MARROW

Q. SRY gene is present in

A. Y chromosome short arm

B. Y chromosome long arm

C. X chromosome short arm

D. X chromosome long arm

Q. SRY gene is present in

A. Y chromosome short arm

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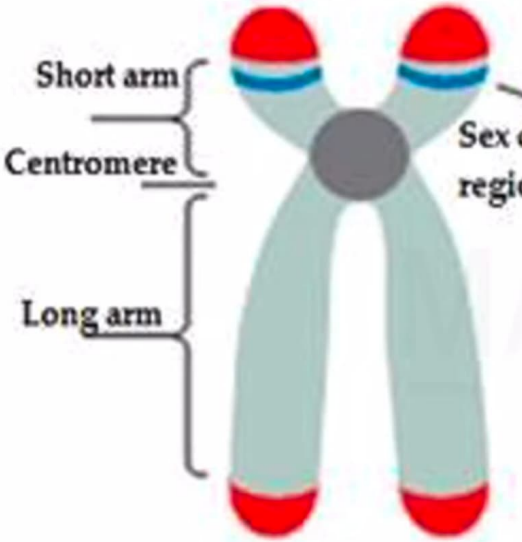


Distal End of Short arm of Y chr

Q. SRY gene is present in

A. Y chromosome short arm

B. Y chromosome long arm

C. X chromosome short arm

D. X chromosome long arm

distal

MARROW

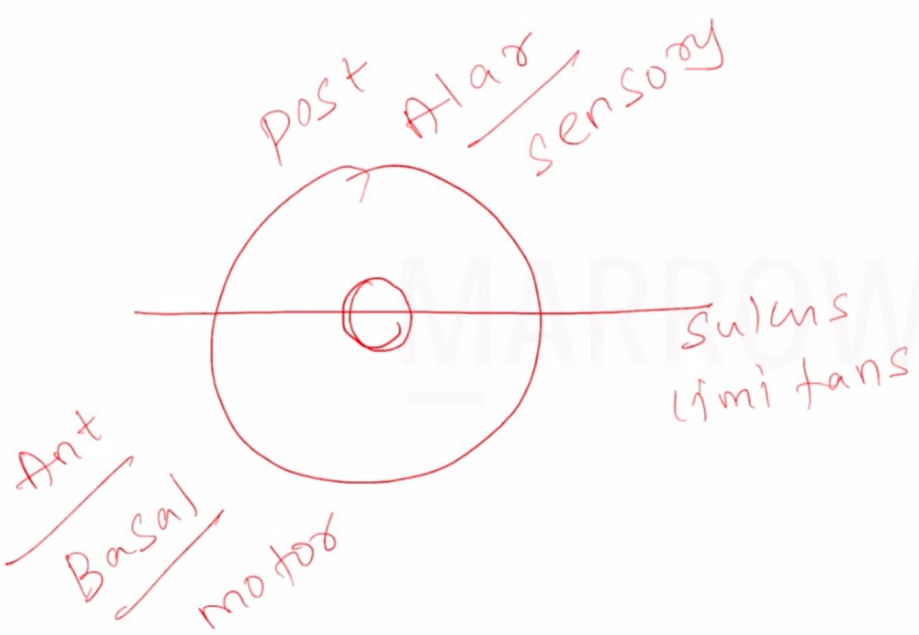
Q. Arrange the neural columns in medial to lateral order in the floor of fourth ventricle

