

# GENESIS

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## FCPS PART-I MOCK TEST-I

SUBJECT : Surgery  
PAPER : I

Exam Date	:	Mock-I	:	13-12-20/17-12-20/20-12-20
		Mock-II	:	25-12-20/26-12-20/27-12-20
Exam Time	:	2.30.pm-4.00pm		
Total Number	:	100		

Question 26-50 based on single answer

**1. Which of the following structures developed from surface ectoderm?**

- a) Dermis of skin
- b) Sweat gland
- c) Parotid gland
- d) Sclera of eyeball
- e) Nasal epithelium

**2. Regarding blood supply of heart**

- a) Right coronary artery arises from anterior aortic sinus below the aortic valve
- b) Left coronary artery supplying the entire conducting systems of heart
- c) Coronary sinus located in the left posterior coronary sulcus
- d) Papillary muscle necrosis associated with coronary artery occlusion
- e) Short saphenous vein is commonly used for coronary angioplasty

**3. Regarding the rectum**

- a) Is a part of large intestine
- b) Waldeyer's fascia separate it from prostate
- c) Denovillier's fascia separate it from coccyx and the last two sacral vertebrae
- d) Houston's valve prevents the overdistension of rectal ampulla
- e) Lower half of rectum drains into internal iliac lymph nodes

**4. Which are true statements about the testis?**

- a) Descends into the scrotum just before birth
- b) The left testis lies slightly at lower level than the right
- c) Drain into aortic group of lymph nodes at the level of the thoracic twelve vertebrae.
- d) Testicular torsion is most common between 10 and 25 years of age
- e) Teratoma is malignant change in the totipotent cells that spread via hematogenous routes

**5. The cavernous sinus is related**

- a) Superiorly to the pituitary gland
- b) Laterally to the thalamus
- c) Posteriorly to the facial nerve
- d) Anteriorly to the superior orbital fissure
- e) Inferiorly to the ethmoidal air sinus

**6. Thymus is the primary lymphoid organ in the body. Which of the following are true statements regarding it?**

- a) Is a glandular structure located immediately behind the sternum
- b) Is derived from the 3<sup>rd</sup> pair of pharyngeal cleft
- c) May be associated with ectopic parathyroid hormone secretion
- d) Size remain static till puberty and enlarges afterwards
- e) Thymic involution is delayed by castration

**7. Which of the following are true statements regarding the largest lymphatic vessels in the body?**

- a) Extends from upper part of abdomen to upper part of neck
- b) It is beaded due to presence of many valves
- c) Above the sternal angle, it courses along the left edge of oesophagus
- d) Posteriorly related with 1<sup>st</sup> part subclavian artery
- e) Both breasts are drained by thoracic duct

**8. The Brachial plexus**

- a) Root of the brachial plexus located deep to scalenus anterior muscle
- b) Forms cords which are closely related to the axillary artery
- c) Longest branch is radial nerve
- d) Arising from posterior cord, axillary nerve exits axilla through triangular space
- e) Erb's point is the meeting point of six nerves in the lower trunk

**9. Regarding blood supply of hand**

- a) Radial artery is the smaller terminal branch of brachial artery
- b) Common interosseous artery is the branch of radial artery
- c) Radial and ulnar artery mainly supplies to the hand
- d) Ulnar artery located deep to flexor carpi ulnaris
- e) Ulnar artery terminates in the deep palmar arch

**10. The portal vein**

- a) Is formed behind the neck pancreas at the level of third Lumbar vertebrae
- b) Is separated posteriorly from inferior vena cava by epiploic foramen
- c) Cystic artery drains into portal vein
- d) Collects blood from pancreas, gall bladder
- e) Portal blood mixes with hepatic arterial blood in the hepatic sinusoids

**11. Regarding the meckel's diverticulum**

- a) It is a remnant of vitellointestinal duct attached to the antimesenteric border of the caecum
- b) Its apex may be attached to the umbilicus by a fibrous band
- c) It is more common in women
- d) It may contain ectopic gastric mucosa and pancreatic tissue
- e) Mimic acute appendicitis during its inflammation

**12. Regarding the spleen**

- a) The spleen is a retroperitoneal organ lies obliquely along the long axis of the 10<sup>th</sup> rib
- b) The gastrosplenic ligaments contains the short gastric vessels
- c) Splenic tissue proper drain into the pancreaticosplenic lymph nodes
- d) Vaccination is important consideration before splenectomy
- e) After splenectomy, small pieces are implanted within the greater omentum that continues antibody production

