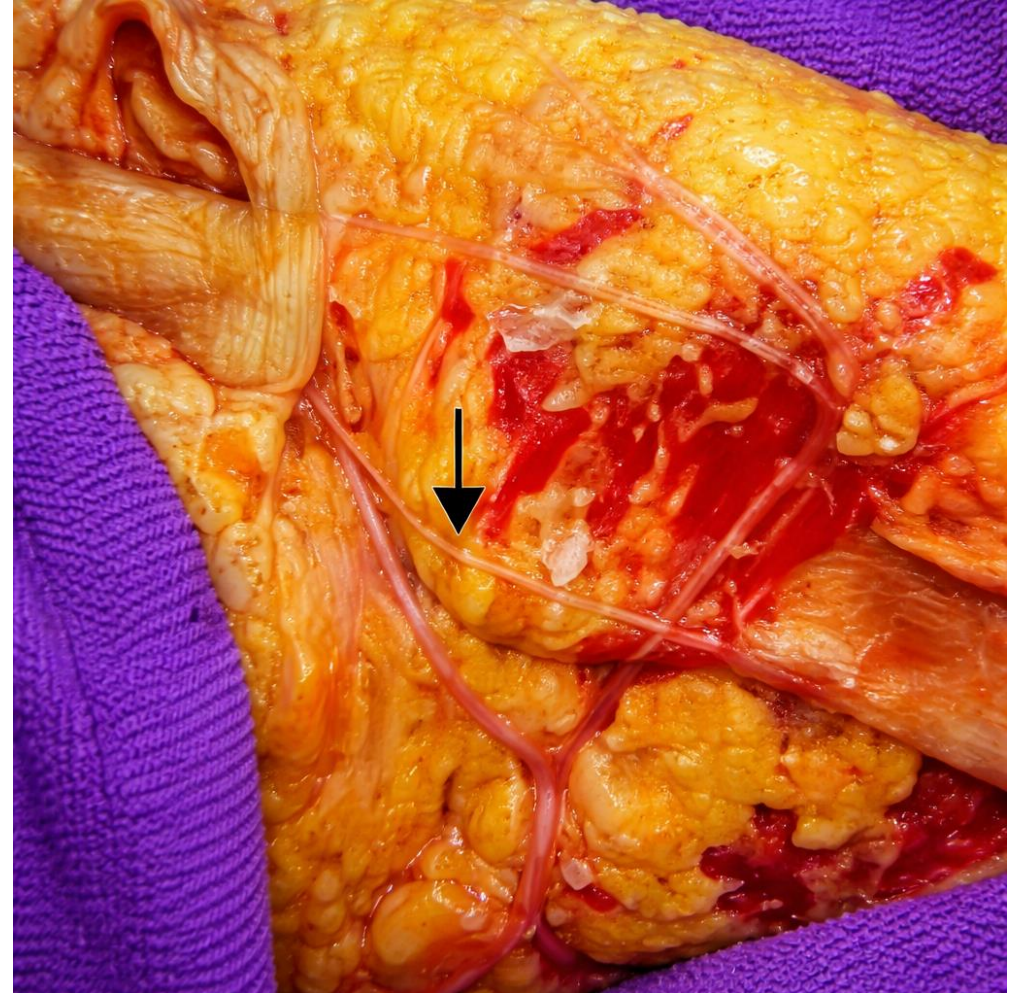


ANATOMY



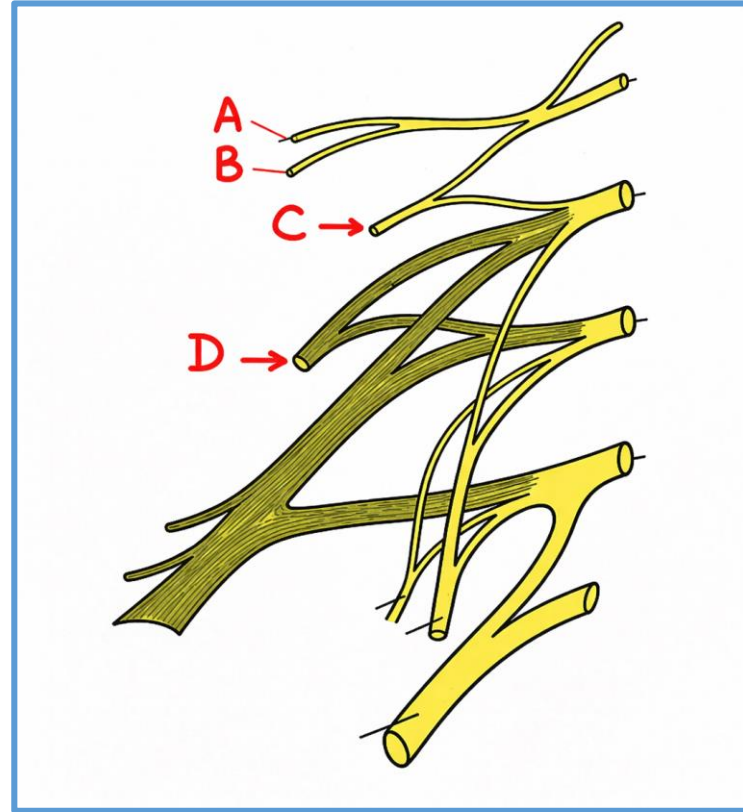
1. Identify the marked structure in anatomy dissection at angle of mandible?

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



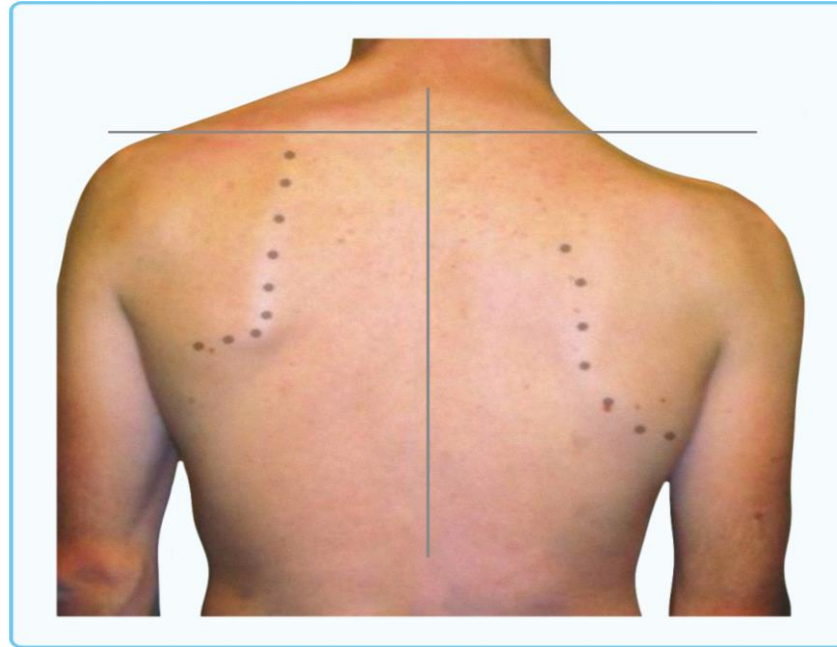
2. Involvement of which of the following leads to meralgia paresthetica:

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



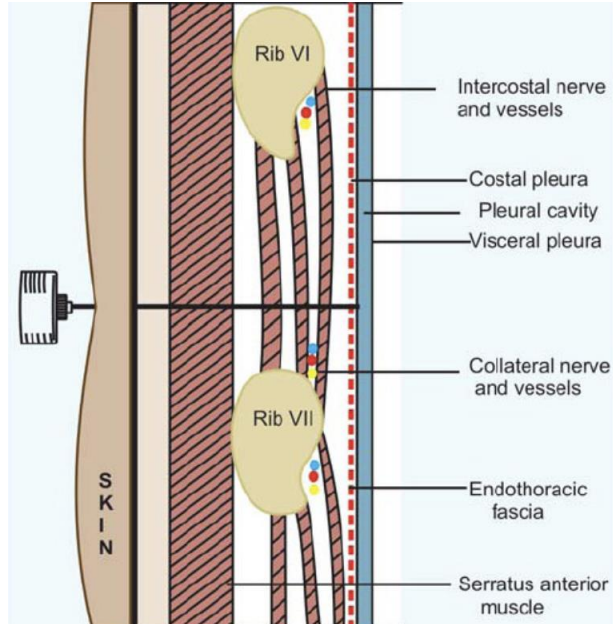
3. Which of the following is correct about the image shown?

