

SAPTHAGIRI NPS UNIVERSITY

MBBS PHASE I (RS 1 Batch) University Examinations September/October– 2025

SUBJECT: ANATOMY PAPER 1 (QP CODE: 1026)

Your answer should be specific to the question asked

Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary

Maximum Marks: 100

Date: 15/09/2025

Time: 3 hrs

I. Long Essay

1 x 12 = 12 Marks

1. A 28-year-old male felt severe pain in his right shoulder and unable to move his arm when he tried to lift a heavy dumbbell while working out in gym. On examination and relevant investigations, he was diagnosed to have dislocation of his right shoulder joint, (2+3+3+3+1)
 - a. Which is the commonest position of dislocation and give anatomical basis for it
 - b. What is the type of joint & articulating bones forming the joint?
 - c. Describe the attachments and functions of the Ligaments
 - d. Mention the Movements and muscles causing the movements
 - e. Applied anatomy

II. Short Notes

3 x 6 = 18 Marks

2. Describe the mediastinal surface of right and left lungs with neat labelled diagrams.
3. Describe the sulci and gyri on the Supero-lateral surface of cerebrum with functional areas.
4. Describe the parts, muscles, nerve supply of tongue.

III. Short Note with Applied Aspects

4 x 5 = 20 Marks

5. Describe the boundaries, contents and applied anatomy of a typical intercostal space. (1+3+1)
6. Describe the boundaries, contents and applied aspect of superior mediastinum.
7. Describe the location, parts, fibres passing through and applied anatomy of Internal capsule.
8. Describe the formation, arterial supply, nerve supply and applied anatomy of nasal septum.

IV. Short Notes

4 x 5 = 20 Marks

9. Classify synovial joint with examples.
10. Describe the process of spermatogenesis with a flow chart.
11. Describe the microscopy of thin skin with a neat labelled diagram.
12. Write a short note on things you will do and not do to show respect to the cadaver.

V. Reasoning Questions

3 x 5 = 15 Marks

13. Explain the anatomical basis and clinical features of wrist drop.
14. Mention the position for intramuscular injection to deltoid muscle with anatomical basis for it.

P.T.O

15. 55-year-old woman came to medicine OPD with complaint of hoarseness of voice since one month. she gives history of surgery 2 months back for goitre. Name the arteries supplying the thyroid gland and the anatomical basis for hoarseness of voice in the above case.
16. 4th layer is called as dangerous layer of scalp.
17. A 42-year-old chronic smoker was brought to emergency with severe crushing type of pain in his left side of the chest, radiating to medial aspect of his left arm and jaw. After investigation he was diagnosed as a case of myocardial infarction. (1.5 + 1.5)
 - a. Give reason for his chest pain and radiating to the medial aspect of arm and jaw.
 - b. Describe the anatomical basis for the myocardial infarction.

VI. MCQ

15 x 1 = 15 Marks

18.

- 1) A lady who has been diagnosed to have breast carcinoma revisits the surgeon with complaints of pain in the back over the spine. This is due to migration (metastasis) of cancer cells via the
 - a. Spinal nerves
 - b. Axillary lymph nodes
 - c. Veins
 - d. Arteries

- 2) A 50-year-old male was unable to abduct his arm following an injection which was given by a trainee nurse in a nursing home. He was diagnosed to have axillary nerve injury during intramuscular injection to deltoid muscle. The ideal area in the arm to give injection to deltoid muscle to avoid axillary nerve damage is
 - a. Upper part
 - b. Lower part
 - c. Anterior part
 - d. Posterior part

- 3) A 77-year-old was taken to a nearby laboratory to check his fasting blood sugar. The nurse cleaned the front elbow with antiseptic solution and drew the blood from the median cubital vein. Which of the following structures separates this vein from the brachial artery.
 - a. Tendon of biceps brachii
 - b. Bicipital aponeurosis
 - c. Intermuscular septa
 - d. Flexor retinaculum

- 4) A middle-aged carpenter came to emergency with severe throbbing pain, swelling and redness at the tip of his left middle finger after getting hurt while piercing a nail to the wood 3 days ago. He was diagnosed to have infection in the pulp space. what is the reason for his symptoms and compartmentalization of the infection.
 - a. Absence of lymphatic drainage in the fingertip
 - b. Rich vascular anastomosis in the nail bed
 - c. Tight adherence of the skin to the nail plate
 - d. Presence of fibrous septa dividing the pulp space into compartments