**13. Following are contents of superficial perineal pouch**

- a) Bulbar urethra
- b) Perineal branches of the pudendal nerve
- c) Bulbourethral glands
- d) Deep transverse perineal muscles
- e) Bartholin glands

**14. Lymph drains into the superficial inguinal lymph nodes.**

- a) Ampulla of the rectum
- b) Lower part of the vagina
- c) Lower half of the anal canal
- d) Infraumbilical part of anterior abdominal wall
- e) Penile urethra

**15. The Hypothalamus:**

- a) Receives afferent fibres from the amygdaloid body through the fornix
- b) Sends efferent fibres to the anterior lobe of the pituitary in the supra optico-hypophyseal tract
- c) Sends efferent fibres to the cerebral cortex in the median forebrain bundle
- d) Is related posteroinferiorly to the posterior perforated substance
- e) Is linked to the pituitary stalk by the tuberoinfundibular tract

**16. Regarding carpal tunnel syndrome**

- a) Due to entrapment of median nerve within the carpal tunnel
- b) Younger age group more affected
- c) Females are commonly affected
- d) Claw hand may be a late complication
- e) Surgical division of tunnel is frequently needed

**17. A schizophrenic patient was brought to emergency department with history of suicidal attempt with sharp cutting deep wound in the radial side of wrist joint. Which structure might be damaged?**

- a) Radial artery
- b) Tendon of flexor carpi ulnaris
- c) Tendon of Palmaris longus
- d) Median nerve
- e) Lunate

**18. Regarding the following synovial joints**

- a) Wrist joint is ellipsoid variety
- b) Articular disc within temporomandibular joint is hyaline cartilage
- c) Metacarpophalangeal joints are Hinged variety
- d) Patella of knee joint is sesamoid type bone
- e) Extension movement is maximum in hip joint

**19. Which of the following statements are true?**

- a) Cornea is devoid of lymphatics
- b) Outer cortex of lymph node presents T cells
- c) Lymphatic vessels contain endothelium.
- d) Lymphatics may be surrounded by smooth muscle.
- e) Flow is from deep to superficial in the limbs.

**20. Regarding adductor canal**

- a) Located in the lateral aspect of thigh
- b) Femoral artery lies anterior to the vein throughout the canal
- c) Floor is formed by adductor longus above and adductor magnus below
- d) Subsartorial nerve plexus is a content of the canal
- e) For vascular control in lower limb, femoral artery can be ligated within the canal

**21. Following arteries arise from lateral side of abdominal aorta**

- a) Celiac trunk
- b) Superior mesenteric artery
- c) Inferior phrenic artery
- d) Median sacral artery
- e) Testicular artery

**22. A direct inguinal hernia**

- a) Is a hernia through the transversalis fascia
- b) Can extend into the scrotum
- c) The neck of hernial sac is narrow
- d) Has a neck which is always medial to the inferior epigastric artery
- e) Is otherwise called a ventral hernia

**23. Regarding the foot arch-**

- a) Lateral longitudinal arch almost touches the ground
- b) Talus is the keystone of medial longitudinal arch
- c) Medial longitudinal arch is adapted for transmission of weight and thrusts.
- d) Calcaneocuboid is the most vulnerable part of medial arch
- e) 'Pes planus' is due to the collapse of lateral longitudinal arch

**24. The pancreas**

- a) Lies in the posterior abdominal wall anterior to the right and left renal veins
- b) Tail is the fixed part of pancreas lies within the lienorenal ligament
- c) Gastroduodenal artery lies posterior to the head of pancreas
- d) It gets blood supply from both the foregut and midgut
- e) The smaller dorsal pancreatic bud arises more proximally, directly from the duodenum

**25. Following are true statements regarding facial nerve**

- a) The facial nerve comes out of cranial cavity through the stylomastoid foramen
- b) The chorda tympani nerve consists of two GSA, SVE
- c) A supranuclear lesion results in paralysis of only lower half of the face on the same side
- d) Bell's palsy is upper motor neuron type lesion due to nerve compression within the canal
- e) 'Crocodile tears syndrome' results in the facial nerve lesion proximal to the geniculate