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



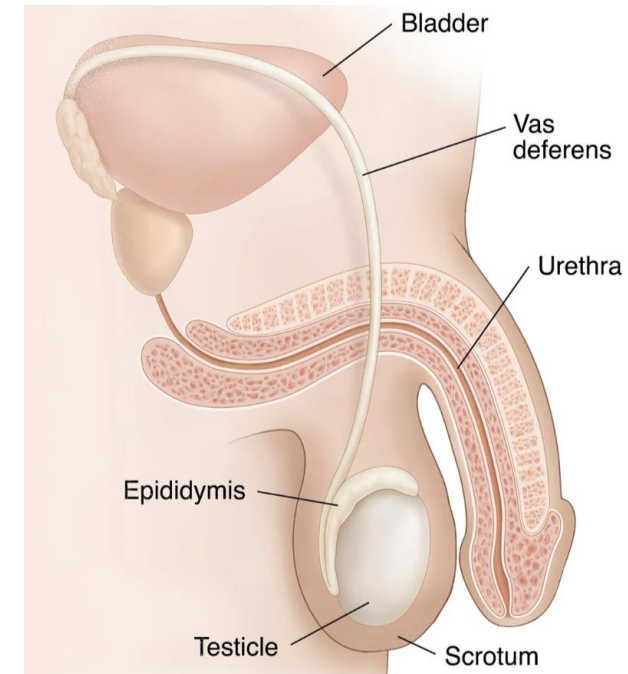
4. You are doing thoracocentesis in a patient. Which of the following is correct about the layers pierced?

- 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



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

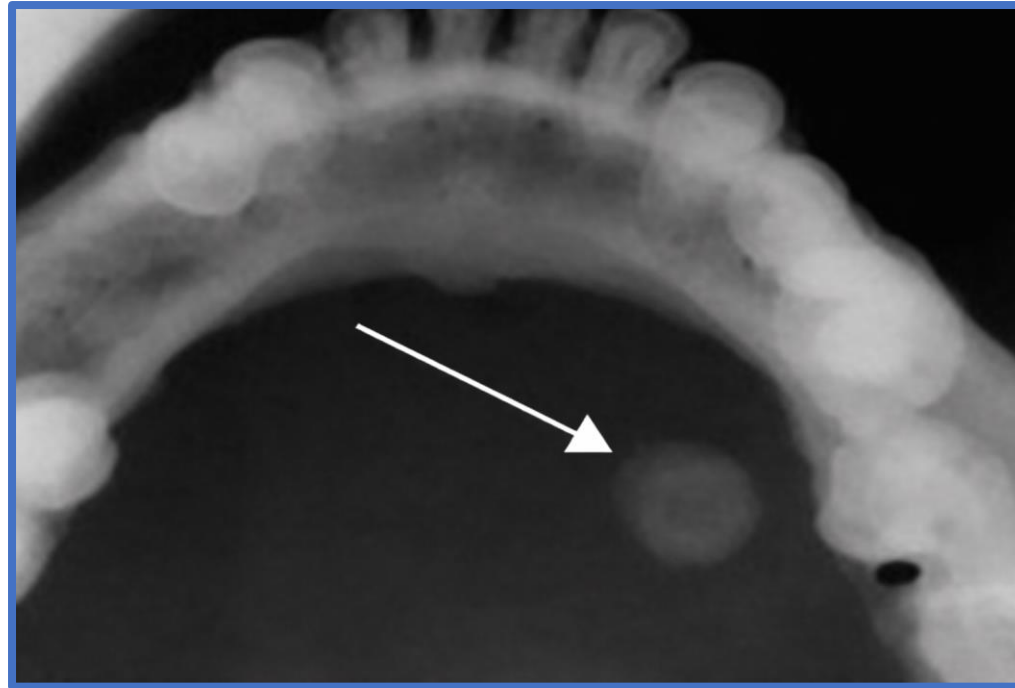


6. Which of the following muscles is not supplied by Ansa cervicalis?

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

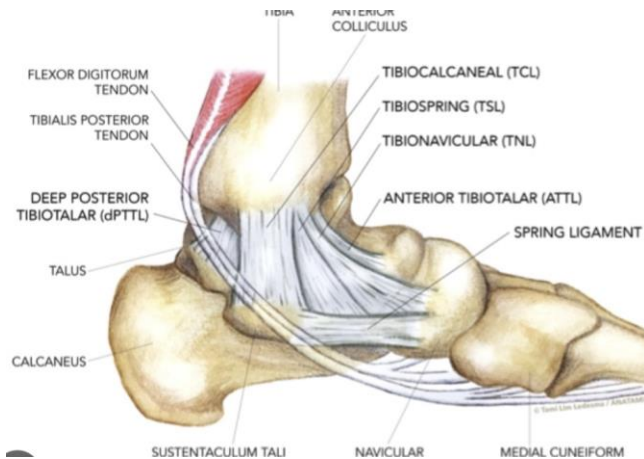
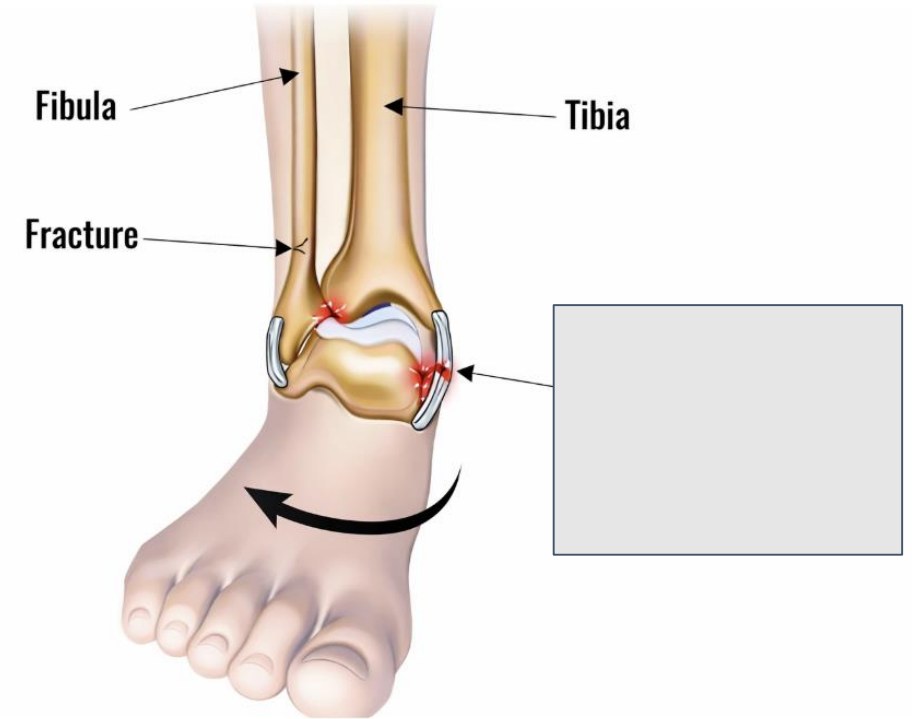
7. A 35-year-old man presents with recurrent pain and swelling in the floor of the mouth, especially during meals for last one year. On examination, there is tenderness in the submandibular region. An X-ray shows a round radiopaque lesion in the floor of the mouth. What is the location of this lesion?

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



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

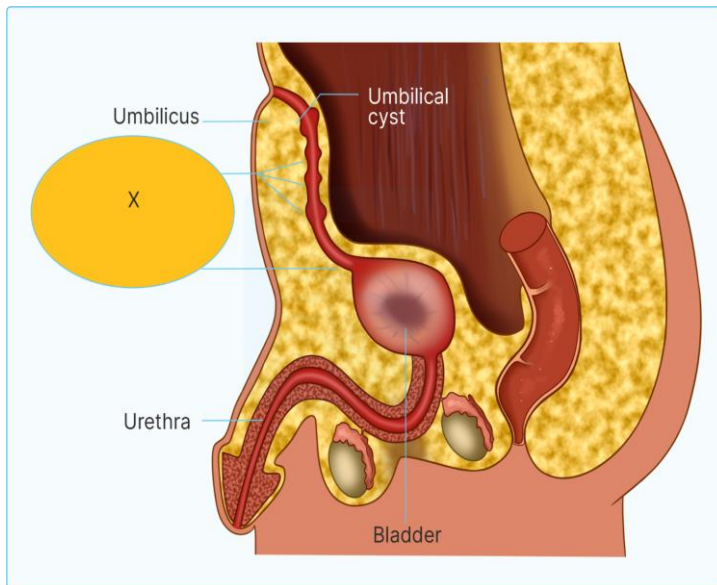


9. A man develops shoulder pain during extension exercises at the gym. Examination reveals a tear involving the long head of the triceps brachii. From which of the following anatomical sites does this muscle originate?

