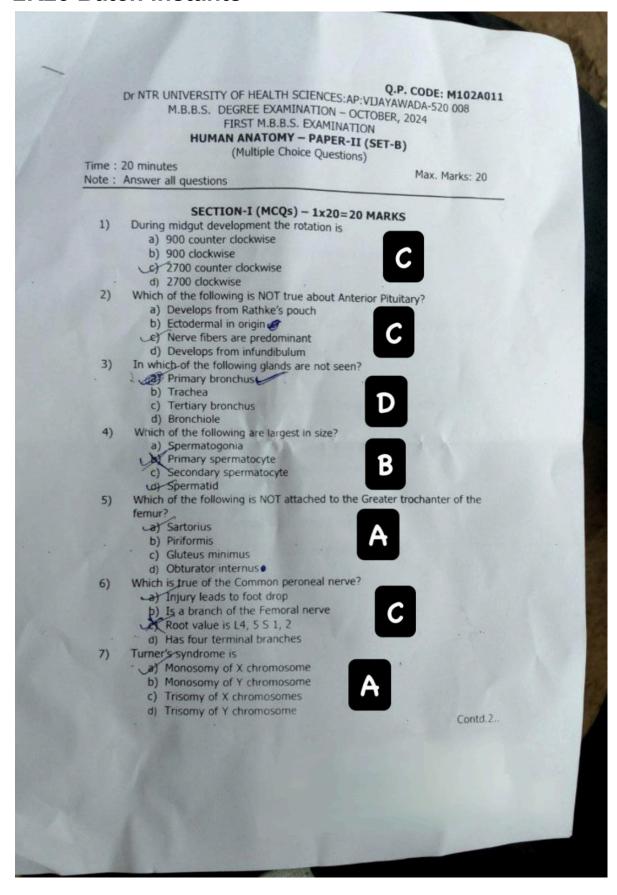
2K23 Batch Instants



Which of the following have a X Linked recessive inheritance pattern? a) Male pattern baldness b) Sickle cell anaemia c)-ffaemophilia d) Fragile X syndrome 9) Colles' fascia is a continuation of a) Camper fascia d) Scarpe fascia d) Scarpe fascia d) Scarpe fascia l) Posterior boundary of the epiploic foramen is formed by a) Right kidney b) Inferior vena cava c) Right adrenal gland d) Portal vein l) Which of the following bones DO NOT form the medial longitudinal arch of the foot? a) Talus b) Navicular c) Cuboid d) Medial cuneiform loft three c) Four d) Five l) How many plantar interossei are seen in the sole of the foot? a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five l) All are true regarding external haemorrhoids EXCEPT a) Are often painless c) Covered by skin d) Are due to thrombosis of external rectal plexus l) Faternal anal sphincter c) Superficial transverse pernei d) Ischiocavernosus l) External anal sphincter c) Superficial transverse pernei d) Ischiocavernosus l) Internal pudendal artery b) Internal pudendal artery b) Internal pudendal artery b) Internal pudendal artery b) Internal pudendal vein c) Pelvic plexus d) Nerve to the obturator internus Contd 3	1	HUMAN ANATOMY - PAPER-II (SET-B) ::2::
9) Colles' fascia is a continuation of a) Camper fascia b) Fascia gerota c) Buck fascia d) Scarpa fascia d) Scarpa fascia 10) Posterior boundary of the epiploic foramen is formed by a) Right kidney b) Inferior vena cava c) Right adrenal gland d) Portal vein 11) Which of the following bones DO NOT form the medial longitudinal arch of the foot? a) Talus b) Navicular c) Cuboid d) Medial cuneiform 12) How many plantar interossei are seen in the sole of the foot? a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five 13) All are true regarding external haemorrhoids EXCEPT a) Are often painless c) Covered by skin d) Are due to thrombosis of external rectal plexus 14) The muscle that is NOT inserted in the Perineal body is a) Bulbospongiosus b) External anal sphincter c) Superficial transverse pernei d) Ischiocavernosus 15) All are contents of Pudendal canal EXCEPT a) Internal pudendal artery b) Internal pudendal artery b) Internal pudendal artery b) Internal pudendal artery b) Internal pudendal vein c) Pelvic plexus	8)	a) Male pattern baldness b) Sickle cell anaemia c) Haemophilia d) Fragile X syndrome
a) Right kidney b) Inferior vena cava c) Right adrenal gland d) Portal vein 11) Which of the following bones DO NOT form the medial longitudinal arch of the foot? a) Talus b) Navicular c) Cuboid d) Medial cuneiform 12) How many plantar interossei are seen in the sole of the foot? a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five 13) All are true regarding external haemorrhoids EXCEPT a) Are often painless c) Covered by skin d) Are due to thrombosis of external rectal plexus 14) The muscle that is NOT inserted in the Perineal body is a) Bulbospongiosus d) External anal sphincter c) Superficial transverse pernei d) Ischiocavernosus 15) All are contents of Pudendal canal EXCEPT a) Internal pudendal artery b) Internal pudendal artery b) Internal pudendal vein c) Pelvic plexus d) Nerve to the obturator internus	9)	Colles' fascia is a continuation of a) Camper fascia b) Fascia gerota c) Buck fascia d) Scarpa fascia
