

GAYATRI VIDYA PARISHAD INSTITUTE OF HEALTH CARE AND MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY

2nd INTERNAL ASSESSMENT FOR 1st M.B.B.S. 2024-2025 BATCH

Date: 21-04-2025

Time: 10PM-1PM

Subject: Anatomy Total Marks : 100M(80+20)

II. Essay:

1. Describe the stomach under the following headings.
a) External features b) Blood supply c) Lymphatic drainage d) Applied anatomy

(1×10=10)

(3+2+3+2)

III. Reasoning questions:

(5×3=15)

2. Why indirect inguinal hernia is more common in males.
3. Oesophageal varices occur in portal hypertension. Explain.
4. The most common site for urethral rupture is bulb of penis. Explain
5. Why thoracocentesis usually done along the upper border of rib ?
6. Aortic aneurysm is more common in atherosclerosis patients. Explain.

IV. Applied anatomy:

(4×5=20)

7. Anatomical basis of obstructive jaundice 8. Prolapse of uterus 9. Fallots tetralogy 10. Pneumothorax

V. Short notes:

(3×5=15)

11. Histology of Kidney 12. Thoracic duct 13. Numerical abnormalities of Chromosomes

VI Short notes:

(4×5=20)

14. Describe the Role of physician in health care system 15. Histology of Duodenum
16. Ischiorectal fossa 17. Mediastinal surface of Right lung

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Section - I

MCQ'S

20x1=20M

1. Which of the following is true ligament of the liver. ()
a) Falciform ligament b) Ligamentum teres c) Right triangular ligament d) Coronary ligament
2. In a road accident, 40 years male had a severe internal bleeding. Ultrasound shows rupture of spleen and splenectomy was done. What is the most likely complication excepted in this patient? ()
a) Diabetes milletus b)diabetes insipidus c) Stomatostatinoma d)None
3. Left gonad vein drains into - ()
a) Left renal vein b) Interior vanacava c) Internal iliac vein d) Common iliac vein
4. Peyer's patches are seen in the histological section of ()
a) Duodenum b) Jejunum c) ileum d) Large intestine
5. The karyotype of Turners syndrome is ()
a) 46 XX b) 47 XYY c) 45 XO d) 46 XY
6. Arch of aorta develops from ()
a) Right 3rd aortic arch b) right 4th aortic arch c) left 3rd aortic arch d) left 4th aortic arch
7. Rotation of Midgut happens in ()
a) 90° anti clock wise rotation b) 180° anti clock wise rotation
c) 270° anti clock wise rotation d) 180° clock wise rotation
8. The events that happens at sternal angle are all except: ()
a). Attachment of 2nd rib b) Arch of aorta starts and ends here.
c) Deviation of thoracic duct from left to right d) Junction of superior &inferior mediastinum
9. The opening present in the central tendon of diaphragm is ()
a) Aortic b) oesophageal c) IVC d) Thoracic duct
10. 1st intercostal vein on the right side drains into ()
a) Superior vena cava b) Interior vena cava c) Internal jugular vein d) Brachiocephalic vein

11. A 60 year old male complaining of chest pain had ECG changes with positive TMT test .Coronary angiogram showed Left coronary dominance with 50% block of LAD branch. Which vessel determines the coronary dominance. ()

- a) Conus artery
- b) Posterior inter ventricular Artery
- c) Anterior inter ventricular artery
- d) Circumflex artery

12) Floor of fossa ovalis is formed by ()
a) Septum primum b) Septum secundum c) Septum intermedium d) Septum spurium

13. The pyramidalis muscle is supplied by ()
a) Subcostal nerve b) Iliohypogastric nerve c) Ilioinguinal nerve d) Genitofemoral nerve

14. A 25 year old female feels pain in perumbilical region since last night. She started feeling pain in the right iliac fossa in the morning. It may be due to ()
a) Cholécystitis b) Appendicitis c) Ureteric calculi d) splenic infarction

15. All the following are characteristic features of large intestine except ()
a) Appendices epiploicae b) Sacculations c) Taenia coli d) villi

16. The root of mesentery crosses all the following structures except ()
a) Abdominal aorta b) Inferior vena cava c) right ureter d) Inferior mesenteric artery

17. The external anal sphincter is supplied by ()
a) superior rectal nerve b) pudendal nerve c) Inferior rectal nerve d) genital branch of genitofemoral nerve

18. A young male presented to emergency department with history of sudden diffuse abdominal pain. CT shows gangrenous necrosis of small intestine. Which of the following would be the cause ()

- a) Acute appendicitis
- b) Intestinal perforation
- c) intestinal obstruction
- d) superior mesenteric artery embolism