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

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
- c. Left umbilical vein
- d. Right umbilical vein



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

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

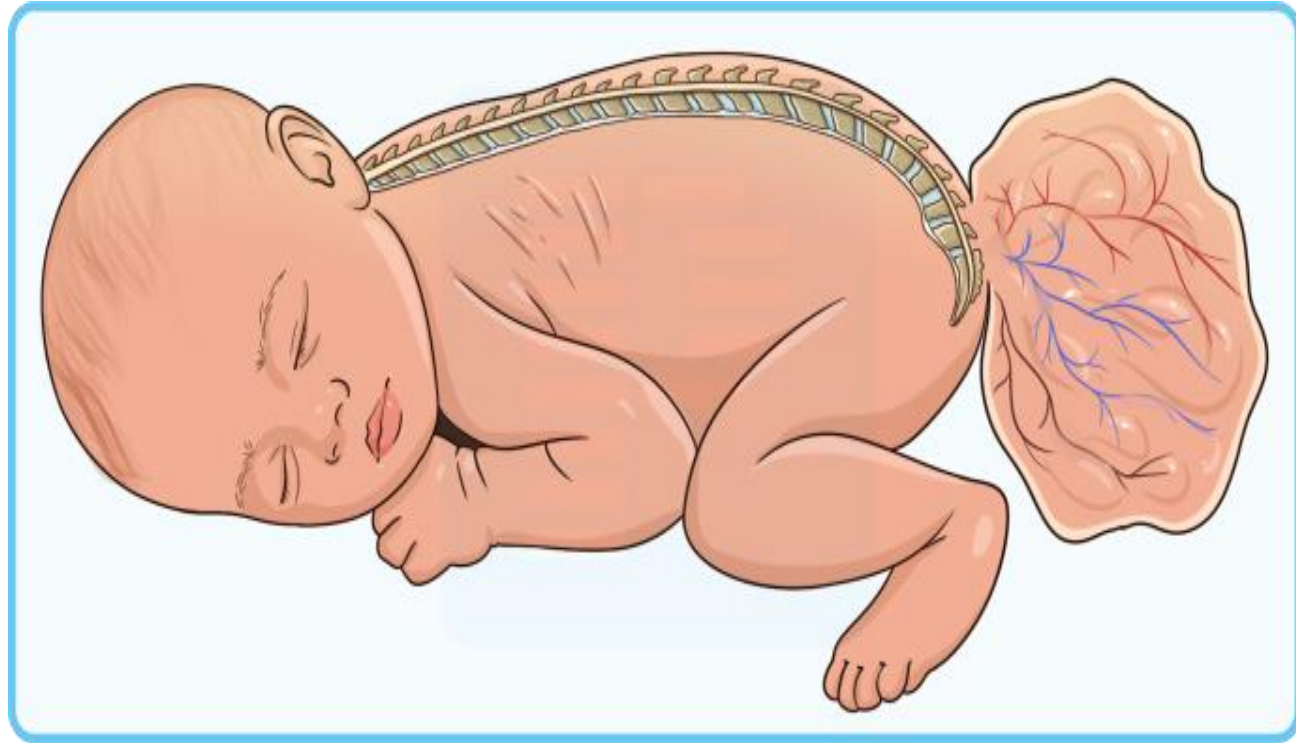
- a. Para-aortic
- b. External iliac
- c. Superficial inguinal
- d. Deep inguinal

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

- a. Anterior cranial fossa
- b. Middle cranial fossa
- c. Base of tongue
- d. Sulcus limitans

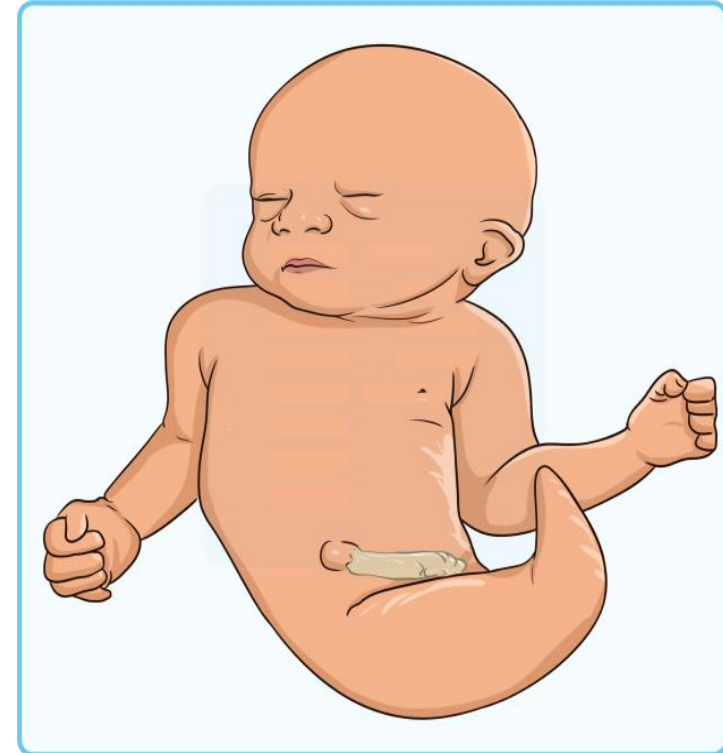
14. The following lesion arises from remnants of?

- a. Primitive streak
- b. Notochord
- c. Posterior neuropore
- d. Cytotrophoblast



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

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



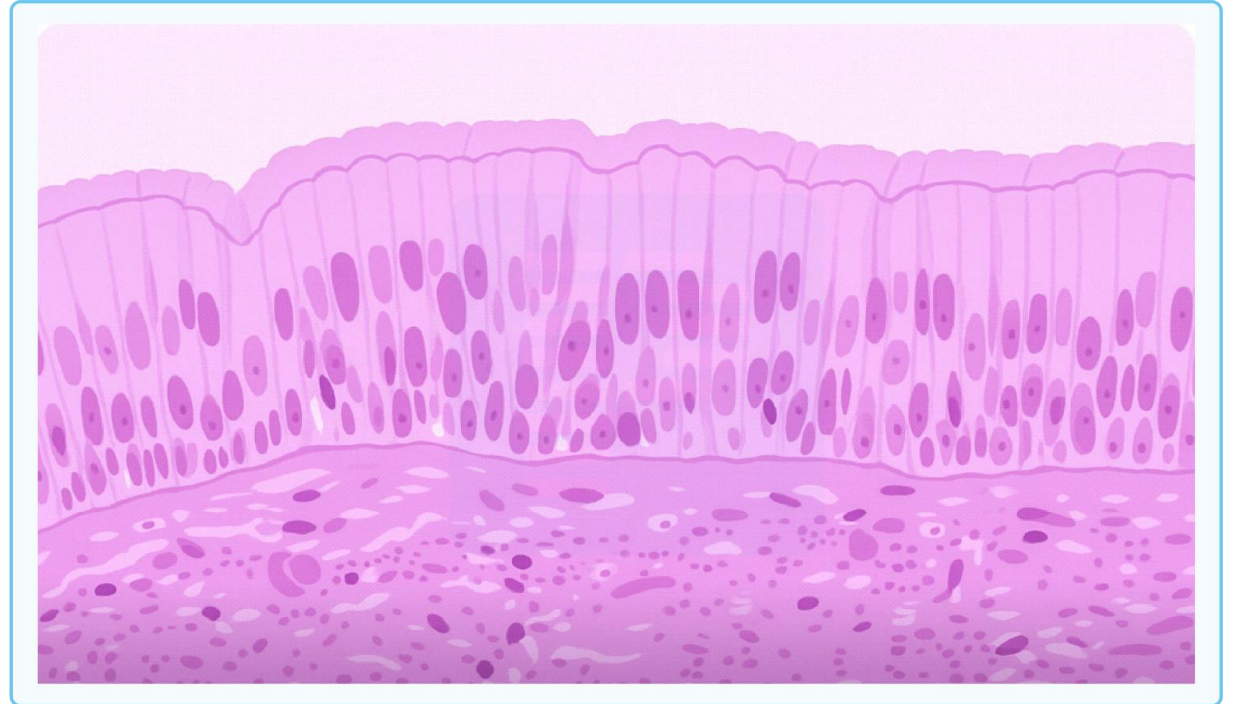
Defect of _____

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



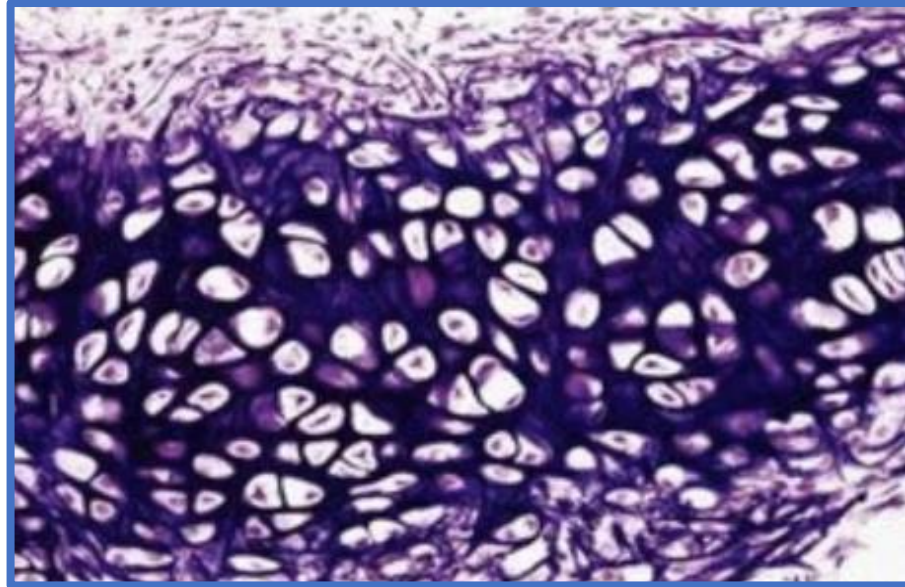
17. Comment on type of epithelium

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



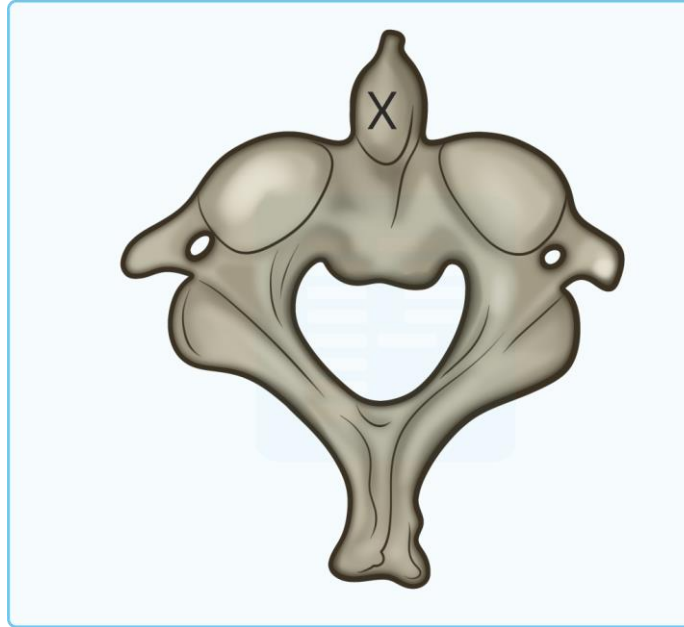
18. Comment on the diagnosis:

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



19. The following structure marked as X originates from

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



No: Atlantoaxial joint:

Yes Atlanto occipital joint

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

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

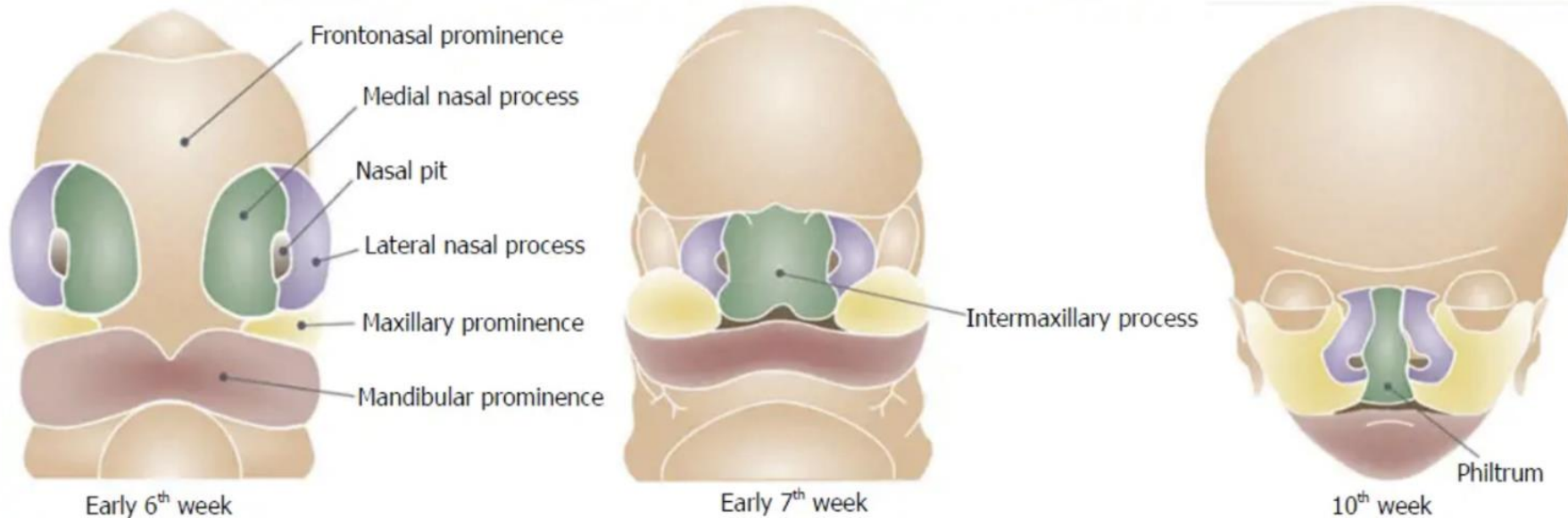
Adenohypophysis is derived from oral ectoderm (Rathke's pouch)

Neural crest related diseases

1. DiGeorge syndrome
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



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

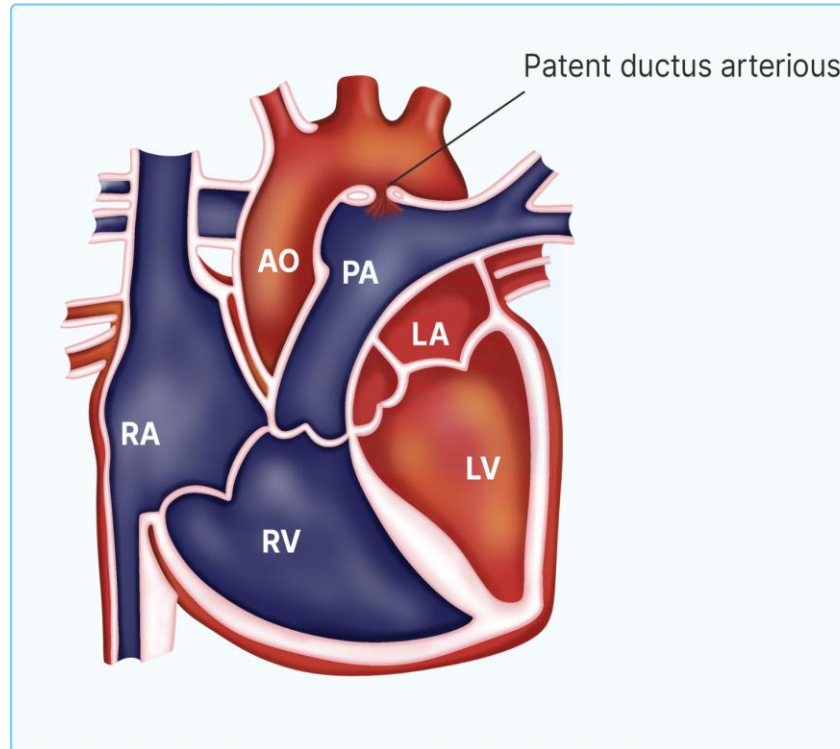


23. A 1-day-old neonate born at 37 weeks gestation presents with bilious vomiting shortly after the first feeding. The mother had polyhydramnios during pregnancy. Abdominal X-ray shows a "double bubble" sign. Upper GI contrast study reveals extrinsic compression of the second part of the duodenum by 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

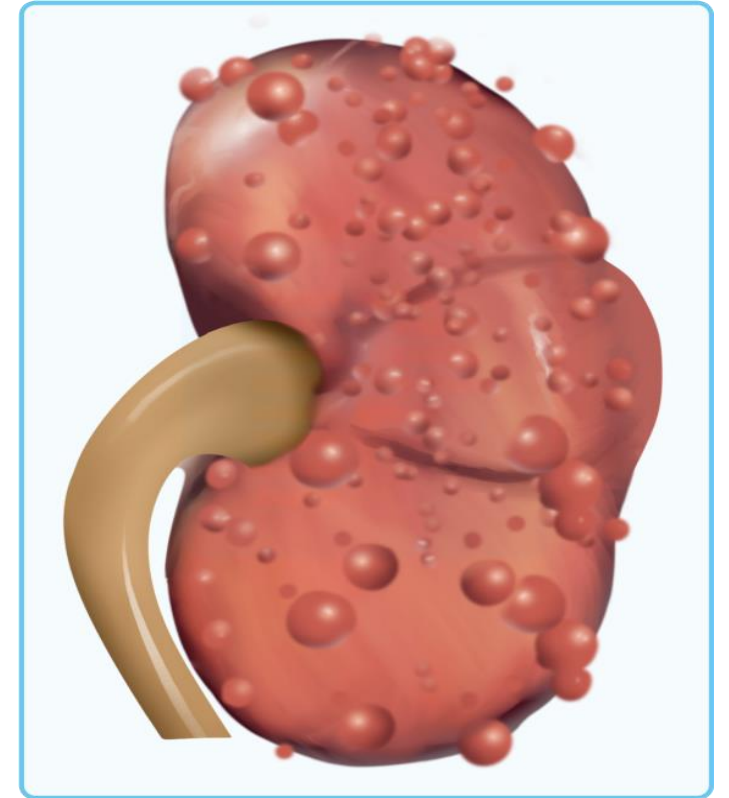
24. The following defect occurs due to which of the following?

- 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?

- 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?