o) Right adrenal gland d) Portal vein 11) Which of the following bones DO NOT form the medial longitudinal arch of the foot? a) Talus b) Navicular c) Cuboid d) Medial cuneiform 12) How many plantar interossei are seen in the sole of the foot? a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five 13) All are true regarding external haemorrhoids EXCEPT a) Are below pectinate line b) Are often painless c) Covered by skin d) Are due to thrombosis of external rectal plexus 14) The muscle that is NOT inserted in the Perineal body is a) Bulbospongiosus b) External anal sphincter c) Superficial transverse pernei d) Ischiocavernosus 15) All are contents of Pudendal canal EXCEPT a) Internal pudendal artery b) Internal pudendal vein c) Pelvic plexus d) Nerve to the obturator internus	10)	a) Right kidney
of the foot? a) Talus b) Navicular c) Cuboid c) Medial cuneiform 12) How many plantar interossei are seen in the sole of the foot? a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five 13) All are true regarding external haemorrhoids EXCEPT a) Are often painless c) Covered by skin d) Are due to thrombosis of external rectal plexus 14) The muscle that is NOT inserted in the Perineal body is a) Bulbospongiosus b) External anal sphincter c) Superficial transverse pernei d) Ischiocavernosus 15) All are contents of Pudendal canal EXCEPT a) Internal pudendal artery b) Internal pudendal artery c) Pelvic plexus d) Newye to the obturator internus		c) Right adrenal gland
a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five 13) All are true regarding external haemorrhoids EXCEPT a) Are below pectinate line b) Are often painless c) Covered by skin d) Are due to thrombosis of external rectal plexus 14) The muscle that is NOT inserted in the Perineal body is a) Bulbospongiosus b) External anal sphincter c) Superficial transverse pernei d) Ischiocavernosus 15) All are contents of Pudendal canal EXCEPT a) Internal pudendal artery b) Internal pudendal vein c) Pelvic plexus d) Verve to the obturator internus	11)	of the foot? a) Talus b) Navicular c) Cuboid
a) Are below pectinate line b) Are often painless c) Covered by skin d) Are due to thrombosis of external rectal plexus 14) The muscle that is NOT inserted in the Perineal body is a) Bulbospongiosus b) External anal sphincter c) Superficial transverse pernei d) Ischiocavernosus 15) All are contents of Pudendal canal EXCEPT a) Internal pudendal artery b) Internal pudendal vein c) Pelvic plexus d) Nerve to the obturator internus	12)	How many plantar interossei are seen in the sole of the foot? a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five
a) Bulbospongiosus b) External anal sphincter c) Superficial transverse pernei d) Ischiocavernosus 15) All are contents of Pudendal canal EXCEPT a) Internal pudendal artery b) Internal pudendal vein c) Pelvic plexus	13)	a) Are below pectinate line b) Are often painless c) Covered by skin d) Are due to thrombosis of external rectal plexus
a) Internal pudendal artery b) Internal pudendal vein c) Pelvic plexus	14)	a) Bulbospongiosus b) External anal sphincter c) Superficial transverse pernei d) Jechiocavernosus
Contd.3	15)	a) Internal pudendal artery b) Internal pudendal vein c) Pelvic plexus
		Contd.3.

	HUMAN ANATOMY - PAPER-II (SET-B)
16)	Oesophageal opening in the diaphragm is at vertebral level a) T8 b) T9 c) T10 d) L1
17)	Chylothorax may be due to injury to a) Azygos vein b) Pylorus of Stomach c) Thoracic duct d) Oesophagus
. 18)	Typical intercostal nerves are a) 3rd to 6th b) 1st & 2nd c) 7th to 9th d) 10th & 11th
19)	Which of the following is NOT a content of Posterior mediastinum? a) Azygos vein b) Oesophagus c) Phrenic nerve d) Vagus perve
20)	Costal pleura crosses rib in the midaxillary line a) 6th b) 8th c) 10th d) 12th C

i.NO.	Dr. NTR	Final Key - 1 MBBS E	H SCIENCES::AP::VIJA xams - October, 2024 - PAPER-II	YAWADA
	SET-A	SET-B	SET-C	SET-D
1)	В	С	C,D	D
2)	D	C,D	В	С
3)	C,D	D	С	В
4)	С	В	D	C,D
5)	С	A	С	Α
6)	Α	С	С	Α
7)	С	Α	Α	С
8)	Α	С	A	С
9)	В	D	В	С
10)	С	В	В	D
11)	В	С	D	В
12)	D	В	С	В
13)	С	В	D	С
14)	С	D	С	В
15)	D	С	В	С
16)	В	С	С	D
17)	С	С	Α	С
18)	С	Α	С	С
19)	Α	С	С	С
20)	С	С	С	Α

