DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY, LTMMC & GH,

I MBBS COURSE – CBME 2019, BATCH 2024-2025

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT - II, ANATOMY THEORY EXAMINATION

DATE: 29/03/2025, TIME: 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM **TOTAL MARKS = 100**

Instructions: 1. Use black point ball pen only. 2. Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as attempt to resort to unfair means. 3. All questions are compulsory. 4. The number to right indicates full marks. 5. Draw diagrams wherever necessary. 6. Use common answer book for all questions.

Q 1. MCQ **(20 x 1=20)**

Q 2. Long Answer Question **(1x12=12)**

Describe right lung under following headings i) Neat labelled diagram of mediastinal surface ii) Bronchopulmonary segments with their applied importance ii) Microanatomy (3+5+4)

Q 3. Short Answer Questions (No Choice) **(5x4=20)**

a) Draw a neat labelled diagram depicting the microanatomy of testis and explain how the microanatomy structure of testis prevents immune system attack on sperms.

b) Explain the rotation of midgut loop and how it contributes to the final anatomical position of the small and large intestine.

c) Draw a neat labelled diagram of the microanatomy of ureter. How does the course of the ureters prevent the back-flow of urine?

d) Enumerate different atrial septal defects and explain the anatomical basis of it.

e) Obstetrician advised karyotyping of parents having first child with Down's syndrome to rule out the Robertsonian translocation. Define translocation and mention different types of it. Explain how Robertsonian translocation can cause Down's syndrome.

Q 4. Short Answer Questions (Any 4) **(4x5 = 20)**

a) A 30 year male patient presented to OPD with history of acute pain around the umbilicus, fever and vomiting a day before and now the pain is shifted to the region of the right iliac fossa. On examination the surgeon found the area of maximum tenderness at Mcburney's point. i) Mention the various positions of appendix. ii)) Specify the position and importance of Mcburney's point? iii) Explain psoas test. (3+1+1)

b) A 55 year female with history of multiple pregnancies was diagnosed of having prolapse of uterus. State the true supports of uterus and their role in preventing prolapse of uterus.

c) Angiography of 18-year-old male revealed coarctation of arch of aorta. i) Mention commencement, termination, relations and branches of the arch of aorta. ii) What is the most common site of the aortic coarctation? (4+1)

d) A patient presented with hypotonia, asynergia, ataxia and dysmetria and was diagnosed of having cerebellar lesion. Describe the i) Morphology, ii) Connections and iii) Applied anatomy of cerebellum. (2+2+1)

e) What are the common mistakes in patient-doctor communications? How to prevent these common mistakes in communication?

Q 5. Short Answer Questions (Any 4) **(4x7= 28)**

a) Explain the morphology with relations, blood supply and interior of 2nd part of duodenum. (4+2+1)

b) Describe the prostate gland under following headings: i) Gross anatomical features and zones of prostate gland ii) Applied anatomy. (4+3)

c) Write a note on thoracic duct.

d) Draw & label transverse section of the spinal cord depicting the grey matter and ascending and descending tracts of white matter.

e) Specify the boundaries, contents and applied anatomy of posterior triangle of neck. (4+2+1)

----------X----------