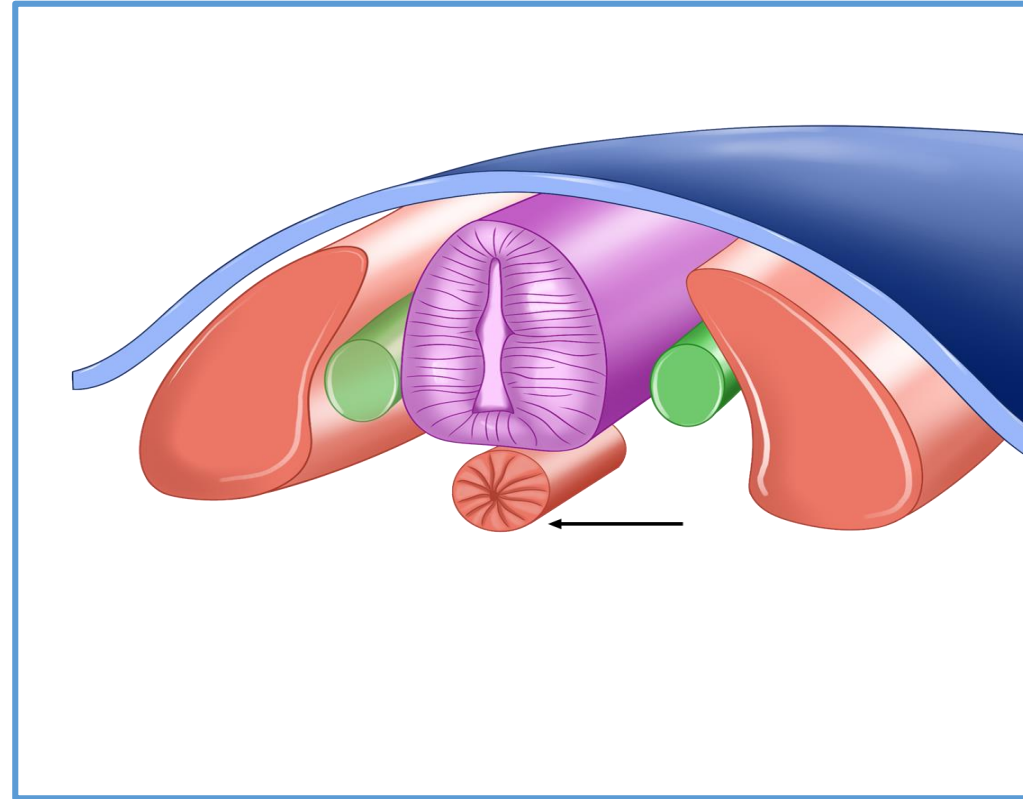
- a. Hip joint
- b. Incudostapedial joint
- c. Shoulder joint
- d. Incudo-malleolar joint

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

- a. Pectineus
- b. Adductor magnus
- c. Iliopsoas
- d. Omohyoid

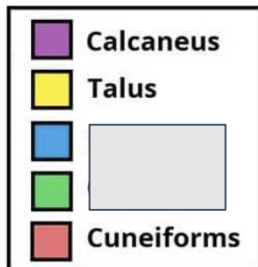
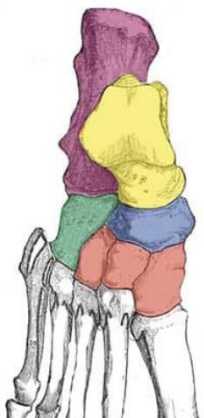
29. Which structure is formed by the structure indicated by the arrow?

- 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

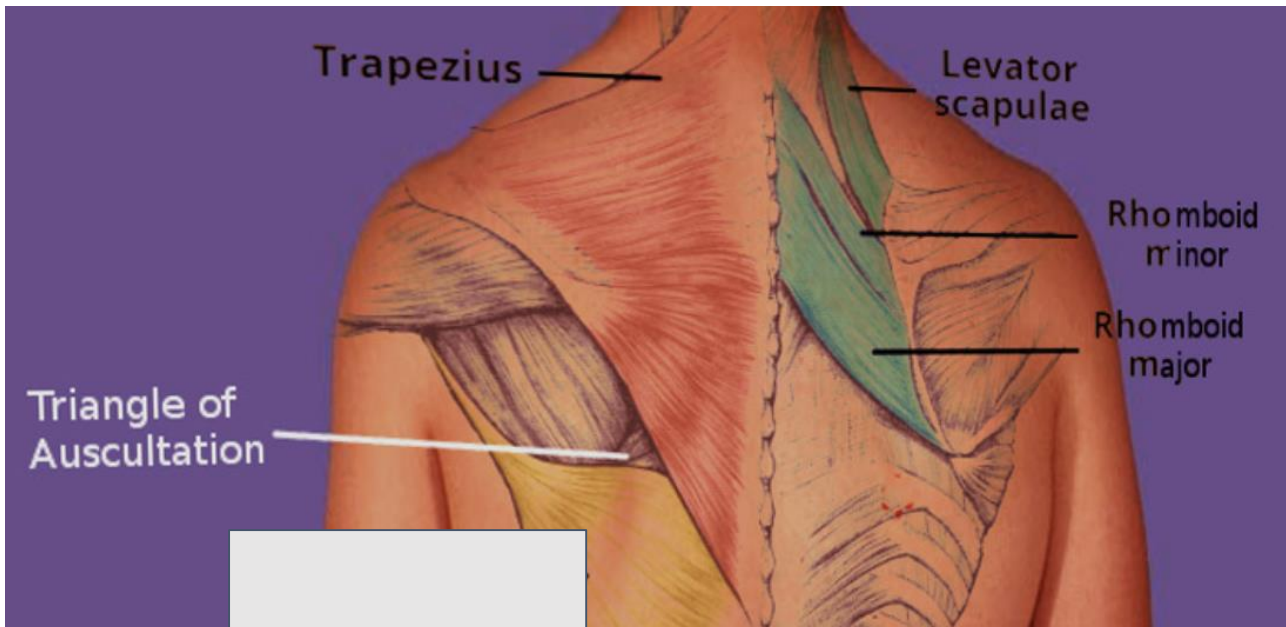


31. A man sustained trauma on the lateral side of his right knee. Two days later, he complains of difficulty in walking, as his toes keep dragging on the ground. He also notices numbness over the upper lateral aspect of the leg and dorsum of the foot. Which nerve is most likely injured?