2k23 Batch Regular

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION –AUGUST, 202 FIRST M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION HUMAN ANATOMY – PAPER-II (SET-A)	P. CODE: M102A011 DA-520 008
Time : 20 minutes Note : Answer all questions	Max. Marks: 20
	9
1) The Utering arter is SECTION - I (MCQs- 20 MARKS)	1x20=
1) The Uterine artery is a branch of The Internal iliac artery	1x20=
h) External III ac artery	A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR
b) External Iliac artery	
c) Common Iliac artery	
d) Pudendal artery	
2) Sphincter urethra is content of	
a) deep perineal pouch	
by superficial perineal pouch	
c) Both a and b	
d) Neither a or b	
3) Uterus body to cervix ratio in female child is	
ay 2:1	
b) 1:2	
c) 4:1	
d) 1:4	
4) Ureter is related to ovary	
a) Anterior to ovary.	
b) Posterior	
eY Medial	
d) Lateral	
5) Which of the following is the content of Calot's triangle?	
a) Night nepatic artery	
b) Left hepatic artery	
c) Gastroduodenal artery	
d Cystic artery	
6) The right gonadal vein drains into	
a) Inferior venacava	
b) Right renal vein	
c) Right internal iliac vein	
d) Common iliac vein	
	Contd.2

	HUMAN ANATOMY – PAPER-II (SET-A)	
7) The	dangerous position of the appendix is	
gn	Pre lieal	
	Retrocaecal	
	Pelvis	
	Promontoric	
8) The	e muscle present between the anterior and middle layer of the thoracolum	bar fascia
a)	Erector spinae	
	Quadratus lumborum	
	Psoas major	
	Iliacus	
9) The	e safety muscle of the Inguinal canal is	
	External Oblique	
	Internal Oblique	
	Transverse abdominus	
	Rectus abdominous	
	e inferior mesenteric artery is at the level of vertebra.	
-	L1 b) L2 .	
11) The	L3 d) L4 e pierces the oblique popliteal ligament.	
50	Middle genicular vessels	
	Superolateral genicular vessels	
55.71	Inferomedial genicular vessels	
	Anterior genicular vessels	
	e inferior gemelli is supplied by	
	Nerve to quadrates femoris	
200	Nerve to obturator internus	
c)	Pudendal nerve	
	Inferior gluteal nerve	
13) Th	e gluteus maximus causes of the hip joint.	
a)	Extension	
b)	Flexion	
c)	Adduction	
	Abduction	
	e summit of the lateral longitudinal arch is formed by	
36350	Cuboid	
1200000	Calcaneum	
-	4 th metatarsal	
d)	5 th metatarsal	Contd.3.
		Contu.5.

HUMAN ANATOMY - PAPER-II(SET-A) ::3:: 15) Beta cells of islets of Langerhans secrete a) Glucagon b) Insulin c) Somatostatin d) Serotonin 16) Brunners gland is present in a) Appendix b) Ileum c) Jejunum d) Duodenum 17) The nephron is developed from a) Pronephros b) Mesonephros of Metanephros d) Para mesonephros 18) The gonads develop from .a) Paraxial mesoderm b) Intermediate mesoderm Lateral plate mesoderm d) Somatopleuric mesoderm, 19) The karyotype XXY refers to a) Turner syndrome b) Cri-du-chat syndrome c) Edward syndrome d) Klinefelter syndrome inheritance. 20) Consanguinity is seen in al Autosomal dominant b) Autosomal recessive c) Ylinked d) Mitochondrial

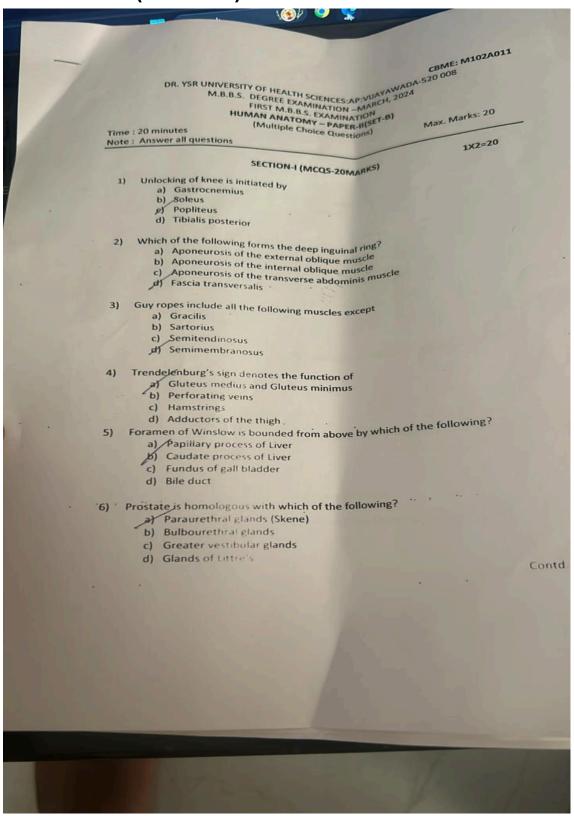
Dr NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES :: A.P.:: VIJAYAWADA $1^{\rm st}$ MBBS AUGUST, 2024 Exams