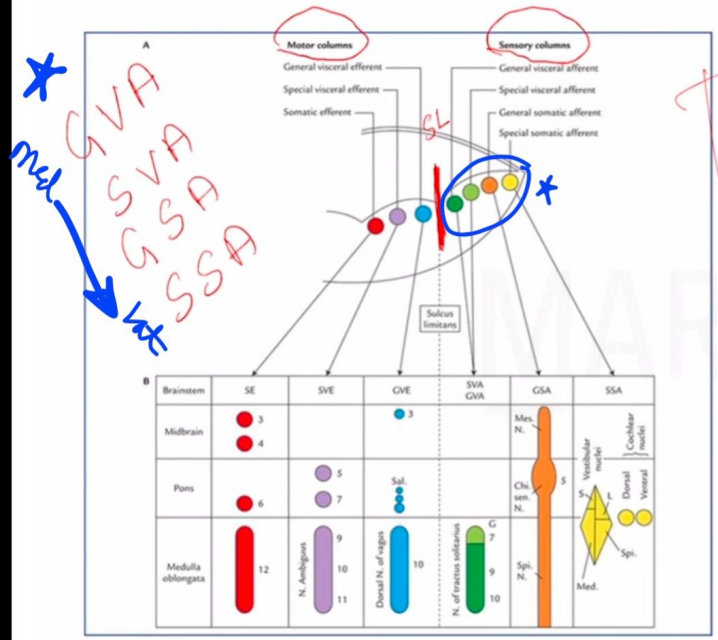
A. Special somatic afferent

B. Special visceral afferent

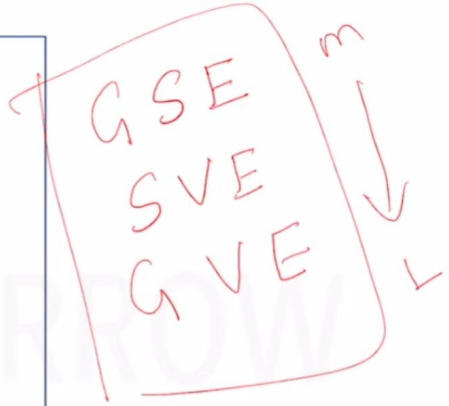
C. General somatic afferent

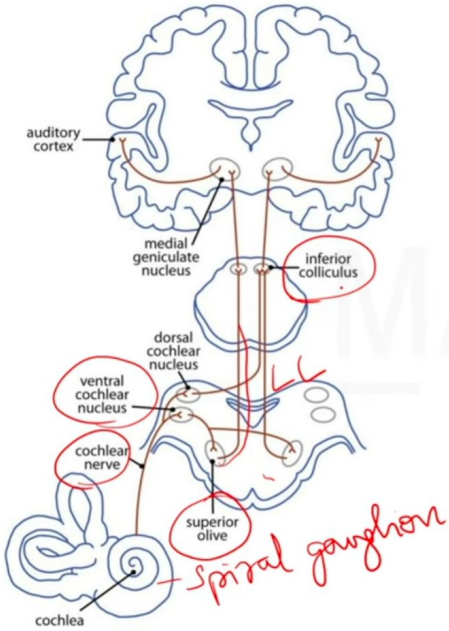
D. General visceral afferent




A
Motor columns
General visceral efferent
Special visceral efferent
Somatic efferent
Sensory columns
General visceral afferent
Special visceral afferent
General somatic afferent
Special somatic afferent
SL
Sulcus limitans
B
Brainstem
SE
SVE
GVE
SVA GVA
GSA
SSA
Midbrain
Pons
Medulla oblongata
Mes. N.
Chi. sen. N.
Spi. N.
Vestibular nuclei
Cochlear nuclei
Dorsal
Ventral
Spi.
Med.
N. Ambiguus
Dorsal N. of vagus
N. of tractus solitarius

GVA
SVA
GSA
SSA
Med
Lat


GSE
SVE
GVE
M
L



E COLI - MA

↓

VIII (N)

Q. Arrange the neural columns in medial to lateral order in the floor of fourth ventricle

A. Special somatic afferent

B. Special visceral afferent

C. General somatic afferent

D. General visceral afferent

GVA > SVA > GSA > SSA

Q. Arrange the structures in peripheral to central order constituting the auditory pathway

MARROW

a) Cochlear nucleus – spiral ganglion – superior olivary nucleus – lateral lemniscus

b) spiral ganglion – Cochlear nucleus – superior olivary nucleus – lateral lemniscus

c) spiral ganglion – superior olivary nucleus – cochlear nucleus – lateral lemniscus

d) spiral ganglion – Cochlear nucleus – lateral lemniscus - superior olivary nucleus

