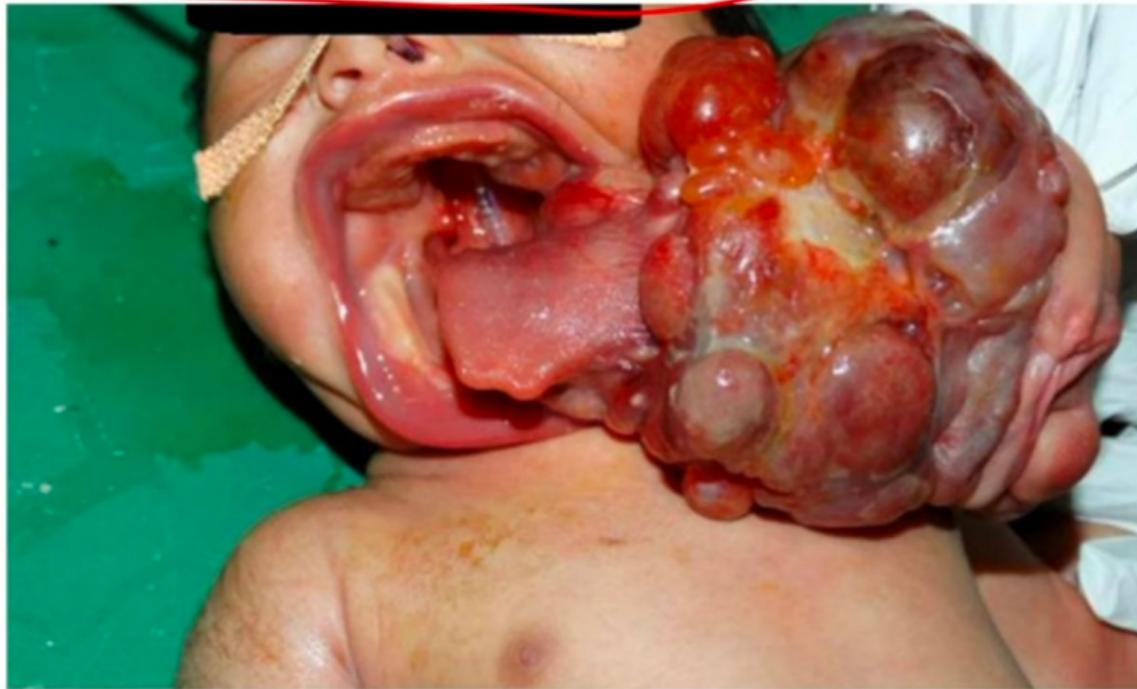


**Q. Which of the following statements is incorrect about the anomaly shown below?**

- A. It occurs due to the persistence of prechordal plate
- B. It occurs due to the defective migration of primordial cells to the genital ridge
- C. It contains skin, cartilage and bone
- D. It is a benign tumor of coccyx



**CRANIO PHARYNGEAL TERATOMA**



MARROW



Sacrococcygeal  
Teratoma ?

2 + 10 days

① PHC - 2018  
② PS - DNB

PHC - pluripotent cells



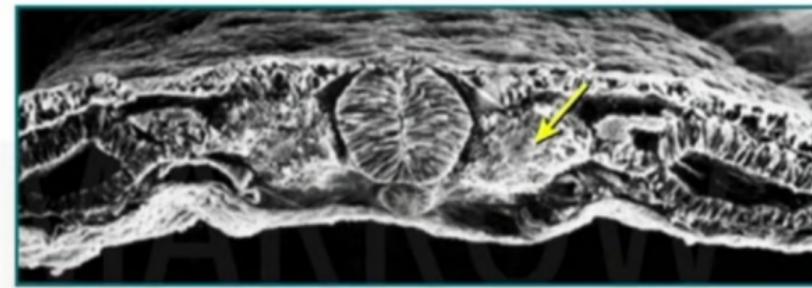
Q. Which of the following statements is incorrect about the anomaly shown below?

- A. It occurs due to the persistence of prechordal plate X
- B. It occurs due to the defective migration of primordial cells to the genital ridge ✓
- C. It contains skin, cartilage and bone ✓
- D. It is a benign tumor of coccyx X



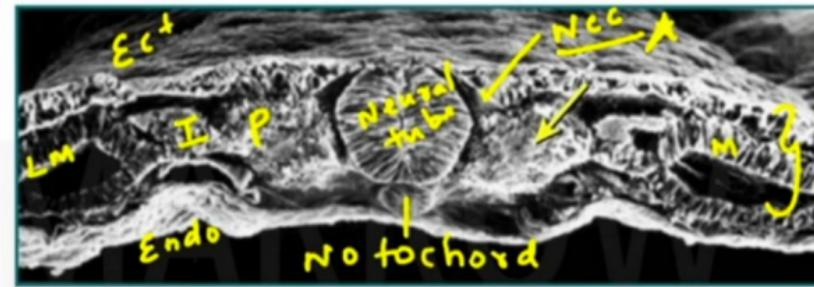
Q. Given below is the image of a 33-hour chick embryo. Which of the following is derived from the marked structure?

- A. Kidney
- B. Dorsal root ganglion
- C. Ribs
- D. Parietal pleura

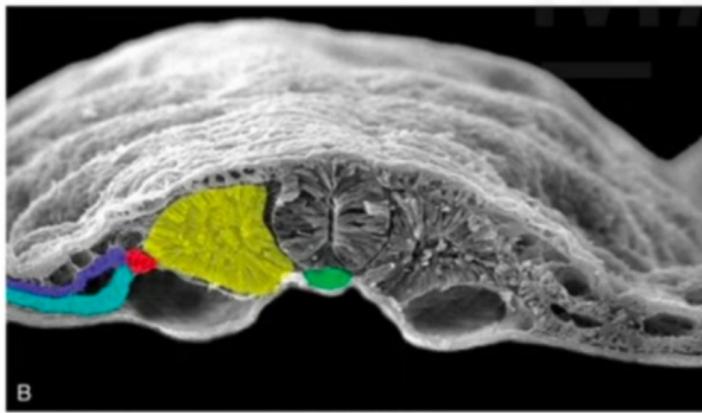
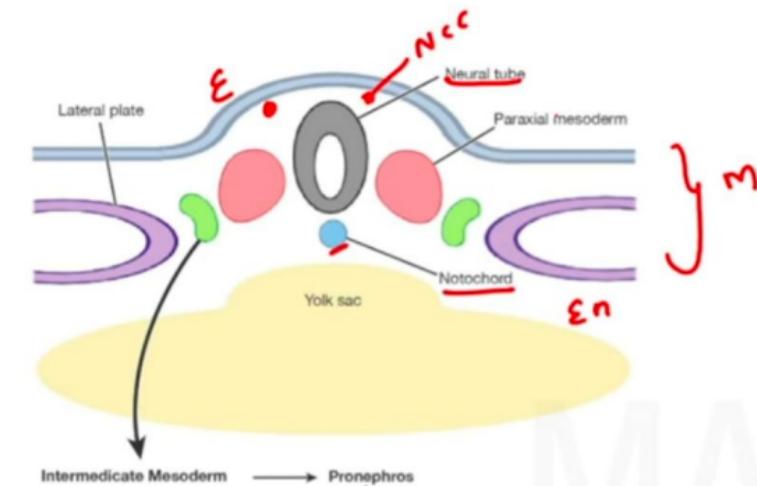


Q. Given below is the image of a 33-hour chick embryo. Which of the following is derived from the marked structure?

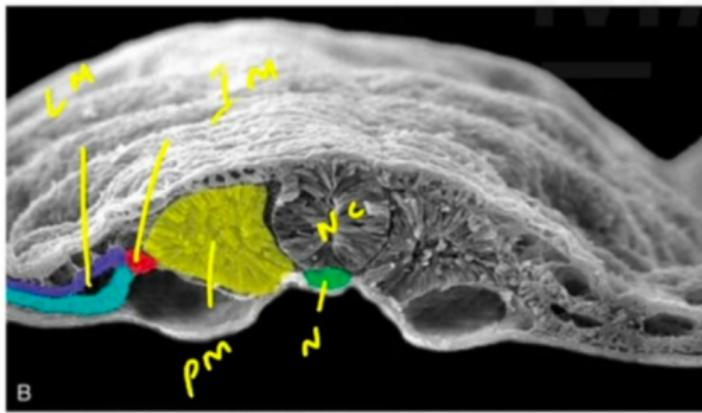
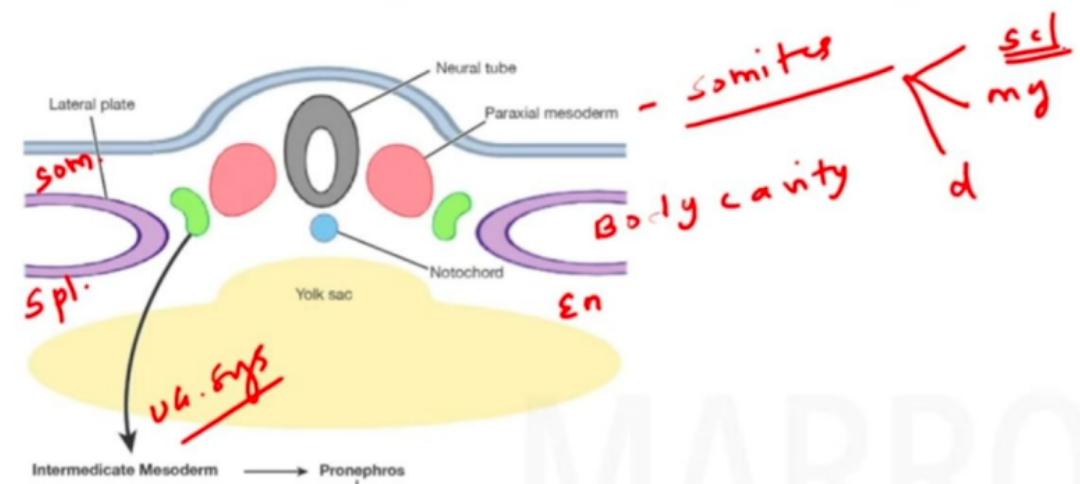
- A. Kidney
- B. Dorsal root ganglion
- C. Ribs
- D. Parietal pleura