19. The gall bladder is lined by --- ()
a) striated border b) brush border c) stratified squamous epithelium d) simple cuboidal epithelium

20. Which fascia separates the prostate from rectum posteriorly ()
a) Denovilliers fascia b) Bucks fascia c) Scarpa's fascia d) Colle's fascia



GVPIHC & MT MEDICAL COLLEGE - DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY
1st MBBS- FIRST INTERNAL – Dr.NTR UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION

2024-2025 -Regular Batch

Max - Marks: 100

Duration of Exam = 3hrs

Dt: 29 - 01 - 2025

SECTION -I LONG ESSAY QUESTION:

(1x10=10M)

1. Describe Sources, metabolic, biochemical functions, RDA & Deficiency manifestations of Vitamin D.

SECTION: 2: SHORT NOTES ON (Applied Aspects)

(4X5=20M)

(1+2+2=5M)

2. A 1 year old child was brought to the GVP hospital with history of low weight gain, frequent foul swelling stools with loose bowel movements. He had cough that produced thick phlegm. A sweat test showed very high levels of chloride ($>60 \text{ mmol/L}$)

- a) What is the probable diagnosis
- b) What is the biochemical basis of the disorder
- c) Name different types of Ion channels

3. A 60 year old man, an executive had a severe chest pain radiating to left shoulder, breathlessness, vomiting & profuse sweating. His E.C.G shown abnormal findings of heart strain. Blood tests were done.

(1+2+2=5M)

- a) What is the probable diagnosis
- b) What are the enzyme markers in this disease

- c) What are isoenzymes specific to this disease

4. A 35 year old employee living alone came to hospital & complaining of recurrent attacks of cold, upper respiratory tract infections, bleeding gums, swelling of gums, joint pains, petechia on lower extremities & Anemia. He says he is not taking fresh fruits & vegetables but consumes stored food.

(1+3+1=5M)

5. A 15 years old girl of low socioeconomic status came to ophthalmology OPD complaining of diminished vision during night time. On Examination revealed rough scaly skin, dry eyes, and brown spots on conjunctiva, corneal ulcers & frequent infections of lungs & urinary tract.

(1+1+1+2=5M)

- a) What is the probable diagnosis?

- b) What nutritional treatment cures this problem?

- c) What are the 3 chemical forms of this micronutrient

- d) What is the biochemical basis of diminished night vision.

SECTION 3 : SHORT NOTES ON THEORETICAL ASPECTS

(7X5=35M)

6. Biological functions of Vitamin K & Deficiency disorder

7. Write on Primary & secondary structure of proteins

8. Enumerate essential fatty acids & biologically important products synthesized from them.

9. Enumerate phospholipids & their functions

10. Describe the biochemical functions, co enzymes form & deficiency disorders of thiamine.

11. Enumerate the coenzyme forms of niacin & deficiency disorder

12. Discuss Enzyme Inhibition

SECTION 4 : REASONING QUESTIONS

(5X3=15M)

13. Why sucrose is non reducing sugar -Explain

14. Ethanol is used to treat methanol poisoning -basis

15. Name Essential amino acids- why are they essential

16. Name 3 Heteropolysaccharides & their presence in tissues

17. Write the role of coenzyme form of pyridoxine.

Multiple Choice Questions (1 X 20 = 20 Marks)