Q. Arrange the structures in peripheral to central order constituting the auditory pathway

MARROW

a) Cochlear nucleus – spiral ganglion – superior olivary nucleus – lateral lemniscus

b) spiral ganglion – Cochlear nucleus – superior olivary nucleus – lateral lemniscus

c) spiral ganglion – superior olivary nucleus – cochlear nucleus – lateral lemniscus

d) spiral ganglion – Cochlear nucleus – lateral lemniscus - superior olivary nucleus

Q. Which of the following vessels is involved in the condition shown below

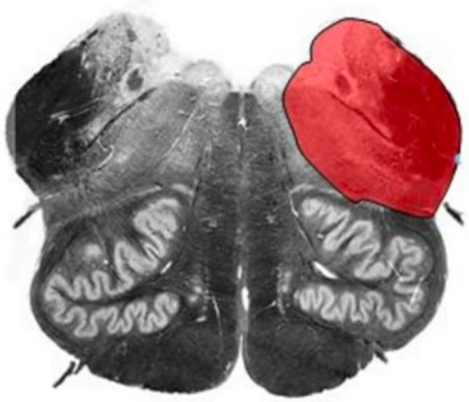
MARROW

A. Posterior Inferior Cerebellar Artery

B. Superior Cerebellar Artery

C. Posterior Superior Cerebellar Artery

D. Cerebral artery



Q. Which of the following vessels is involved in the condition shown below

MARROW

A. Posterior Inferior Cerebellar Artery

B. Superior Cerebellar Artery

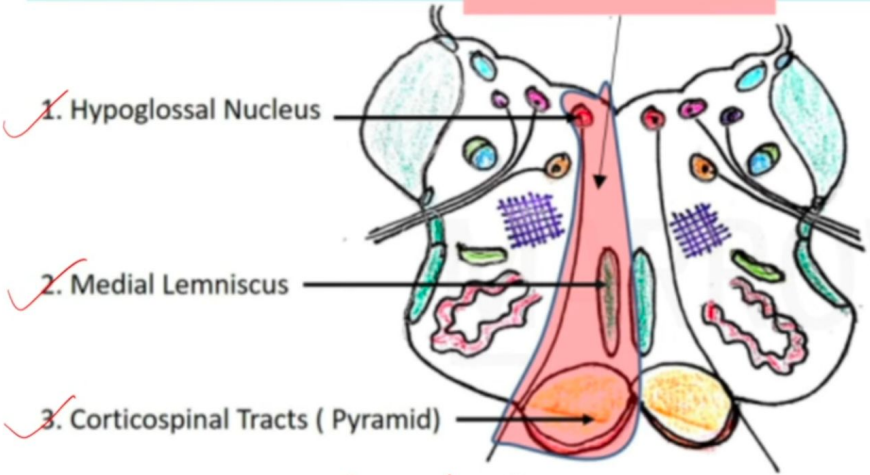
C. Posterior Superior Cerebellar Artery

D. Cerebral artery

VA > PICA

MARROW

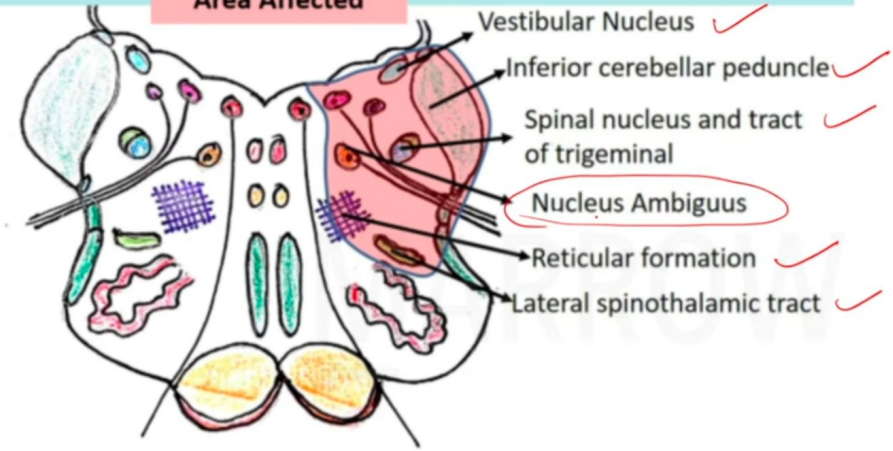
Affected area



Ant. Spinal artery

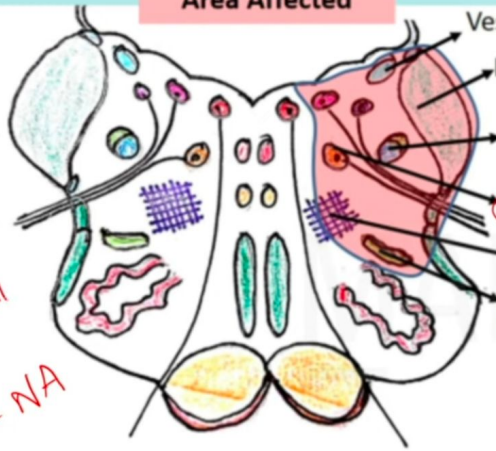
MARROW

Area Affected



MARROW

Area Affected



- Vestibular Nucleus
- Inferior cerebellar peduncle
- Spinal nucleus and tract of trigeminal
- Nucleus Ambiguus
- Reticular formation
- Lateral spinothalamic tract

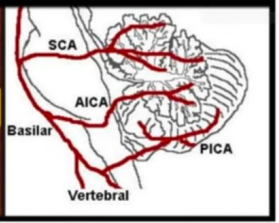
LPS VII VIII

LMS - NA

How to differentiate between lateral medullary syndrome and lateral pontine syndrome mnemonic :)

Lateral medullary syndrome
Posterior inferior cerebellar artery syndrome
PICA
Dysphagia is the differentiating symptom
Remember the pokemon, Pikachu