MARROW

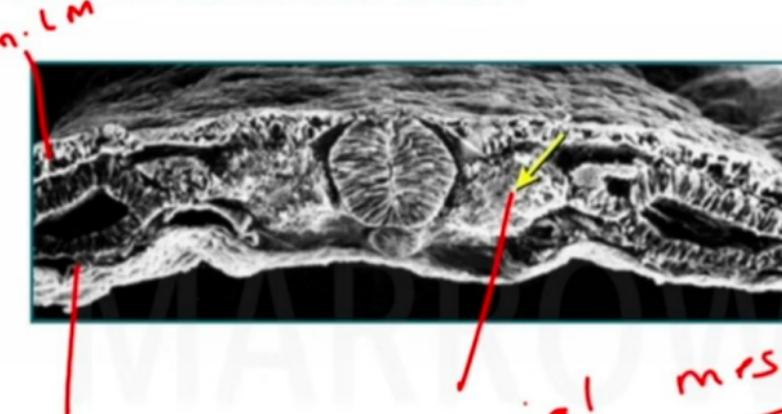


# MARROW



Q. Given below is the image of a 33-hour chick embryo. Which of the following is derived from the marked structure?

- A. Kidney ~~x~~ 2M
- B. Dorsal root ganglion ~~x~~ NCC
- C. Ribs
- D. Parietal pleura ~~x~~ LM



paraxial mesoderm  
somites  
sclerotome  
Axial skeleton

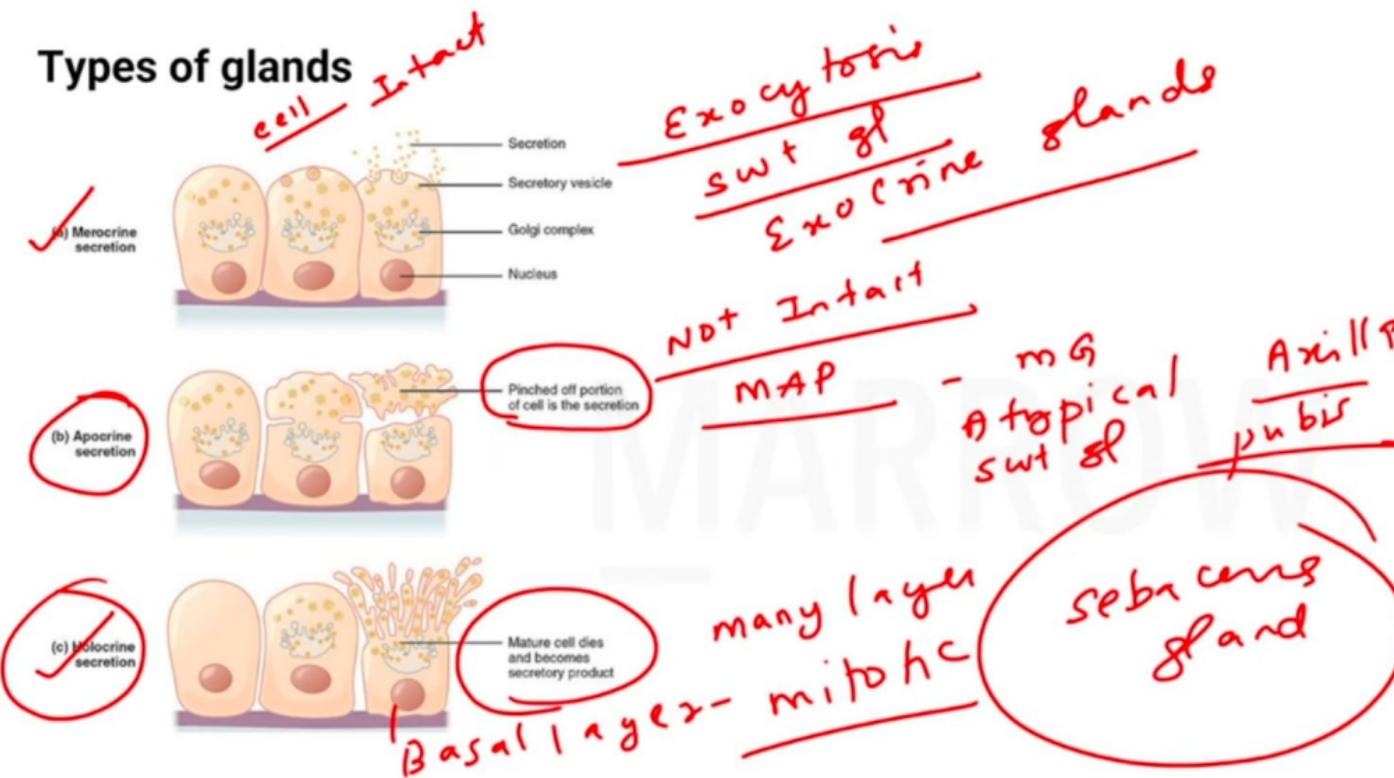


**Q. Apocrine glands are present in which of the following?**

- A. Face
- B. Scalp
- C. Palms and soles
- D. Axilla



## Types of glands



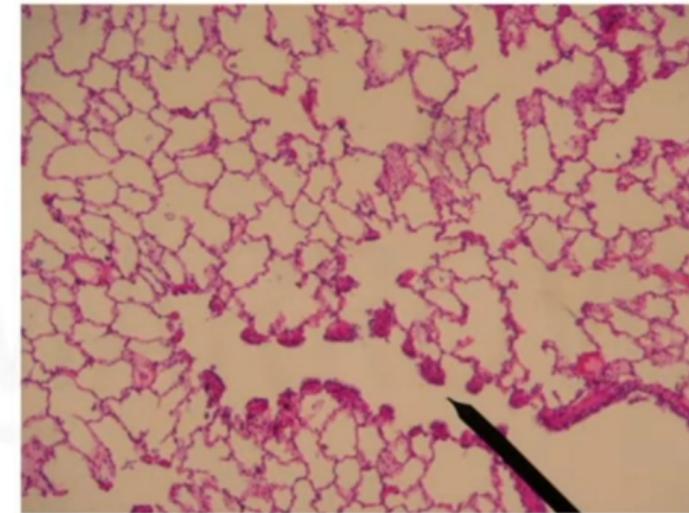
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- B. Scalp
- C. Palms and soles
- D. Axilla

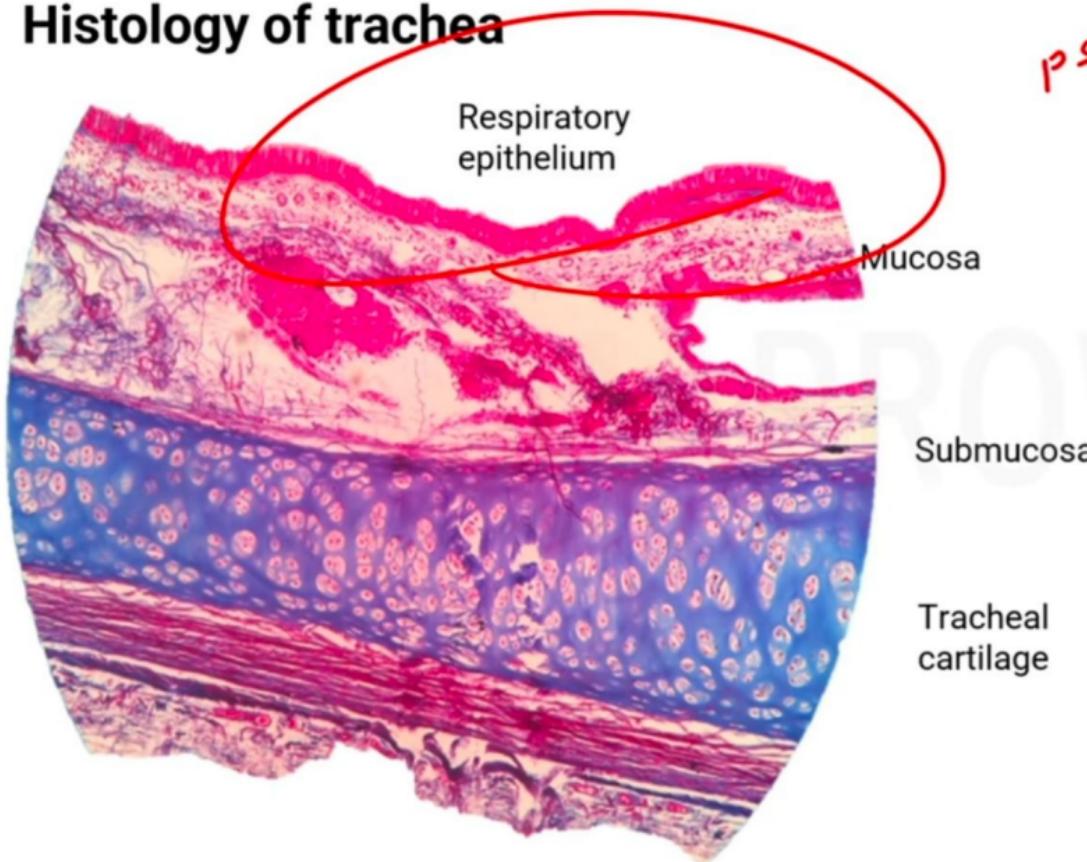


**Q. Identify the marked structure**

- A. Terminal bronchiole
- B. Respiratory bronchiole
- C. Intra pulmonary bronchus
- D. Alveolar sac



