

2019 and 2024 Scheme

Q.P. Code: 112001

Reg. no.:

First Professional MBBS Degree Regular/Supplementary Examinations

August 2025

Human Anatomy Paper II

Thorax, Abdomen & Pelvis, Lower Limb with Concerned Embryology & Histology

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

(20x1=20)

The responses for MCQ questions (Q.No. i to Q.No. xx) shall be written in the space provided for answering MCQ questions at page No. 51 of the answer book (the inner portion of the back cover page (PART III)). Responses for MCQs marked in any other part/page of the answer book will not be valued

Questions i-v are single response type questions

- Cystic artery is a branch of
a) Right hepatic artery b) Left hepatic artery c) Coeliac trunk d) Common hepatic artery
- Which part of primitive heart is continuous cranially with the aortic sac
a) Bulbus cordis b) Primitive ventricle c) Sinus venosus d) Primitive atrium
- What is the venous drainage of the upper two thirds of anal canal
a) Inferior vena cava b) Superior mesenteric vein c) Inferior mesenteric vein d) Portal vein
- The perisinusoidal space between hepatocytes and hepatic sinusoids is called
a) Space of Retzius b) Space of Larry c) Space of Mall d) Space of Disse
- Which of the following is used as a dehydrating fixative to preserve cadavers and anatomical specimens
a) Eosin b) Glycerine c) Thymol crystals d) Water

Question vi-x are case scenario-based questions:

A 40 year old man, presented to Emergency Department with complaints of severe pain in his right flank. The pain was sharp, stabbing and radiated down to his groin. He also complains of nausea and vomiting as well as urine frequency and urgency. A diagnosis of Renal colic caused by passing of renal stones was made.

- Which part of the developing kidney gives rise to ureter, renal pelvis, major and minor calyces and collecting tubules
a) Pronephros b) Mesonephros c) Metanephros d) Endoderm
- Which of the following muscle is not forming posterior relation of kidney
a) Quadratus lumborum b) Psoas major c) Lattismus dorsi d) Transverse abdominis
- What forms Renal lobe of kidney
a) A renal pyramid with the cortex overlying it
b) Two renal pyramids with intervening renal column
c) Two renal columns with intervening pyramid
d) Two renal columns with the adjoining cortex
- Which part of nephron has microvilli
a) Proximal Convoluted Tubule b) Distal Convoluted Tubule c) Loop of Henle d) None of the above
- The Renal angle is the angle between
a) Lower border of 10th rib and outer border of erector spinae muscle
b) Upper border of 10th rib and outer border of erector spinae muscle
c) Upper border of 11th rib and outer border of erector spinae muscle
d) Lower border of 12th rib and outer border of erector spinae muscle

Question numbers xi-xv consists of two statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions by selecting the appropriate options given below.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the reason for A** **c) A is correct but R is incorrect**
b) Both A and R are true, and R is not the reason for A **d) A is incorrect but R is correct**
- Assertion:** The patella has the natural tendency to dislocate outwards because of the outward angulation between the long axes of thigh and leg
Reason: Patella is the largest sesamoid bone in the body
- Assertion:** Diaphragm is supplied by Phrenic nerve with a root value of C3, C4, C5
Reason: Diaphragm develops from occipital myotomes
- Assertion:** Popliteal artery pulsations can be felt in popliteal fossa
Reason: Popliteal artery is located superficially in the popliteal fossa

(PTO)