PICAchew? Pica - can't - chew (dysphagia)

Lateral pontine syndrome
Anterior inferior cerebellar artery affected
AICA
Facial involvement is the differentiating symptom
fACIAl? The word has AICA spelled backwards!



LPS
FACIAL

Q. Which of the following vessels is involved in the condition shown below

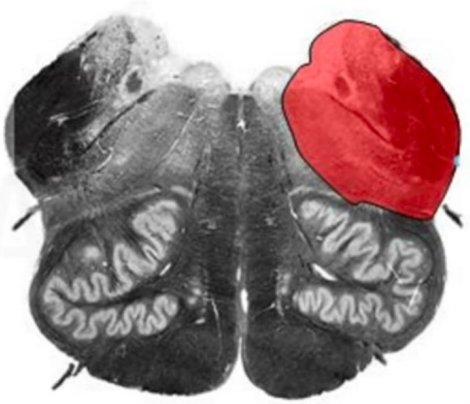
MARROW

A. Posterior Inferior Cerebellar Artery

B. Superior Cerebellar Artery

C. Posterior Superior Cerebellar Artery

D. Cerebral artery



MARROW

Q. Match the following

A. Glossopharyngeal
B. Spinal accessory
C. Facial
D. Mandibular nerve

1. Shrugging of shoulder
2. Touch from posterior one third
3. Chewing
4. Taste from anterior two third

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

MARROW

Q. Match the following

A. Glossopharyngeal	**1. Shrugging of shoulder**
B. Spinal accessory	**2. Touch from posterior one third**
C. Facial	**3. Chewing**
D. Mandibular nerve	**4. Taste from anterior two third**

A. A – 3, B – 1, C – 2, D – 4

B. A – 2, B – 1, C – 4, D – 3

C. A – 4, B – 1, C- 2, D – 3

D. A – 2, B – 3, C – 4, D - 1

MARROW

Q. Which of the statements given below regarding the muscle shown in the image are correct?

A. They retract the scapula along with middle fibres of Trapezius

B. They elevate the scapula along with fibres of Trapezius

C. They rotate the scapula tilting the glenoid cavity inferiorly

D. They rotate the scapula tilting the glenoid cavity superiorly

Q. Which of the statements given below regarding the muscle shown in the image are correct?

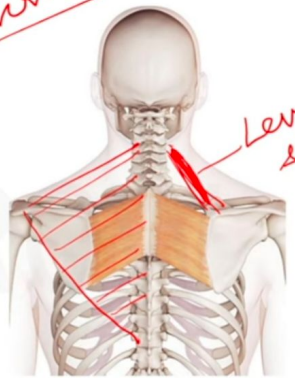
A. They retract the scapula along with middle fibres of Trapezius