## Histology of trachea

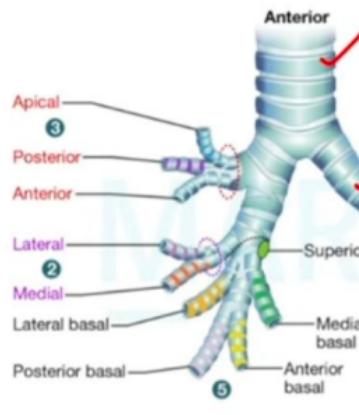


pseudo sh. ciliated MARROW  
column

↳ @ Trachea  
↳ @ Bronchus



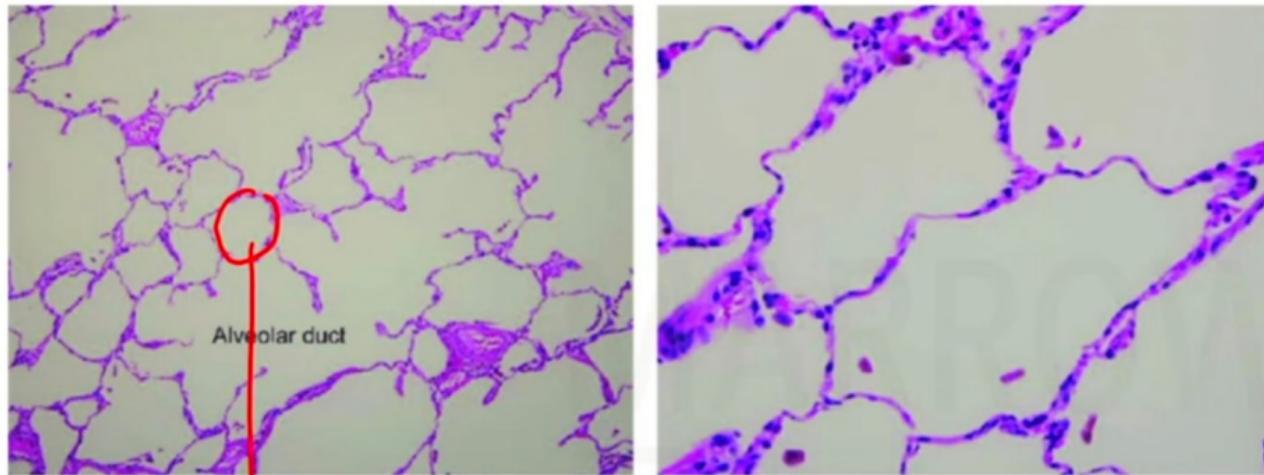
## Tracheobronchial tree



	Epi	cilia	mucus	Cav.
T/B	Ps. st. coln	✓	✓	✓
Apical				
Posterior				
Anterior				
Lateral				
Superior				
Medial				
Lateral basal				
Medial basal				
Posterior basal				
Anterior basal				
3				
2				
5				
Apical				
Posterior				
Anterior				
Superior				
Inferior lingular				
Superior lingular				
SC				
TERM. B.RM				
R.B - S. cuboidal				
Alveoli				
S. squam				



## Alveolar duct and alveolus



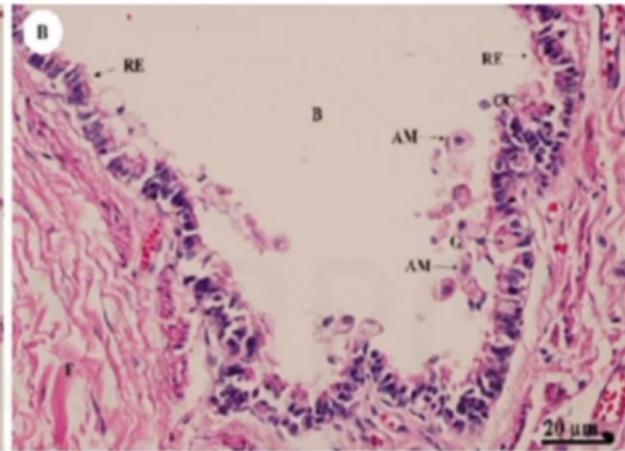
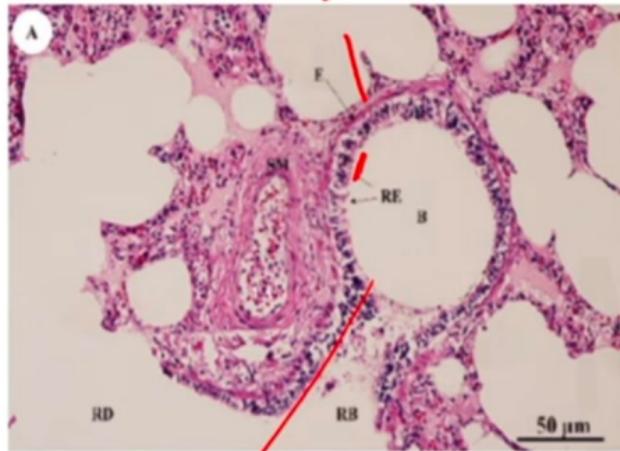
T<sub>1</sub> pneumocytes - 95% - 5%  
T<sub>2</sub> - 5% - Large amorphous droplets