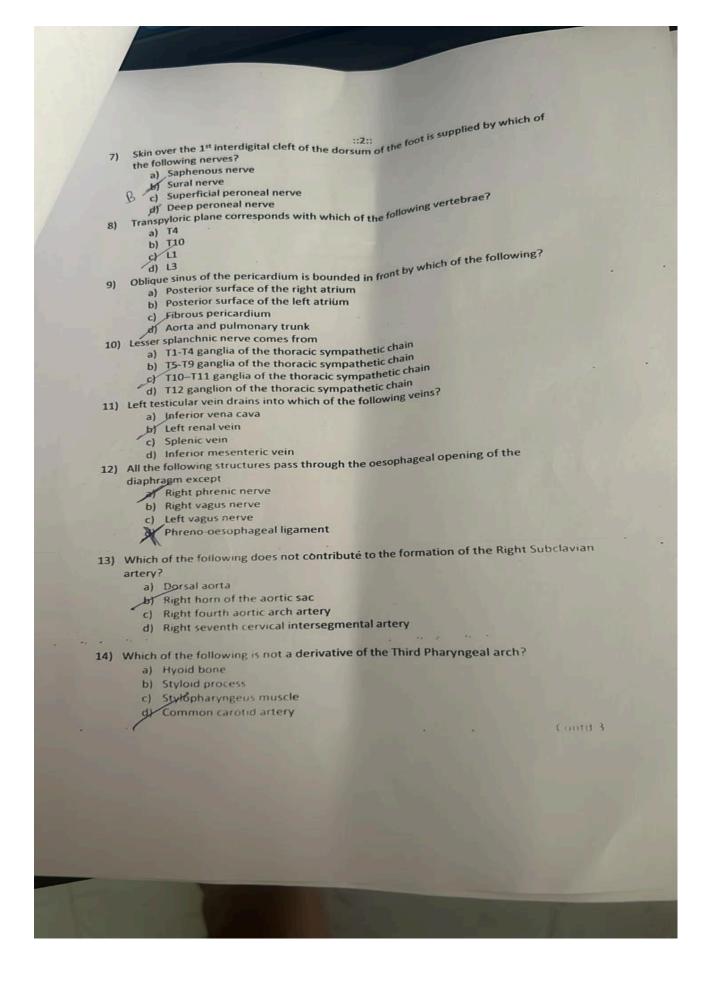
SET-A

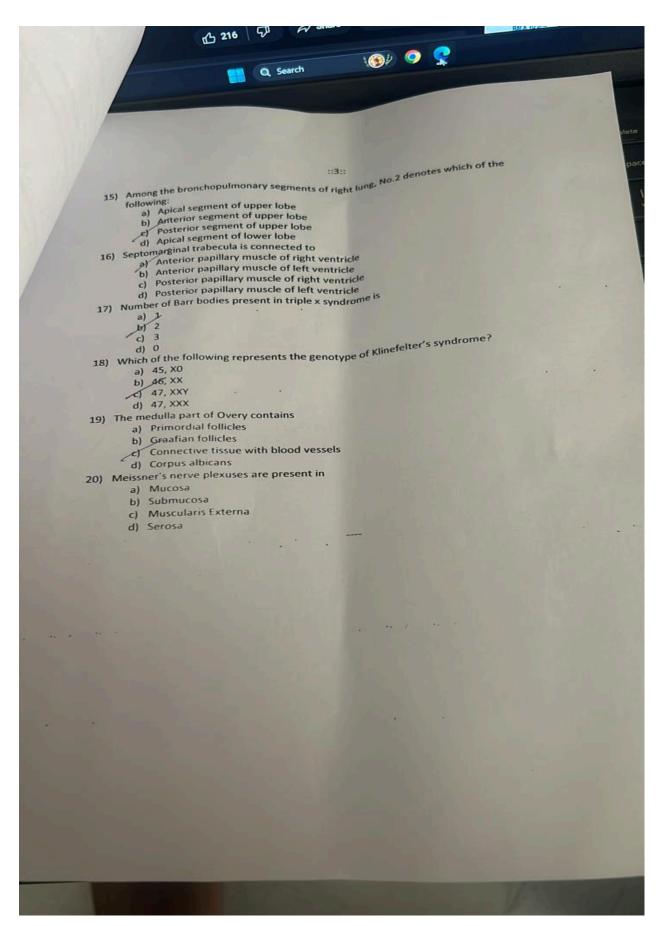
ANATOMY - II (Final key)

S.NO.	KEY ANSWER
1)	A
2)	A
3)	A&B
4)	В
5)	A,B,C,D
6)	A
7)	A
8)	В
9)	B & C
10)	C
11)	A
12)	A
13)	A
14)	В
15)	В
16)	D
17)	C
18)	В
19)	D
20)	В

2022 Batch (Instants)







Dr.Y.S.R. UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES::AP::VIJAYAWADA.