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

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



33. Heterotopic transplantation is done in surgery of which organ

- a. Parathyroid
- b. Heart
- c. Liver
- d. Cornea

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



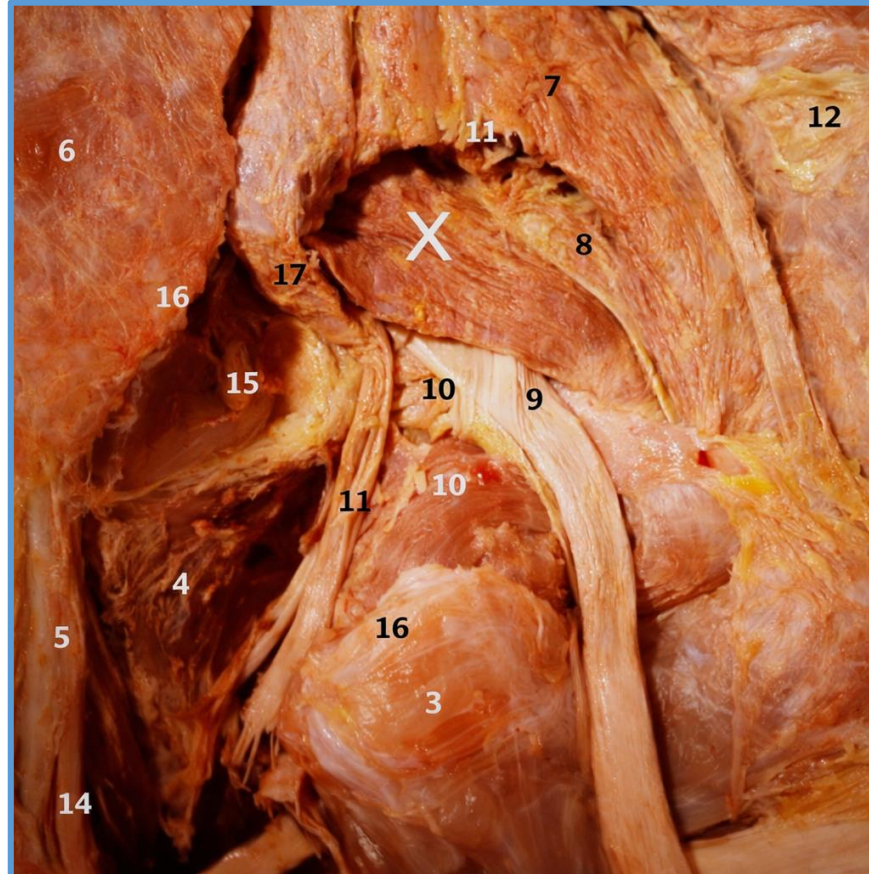
Normal



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

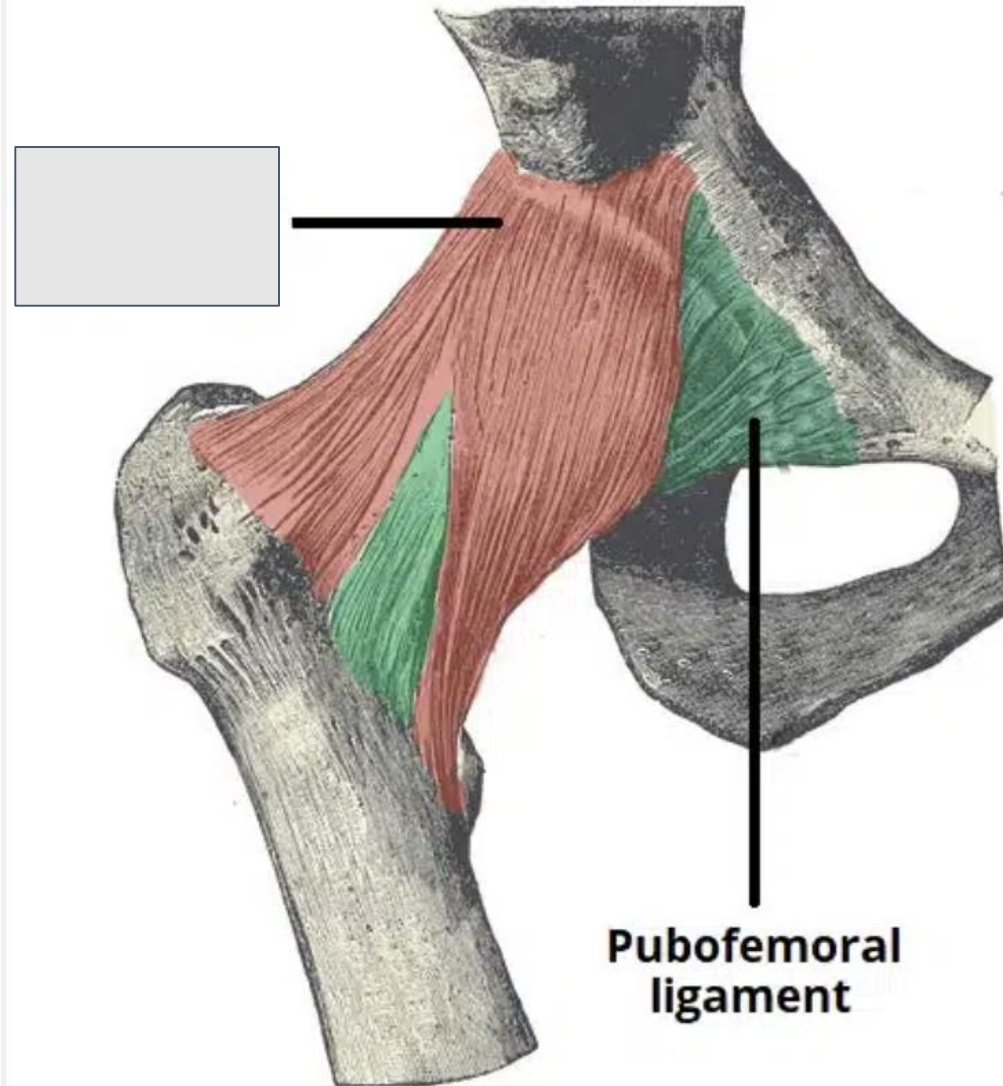
35. Which is the structure marked as X

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



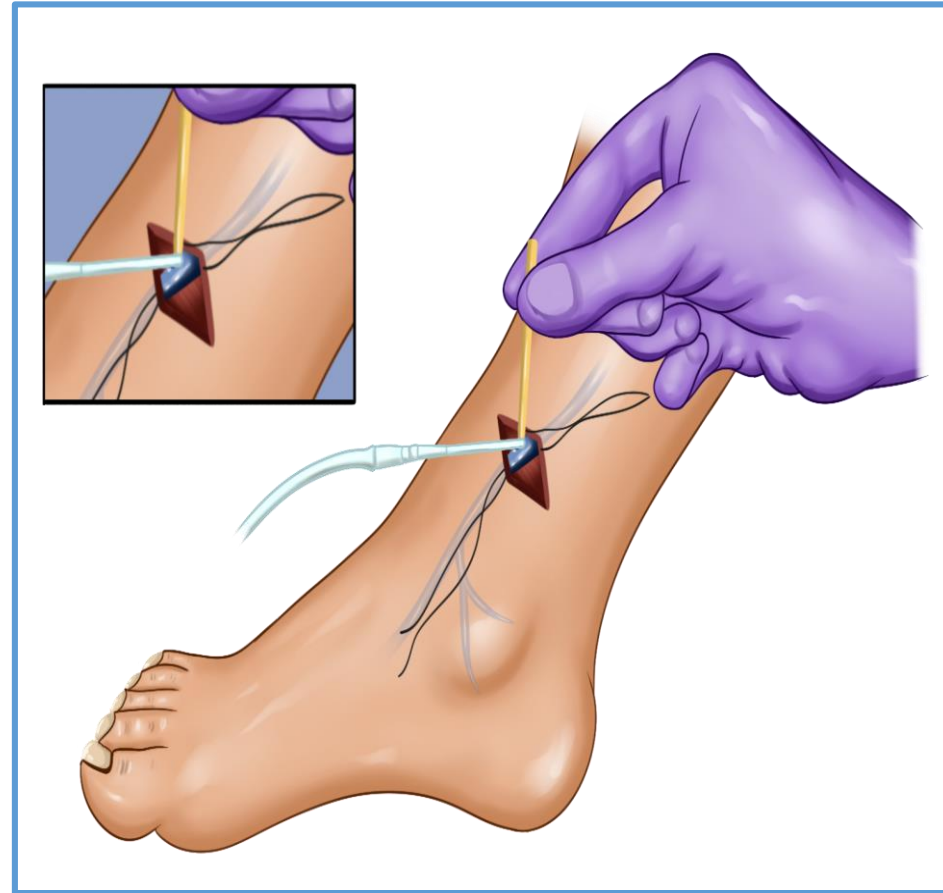
36. The strongest ligament of the body is?

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

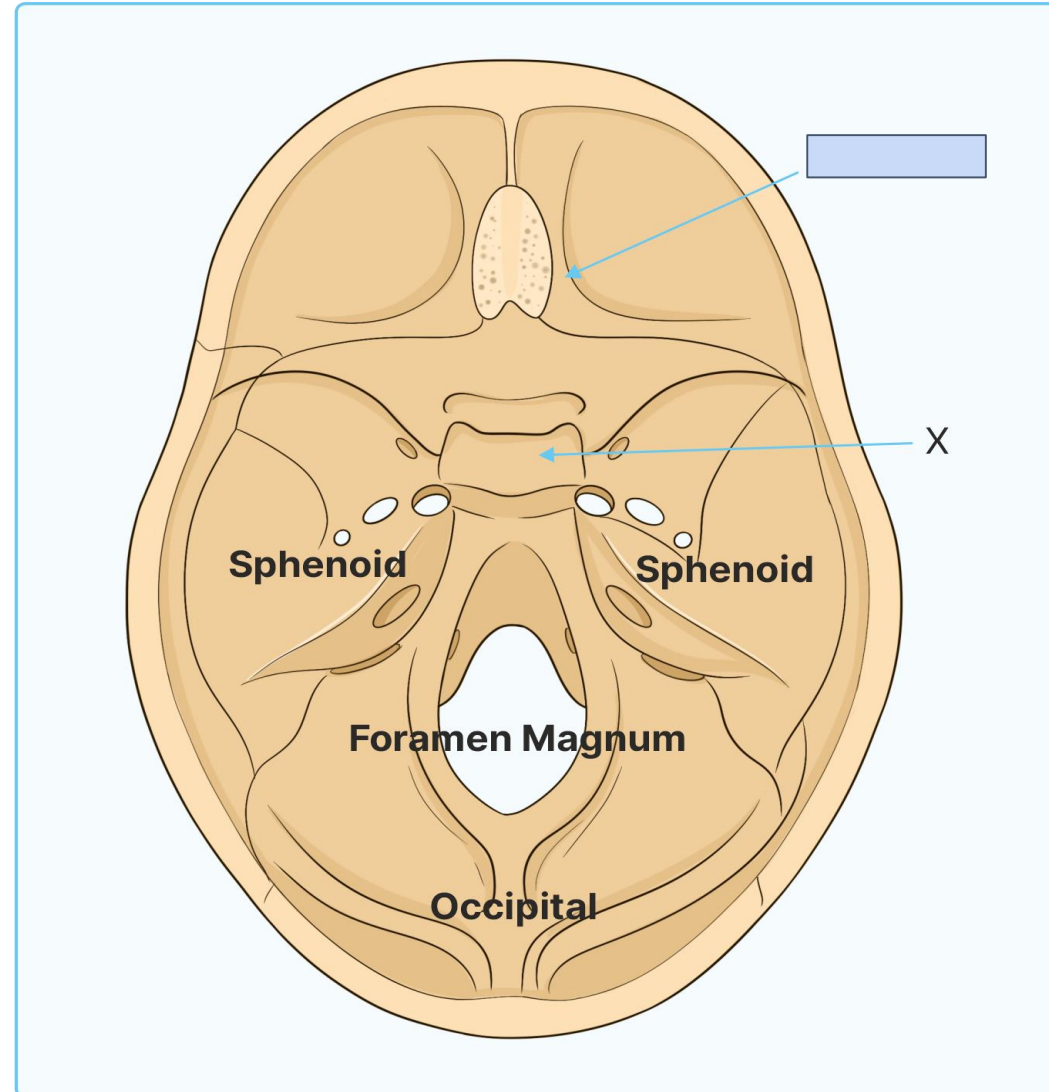
- a. Upper border of C1
- b. Lower border of C1
- c. Upper border of L1
- d. Lower border of L1