B. They elevate the scapula along with fibres of Trapezius

C. They rotate the scapula tilting the glenoid cavity inferiorly

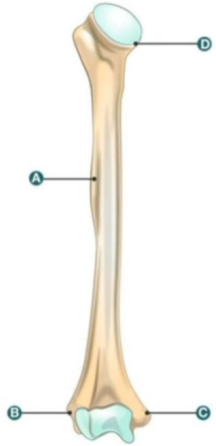
D. They rotate the scapula tilting the glenoid cavity superiorly

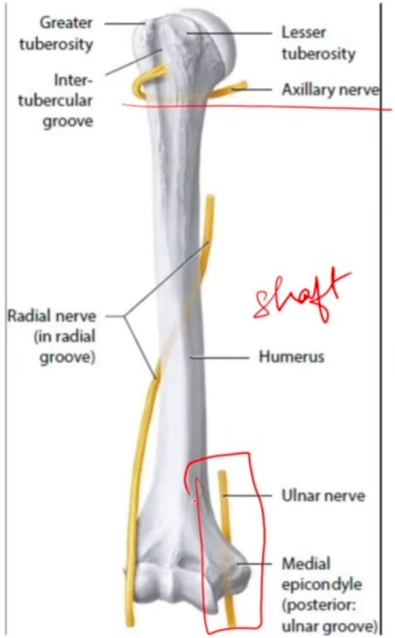
T + SA



- The middle trapezius and rhomboid muscles are responsible for retraction of the scapula, but the middle fibres of the trapezius function as pure scapular retractors, whereas the rhomboids act both to retract the scapula and to rotate it to depress the glenoid fossa.
- Functionally, the rhomboid muscles retract, elevate and rotate the scapula. They also protract the medial border of the scapula, keeping it in position at the posterior thoracic wall.

Q. Patient presents with abnormal sensation in little finger with weakness of medial palm muscles. The most probable site of injury in the image given below is at





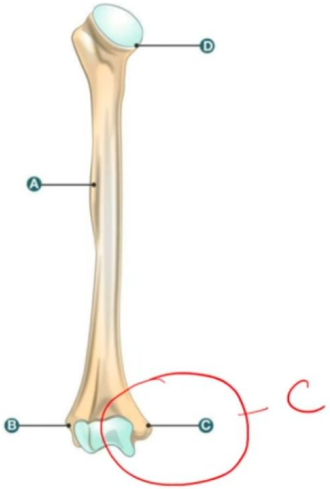
Surgical neck

Holstein Lewis #

shaft

MARROW

Q. Patient presents with abnormal sensation in little finger with weakness of medial palm muscles. The most probable site of injury in the image given below is at



Med 1/2
Ulnar

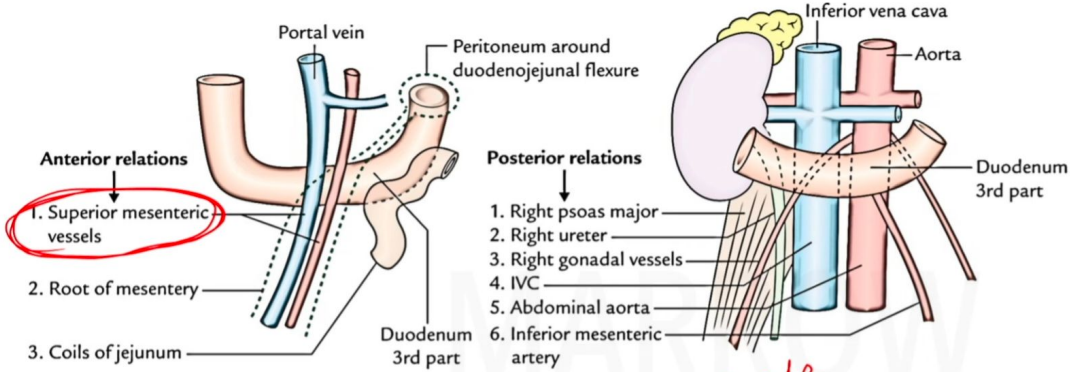
Q. Anterior relations of third part of duodenum are all except

