

First Professional B.S.M.S Degree Supplementary Examinations January 2024
Udalkoorugal (Anatomy) (SIDUG-UK) - Paper I
(2021 Scheme)

Time: 3 hrs

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

- i. Which type of gland is goblet cell
 a) Mucous b) Serous c) Holocrine d) Epicrine
- ii. ----- is the haploid cells formed after meiosis
 a) Secondary Spermatocytes b) Spermatids
 c) Primary Spermatocytes d) Sperms
- iii. Principle governing fracture of the skull is
 a) The skull is an elastic sphere b) Rounded shape
 c) The base of the skull is more fragile d) All of the above
- iv. Vertebrae prominence is also known as
 a) C7 b) C5 c) T5 d) L5
- v. Which part of the humerus articulates with the head of the radius
 a) Articular Part b) Non Articular Part
 c) Capitulum d) Trochlea
- vi. A reverse of colle's fracture is
 a) Smith fracture b) Bennett's fracture
 c) Green stick fracture d) None of the above
- vii. The Posterior inferior part of the hip bone adjoining 2/5 of the acetabulum is formed by
 a) Ilium b) Pubis c) Ischium d) All of the above
- viii. A large quadrangular prominence located at the junction of neck with the shaft of femur is
 a) Greater trochanter b) Lesser trochanter
 c) Intratrochanteric crest d) Intratrochanteric line
- ix. Cleidocranial dysostosis is due to congenital absence of
 a) Clavicle b) Scapula c) Pisiform d) Patella
- x. Which tarsal bone forms the prominence of the heel
 a) Talus b) Cuboid c) Calcaneus d) Navicular
- xi. The strongest ligament around the hip joint which prevents the trunk from falling backwards in the standing posture is
 a) Ischiofemoral b) Pubofemoral c) Iliofemoral d) Transverse acetabulum
- xii. The type of joint in the thumb is
 a) Hinge b) Saddle c) Ellipsoid d) Pivot
- xiii. Which of the below is not an attachment of biceps brachii muscle
 a) Tip of the corocoid process b) Supra glenoid tubercle
 c) Shaft of humerus d) Radial tuberosity
- xiv. The muscle that arises from the maxilla and mandible, opposite to molar teeth is
 a) Buccinator b) Masseter
 c) Zygomaticus minor d) Zygomaticus major

(PTO)

- xv. The hamstring muscle shares the following characters except
 a) Origin from the ischial tuberosity
 b) Insertion into one of the bones of the leg
 c) Act as flexors of the knee
 d) Act as the flexors of the hip
- xvi. The branch of coeliac trunk is
 a) Middle colic artery
 b) Right colic artery
 c) Left gastric artery
 d) Superior mesenteric artery
- xvii. Which artery is not a part of circle of willis
 a) Middle cerebral artery
 b) Posterior cerebral artery
 c) Internal carotid artery
 d) Posterior cerebellar artery
- xviii. The venous sinus is situated on either side of
 a) Ethmoid bone b) Sphenoid bone c) Vomer d) All of the above
- xix. The Brachial vein joins the axillary vein at the lower border of the -----muscle
 a) Coroco brachialis
 b) Brachialis
 c) Teres major
 d) Teres minor
- xx. Which of the following is not involved in Waldeyer's ring of lymphatics
 a) Lingual
 b) Palatine
 c) Naso- pharyngeal
 d) Pre- laryngeal

Short Answer Questions

(8x5=40)

2. Describe the types of epithelial tissues.
3. Briefly explain about the foetal circulation.
4. Write about the upper end of tibia.
5. Give brief notes on sternum.
6. What are the layers of SCALP and explain the scalp proper.
7. Name the structure passing through the diaphragm.
8. Portal vein.
9. Explain the thoracic duct.

Long Answer Questions

(4x10=40)

10. Sketch the diagram of the scapula and explain in detail.
11. Explain the features of the knee joint with its ligaments.
12. Describe elaborately the muscle of the front of the forearm.
13. Give a detailed structure of aorta and its branches.