1. Indole ring is present in?
A.Arginine B.Tryptophan C.Histidine D.Proline []
2. Serum Alkaline Phosphatase is increased in
A.Hypothyroidism B.Carcinoma of prostate C.Bone diseases D.Myocardial infarction []
3. D-mannose is :
A.4th epimer of glucose B.ketose sugar
C.component of maltose D.2nd epimer of glucose []
4. Hydrolysis of fat by alkali is called:
A.Esterification B.Saponification C.Mutarotation D.Alkylation []
5. Which of the following fatty acids is present in surfactant?
A.Palmitic acid B.Stearic acid
C.Homo-Gama-Linolineic acid D.Arachidonic acid []
6. The most important biological role of vitamin E is ?
A.Produce clotting factors B.Antidote of selenium poisoning
C.Anticoagulant D.Antioxidant []
7. Deficiency of Pantothenic acid leads to ?
A.Night blindness B.Rickets C.Microcytic Anemia D.Burning foot syndrome []
8. Riboflavin is constituent of ?
A.Co-carboxylase B.Co-decarboxylase C.NAD+ D.FAD []
9. All compounds acts as antivitamin, except?
A.Avidin B.Menadione C.INH D.Methotrexate []
10. Daily requirement of vitamin A for a normal adult is ?
A.1 micro gram B.5micro gram C.100 micro grams D.750micro grams []
11. The organelle involved in formation of spindle fibres during metaphase of mitosis is ?
A.Centrosome B.Phagosome C.Lysosome D.Peroxosome []
12. Cell organelle responsible for modifying and packaging proteins is ?
A.Mitochondria B.Nucleus C.Golgi complex D.Lysosomes []
13. Lactate dehydrogenase belongs to which class of enzymes?
A.Transferases B.Oxidoreductases C.Hydrolases D.Isomerases []
14. The Substrate concentration at half maximal velocity is called?
A.[S]/2 B.Vmax C.Km D.Vmax/2 []
15. Twenty first amino acid is
A.Pyrrolysine B.Selenocysteine
C.Cystine D.Homocystine []
16. Atherosclerosis is associated with elevated plasma level of ?
A.Chylomicrons B.VLDL C.HDL D.LDL []
17. Dipalmitoyl lecithin acts as?
A.Platelet activating factor B.Lung surfactant
C.Second messenger for hormones D.Anti-ketogenic compound. []
18. Consumption of raw eggs can cause the deficiency of
A.Biotin B.Riboflavin C.Pyridoxin D.Pantothenic acid []
19. Vitamin E reduces the requirement of
A.Iron B.Zinc C.Selenium D.Magnesium []
20. the most potent natural antioxidant is
A.Vitamin D B.Vitamin E C.Vitamin B12 D.Vitamin K []



**Gayatri Vidya Parishad Institute of Health Care and Medical Technology,
Visakhapatnam.**

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY

FIRST M.B.B.S FIRST INTERNAL ASSESSMENT EXAMINATION PHYSIOLOGY

10.00 AM -01.00 P M

(SECTION – I & II)

Dt.29-01-2025

Time: 2Hr 40 Minutes

Max. Marks: 80

SECTION – II

(Theory Questions)

Answer all questions

(Draw diagrams and flow charts wherever applicable)

1. Describe the mechanism of HCl secretion. Discuss the different phases of gastric secretion. Give experimental evidence for the regulatory mechanism in each phase of secretion? (4+3+3)= 10 marks

Reasoning Questions 5x3= 15 marks

2. Explain the physiological basis of peristalsis.
3. Physiological basis of oral contraceptive pills.
4. Explain the physiological basis for ABO incompatibility.
5. Explain the physiological basis for End plate potential.
6. Explain the physiological basis for edema in hypoproteinemia.

Short Notes 4x5 = 20 marks

7. Briefly describe the ionic basis of Resting membrane potential.
8. Describe the endometrial changes during normal menstrual cycle and its hormonal regulation.
9. Composition and functions of succus entericus
10. Draw and label length tension relationship in skeletal muscle

Short Notes 3x5 = 15 marks

11. Feto-placental unit
12. Discuss briefly lipolytic enzymes of alimentary tract and describe the fat absorption.
13. Describe the enterohepatic circulation of bile pigments.

Short Notes (Applied aspects) 4x5 = 20 marks

14. A 40-year-old obese women, complained of repeated attacks of right hypochondrial pain and yellow coloration of eyes. Her serum bilirubin -15mg/dl, Vanderburg test was direct positive and serum alkaline phosphatase was 50I.U.

A. What is your diagnosis?

B. What are the causes of the said condition?

C. List the steps in the breakdown of Hb.

15. A 20-year-old female student awakens one morning with severe pain and blurry vision in her left eye; the symptoms subside over several days. About 6 months later, on a morning after playing volleyball with friends, she notices weakness but not pain in her right leg; the symptoms intensify while taking a hot shower complains of weakness and numbness in lower extremities. Nerve conduction studies showed delayed conduction in peripheral nerves.

A. What is your diagnosis?

B. What are the other symptoms of this disorder?

C. How do you treat this condition?

16. What is megaloblastic anemia, list causes and how do you diagnose basing on indices.

17. Discuss the pathway of coagulation, affected in Hemophilia ?

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DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY

PHYSIOLOGY

(Multiple Choice Questions)

Time: 20 Minutes

Max. Marks: 20

Note: Answer all questions

$20 \times 1 = 20$

SECTION – I

1. In humans, fertilization usually occurs in the

- A. vagina B. cervix C. uterine cavity D. uterine tubes

2. Which of the following probably triggers the onset of labor?

- A. ACTH in the fetus B. ACTH in the mother C. Prostaglandins D. Oxytocin

3. Water is absorbed in the jejunum, ileum, and colon and excreted in the feces. Arrange these in order of the amount of water absorbed or excreted from the greatest to the smallest.