Final Key - 1 MBBS Supplementary/March, 2024

i.NO.	ANATOMY PAPER-II			
	SET-A	SET-B	SET-C	SET-D
1)	Α	С	D	D
2)	D	D	А	С
3)	D	D	С	А
4)	С	A	D	D
5)	С	В	Α	D
6)	D	A	С	В
7)	Α	D	В	С
8)	В	С	D	А
9)	Α	В	С	В
10)	В	С	Α	В
11)	С	В	В	А
12)	В	А	В	С
13)	Α	В	В	С
14)	С	В	Α	В
15)	В	С	В	А
16)	В	А	С	В
17)	В	В	С	С
18)	С	С	В	В
19)	С	С	8	В
20)	В	В	С	С

2022 Batch (Regular)

CBME DR. YSR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES: AP: VIJAYAWADA-520 008 M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION - DECEMBER, 2023 FIRST M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION HUMAN ANATOMY - PAPER-II (SET-C) (Multiple Choice Questions) Max. Marks: 20 Time: 20 minutes Note: Answer all questions 1x20=20 SECTION - I (MCQs- 20 MARKS) Midgut loop undergoes a total rotation of a. 270 degree counter clock wise 6. 270 degree anti clock wise c. 180 degree counter clock wise d. 180 degree anti clock wise Lining epithelium of trachea is a. Simple columnar b. Pseudostratified ciliated columnar c. Simple cuboidal d. Simple squamous Non fusion of ducts of dorsal and ventral pancreatic buds leads to the condition called a. Pancreatic divisum b. Duplication of main pancreatic duct c. Ansa pancreatica d. Double accessory pancreatic duct 4) Muscularis mucosae is the key feature of the following structure a. Uterus b. Ureter Stomach d. Epididymisx 5) Which of the following muscle inserts to the Iliotibial tract a. Gluteus maximus b. Adductor longus c. Adductor brevis d. Rectus femoris 6) The statement "Only of the two X - Chromosomes is active in cellular metabolism, while the 2nd X – chromosome is inactive" is stated by a. Gene balance hypothesis b. Good genes hypothesis c. CoRR hypothesis Lyon's hypothesis Contd 2

:: C- 2 :: Nerve involved in Piriformis syndrome Superior gluteal nerve b. Perforating cutaneous nerve Sciatic nerve 8) Chromosomal abnormality in Patau syndrome is a. Trisomy 21 b. Trisomy X c. Trisomy 18 d. Trisomy 13 9) Inguinal ligament is formed by the aponeurosis of a. Transverse abdominis b. Internal oblique External oblique d. Fascia transversalis (10) Peroneal artery is the branch of a. Anterior tibial artery b. Dorsalis pedis artery c. Profunda femoris artery Posterior tibial artery 11) Left testicular vein drains into a. Left common iliac vein b. Left renal vein c. Splenic vein d. Left internal iliac vein 12) Cutaneous innervations to the cleft between first and second toes by a. Sural nerve b. Saphenous nerve c. Deep peroneal nerve d. Superficial peroneal nerve (13) Ligament limits the upper end of the left paracolic gutter a) Phrenic colic ligament . b. Gastroplenic ligament . Lienorenal ligament d. Hepatogastric ligament (14) Epiplic foramen lies at the level of a. 2nd lumbar vertebra 10th thoracic vertebra 12th thoracic vertebra. 4th lumbar vertebra Contd 3

:: C-3::

- 15) Which of the following sis the true ligament of urinary bladder
 - 1edial puboprostatic ligament Median umbilical fold

 - c. Medial umbilical fold
 - i. Peritoneum of Sacro genital fold
- 16) Ligament of Treitz suspends the following structure
 - a. Hepatic flexure of colon
 - 5. Duodenojejunal flexure
 - c. Splenic flexure of colon
 - d. Sigmoid colon
- 17) Which of the following is the content of the anterior interventricular grove
 - a. Great cardiac vein
 - b. Coronary sinus
 - c. Middle cardiac vein
 - . d. Small cardiac vein
- 18) Anterior intercostal arteries of upper six intercostal spaces are branches from
 a. Thoracic aorta
 b. Internal thoracic artery

 - c. Subclavian artery
 - d. Ascending thoracic aorta
- 19) "Well defined anatomic and surgical sectors of lung, aerated by tertiary bronchus" is
 - a. Lingula
 - b. Lobe of lung
 - c. Bronchopulmonary segments
 - d. Alveoli
- 20) Pericardial sinus between arterial and venous ends of heart tube is
 - a. Oblique pericardial sinus
 - b. Coronary sinus
 - c. Postcaval recess
 - d. Transverse pericardial sinus