**Each question below contains five suggested answers- choose the one best response to each question (26-50)**

**26. A patient with breast lump presented to a breast surgeon. After tissue diagnosis for carcinoma of breast, surgeon decided to perform 'Patey' type of mastectomy. Which of the following structures is spared during surgery?**

- a) Whole breast
- b) The nipple
- c) The pectoralis major
- d) The clavipectoral fascia
- e) The third and fourth anterior intercostal lymph nodes

**27. Which of the following statement is correct regarding development of face?**

- a) Levator palatini muscle is developed from 4<sup>th</sup> arch
- b) Maxillary process is developed from the 2<sup>nd</sup> pharyngeal arch
- c) Recurrent laryngeal nerve derived from 5<sup>th</sup> pharyngeal arch
- d) Nerve of facial expression derived from 2<sup>nd</sup> pharyngeal arch
- e) Posterior hard palate cleft is the failure of fusion of nasal and maxillary process

**28. Adrenal gland is an organ which is concerned with lifesaving hormone production. Which of the following statement is true regarding it?**

- a) The right suprarenal gland related to posterior surface of stomach
- b) Both suprarenal vein drains into the left renal vein
- c) The lymph drains into lateral aortic nodes
- d) The medulla forms major part of the gland, receiving nerve supply from thoracic sympathetic trunk
- e) Pheochromocytoma is a tumor of the adrenal cortex

**29. Which of the following is true statement regarding ulnar nerve?**

- a) Is the principal nerve in the front of the forearm
- b) Palmar cutaneous branch supplies the central area of palm
- c) Passes into the forearm through the cubital tunnel
- d) Enters into the hand superficial to flexor retinaculum just medial to pisiform
- e) Claw hand is more pronounced in proximal nerve injury than distal

**30. A patient with oral cancer presented to a head neck surgeon. After metastatic work up, surgeon decided for wide local excision of the lesion along with classical block dissection of neck. Which of the following structures is not included in classical block dissection of neck?**

- a) Level I-V lymph nodes
- b) Internal jugular vein
- c) Sternocleidomastoid
- d) Common carotid artery
- e) Accessory spinal nerve

**31. A boil in the 'danger area of face' resulting in the development of cavernous sinus thrombosis. What is the connection through which an infected blood clot courses to the cavernous sinus?**

- a) Lingual vein
- b) Superficial temporal vein
- c) Facial vein
- d) Inferior alveolar vein
- e) Retromandibular vein

**32. Right free margin of lesser omentum contains the following structure except**

- a) The proper hepatic artery
- b) The portal vein
- c) The bile duct
- d) The right gastric vessels
- e) The hepatic plexus of nerves

**33. Which of the following does not take part in formation of stomach bed?**

- a) The diaphragm
- b) Left kidney
- c) Splenic vein
- d) Transverse mesocolon
- e) Pancreas

**34. A 55 years old male presented to a thoracic surgeon with a localized mass in the middle lobe left lung. Surgeon decided for left pneumonectomy. During performing surgery, the surgeon must avoid injury to which of the following vital structures that leaves an impression on the mediastinal surface of the left lung?**

- a) Innominate artery
- b) Aortic arch
- c) Azygos vein
- d) Tracheobronchial lymph nodes
- e) Superior venacava

**35. A painter fall on a metal spike while painting on high rise building. The spike makes a stabbing injury in the anterior chest in a structure that is in close proximity to where the first rib articulates with the sternum. The structure most likely to be injured is the**

- a) Nipple
- b) Root of the lung
- c) Sterna angle
- d) Xiphoid process
- e) Sternoclavicular joint

**36. Which one is correct statement regarding coarctation of aorta?**

- a) Narrowing of aortic arch just distal to the ductus venosus
- b) Widening of posterior intercostal artery
- c) Notching in the anterior part of rib
- d) May be associated with thoracic aortic aneurysm
- e) May results ischaemic ulcer over the finger tip

**37. During embryonic development, the midgut bend to form 'midgut loop' around the following artery?**

- a) Celiac trunk
- b) Inferior mesenteric artery
- c) Proper hepatic artery
- d) Splenic artery
- e) Superior mesenteric artery

**38. A 30 years male presented to a plastic surgeon with malignant melanoma clark's level-III with multiple satellite lesion. The originating cell of this tumor is developed from**