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P.T.O

- 5) A 35 year old male was admitted to ICU in an unresponsive state following a major accident with severe blood loss. In Intensivist planned for Central venous catheter insertion in the neck region for IV Fluid infusion and Central venous pressure monitoring. Which is the commonest vein preferred of CV line in the neck region.
- Anterior Jugular Vein
 - Internal Jugular vein
 - External Jugular Vein
 - Jugular venous arch
- 6) A 38-year-old male was admitted to ICU following severe head injury, since he was unresponsive with low pulse rate and respiratory rate, an endo-tracheal intubation was planned. There was difficulty in intubation, which of the following muscle helps in opening the laryngeal inlet.
- Aryepiglotticus
 - Posterior Cricoarytenoid
 - Thyroepiglotticus
 - Lateral Cricoarytenoid
- 7) A 47 year old male presented to the emergency department with the complaint of sudden syncopal attack for a brief period of 3 to 5 minutes from sudden rotation of head especially while putting his shirt. On examination his BP was below 100/70 mm/hg and his Pulse rate was 58 mm/min. The most probable diagnosis in this case is
- Frey's syndrome
 - Eagles' syndrome
 - Acute Coronary syndrome
 - Carotid sinus syndrome
- 8) A 42-year-old male came to surgery OPD with the complaint of inability to shrug the shoulders for 3 days. A week ago, he had undergone incision and drainage procedure for abscess in the neck region located slightly behind the sternocleidomastoid muscle. He was diagnosed to have nerve injury, mostly occurred during the procedure. The surgeon must have been careful enough not to injury the following nerve, which has led to his present complaint.
- Vagus nerve
 - Long thoracic nerve
 - Spinal accessory nerve
 - Phrenic nerve
- 9) A 70-year-old male was admitted to Oncology ward with the diagnosis of Carcinoma of tip of the tongue. The commonest area where the lymph nodes should be palpated in this case will be in
- Carotid triangle
 - Suboccipital triangle
 - Supraclavicular triangle
 - Submental triangle

P.T.O

- 10) A 45-year-old woman undergoes echocardiogram (ECHO) that reveals enlargement of the left atrium. Which of the following structures is most at risk of compression due to enlarged left atrium?
- Trachea
 - Oesophagus
 - Superior Vena Cava
 - Left Phrenic Nerve
- 11) A 2-year-old baby girl with large sized head, prominent scalp veins, sun setting eyes, feeding difficulty and bulging fontanelles was diagnosed with hydrocephalus. The most common cause of congenital hydrocephalus is aqueduct stenosis. Cerebral aqueduct connects
- Two lateral ventricles
 - Lateral ventricle and third ventricle
 - Third and fourth ventricles
 - Fourth ventricle and Subarachnoid space
- 12) A patient entered OPD with severe pain in the shoulder region. On investigations he was found to have subcoracoid bursitis. What type of epiphysis is coracoid process?
- Pressure
 - Atavistic
 - Traction
 - Aberrant
- 13) A 30-year-old pregnant lady with 8-months of gestation was found to have small baby for gestation and placental insufficiency in an Ultrasonography report says there was placental insufficiency. During the later stages of pregnancy placental barrier is formed by
- Syncytiotrophoblast only
 - Cytotrophoblast only
 - Syncytiotrophoblast and cytotrophoblast
 - Syncytiotrophoblast and fetal endothelium
- 14) A pathologist was preparing a histological slide of a muscular artery obtained from a biopsy specimen. Which of the following features is characteristic of a muscular (medium sized) artery?
- Thick tunica media
 - Prominent Internal and external elastic lamina
 - Presence of elastic fibres in tunica media
 - None of the above
- 15) What is the significance of the statement "Cadaver is our first teacher" in the context of medical education?
- It emphasizes the importance of hands-on experience with anatomical structures.
 - It highlights the ethical responsibility of respecting the deceased for learning purposes.
 - It signifies the beginning of a student's journey into medical knowledge.
 - All of the above.

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SAPTHAGIRI NPS UNIVERSITY

MBBS PHASE I (RS 1 Batch) University Resit Examinations Nov/Dec- 2025

SUBJECT: ANATOMY PAPER 1 (QP CODE: 1026)

Your answer should be specific to the question asked

Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary

Maximum Marks: 100

Date: 12/11/2025

Time: 3 hrs

I. Long Essay

1 x 12 = 12 Marks

1. Describe the heart under the following headings: (3+3+4+2)
 - a. External features
 - b. Interior of right atrium
 - c. Blood supply
 - d. Clinical anatomy

II. Short Notes

3 x 6 = 18 Marks

2. Describe the formation and branches of brachial plexus.
3. Describe the boundaries and contents of Carotid triangle of neck.
4. Describe the sulci and gyri of cerebral hemisphere.

