

First Professional BHMS Degree Regular Examinations July 2024

Human Anatomy (Hom Ug- An) – Paper II

(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

- Which type of joint is manubriosternal joint
 - Primary cartilaginous
 - Secondary cartilaginous
 - Syndesmoses
 - Synchondrosis
- Azygous vein drains into which vein
 - Superior vena cava
 - Inferior vena cava
 - Hemi azygous
 - Accessory Hemi azygous
- The inferior venacaval opening of diaphragm is located at
 - Level of T₁₀ in the central tendon
 - Level of T₁₂ in the right crus
 - Level of T₈ in the central tendon
 - Level of T₁₀ in the right crus
- The nerve supply to the muscles of lateral compartment of leg is by
 - Deep peroneal nerve
 - Superficial peroneal nerve
 - Common Peroneal nerve
 - Saphenous nerve
- Inversion of the foot is performed by which pair of muscles
 - Peroneus longus and peroneus brevis
 - Peroneus longus and tibialis posterior
 - Tibialis anterior and tibialis posterior
 - Peroneus brevis and plantaris
- Brunner's glands are
 - Serous glands found in stomach
 - Serous glands found in duodenum
 - Mucus glands found in stomach
 - Mucus glands found in duodenum
- Which epithelium lines the surface of endometrium
 - Simple squamous
 - Simple cuboidal
 - Simple columnar
 - Pseudostratified columnar

(PTO)

- viii. Portal vein is formed by
- Superior mesenteric and inferior mesenteric vein
 - Splenic vein and inferior mesenteric vein
 - Splenic vein and superior mesenteric vein
 - Superior mesenteric vein and superior rectal vein
- ix. The germinal epithelium of ovary is formed of
- Simple columnar cells
 - Simple cuboidal cells
 - Simple squamous cells
 - Pseudostratified columnar cells
- x. The length of fallopian tube is
- 2cm
 - 4cm
 - 10cm
 - 25cm

Short Answer Questions

(8x5=40)

- Explain about extrahepatic biliary apparatus with the help of a labelled diagram. (3+2)
- Describe the interior of right atrium of heart in detail.
- Explain histology of testis with the help of diagram (4+1)
- Describe the boundaries and contents of popliteal fossa. Give the applied anatomy. (4+1)
- Explain the formation, course and tributaries of great saphenous vein. What are perforator veins. (4+1)
- Describe the origin, termination and branches of abdominal aorta. Draw a neat labelled diagram. (1+1+2+1)
- Explain Ankle joint under type, ligaments and movements. (2+2+1)
- Describe external features, relations and blood supply of right kidney (2+2+1)

Long Answer Questions

(5x10=50)

- Explain Sciatic nerve under the following headings – origin, course, distribution, branches and clinical anatomy. (2+2+2+2+2)
- Describe the external features of the lungs. Write the differences in the lobes and fissures and the structures passing through the hilum of both lungs. (3+3+2+2)
- Write in detail the boundaries and contents of mediastinum. Give a brief note on thoracic duct.
- Describe the morphology of the uterus. Give the relations. Name the ligaments and supports of the uterus. (4+3+3)
- Describe the parts of the anal canal. What is the importance of ischiorectal fossa. Give the applied anatomy of anal canal. (6+2+2)