MARROW

## Bronchioles

smooth  
mus



SC  
cells



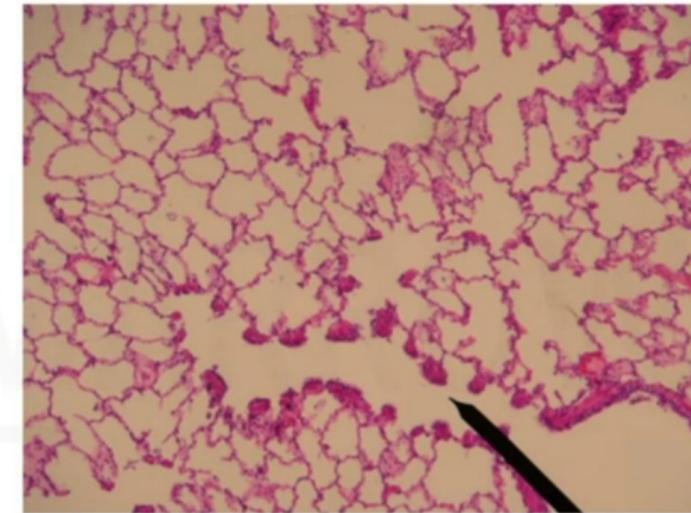
Q. Identify the marked structure

A. Terminal bronchiole

B. Respiratory bronchiole

C. Intra pulmonary bronchus

D. Alveolar sac



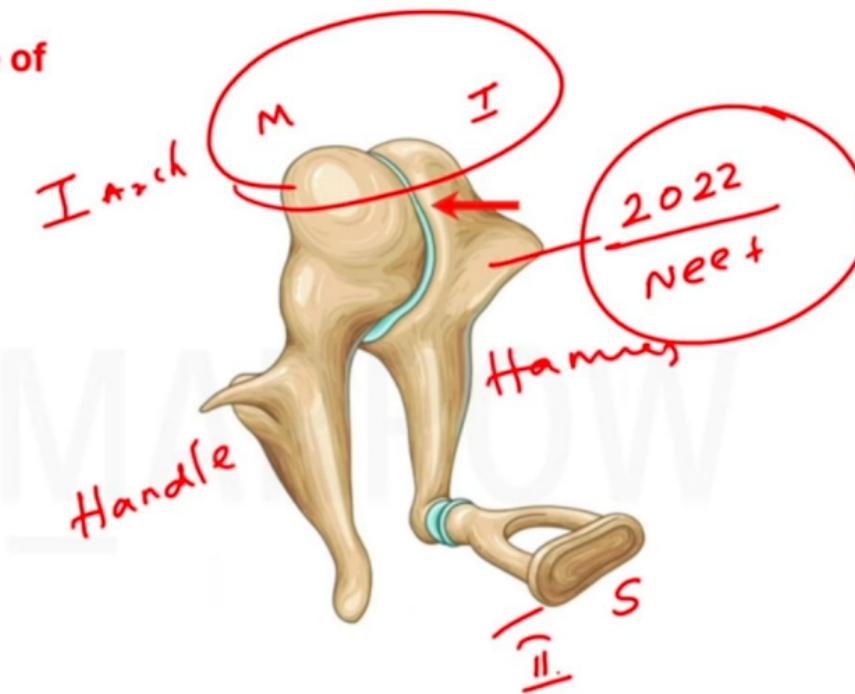
**Q. Incudomalleolar joint is type of**

- A. Saddle
- B. Ball and socket
- C. Condylar
- D. Pivot



Q. Incudomalleolar joint is type of

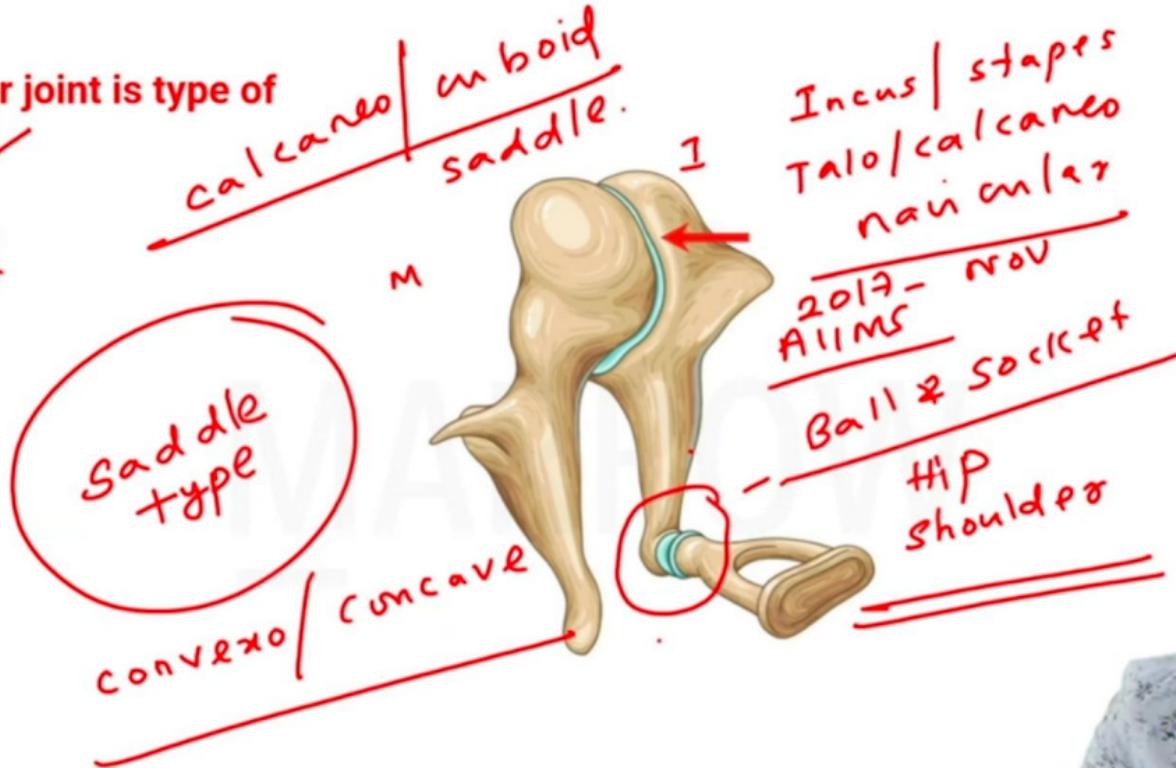
- A. Saddle
- B. Ball and socket
- C. Condylar
- D. Pivot



Q. Incudomalleolar joint is type of

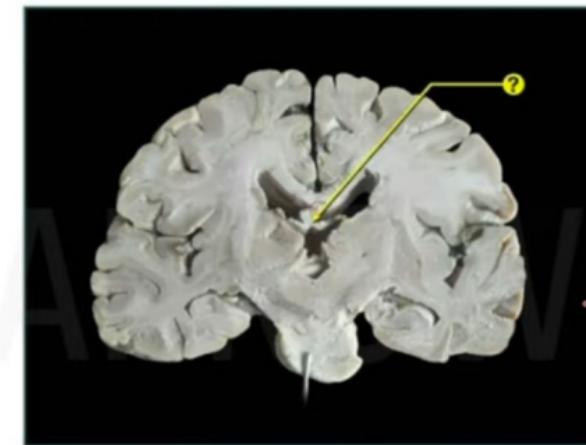
- A. Saddle ✓
- B. Ball and socket ✗
- C. Condylar ✗
- D. Pivot

Atlanto axial  
R & U (Sup Inf)  
PAARU



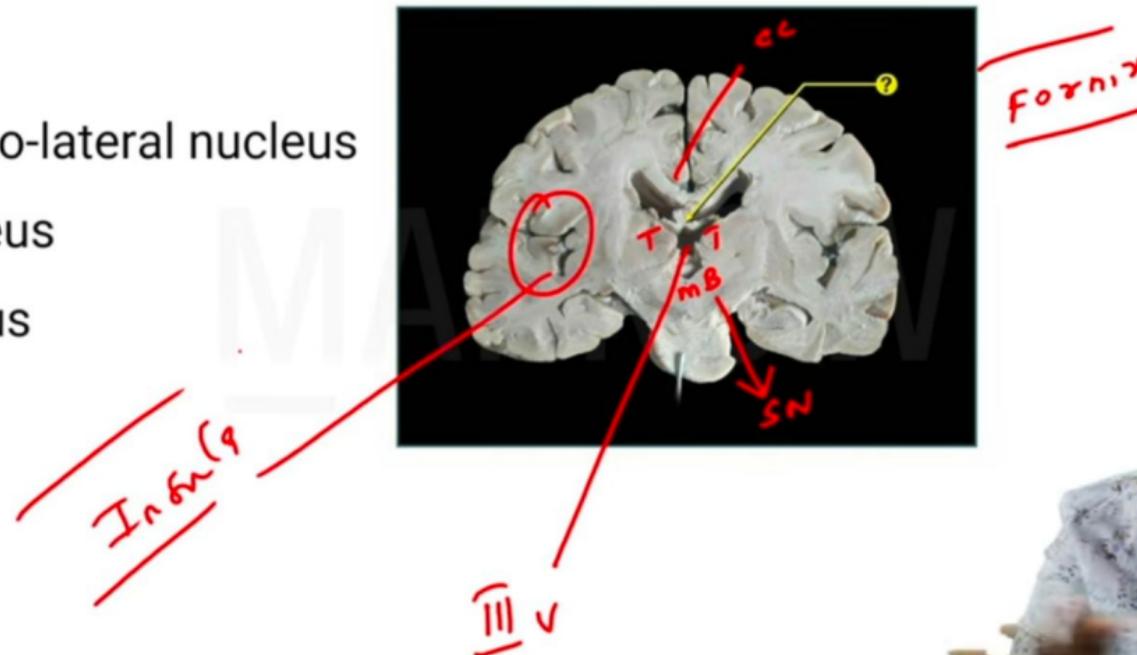
**Q. The marked structure sends efferents to which nucleus of the thalamus?**

- A. Pulvinar
- B. Ventro-postero-lateral nucleus
- C. Anterior nucleus
- D. Lateral nucleus



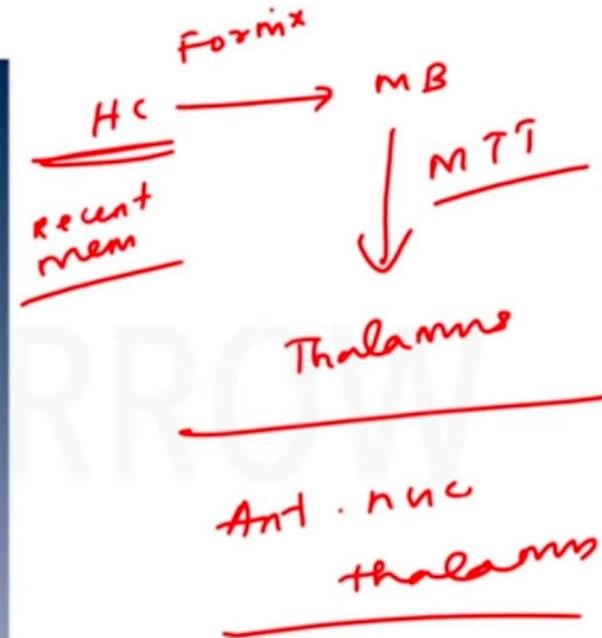
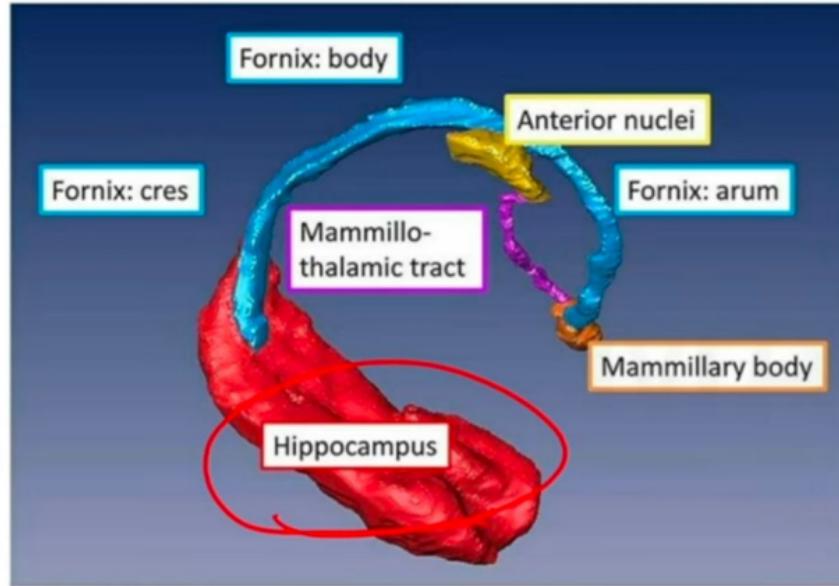
Q. The marked structure sends efferents to which nucleus of the thalamus?