III. Short Note with Applied Aspects

4 x 5 = 20 Marks

5. Describe the ligaments, relations and clinical anatomy of shoulder joint.
6. Describe the origin, branches and clinical anatomy of radial nerve.
7. Describe the relations, blood supply and clinical anatomy of thyroid gland.
8. Describe the constituent fibers, blood supply and clinical anatomy of internal capsule.

IV. Short Notes

4 x 5 = 20 Marks

9. Describe the classification of bones with examples.
10. Describe the formation and fate of notochord.
11. Compare & contrast the microscopic structure of thick and thin skin.
12. Describe Cadaver as first teacher.

V. Reasoning Questions

3 x 5 = 15 Marks

13. Describe the anatomical basis of carpal tunnel syndrome.
14. Give the anatomical basis for black eye.
15. Describe the anatomical basis of choosing median cubital vein for venipuncture.
16. A patient has come to the OPD with symptoms of right-sided chest pain and difficulty in breathing. On auscultation, absence of breath sounds over the right lung, X-ray chest PA view showed obliteration of costo diaphragmatic angle and fluid was observed. The pleural tap was advised for the patient. Give the anatomical basis for the above symptoms and what are the anatomical structures through which the needle passes?
17. Describe the embryological basis of Tracheoesophageal fistula. Mention the complications.

P.T.O


12/11/25

VI. MCQ's

18.


- 1) A 24-year-old female basketball player is admitted to the emergency department after an injury to her shoulder. Radiographic examination reveals a shoulder dislocation. What is the most commonly injured nerve in shoulder dislocations?
 - a) Axillary
 - b) Radial
 - c) Median
 - d) Ulnar

- 2) Bronchopulmonary segment is formed by
 - a) The left principal bronchus
 - b) The right principal bronchus
 - c) The secondary bronchus
 - d) Segmental bronchus

- 3) A 12-year-old male had received a laceration in the palmar surface of the wrist while playing with a very sharp knife. Which nerve in the middle of the front of forearm gets injured frequently.
 - a) Median nerve
 - b) Ulnar nerve
 - c) Radial nerve
 - d) Axillary nerve

- 4) A 7-year-old boy with a high fever is brought to the pediatrician. During physical examination the patient complains of pain in his ear. His throat appears red and inflamed, confirming the diagnosis of pharyngitis. Which of the following structures provided a pathway for the infection to spread to the tympanic cavity (middle ear)?
 - a) Choanae
 - b) Internal acoustic meatus
 - c) External acoustic meatus
 - d) Pharyngotympanic (auditory) tube

- 5) A 22-year-old male is admitted to the emergency department and intubated. An endotracheal tube is passed through an opening between the vocal folds. Name the abductor of vocal folds
 - a) Lateral crico arytenoid
 - b) posterior crico arytenoid
 - c) Transversus arytenoid
 - d) Oblique arytenoid


P.T.O

12/11/25

- 6) 55-year-old woman is diagnosed with a tumour at the base of the skull, resulting in a decrease in tear production. Which is the gland involved?
- Parotid gland
 - Lacrimal gland
 - Submandibular gland
 - Sublingual gland
- 7) 6-year-old male child, whose medical history includes a complicated delivery, has a permanently tilted head posture, with the right ear near the right shoulder and the face turned upward and to the left. Which of the following muscles was most likely damaged during birth?
- Anterior scalene
 - Sternocleidomastoid
 - Omohyoid
 - Trapezius
- 8) All are veins draining thyroid gland except ?
- Superior thyroid vein
 - Inferior thyroid vein
 - Middle thyroid vein
 - Inferior vena cava
- 9) 48-year-old male patient is scheduled to have a coronary arterial bypass because of chronic angina. Coronary arteriography reveals nearly total blockage of the Anterior interventricular artery. Name the vein accompanying this artery.
- Middle cardiac vein
 - Great cardiac vein
 - Small cardiac vein
 - Anterior cardiac vein
- 10) A 5-year-old boy had been playing with his little race cars. Soon after he put a wheel from one of the cars in his mouth, he began choking and coughing. Which is the most common site for a foreign object to lodge in the tracheobronchial tree?
- The left principal bronchus
 - The right principal bronchus
 - The carina of the trachea
 - The left tertiary bronchus