46. Abdominal aorta bifurcates at which level?

- a. L1
- b. L2
- c. L3
- d. L4

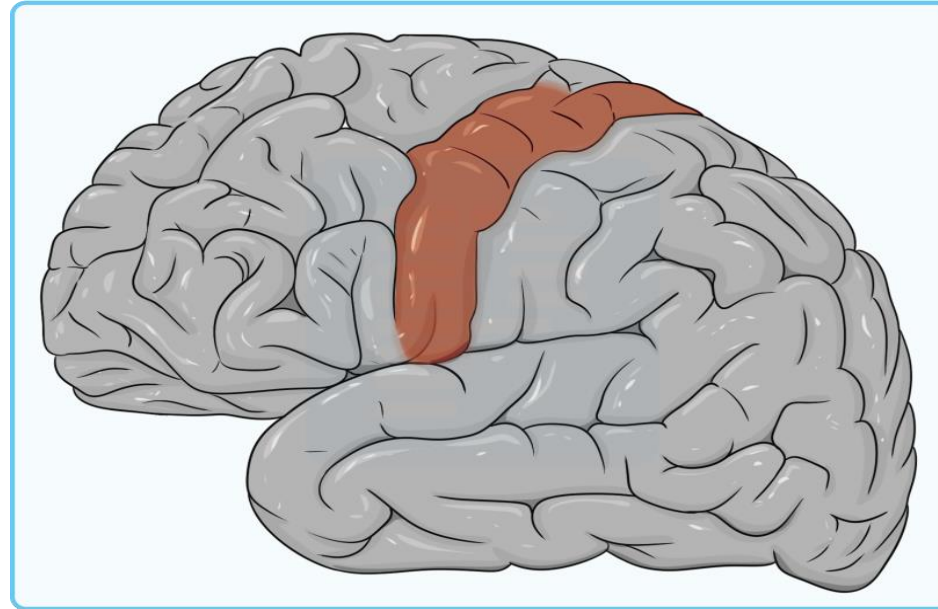
47. Correct about the marked structure is:

- 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



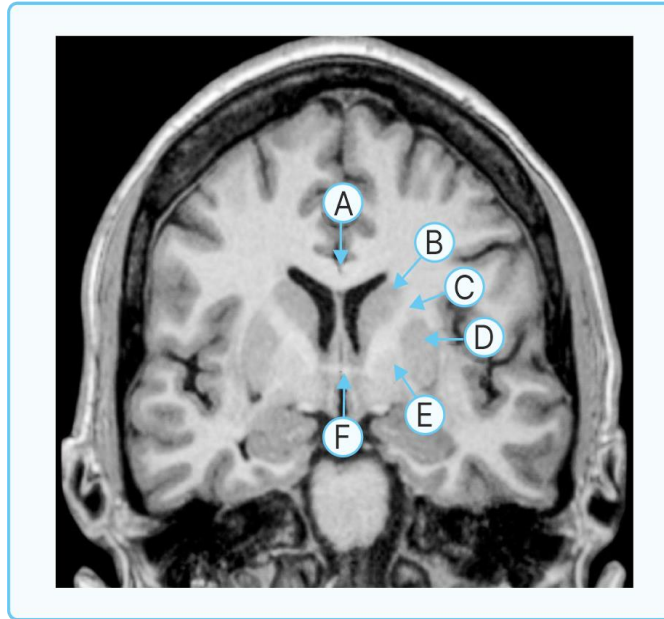
49. Which structure is shown below?

- 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

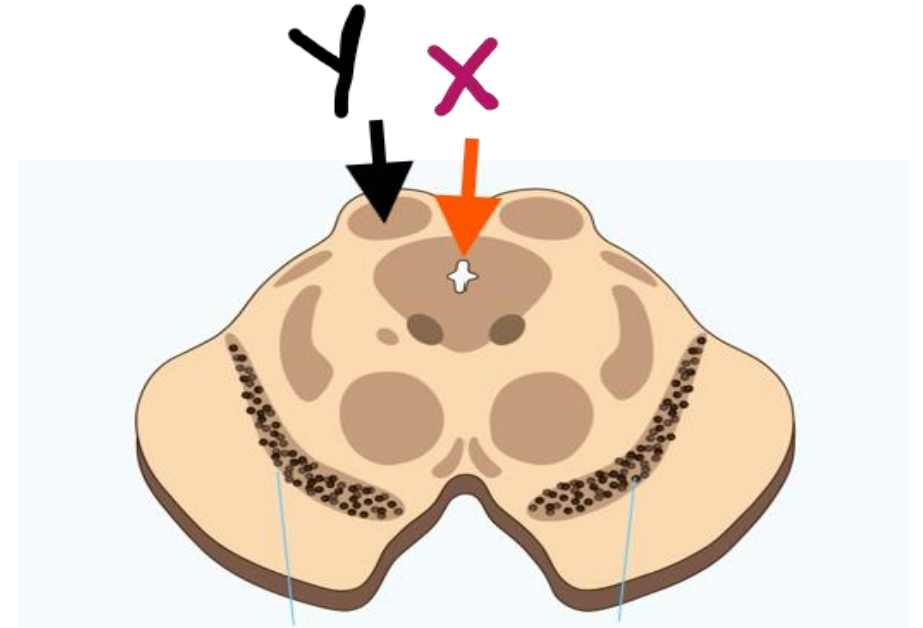
- a. 3,4,5,6
- b. 5,6,7,8
- c. 6,7,8,9
- d. 9,10,11,12

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

- a. 4
- b. 6
- c. 9
- d. 12

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:

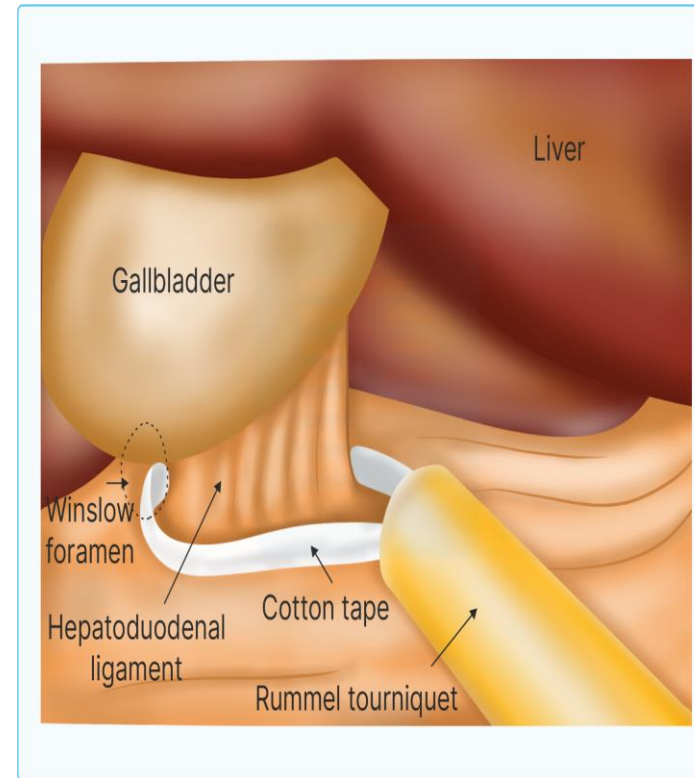
- a. IX
- b. X
- c. XI
- d. XII

57. Crypts of Luschka are seen in?

- a. Duodenum
- 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



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

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

- a. Celiac artery
- b. Superior mesenteric artery
- c. Inferior mesenteric artery
- d. Renal artery

61. Which is correct about the internal jugular vein?

- a. Starts from sigmoid sinus
- b. Seen at posterior border of sternocleidomastoid muscle
- c. Formed just behind angle of mandible by 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
- b. Maxillary nerve
- c. Ophthalmic nerve
- d. Nervus spinosus