- a) Ectoderm
- b) Mesoderm
- c) Endoderm
- d) Neural crest
- e) Mesonephric duct

**39. After severe accident, upward displacement of head of the humerus occurs in a person. Which muscle prevents this displacement?**

- a) Deltoid
- b) Biceps Brachii
- c) Triceps brachii
- d) Trapezius
- e) Serratus anterior

**40. A farmer got penetrating injury to sole of the right foot proximal to the base of 5<sup>th</sup> toe. There was profuse bleeding which was controlled with a pressure bandage and he was rushed to emergency department, where it was found that the lateral plantar artery was severed. The lateral plantar artery is a branch of the**

- a) Anterior tibial artery
- b) Dorsalis pedis artery
- c) Peroneal artery
- d) Popliteal artery
- e) Posterior tibial artery

**41. Which of the following muscle acts on two joints?**

- a) Vastusmedialis
- b) Sartorius
- c) Adductor magnus
- d) Piriformis
- e) Adductor longus

**42. Shoulder joint stability is enhanced by surrounding musculotendinous rotator cuff. Which one does not contribute to form it?**

- a) Supraspinatus
- b) Infraspinatus
- c) Teres minor
- d) Subscapularis
- e) Teres major

**43. A 40 years old male was brought to emergency department with history of injury to perineum during cycling. On examination, it reveals acute retention of urine with meatal blood stains and there is swelling in the perineum, around the penis and scrotum. Which part of urethra might be injured?**

- a) Prostatic
- b) Membranous
- c) Bulbar
- d) Penile
- e) External meatus

**44. The medial and lateral femoral circumflex arteries are usually direct branches of the**

- a) Obturator artery
- b) Popliteal artery
- c) Profundafemoris artery
- d) External iliac artery
- e) First perforating artery

**45. A 25 years old male presented to OPD with the complaints of sweating over the right side of face during eating. He has history of surgery 6 months back. Attending physician diagnosed as a case of Frey's syndrome. Surgery of which organ is associated with such type of complication?**

- a) Parotid gland
- b) Thyroid gland
- c) Lacrimal gland
- d) Sublingual gland
- e) Submandibular gland

**46. A 55 years old female diagnosed as a case of carcinoma involving the ascending colon. She needs neoadjuvent therapy along with right hemicolectomy. Which structure is not included in this operation?**

- a) The mesentery of the distal 20 cm of ileum is divided
- b) The mesocolon upto proximal third of the transverse colon
- c) Right ureter and gonadal vessels
- d) The ileocolic artery is divided from its origin
- e) Right branch of the middle colic artery if the tumour is at the hepatic flexure

**47. In peripheral nerve injuries of the lower limb results**

- a) Sciatic nerve compression pain is limited to lower back
- b) Tibial nerve injury produces loss of dorsiflexion and eversion of the foot.
- c) Common peroneal nerve injury associated with foot drop
- d) Femoral nerve gives sensory loss over the lateral aspect of the thigh.
- e) Saphenous nerve injury resulting in loss of cutaneous sensation in the lateral leg

**48. Which one is merocrine gland?**

- a) Sweat gland in axilla
- b) Sebaceous gland
- c) Tarsal gland of eyelid
- d) Mammary gland
- e) Pituitary gland

**49. A 45 years old male came to emergency department with history of acute retention of urine. He had history of left sided nephrectomy 5 years back. X-Ray KUB region reveals a staghorn stone in right kidney. Attending physician suspects that cause of retention is stone impaction. Which is the narrowest part of ureter?**

- a) Pelviureteric junction
- b) Pelvic brim
- c) Juxtaposition to vas deferens
- d) Ureterovesical junction
- e) Ureteric orifice

**50. The arterial pulse that is found in front of the upper part of the ear is from the**

- a) Transverse facial artery
- b) Facial artery
- c) Superficial temporal artery
- d) Posterior auricular artery
- e) Maxillary artery

GENVEsis

## **Surgery Mock-1, Paper-1**

### **1. FTTFT**

#### **Explanation:**

- a. Dermis of skin develops from dermatomyotome of paraxial mesoderm
- d. Sclera develops from sclerotome of paraxial mesoderm

[Ref: Langman's Medical Embryology 14<sup>th</sup>/edt/P-75,80]

### **2. FTTTF**

#### **Explanation:**

- a. RCA arises the anterior aortic sinus immediately above the aortic valve
- b. Great saphenous vein is commonly used for coronary angioplasty