P.T.O

12/11/29

- 11) The arterial circle (of Willis) contributes greatly to cerebral arterial circulation when one primary artery becomes occluded by atherosclerotic disease. Which of the following vessels does not contribute to the circle?
- Anterior Choroidal artery
 - Posterior communicating artery
 - Anterior cerebral artery
 - Posterior cerebral artery
- 12) The primary center of ossification appears in
- Epiphysis
 - Epiphyseal plate
 - Metaphysis
 - Diaphysis
- 13) Which structure represents remnant of Primitive streak ?
- Sacro coccygeal teratoma
 - Nucleus pulposus
 - Membrana tectoria
 - Odontoid process
- 14) The most important characteristic feature of thymus is
- Hassall's corpuscles
 - Red pulp and white pulp
 - Subcapsular sinus
 - Payer's patches
- 15) What is the primary purpose of whole-body donation in India?
- Organ transplantation for recipients
 - Financial compensation for the donor's family
 - Medical education and research
 - Religious rituals after death


12/11/25

SAPTHAGIRI NPS UNIVERSITY
MBBS PHASE I University Examinations (2023 Repeater Batch) Sep/ Oct– 2025
SUBJECT: ANATOMY PAPER 1 (QP CODE: 1001)

Your answer should be specific to the question asked
Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary

Maximum Marks: 100

Date: 15/09/2025

Time: 3 hrs

I. Long Essay

2 x 10 = 20 Marks

1. Describe the brachial plexus under the following headings a) Roots b) Trunks c) Cords d) Branches. Add a note on its applied anatomy. (1+2+2+3+2)
2. A two-year-old child was brought to the emergency department with history of swallowing of plastic bead. (1+1+5+3)
 - a. Which is the likely bronchus lodging this foreign body
 - b. Define a bronchopulmonary segment
 - c. Mention the Bronchopulmonary segments of both lungs
 - d. Explain the features and relations of medial surface of left lung

II. Short Essay

8 x 5 = 40 Marks

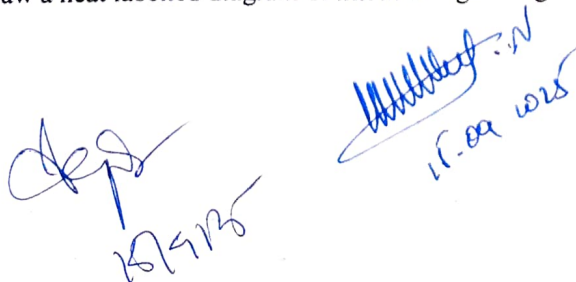
3. Epiphysis – Definition, types with examples.
4. Compare and contrast microscopic structure of hyaline and elastic cartilage.
5. Formation and fate of the primitive streak
6. Describe the boundaries, contents and applied anatomy of Popliteal fossa
7. Sternocleidomastoid - attachments, nerve supply, relations and actions.
8. Great saphenous vein
9. Femoral triangle, boundaries, contents & applied anatomy
10. An adult male aged about 48 years rushed to emergency department with complaints of pain in the epigastric region radiating to left shoulder. Angiography revealed 60% block in a branch of left coronary artery. Describe origin, course, branches and distribution of left coronary artery.

III. Short Answers

10 x 3 = 30 Marks

11. Flexor retinaculum of hand
12. Microscopic anatomy of thymus
13. Ischial tuberosity-muscle attachments
14. Chorionic villi
15. Anatomical basis of wrist drop
16. Carotid sinus and carotid body
17. Anatomical basis of Trendelenburg sign
18. Boundaries and contents of Digastric triangle.
19. Contents of inguinal canal
20. Draw a neat labelled diagram of hilum of right lung.

P.T.O



IV. MCQ's

21.

- i. What is the position of forearm in the anatomical position:
 - a. Pronation
 - b. Supination
 - c. Mid Prone position
 - d. None of the above

- ii. All are end results of fertilization Except:
 - a. Restoration of diploid number of chromosomes
 - b. Determination of sex of embryo
 - c. Completion of 2nd meiotic division of female gamete
 - d. Completion of 2nd meiotic division of male gamete

- iii. Perichondrium is absent in which of the following cartilage
 - a. Elastic
 - b. Hyaline
 - c. Fibrous
 - d. All of the above

- iv. Following are the muscles of first layer of sole Except:
 - a. Flexor digitorum brevis
 - b. Flexor hallucis brevis
 - c. Abductor hallucis
 - d. Abductor digiti minimi

- v. The deep facial vein drains into
 - a. Suboccipital venous plexus
 - b. Retromandibular vein
 - c. Pterygoid venous plexus
 - d. External jugular vein


22.