- A. Colon, jejunum, ileum, feces E. Feces, colon, ileum, jejunum

C. Jejunum, ileum, colon, feces

D. Colon, ileum, jejunum, feces

4. Testosterone is produced

A. in the testes after reduction of dihydrotestosterone.

B. in Leydig cells from cholesterol and pregnenolone precursors.

C. by LH in Leydig cells.

D. as a precursor for several membrane lipids.

5. A researcher conducts a study of the regulation of salivary secretion in a group of volunteer medical students under various conditions. Which of the following conditions would be expected to be associated with the lowest rates of secretion?

A. Chewing gum

B. Undergoing a mock dental exam

C. Sleep

D. Exposure to a nauseating odour

6. A patient suffering from anaemia comes to his physician complaining of frequent bouts of gastroenteritis. A blood test reveals antibodies directed against gastric parietal cells. The anaemia in this patient is attributable to hyposecretion of which gastric product?

- A. Histamine B. Gastrin C. Pepsinogen D. Intrinsic factor

7. Which of the following has the highest pH?

- A. Gastric juice B. Colonic luminal contents C. Pancreatic juice D. Saliva

8. A patient with obstructive jaundice who is scheduled for gallbladder surgery is found to have an elevated prothrombin time. This laboratory finding is most likely due to malabsorption of which of the following vitamins?

- A. A B. C C. B12 D. K

9. A 40-year-old man undergoes bariatric surgery for the treatment of morbid obesity. Levels of which of the following substances would be expected to be reduced in his brain following recovery?

- A. Glucose B. Ghrelin C. Leptin D. Pro-opiomelanocortin



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DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY

10. The migrating motor complex is triggered by which of the following?
A. Motilin B. NO C. CCK D. Somatostatin
11. In infants, defecation often follows a meal. The cause of colonic contractions in this situation is
A. histamine. B. increased circulating levels of CCK.
C. the gastrocolic reflex. D. increased circulating levels of somatostatin.
12. Which of the following cell types protects against sepsis / secondary translocation of intestinal bacteria?
A. Hepatic stellate cell B. Cholangiocyte C. Kupffer cell D. Hepatocyte
13. Compared to hepatic bile, gallbladder bile contains a reduced concentration of which of the following?
A. Bile acids B. Chloride ions C. Protons D. Glucose
14. A 60-year-old woman undergoes total pancreatectomy because of the presence of a tumour. Which of the following outcomes would not be expected after she recovers from the operation?
A. Steatorrhea B. Hyperglycemia C. Metabolic acidosis D. Weight gain.
15. A 45-year-old woman is brought to the emergency room with a 3-day history of colicky epigastric pain that suddenly increased in severity after a large meal. A gallstone is found to be occluding her sphincter of Oddi. Which of the following substances would be found at reduced levels in her circulation?
A. Unconjugated bile acids B. Conjugated bile acids C. Cholesterol D. Phosphatidylcholine.
16. Endocytosis
A. Includes phagocytosis and pinocytosis, but not clathrin-mediated or caveolae-dependent uptake of extracellular contents.
B. refers to the merging of an intracellular vesicle with the plasma membrane to deliver intracellular contents to the extracellular milieu.
C. Refers to the invagination of the plasma membrane to take extracellular contents into the cell.
D. Refers to vesicular trafficking between Golgi stacks.
17. F-actin is a component of the cellular cytoskeleton that
A. provides a structural component for cell movement.
B. is defined as the "functional" form of actin in the cell.
C. refers to the actin subunits that provide the molecular building blocks of the extended actin molecules found in the cell.
D. provides the molecular architecture for cell-to-cell communication.
18. Cells responsible for innate immunity are activated most commonly by
A. glucocorticoids B. pollen C. carbohydrate sequences in bacterial cell walls D. eosinophils
19. A man falls into a deep sleep with one arm under his head. This arm is paralyzed when he awakens, but it tingles, and pain sensation in it is still intact. The reason for the loss of motor function without loss of pain sensation is:
A. A fibers are more susceptible to hypoxia than B fibers.
B. A fibers are more sensitive to pressure than C fibers.
C. C fibers are more sensitive to pressure than A fibers.
D. Motor nerves are more affected by sleep than sensory nerves.
20. The action potential of skeletal muscle
A. has a prolonged plateau phase.
B. spreads inward to all parts of the muscle via the T tubules.
C. causes the immediate uptake of Ca^{2+} into the lateral sacs of the sarcoplasmic reticulum.
D. is longer than the action potential of cardiac muscle.