[Ref: Vishram 2<sup>nd</sup>edt/V-1/P-274,275]

### **3. TFFTT**

#### **Explanation**

- a. Rectum is a part of large intestine though it is devoid of cardinal features of large intestine
- d. there are three permanent transverse mucosal fold called Houston's valve provide support to hold feces and prevent overdistension of rectal ampulla
- e. lymph from upper half drain into inferior mesentery nodes and from lower half into internal iliac node

[Ref: Vishram 2<sup>nd</sup>edt/V-2/Page-281,283]

### **4. TTFTF**

- c. Drain into pre-aortic and para-aortic group of lymph nodes at the level of the second lumbar vertebra.
- e. Teratoma spread via lymphatic routes.

[Ref: Vishram 2<sup>nd</sup>edt/V-2/Page-70]

### **5. FFFTF [Ref: Lumley/Q-423]**

### **6. TFTTF**

#### **Explanation:**

- b. is derived from the 3<sup>rd</sup> pair of pharyngeal pouches
- c. parathyroid gland develops from 3<sup>rd</sup> pharyngeal pouch and therefore thymus gland is the common site for ectopic parathyroid gland.
- e. thymic involution is delayed by castration and adrenalectomy

[Ref: BD chaurasia's 7<sup>th</sup>edt/V-3/Page-152, Gray's anatomy student edit Page-212]

### **7. FTTTF**

#### **Explanation:**

- a. Extends from upper part of abdomen to lower part of neck
- e. Left breast is drained by thoracic duct and right by right lymphatic trunk

[Ref: BD Chaurasia's 7<sup>th</sup>edt/V-1/Page-302]

### **8. TTTF**

#### **Explanation:**

- b. The cords are named according to their arrangement around the middle part of this artery
- d. Axillary nerve exits axilla through quadrangular space and radial nerve through triangular

- e. Erb's point is the meeting point of six nerves in the upper trunk

[Ref: Vishram 2<sup>nd</sup>edt /V-1/Page-54, 57]

### **9. TTTTF**

#### **Explanation:**

- b. Common interosseous artery is the branch of ulnar artery
- c. Radial and ulnar artery mainly supplies to the hand and Interosseous arteries are mainly to forearm
- e. Ulnar artery terminates in the superficial palmar arch and radial artery into deep arch

[Ref: Vishram 2<sup>nd</sup>edt/V-1/Page-112]

### **10. FTFTT**

#### **Explanation:**

- a. Second lumbar vertebrae
- c. Cystic vein

[Ref: BD chaurasia's 7<sup>th</sup>edt/V-2/Page-310]

### **11. FTFTT**

#### **Explanation:**

- a. antimesenteric border of the ileum
- c. It is more common in men

[Ref: Vishram 2<sup>nd</sup>edt/V-2/Page-148]

### **12. FTFTT**

#### **Explanation:**

- a. The spleen is an intraperitoneal organ
- c. Splenic tissue proper has no lymphatics. A few lymphatics arise from the connective tissue of the capsule drain into the pancreaticosplenic lymph nodes

[Ref: BD Chaurasia's 7<sup>th</sup>edt/V-2/Page-323,325]

### **13. TTFTT**

#### **Explanation:**

- c. Ducts of bulbourethral glands, gland is a content of deep perineal pouch
- d. Superficial transverse perineal muscles

[Ref: Vishram 2<sup>nd</sup>edt/V-2/Page-228]

### **14. TTTTF [Ref: BD Chaurasia's 7<sup>th</sup>edt/V-2/Page-138]**

### **15. FFFTF [Ref: Lumley/Q-395]**

### **16. TTTTF [Ref: BD chaurasia's 7<sup>th</sup>edt/V-1/Page-126]**

### **17. TTTTF [Ref: Vishram 2<sup>nd</sup>edt/V-1/Page-116]**

### **18. TTTTF [Ref: Junqueira histology 15<sup>th</sup>edt/P-130]**

#### **Explanation:**

- b. Articular disc are Fibrocartilage
- c. MPJ's are ellipsoid variety capable of abduction, adduction and circumduction as well as flexion and extension. The interphalangeal joints are true hinge joints.