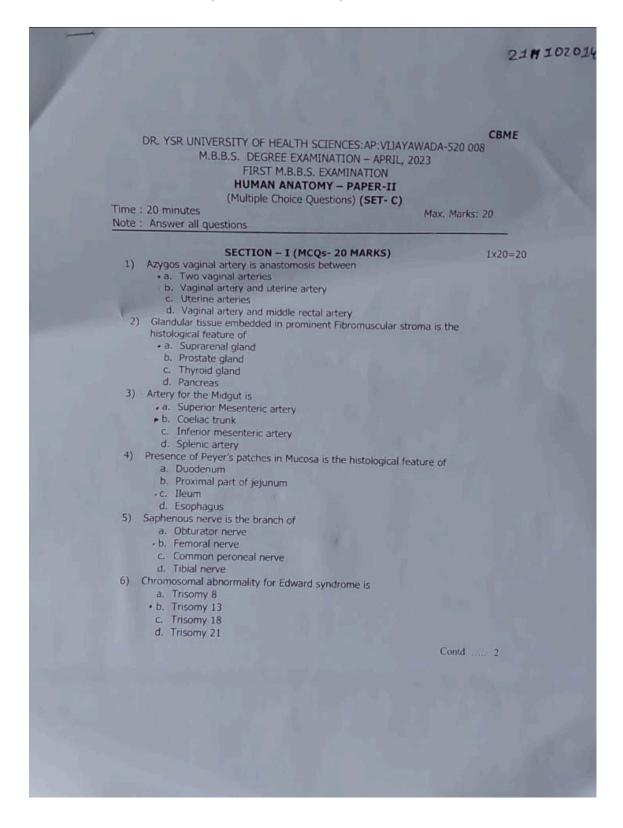
Dr YSR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES :: A.P.:: VIJAYAWADA $1^{\rm st}$ MBBS December, 2023 Exams

SET-C

ANATOMY - II (Final key)

(Final Key)				
S.NO.	KEY ANSWER			
1)	A,B			
2)	В			
3)	A			
4)	С			
5)	A			
6)	D			
7)	С			
8)	D			
9)	С			
10)	D			
11)	В			
12)	С			
13)	A			
14)	С			
15)	A			
16)	В			
17)	A			
18)	В			
19)	С			
20)	D			

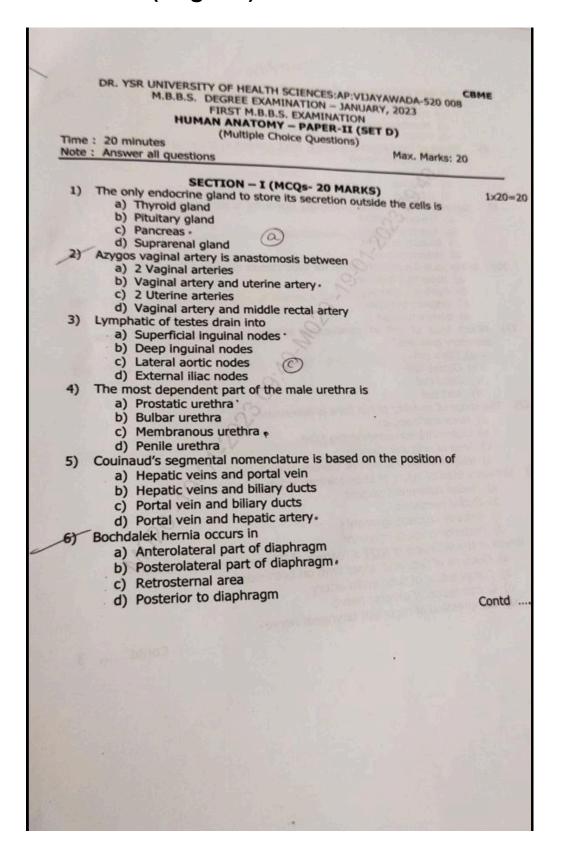
2021 Batch (Instants)