- A. Pulvinar
- B. Ventro-postero-lateral nucleus
- C. Anterior nucleus
- D. Lateral nucleus



# FORNIX

# MARROW



Q. The marked structure sends efferents to which nucleus of the thalamus?1

- A. Pulvinar
- B. Ventro-postero-lateral nucleus
- C. Anterior nucleus
- D. Lateral nucleus



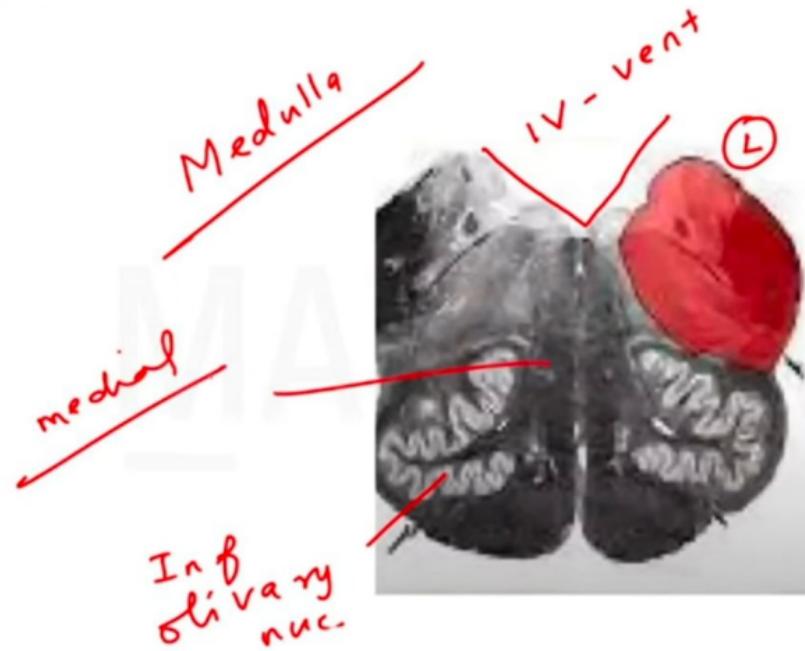
**Q. Artery supplying the marked area is of branch of**

- A. Vertebral
- B. Basilar
- C. Superior cerebellar
- D. Posterior cerebral

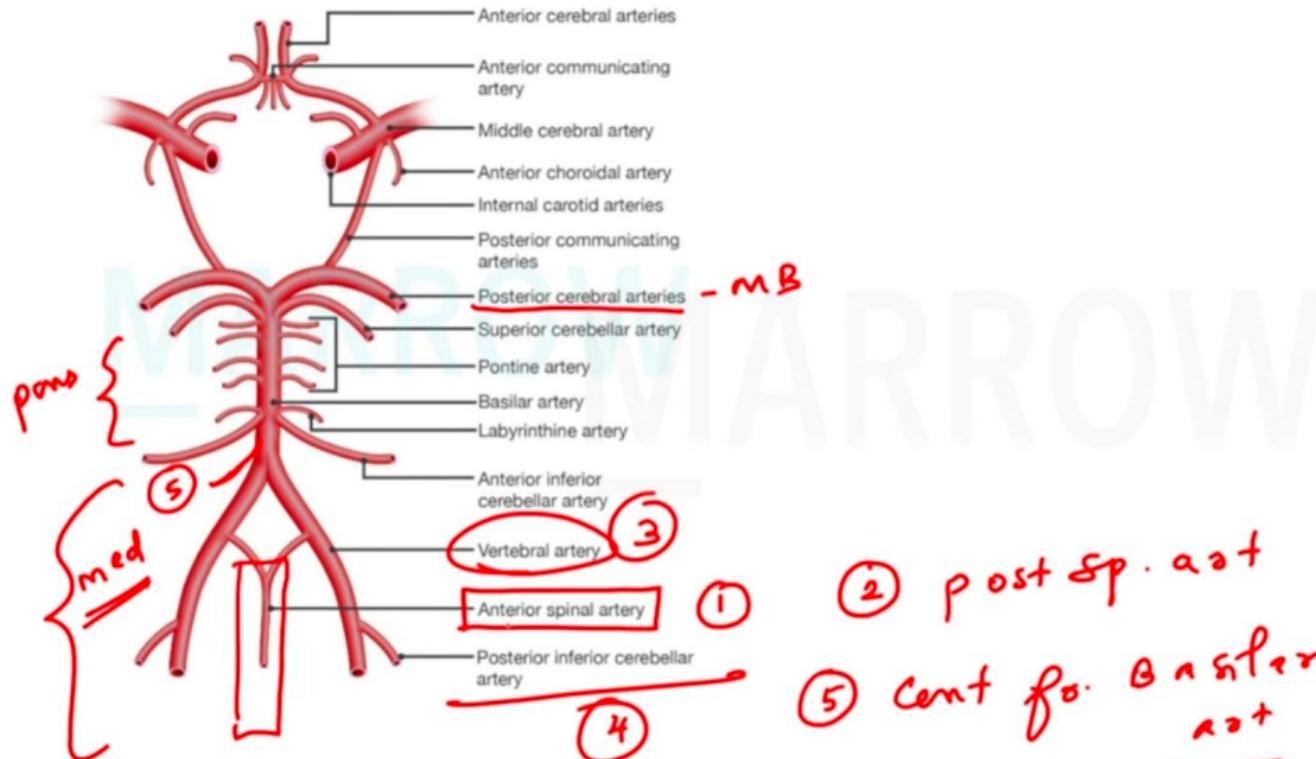


Q. Artery supplying the marked area is of branch of

- A. Vertebral
- B. Basilar
- C. Superior cerebellar
- D. Posterior cerebral

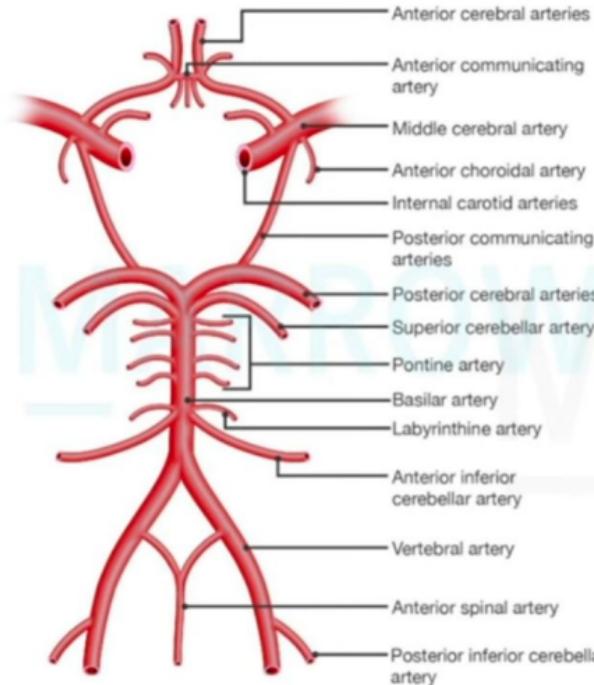


## Circle of Willis



MARROW

Circle of Willis



med. medullary synd  
ant sp ast  
LMS Wallenberg synd  
VA > PICA



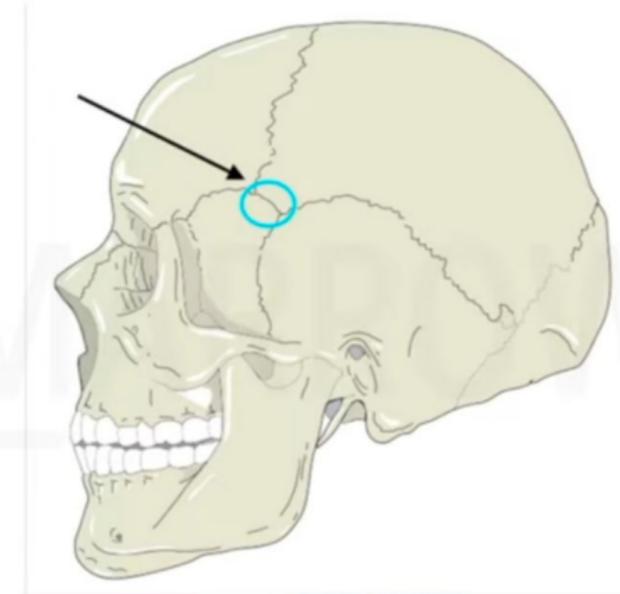
Q. Artery supplying the marked area is of  
branch of

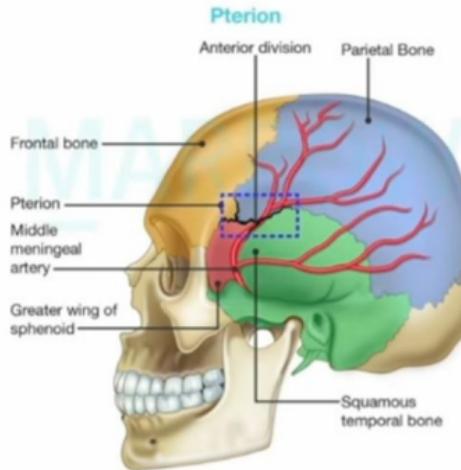
- A. Vertebral
- B. Basilar
- C. Superior cerebellar
- D. Posterior cerebral



**Q. The sulcus located deep to the marked structure is?**

- A. Central sulcus
- B. Stem of the lateral sulcus
- C. Inferior frontal sulcus
- D. Superior temporal sulcus





Fracture of pterion can be especially dangerous due to potential laceration of a branch of the middle meningeal artery

E D H

str. p. present beneath pterion

① MMA

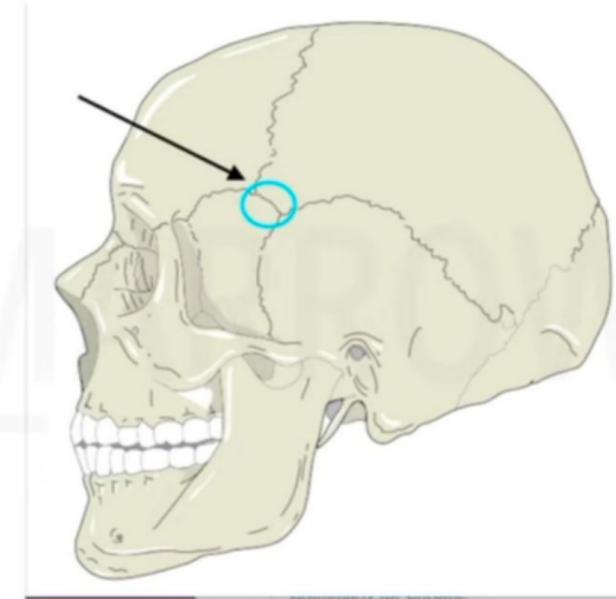
② lesser wing - sphenoid stem of lateral sulcus

frontal Pro



Q. The sulcus located deep to the marked structure is?

- A. Central sulcus
- B. Stem of the lateral sulcus
- C. Inferior frontal sulcus
- D. Superior temporal sulcus



**Q. Match the following muscles with their respective actions at the shoulder joint.**

**Muscle**

- A. Pectoralis Major
- B. Supraspinatus
- C. Infraspinatus
- D. Latissimus Dorsi