- e. Flexion is the maximum movement of hip joint

### **19.**

TTTTF [Ref: Junqueira histology 15<sup>th</sup> edt p2782]

#### **Explanation**

- a. Brain, Spinal cord, Bone marrow, Cornea, Cartilage, Epidermis, Hair, Nails are devoid of lymphatics
- b. Outer cortex of lymph node present B cells and inner cortex T cells
- e. Flow is from superficial to deep like venous systems



**20. FFTFT**

**Explanation:**

- a. Located in the medial aspect of thigh
- b. Femoral artery lies anterior to the femoral vein in upper part and medial to it in lower part
- d. It lies on the roof of the canal underneath the Sartorius, which is formed by branches from the medial cutaneous nerve of the thigh, the saphenous nerve, and the anterior division of the obturator nerve

[Ref: Vishram 2<sup>nd</sup>ed/V-2/Page-339]

**21. FFTFT**

**Explanation:**

Lateral branches of abdominal aorta-

- ✓ Inferior phrenic artery
- ✓ Middle suprarenal artery
- ✓ Renal artery
- ✓ Testicular/ ovarian artery

**22. TTFTF**[Ref: Vishram 2<sup>nd</sup>ed/V-2/Page-55-56]

**23. TFFFF**

**Explanation:**

- b. Talus is the keystone of medial longitudinal arch and cuboid for lateral arch
- c. Lateral longitudinal arch is adapted for transmission of weight and thrusts
- d. Talocalcaneonavicular joint the most vulnerable part of medial arch and Calcaneocuboid in the lateral
- e. 'Pes planus' i.e flat foot is due to the collapse of medial longitudinal arch.

[Ref: Vishram 2<sup>nd</sup>ed/V-2/Page-435-436]

**24. TFFTF**

**Explanation:**

- b. Tail is on mobile part of pancreas
- c. Gastroduodenal artery lies anterior to the head of pancreas
- e. The larger dorsal pancreatic bud arises more proximally, directly from the duodenum and The smaller ventral pancreatic bud arises in common with hepatic bud for the liver.

[Ref: Vishram 2<sup>nd</sup>ed/V-2/Page-135-136]

**25. TFFFT**

**Explanation**

- b. GVE, SVE
- c. A supranuclear lesion results paralysis of only lower half of the face on the opposite side is paralyzed.
- d. Bell's palsy is lower motor neuron type paralysis
- e. Crocodile tears syndrome- It is a clinical condition characterized by paroxysmal lacrimation during eating. It results in the facial nerve lesion proximal to the geniculate ganglion.

[Ref: Vishram 2<sup>nd</sup>ed/V-3/Page-58,342]

**26. E**

**Patey mastectomy:**

The breast and associated structures are dissected *en bloc* and the excised mass is composed of:

- ✓ the whole breast
- ✓ a large portion of skin, which always includes the nipple
- ✓ all of the fat, fascia and lymph nodes of the axilla.

[Ref: Bailey and love's 27<sup>th</sup>ed/P-876]

**27. A**

[Ref: Langman's Medical Embryology 14<sup>th</sup>ed/P-285]

**Explanation:**

- b. Maxillary process is developed from the 1<sup>st</sup> pharyngeal arch
- c. 6<sup>th</sup> pharyngeal arch.
- d. Muscle of facial expression derived from 5<sup>th</sup> pharyngeal arch
- e. Posterior hard palate cleft is the failure of fusion two maxillary processes

**28. C**

**Explanation:**

- a. The right suprarenal gland related with bare areas of liver
- b. Left suprarenal vein drains into the left renal vein.
- d. The medulla forms only about one-tenth of the whole gland
- e. Pheochromocytoma is a tumor of the adrenal medulla

[Ref: Vishram 2<sup>nd</sup>ed/V-2/P-181]

**29. C**

**Explanation:**

- a. Is the principal nerve of hand and median nerve is the principal nerve of front of the forearm
- b. Palmar cutaneous branch of median nerve supplies the thenar and central area of palm
- c. Passes into the forearm through the two heads of flexor carpi ulnaris i.e cubital tunnel
- d. Enters into the hand superficial to flexor retinaculum just lateral to pisiform
- e. Reverse is true

[Ref: Vishram 2<sup>nd</sup>ed/V-1/P-115]