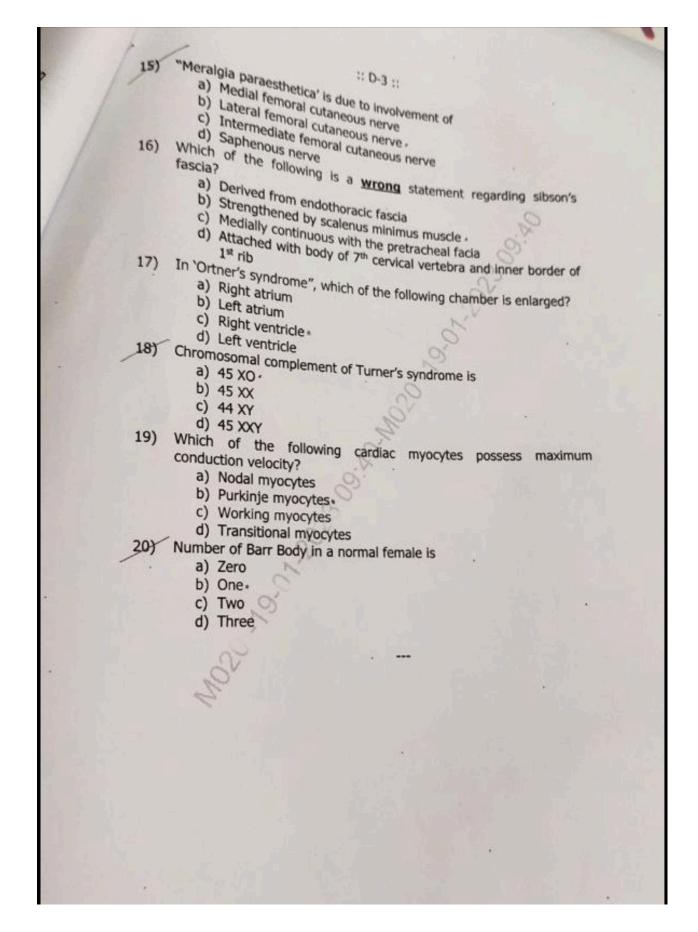
;; C-2 :: 7) Dorsalis pedis artery is the continuation of	
-a. Anterior Tibial artery	
b. Posterior Tibial artery	
c. Medial plantar artery	
d. Lateral plantar artery 8) Number of Barr Bodies	
8) Number of Barr Bodies • a. Number of X chromosomes –1	
b. Number of X chromosomes +1	
c. Number of Y chromosomes -1	
d. Number of Y chromosomes +1	
Oesophageal hiatus in the Thoracoabdominal Diaphragm is situated at	
the following vertebral level a. 8 th Thoracic	
- b. 10th Thoracic	
c. 12 th Thoracic d. 2 nd Lumbar	
10) Summit of the Medial Longitudinal Arch of foot is formed by the	
a. Cuneiform b. Navicular	
c. Talus	
d. Metatarsals	
11) Splenic artery is the branch from	
b. Superior mesenteric artery	
c. Inferior mesenteric artery	
d. Internal iliac artery	
12) "Trendelenburg's sign" is POSITIVE in defects of power of the following	
a. Gluteus Medius	
b. Semimembranosus	
c. Biceps femoris	
d. Popliteus 13) Anal columns of Moreoval Laboratoria	
Anal columns of Morgagni is the feature of a. Terminal part of Rectum	
b. Upper mucous part of Apal capal	
C. Middle part (Pectic) Anal canal	
d. Lower cutaneous part of Anal canal	
Contd, 3	

:: C-3 :: 14) Following structure forms the Posterior boundary for the Epiploic Foramen a. Hepatic artery b. Bile duct .c. Inferior vena Cava (IVC) d. Portal vein 15) Urethral crest present in the a. Prostatic part of Urethra b. Membranous part of Urethrac. Penile part of Urethra · d. Navicular fossa of Urethra 16) Inquinal ligament is formed by the aponeurosis of a. External oblique b. Internal oblique c. Transverse abdominis d. Fascia transversalis 17) Which of the following is the content of the Superior Mediastinum a. Sternopericardial ligaments .b. Ascending aorta c. Descending thoracic aorta d. Arch of aorta 18) The Pacemaker of the Heart is .a. SA node b. AV node c. Bundel of His d. Purkinjee fibres 19) "The Septomarginal trabecula/Moderator band" contains the following a. Bundle of His · b. Right branch of AV bundle c. Left branch of AV bundle d. Internodal tracts 20) "Well defined anatomical segments aerated by tertiary bronchus" is a. Alveoli b. Lobe . c. Bronchopulmonary segment d. Lingula

2021Batch (Regular)



		:: D- 2 :			
	ast dilatable part of	-la urethra	is		1
	watable part of	male di			1.
7) The le	Preprostatic				,
a)	prostatic	0	Samuel .	development o	flung
()	Membranous	-	present in the	ucve	
d)	Penile 1	phase is NOT		development o	
8) Which	of the following Pseudoglandular				
c)	Alveolar-		u ie an	example of	
d)	Tubular Alveolar- Saccular ion of milk fat by Merocrine gland	mammary gla	ind cell is all	OF OF	
9) Secret	ion of milk fat by	mannie, -		O'LEGERAL .	
a)	Merocrine gland			V. HIERON	
()	Apocrine gland • Endocrine gland		35		
10) d)	Holocrine gland		losis occi	urs at	
10) In hip	Holocrine gland joint the primary	focus for tub	erculosis		
-/	Dancock S trially	C	-		
6)	Fairback triangle		Charles		
()	Bryant's triangle	· Senedie dist.	CAN	min and and and	dense
11) Which	type of coll :-	conducting	airway con	taining electron	1 ucris
	y granulecz	conducting			
u) (-lara cell				
D) (Soblet cells				
c) E	Basal cell				
12) The "	fast cell				
a) v	ge of mobility of	f hip joint is	determined b	у	
٠, ١	Udmente curro	and in a the a te	int		
13) Unhann	on cartilaginous	part of labr	um acetabul	are	
			includes all	, except:	
b) M	edial collateral	ligament			
	Culdi meniccus				
d) p	nterior cruciate	ligament			
-,, 01	UIE INIOMINA I		ture of 'Tho	racic inlet synd	rome?
a) 0	edema of face a	and upper lin	nb on both	sides	
-) -(pripression of r	hrenic non	•		
d) Co	ompression of r	Surelic Helvi	=	753.7- 14.03	
		ecurrent lan	yngeai nerv	e.	
					Conto
				The state of the	