**Action**

- 1. Extension
- 2. Flexion
- 3. Lateral rotation
- 4. Abduction

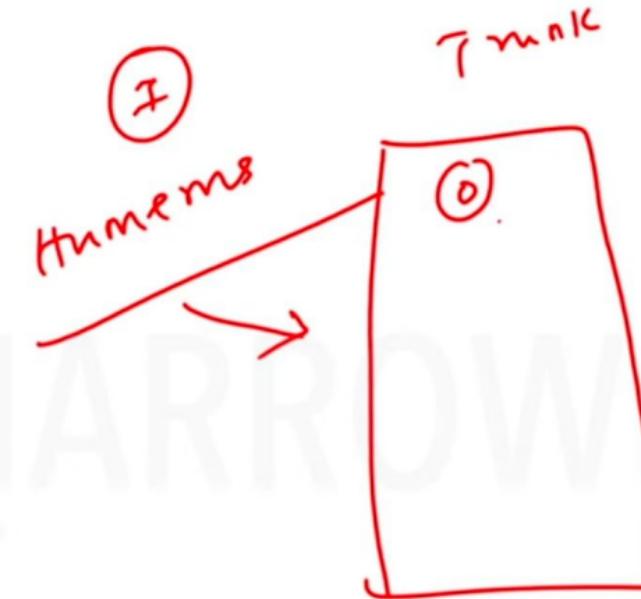
- A. A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2
- B. A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4
- C. A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1
- D. A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4



# MARROW

✓ Pectoralis major  
✓ Latissimus dorsi  
Supraspinatus  
Infraspinatus

Add +  
med. Rot



Pectoralis major

Latissimus dorsi

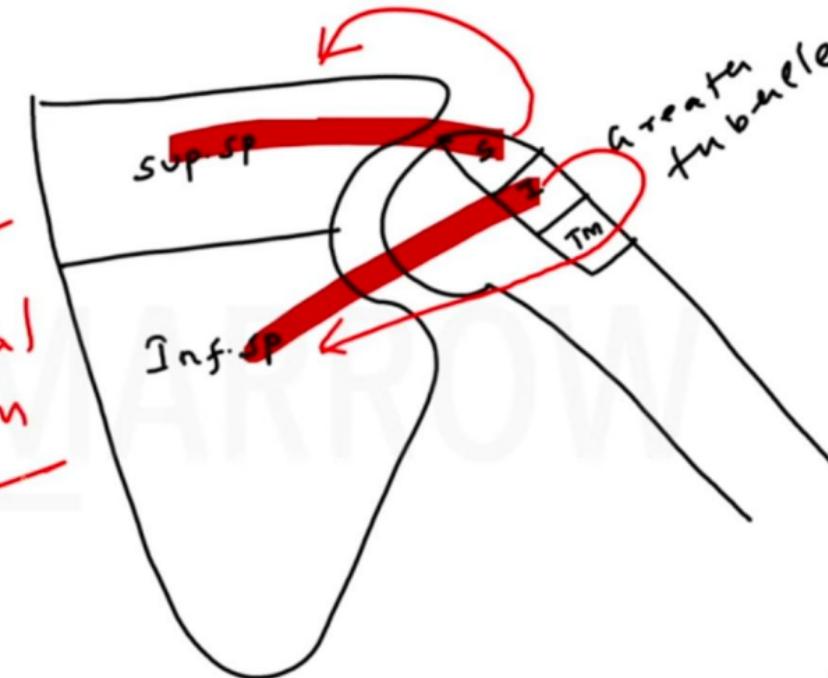
Supraspinatus

Infraspinatus

&  
T. minor

Initiate  
at 62°  
0-15°

Lateral  
rotation



Q. Match the following muscles with their respective actions at the shoulder joint.

**Muscle**

- A. Pectoralis Major
- B. Supraspinatus
- C. Infraspinatus
- D. Latissimus Dorsi

**Action**

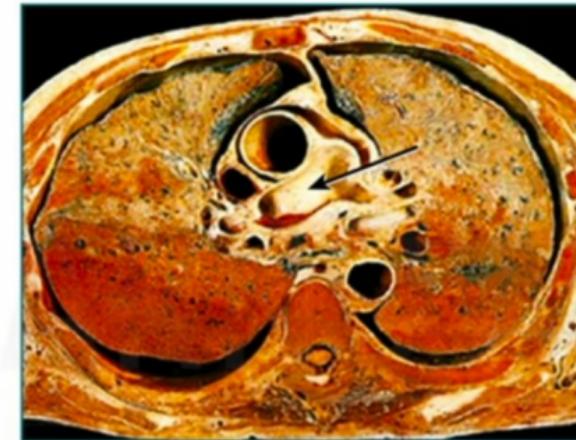
- 1. Extension
- 2. Flexion
- 3. Lateral rotation
- 4. Abduction

- A. A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2
- B. A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4
- C. ~~A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1~~
- D. A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4