**30. D**

**Explanation:**

A. Classical neck dissection includes:

1. Level I-V lymph nodes
2. Internal jugular vein
3. Accessory spinal nerve
4. Sternocleidomastoid muscle

B. Modified radical (or Functional) neck dissection includes

- ✓ Level I-V nodes
- ✓ Preserve some or all the later three structures

C. Selective neck dissection:

- ✓ Removal of selective group of lymph node i.e not all the Level I-V

- ✓ All the later three structures are preserved.
- [Ref: Last's anatomy/P-420]

**31. C** [Ref: BD chaurasia's 7<sup>th</sup>ed/V-3/Page-72]

**32. D (Explanation)**

- The right free margin of the lesser omentum contains:
  - ✓ The proper hepatic artery
  - ✓ The portal vein
  - ✓ The bile duct
  - ✓ Lymph nodes and lymphatics
  - ✓ The hepatic plexus of nerves
- Along the lesser curvature of the stomach:
  - ✓ The right gastric vessels
  - ✓ The left gastric vessels
  - ✓ The gastric group of lymph nodes and lymphatics
  - ✓ Branches from the gastric nerves

[Ref: BD Chaurasia's 7<sup>th</sup>/V-2/Page-258]

**33. C**

**Explanation:**

Stomach bed formed by:

- ✓ The diaphragm
- ✓ Left suprarenal gland
- ✓ Left kidney
- ✓ Spleenic artery
- ✓ Transverse mesocolon
- ✓ Pancreas
- ✓ Left colic flexure
- ✓ Spleen

[Ref: BD Chaurasia's 7<sup>th</sup>ed/V-2/Page-276]

**34. B**

**Explanation:**

Aortic arch makes impression in the mediastinal surface of left lung.

[Ref: BD chaurasia's 7<sup>th</sup>ed/V-1/Page-249]

**35. E (Explanation):**

First rib articulates with sternum just distal to sternoclavicular joint

**36. B** [Ref: Vishram 2<sup>nd</sup>ed/V-1/Page-218]

**37. E** [Ref: BD chaurasia's 7<sup>th</sup>ed/V-2/P-256]

**38. D**

**Explanation:**

Malignant melanoma is a malignant tumor of melanocyte cell which is a neural crest derivatives

[Ref: Langman's Medical Embryology 14<sup>th</sup>/ed/P-78]

**39. B** [Ref: BD Chaurasia's 7<sup>th</sup> ed/V-1/Page-91]

**40. E** [Ref: BD Chaurasia's 7<sup>th</sup>ed/V-2/Page-195]

**41. B** [Ref: BD chaurasia's 7<sup>th</sup>ed/V-2/Page-58]

**42. E** [Ref: BD chaurasia's 7<sup>th</sup>ed/V-1/Page-147]

**43. C**

**Explanation:**

Rupture of bulbar part of urethra leads to extravasations of urine in the

- ✓ Superficial perineal pouch
- ✓ Around the penis

- ✓ Around the scrotum
- ✓ In the anterior abdominal wall deep to fascia scarpa

[Ref: Snell clinical anatomy 9<sup>th</sup>ed/Page-115]

**44. C** [Ref: BD chaurasia's 7<sup>th</sup>ed/V-2/Page-54]

**45. A** [Ref: Bailey & Love 27<sup>th</sup>ed/Page-794]

**46. C**

**Explanation:**

During right hemicolectomy, surgeon must take care not to injure the

- ✓ Right Ureter,
- ✓ Right Gonadal vessels
- ✓ Duodenum.

[Ref: Bailey & Love 27<sup>th</sup>ed/Page-1264]

**47. C**

**Explanation:**

- radiates from lower back to lower leg
- it is due to common peroneal nerve injury
- Femoral nerve gives sensory loss over the medial aspect of the thigh
- Saphenous nerve injury resulting in loss of cutaneous sensation in the medial leg

[Ref: BD chaurasia's 7<sup>th</sup>ed/V-2/Page-192]

**48. E** [Ref: Junqueira histology 15<sup>th</sup>ed/P-86]

**Explanation:**

There two glands apocrine- Mammary gland, Apocrine type sweat glands in axilla, perianal region.  
Two holocrine gland- Sebaceous, Tarsal gland of eyelid  
Rest of the glands are merocrine type.

**49. D** [Ref: Vishram 2<sup>nd</sup>ed/V-2/Page-180]

**50. C** [Ref: BD chaurasia's 7<sup>th</sup>ed/V-3/Page-285]