A. Fundus and body of Gall bladder

B. Root of mesentery

C. Loops of jejunum

D. Superior Mesenteric Artery



SMA → Ant Uncinate process
SMV → Post Neck of pancreas

Q. Anterior relations of third part of duodenum are all except

A. Fundus and body of Gall bladder

B. Root of mesentery

C. Loops of jejunum

D. Superior Mesenteric Artery

Body - D2

Q. Which of the following muscles are supplied by Superior Gluteal Nerve

A. Gluteus Medius

B. Gluteus Minimus

C. Tensor fascia lata

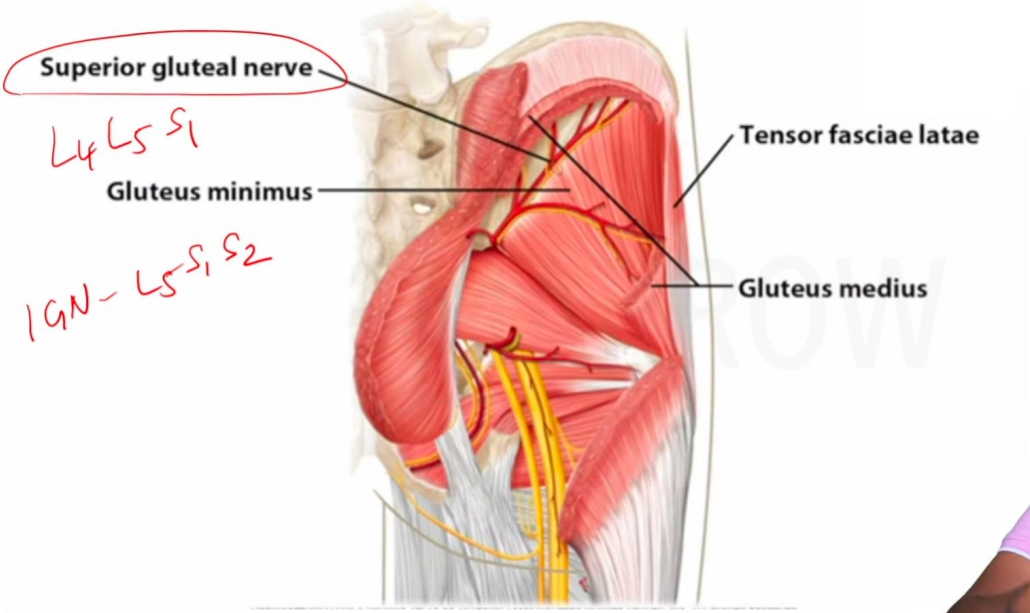
D. Piriformis

a. A, B, D

b. B, C, D

c. A, C, D

d. A, B, C


Superior gluteal nerve
L4 L5 S1
Gluteus minimus
IGN - L5 S1 S2
Tensor fasciae latae
Gluteus medius

Superior gluteal nerve

The superior gluteal nerve arises from the dorsal branches of the fourth and fifth lumbar and first sacral ventral rami. Accompanied by the superior gluteal vessels, the nerve leaves the pelvis via the greater sciatic foramen above piriformis, and divides into superior and inferior branches (see Fig. 77.47). The superior branch accompanies the upper branch of the deep division of the superior gluteal artery to supply gluteus medius and occasionally gluteus minimus. The inferior branch runs with the lower ramus of the deep division of the superior gluteal artery across gluteus minimus, supplies the glutei medius and minimus, and ends in tensor fasciae latae.

Innervation Piriformis is innervated by the superior gluteal nerve and branches from ventral rami of S1 and S2 (Iwanaga et al 2018).

Q. Which of the following muscles are supplied by Superior Gluteal Nerve

A. Gluteus Medius

B. Gluteus Minimus

C. Tensor fascia lata

D. Piriformis

± SGN

Py - $S_1 S_2$ > SGN

a. A, B, D

b. B, C, D

c. A, C, D

d. A, B, C