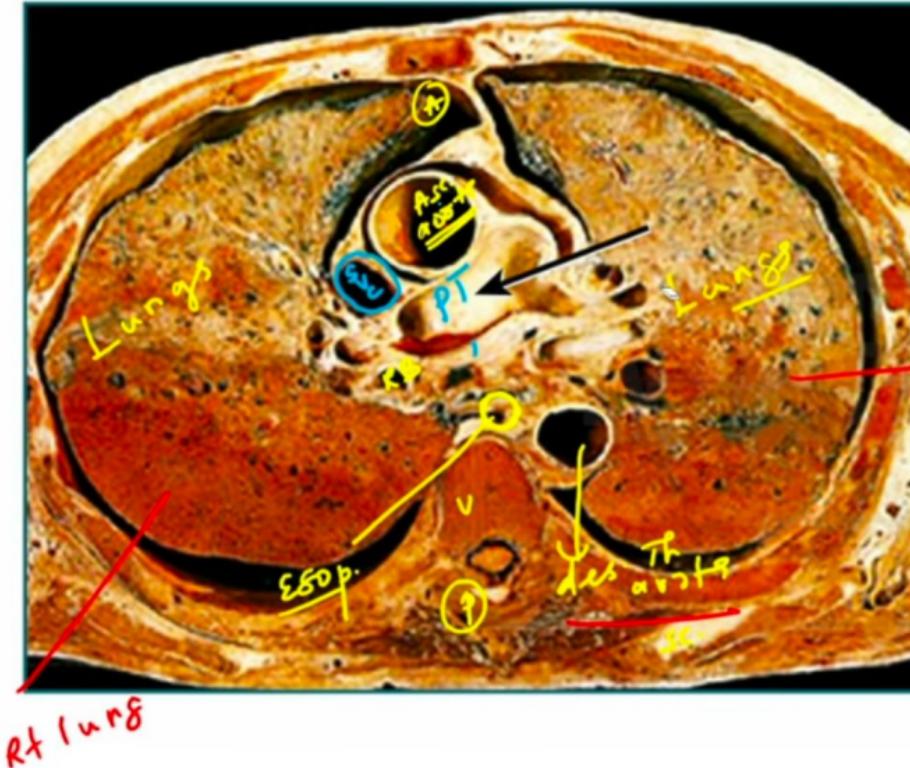


**Q. Identify the arrow-marked structure.**

- A. Carina
- B. Superior Vena Cava
- C. Pulmonary Trunk
- D. Arch of Aorta



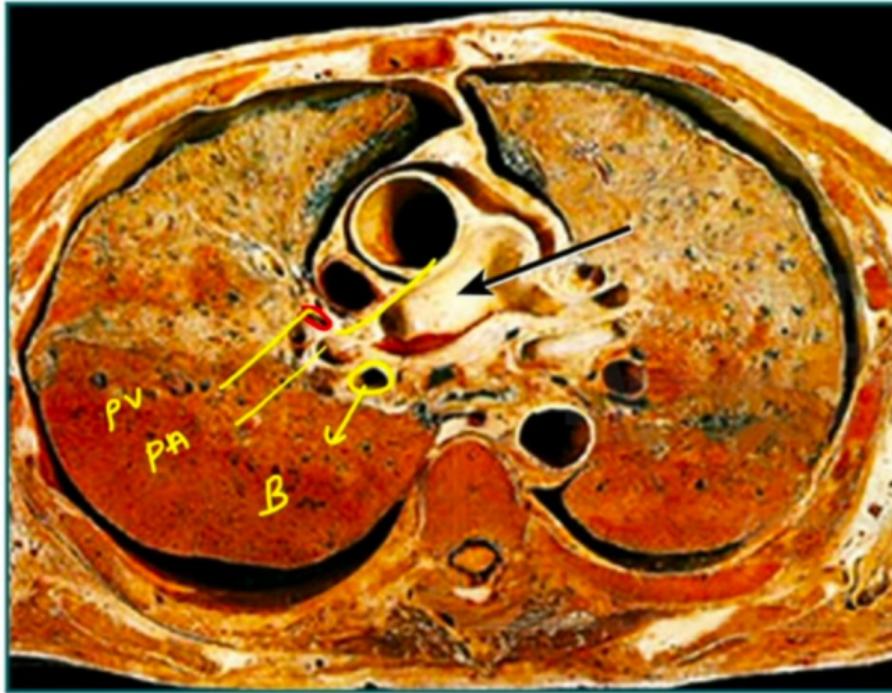
MARROW



~~PT~~



# MARROW



A → P

PV  
↓  
PA  
↓  
B  
↓  
Posterior art



Q. Identify the arrow-marked structure.

- A. Carina
- B. Superior Vena Cava
- C. Pulmonary Trunk
- D. Arch of Aorta



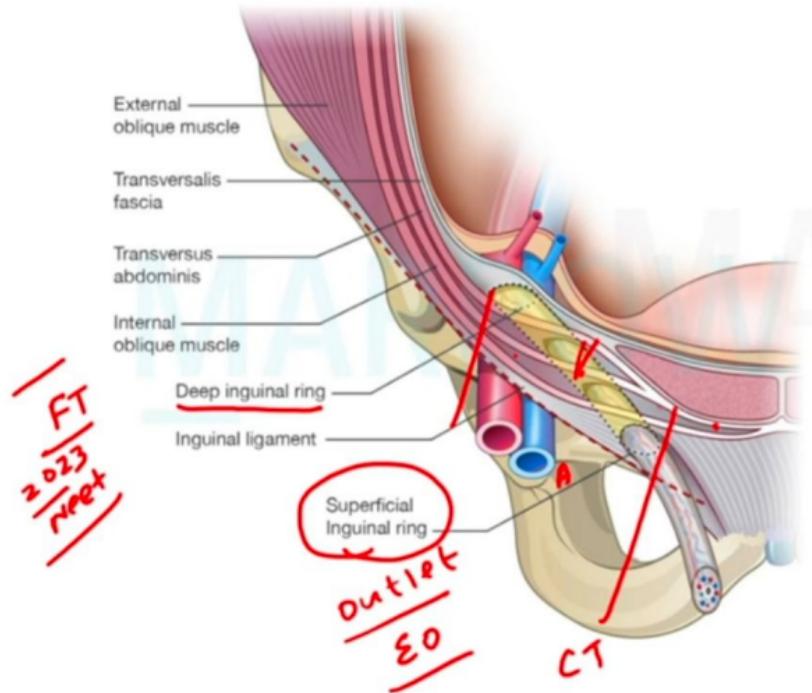
**Q. The fibres of the internal oblique muscle and transverse abdominus muscle contribute to which boundaries of the inguinal canal walls:**

- i. Anterior wall
- ii. Roof
- iii. Floor
- iv. Posterior wall

- A. ii and iv
- B. i, ii and iv
- C. i and iii
- D. iii and iv



Boundaries of the Inguinal Canal

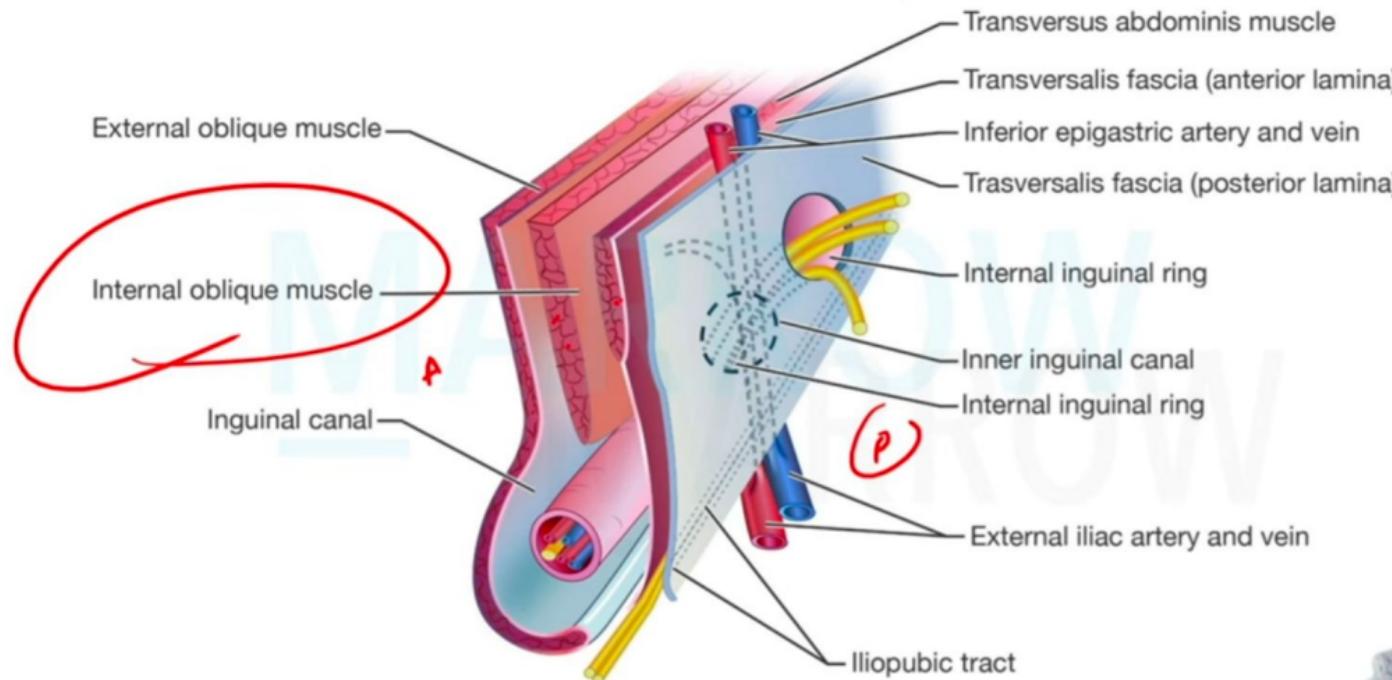


Ant wall  
ext ob  
sto lat. by 20

post. wall  
F1  
sto med - conjoint tendon.

Roof TO + TA  
floor - Ing lig





Q. The fibres of the internal oblique muscle and transverse abdominus muscle contribute to which boundaries of the inguinal canal walls:

- i. Anterior wall
- ii. Roof ✓
- iii. Floor
- iv. Posterior wall ✓

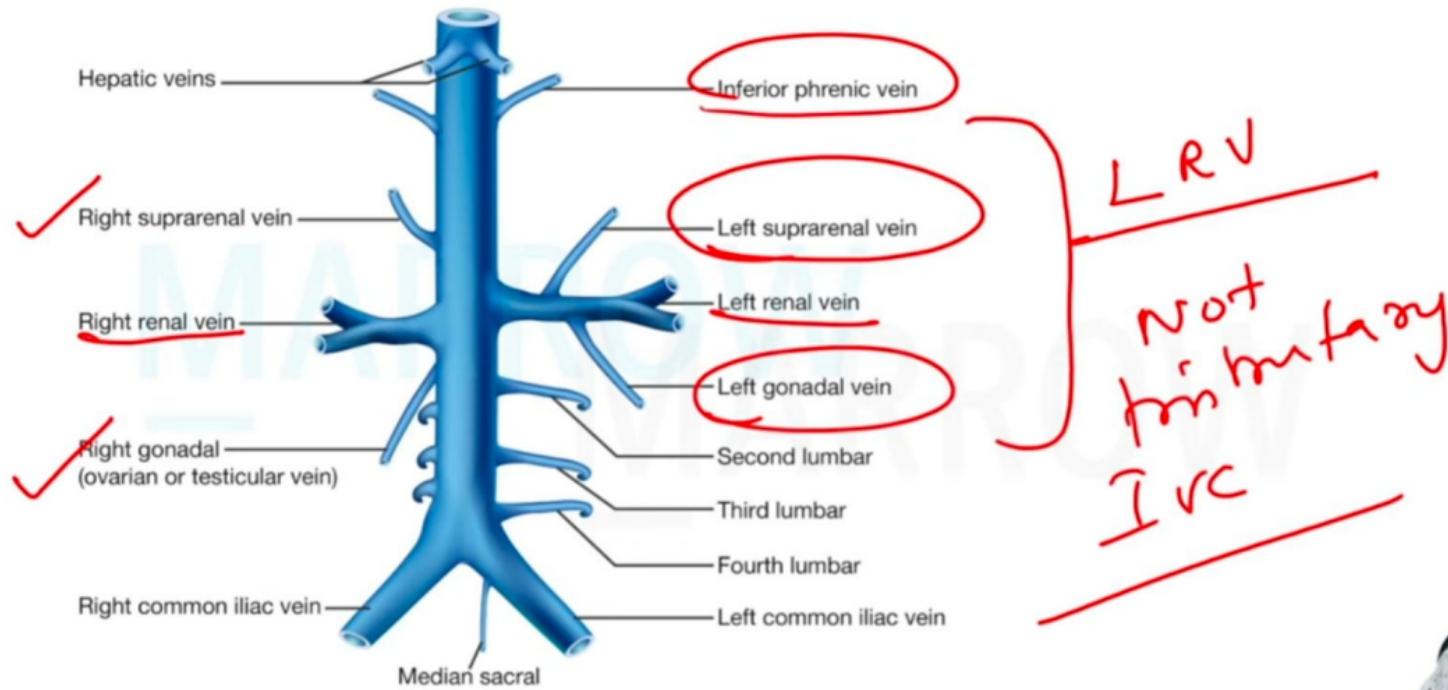
- A. ii and iv
- B. i, ii and iv
- C. i and iii
- D. iii and iv



**Q. Which of the following is a tributary of the inferior vena cava?**

- A. Left inferior phrenic vein
- B. Left supra-renal vein
- C. Left gonadal vein
- D. Right ascending lumbar vein