63. Which is correct about Superior vena cava?

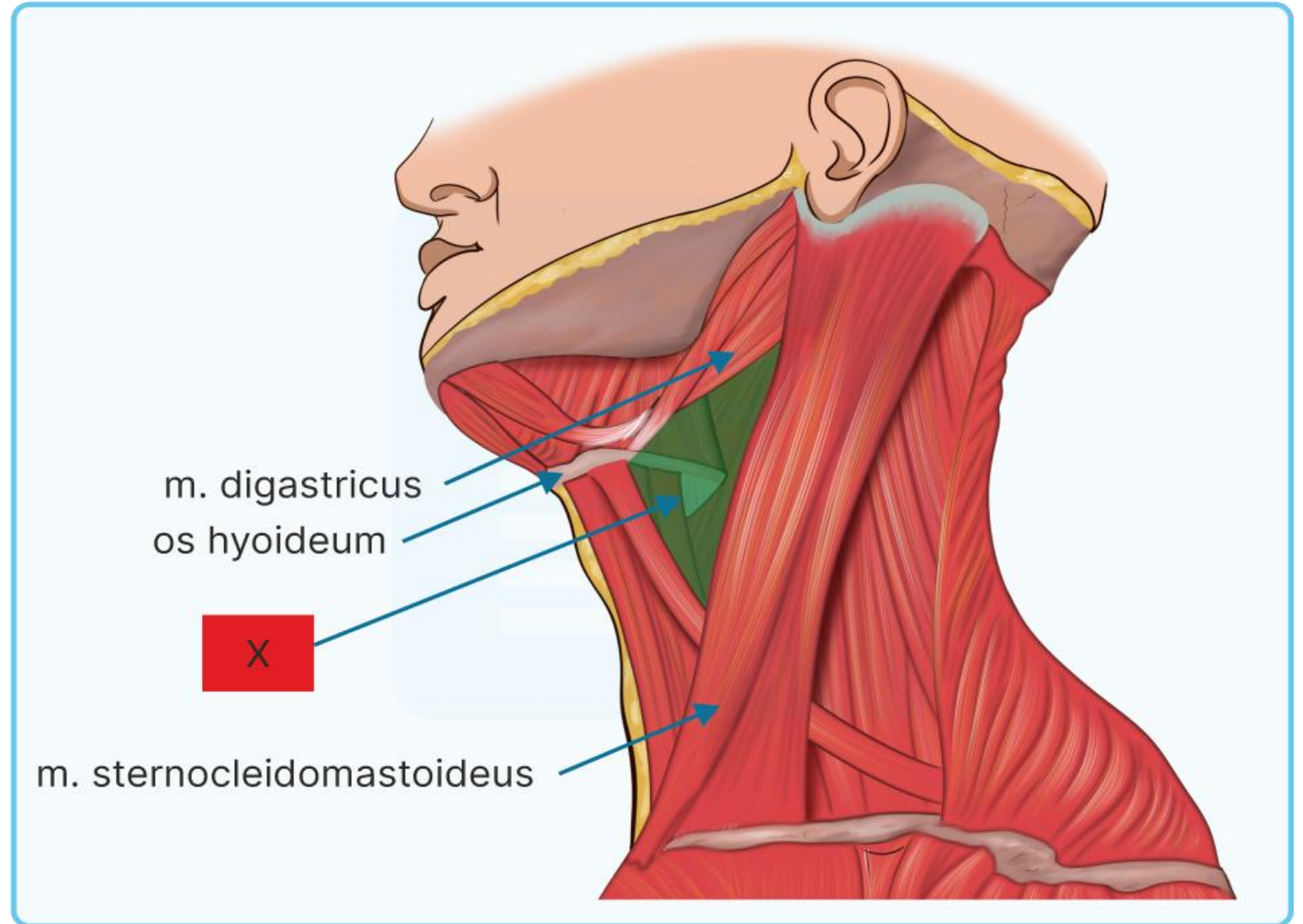
- a. Valveless vein formed by junction of right and left branchio-cephalic veins
- b. Valved vein formed by junction of right and left branchio-cephalic veins
- c. Valveless vein formed by junction of right and left common iliac veins
- d. Valved vein formed by junction of right and left common iliac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

64. Structure emerging from mastoid foramen is?

- a. Facial nerve
- 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
- b. Atlanto-axial joint
- c. C8-T1 joint
- d. Erbs point

67. Valves of keckring are located in?

- a. Rectum
- b. Jejunum
- c. Ileum
- d. Duodenum

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

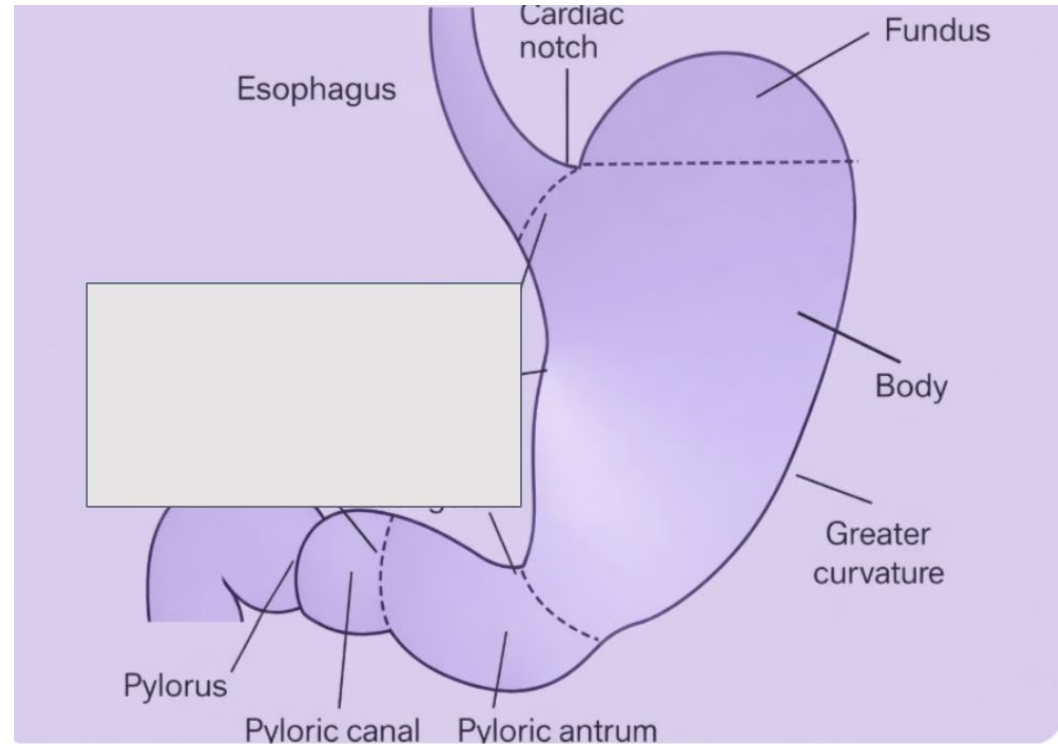
- a. D1
- b. D2
- c. D3
- d. D4

69. Ligament of Treitz is located at?

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

70. Incisura angularis is located at _____ of stomach

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

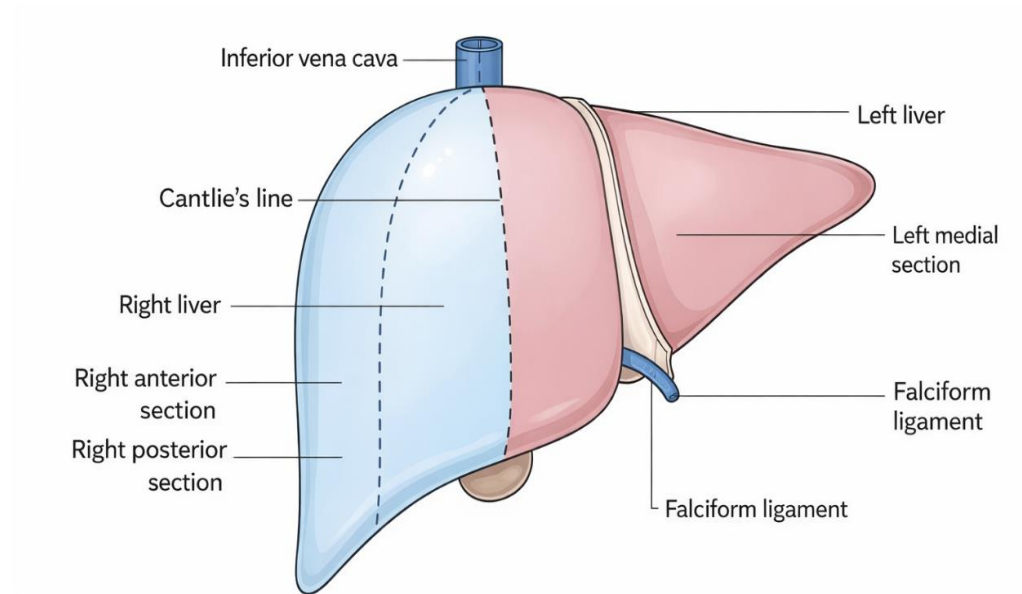


71. Columns of Morgagni are located in:

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

72. Cantlie line is line of demarcation in liver connecting

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

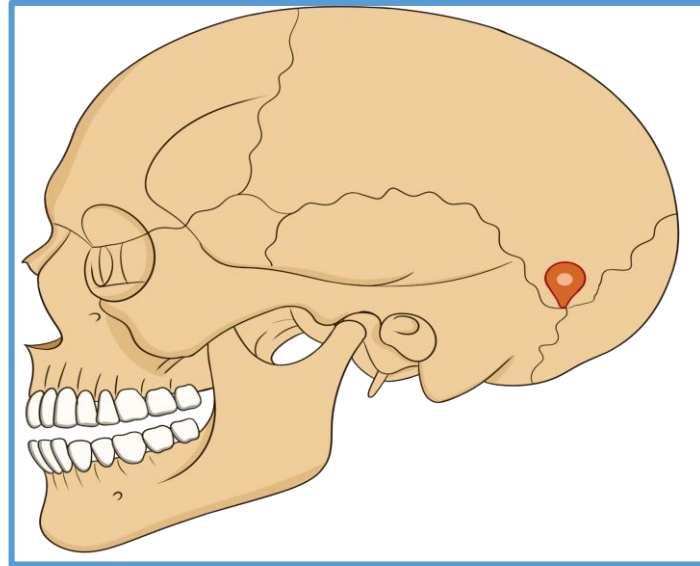


73. Longest cutaneous nerve in body?

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

74. Comment on the structure shown?

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



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