SET-D

ANATOMY - II

S.NO.	KEY ANSWER
1)	A
2)	В
3)	С
4)	В
5)	A
6)	В
7)	С
8)	В
9)	В
10)	A
11)	С
12)	A
13)	D
14)	A
15)	В
16)	В
17)	В
18)	A
19)	В
20)	В

2020 Batch (Regular)

Q.P. CODE:502-B-CBME

DR. NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES:AP:VIJAYAWADA-520 008
M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JAN/FEB, 2022
FIRST M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION

HUMAN ANATOMY - PAPER-II (Set A)

(Multiple Choice Questions)

Time : 20 minutes Max. Marks: 20

Note: Answer all questions

SECTION - I (MCQs- 20 MARKS)

1x20=20

- 1) Lining epithelium of Trachea is
 - a) Ciliated columnar
 - b) Simple columnar without cilia
 - c) Pseudostratified ciliated columnar
 - d) Pseudostratified columnar without cilia
- 2) Serous demilunes are present in:
 - a) Parotid salivary gland
 - b) Sub-mandibular salivary gland
 - c) Exocrine part of the pancreas
 - d) Gastric glands
- 3) Facial muscles are derived from
 - a) 1st pharyngeal arch
 - b) 2nd pharyngeal arch
 - c) 3rd pharyngeal arch
 - d) 4th pharyngeal arch
- 4) Inferior parathyroid glands are developed from
 - a) 1st endodermal pouch
 - b) 2nd endodermal pouch
 - c) 3rd endodermal pouch
 - d) 4th endodermal pouch
- 5) Cutaneous supply of the cleft between 1st and 2nd toes by
 - a) Superficial peroneal nerve
 - b) Deep peroneal nerve
 - c) Medial plantar nerve
 - d) Lateral plantar nerve
- 6) Muscle for unlocking the knee joint
 - a) Popliteus
 - b) Soleus
 - c) Plantaris
 - d) Gastrocnemius

Contd 2

SET - A :: 2 ::

- 7) Summit of the medial longitudinal arch of foot formed by
 - a) Calcaneum at the level of subtalar joint
 - b) Superior articular surface of body of the talus
 - c) Navicular bone
 - d) Cuboid bone
- 8) Cremaster muscle formed by the fibers of
 - a) External oblique
 - b) Internal oblique
 - c) Transversus abdominis
 - d) Rectus abdominis
- 9) Conjoint tendon is formed by the aponeurosis of
 - a) External oblique and internal oblique
 - b) Internal oblique and transversus abdominis
 - c) Transversus abdominis and Rectus abdominis
 - d) Transversus abdominis and External oblique
- 10) Vertebral level of epiploic foramen/ foramen of Winslow
 - a) T10
 - b) T12
 - c) L2
 - d) L4
- 11) Fibromuscular band suspends and supports duodenojejunal flexure
 - a) Ligament of berry
 - b) Ligament of copper
 - c) Ligament of Treitz
 - d) Poupart's ligament
- 12) Vertebral level of superior mesenteric artery
 - a) L1
 - b) L2
 - c) L3
 - d) L4
- 13) Most dependent part of the abdominal cavity in a supine posture is
 - a) Hepatorenal pouch
 - b) Paracolic gutter
 - c) Right infracolic compartment
 - d) Supra colic gutter
- 14) Opening of the coronary venous sinus is guarded by
 - a) Eustachian valve
 - b) Thebesian valve
 - c) Mitral valve
 - d) Tricuspid valve

Contd 3

SET - A :: 3 ::

- 15) Content of Septomarginal trabecula / Moderator band
 - a) Bundle of His
 - b) A V Node
 - c) Right branch of A V bundle
 - d) Purkinje fibers
- 16) Arch of Azygos vein is related to the
 - a) Medial surface of the right lung
 - b) Medial surface of the left lung
 - c) Apex of the right lung
 - d) Apex of the left lung
- 17) Well defined anatomic, functional and surgical sectors of the lung are define as
 - a) Pulmonary unit
 - b) Lobe
 - c) Air sacule
 - d) Bronchopulmonary segment
- 18) As per the standard classification (Denver classification) X-Chromosome (Female sex chromosome) included in the following group
 - a) Group Ab) Group B

 - c) Group C
 - d) Group D
- 19) Genotype of Patau's syndrome is
 - a) Trisomy of chromosome 13
 - b) Trisomy of chromosome 16
 - c) Trisomy of chromosome 18
 - d) Trisomy of chromosome 21
- 20) Average diameter of Ureter is
 - a) 3 mm
 - b) 5 mm
 - c) 7 mm
 - d) 9 mm

1st MBBS (ANATOMY) - NR (Paper I) - JANUARY – 2022

A

S.NO.	KEY ANSWER
1)	D
2)	A
3)	В
4)	A
5)	A
6)	D
7)	D
8)	A
9)	A
10)	В
11)	D
12)	A
13)	C
14)	C
15)	A
16)	D
17)	A
18)	С
19)	В
20)	В