

First Professional BHMS Degree Regular Examinations July 2024

Human Anatomy (Hom UG- AN) – Paper I

(2022 Scheme)

Time: 3 Hours

Total marks:100

- Answer all questions to the point neatly and legibly • Do not leave any blank pages between answers • Indicate the question number correctly for the answer in the margin space
- Answer all parts of a single question together • Leave sufficient space between answers
- Draw table/diagrams/flow charts wherever necessary

1. Multiple Choice Questions (10x1=10)

The Answers to MCQ questions (Q.No. i to Q.No. x) shall be written continuously on the first two writing sheets (ie Page No. 3 & 4) only

- The cartilage present at the end of long bones is called as
 - Calcified cartilage
 - Fibrous cartilage
 - Hyaline cartilage
 - Elastic cartilage
- How many pairs of spinal nerves are found in human.
 - 33
 - 31
 - 13
 - 23
- The surgical neck of the humerus is related to the:
 - Radial nerve
 - Axillary nerve
 - Ulnar nerve
 - Median nerve
- The proximal row of the carpal bones consists of all of the following EXCEPT:
 - Scaphoid
 - Triquetral
 - Trapezium
 - Pisiform
- All statements are true regarding maturation and capacitation of spermatozoa EXCEPT
 - Sperms remain in epididymis for a week before reaching the ductus deferens
 - Sperms become fully motile only after ejaculation
 - Capacitation of spermatozoa occur only after they have been in the female genital tract for sometime
 - Capacitation is the final step in the maturation process of spermatozoa
- During second week of development of embryo, the blastocystic cavity gets converted into
 - Amniotic cavity
 - Extra embryonic coelom
 - Primary and secondary yolk sac
 - Chorionic cavity

(PTO)

- vii. Which is NOT a paired bone of skull
 - a) Nasal
 - b) Maxilla
 - c) Sphenoid
 - d) Lacrimal
- viii. Which NERVE supply superior oblique muscle of the eyeball
 - a) Optic
 - b) Occulomotor
 - c) Abducens
 - d) Trochlear
- ix. Motor speech (Broca's) area is located in
 - a) Area 41 and 42 of Brodmann in temporal lobe
 - b) Area 44 and 45 of Brodmann in the frontal lobe
 - c) Area 39 and 40 in parietal lobe
 - d) Area 17 and 18 in occipital lobe
- x. The cerebrospinal fluid is present in
 - a) Subarachnoid and subdural space
 - b) Subarachnoid space and ventricles of the brain
 - c) Subdural space and ventricles of the brain
 - d) Subdural space

Short Answer questions

(8x5=40)

- 2. Define joint. Explain structural classification of joint with one example each. (2+3)
- 3. Describe the structure of thin skin. Name the appendages of skin. (4+1)
- 4. Describe the formation of Notochord with diagrams. What are its remnants in adults. (4+1)
- 5. Explain the structure of mature placenta. Draw diagram. Enumerate two functions of placenta. (3+1+1)
- 6. Explain cubital fossa under the following headings - Boundaries, roof, floor contents and applied anatomy.
- 7. Describe lateral wall of nose. Give the blood supply with diagram. (3+2)
- 8. Describe the morphology of parotid gland. Write about the structures present in the substance of the gland. (3+2)
- 9. Describe the arterial supply of the base of the brain with the help of a neat labelled diagram. (3+2)

Long Answer Questions

(5x10=50)

- 10. Explain shoulder joint under the following headings
 - a) Type of joint
 - b) Articulating surfaces
 - c) Ligaments
 - d) Movements permitted
 - e) Blood supply and Nerve supply
 - f) Applied anatomy (1+2+2+1+2+2)
- 11. Explain Thyroid gland under heading external features, relation, capsules, blood supply and nerve supply. (2+2+2+2+2)
- 12. Describe the anatomy of eyeball with its clinical anatomy. (7+3)
- 13. Explain the location, external features, blood supply and clinical anatomy of Cerebellum. (1+5+2+2)
- 14. Explain the formation of brachial plexus with the help of a neat, labelled diagram. Give the course of the median nerve in the arm and forearm (6+4)