Q. Which of the following is a tributary of the inferior vena cava?

A. Left inferior phrenic vein

B. Left supra renal vein

C. Left gonadal vein

D. Right ascending lumbar vein

} LRV

Azygous  
vein

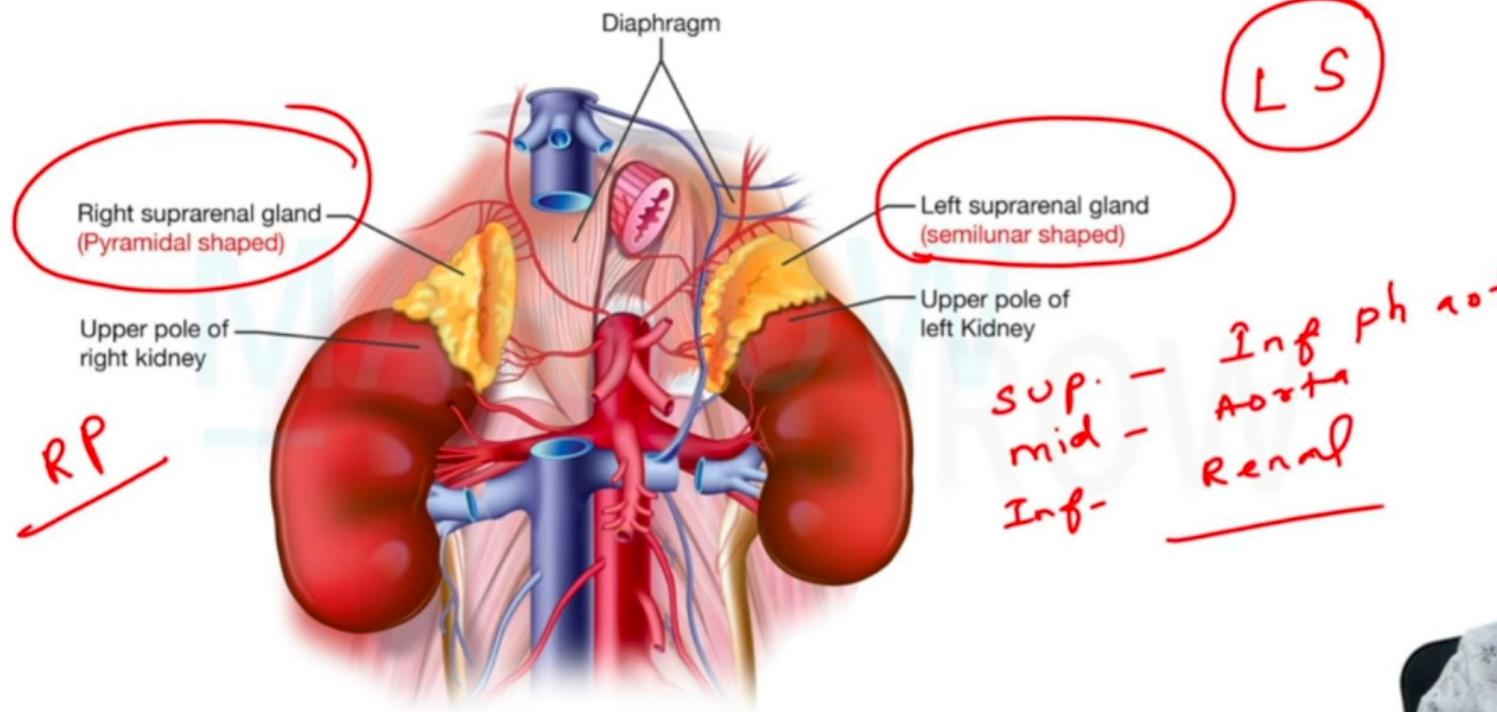


**Q. Which of the following is false regarding the anatomy of the adrenal glands?**

- A. The right adrenal gland is semi lunar in shape
- B. The left adrenal gland is closely related with tail of pancreas and spleen
- C. The adrenals are yellow on gross appearance
- D. The adrenals are retroperitoneal in location

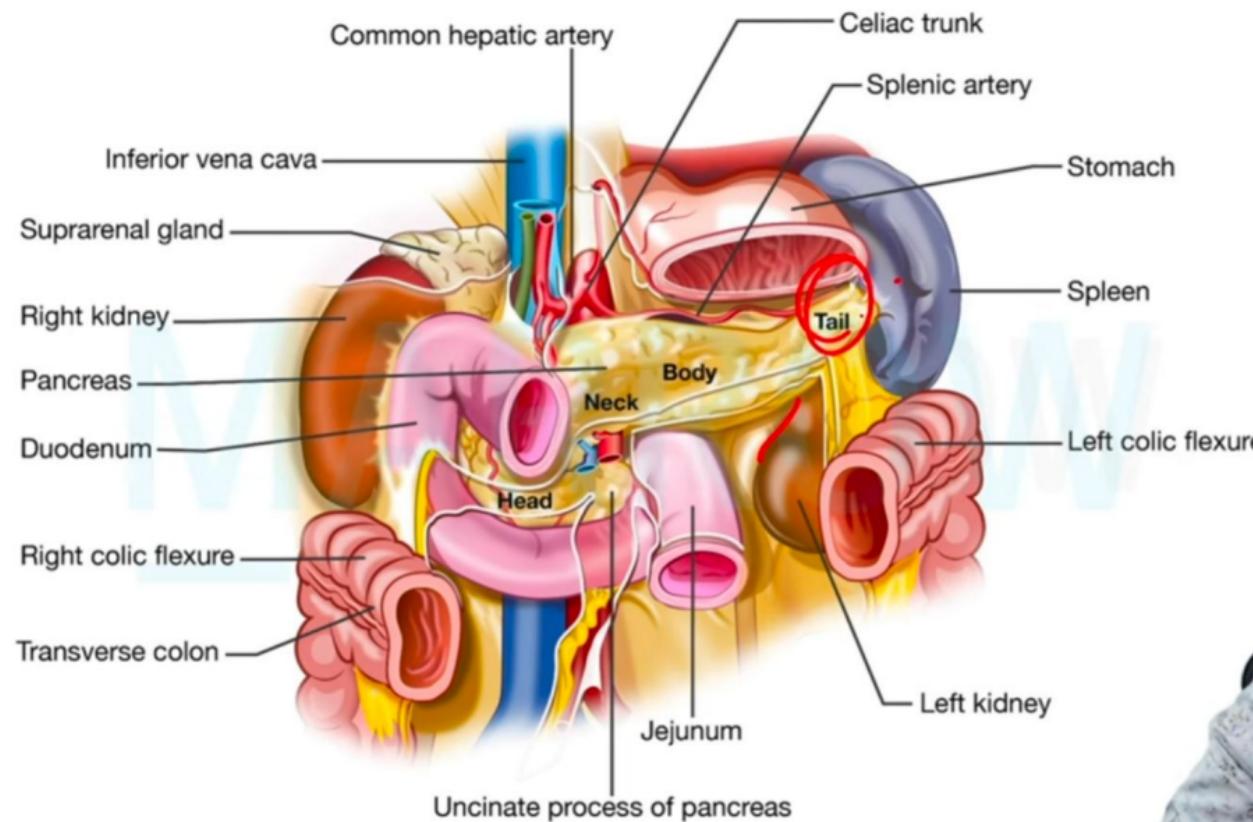


# MARROW



sup. - Inf ph aort  
mid - aorta  
Inf - renal





Q. Which of the following is false regarding the anatomy of the adrenal glands?

- A. The right adrenal gland is semi lunar in shape X
- B. The left adrenal gland is closely related with tail of pancreas and spleen ✓
- C. The adrenals are yellow on gross appearance ✓
- D. The adrenals are retroperitoneal in location ✓



**Q. Which of the following muscles are supplied by the lateral plantar nerve?**

1. Abductor hallucis
  2. Flexor digitorum accesorius
  3. Flexor hallucis brevis
  4. First lumbrical
  5. First interossei
- A. 2 and 5
- B. 3 and 4
- C. 1 and 3
- D. 2 and 4



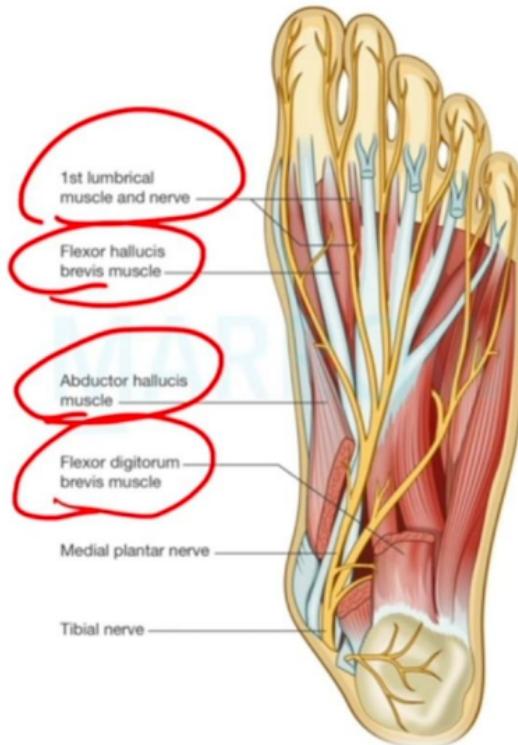
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  2. Flexor digitorum accessorius
  3. Flexor hallucis brevis
  4. First lumbrical
  5. First interossei
- 
- A. 2 and 5
  - B. 3 and 4
  - C. 1 and 3
  - D. 2 and 4

L A F F  
medial plantar  
①



## MUSCLES SUPPLIED BY MEDIAL PLANTAR NERVE



L

A

F

F



Q. Which of the following muscles are supplied by the lateral plantar nerve?

1. ~~Abductor hallucis~~
  2. Flexor digitorum accesori~~us~~
  3. ~~Flexor hallucis brevis~~
  4. ~~First lumbrical~~
  5. First interossei
- A. 2 and 5
- B. 3 and 4
- C. 1 and 3
- D. 2 and 4



**Q. A patient's right hip drops when he takes the right foot off the ground. Which of the following would not be involved in the patient?**

- A. Superior gluteal nerve
- B. Gluteus medius
- C. Gluteus minimus
- D. Sciatic nerve



## Trendelenburg Sign

- Weakness of thigh abductors
  - Gluteus Medius and Gluteus Minimus
  - Superior Gluteal Nerve (L5,S1,S2)
- Test by having patient stand on 1 leg
- Pelvis sags on contralateral side when standing on affected leg

pelvis - sink - Lt side  
 Rx - st - Rt side  
 paralyzed  
 Rt SGN



Q. A patient's right hip drops when he takes the right foot off the ground. Which of the following would not be involved in the patient?

- A. Superior gluteal nerve
- B. Gluteus medius
- C. Gluteus minimus
- D. Sciatic nerve