- i. Sinoatrial node is situated
 - a. Near the opening of inferior vena cava
 - b. Within the interatrial septum
 - c. At the opening of coronary sinus
 - d. Near the opening of superior vena cava

- ii. Which of the following arteries is most likely at risk during venepuncture at the cubital fossa?
 - a. Brachial artery
 - b. Ulnar artery
 - c. Radial artery
 - d. Common interosseous artery

P.T.O


15/9/25


15.09.2025

- iii. Trapezius muscle is supplied by
- a. Thoracodorsal nerve
 - b. Long thoracic nerve
 - c. Dorsal scapular nerve
 - d. Spinal accessory nerve
- iv. Deep fascia of thigh is also called as
- a. Scarpa's fascia
 - b. Camper's fascia
 - c. Fascia lata
 - d. Fascia Gerota
- v. Atypical ribs are
- a. 1, 9, 10, 11, 12
 - b. 1, 2, 10, 11, 12
 - c. 1, 2, 3, 11, 12
 - d. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12



15/9/18

SAPTHAGIRI NPS UNIVERSITY

MBBS PHASE I University Resit Examinations (2023 Repeater Batch) Nov/Dec- 2025

SUBJECT: ANATOMY PAPER 1 (QP CODE: 1001)

Your answer should be specific to the question asked

Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary

Maximum Marks: 100

Date: 12/11/2025

Time: 3 hrs

I. Long Essay

2 x 10 = 20 Marks

1. Describe Shoulder joint under the following headings. (2+4+3+1)
 - a) Type and bones forming it
 - b) Relations
 - c) Movements and muscles producing them
 - d) Applied anatomy
2. A 40-year-old male presented to casualty with the symptoms of severe chest pain radiating to left shoulder following his routine workout at gym. On examination ECG showed ST segment elevation. (1+2+7)
 - a) What is your diagnosis?
 - b) Explain the anatomical basis for the chest pain
 - c) Describe in detail the blood supply of the heart

II. Short Essay

8 x 5 = 40 Marks

3. Describe the blood supply of long bone.
4. Describe the microscopic structure of thymus.
5. Fertilization
6. Describe origin, termination, branches and applied anatomy of femoral artery.
7. Deltoid muscle – origin, insertion, nerve supply and action.
8. Great saphenous vein – origin, termination, tributaries and applied anatomy.
9. Extensor retinaculum of hand.
10. Describe bronchopulmonary segments.

III. Short Answers

10 x 3 = 30 Marks

11. Quadrangular space-boundaries and structures passing through.
12. Compare histological features of Skeletal and cardiac muscle.
13. Saphenous opening.
14. Spermatogenesis
15. Winging of scapula.
16. Major openings of diaphragm with vertebral level.
17. Contents of popliteal fossa.
18. Structures at the hilum of right lung.
19. Deep inguinal ring.
20. Parts of pleura.

IV. MCQ's

10 x 1 = 10 Marks

21.
 - i. Which of the following artery is an example of end artery?
 - a) Superficial palmar arch
 - b) Mesenteric artery
 - c) Central artery of retina
 - d) Middle cerebral artery

- ii. What are the contents of umbilical cord?
- a) 2 arteries and 1 vein
 - b) 2 veins and 1 artery
 - c) 1 artery and 1 vein
 - d) None
- iii. Internal and external elastic lamina are more prominent in:
- a) Large artery
 - b) Medium sized artery
 - c) Large vein
 - d) Medium sized vein
- iv. Inversion and eversion of the foot takes place at the following joint?
- a) Ankle joint
 - b) Subtalar joint
 - c) Calcanei – cuboid joint
 - d) Metatarsi phalangeal joint
- v. Dangerous area of scalp is:
- a) Skin
 - b) Connective tissue
 - c) Galea aponeurotic layer
 - d) Loose areolar tissue

22.

- i. Which muscle forms boundary of femoral triangle?
- a) Peroneus longus
 - b) Adductor magnus
 - c) Adductor longus
 - d) Biceps femoris
- ii. Injury to upper trunk of brachial plexus causes:
- a) Klumpke's paralysis
 - b) Wrist drop
 - c) Claw hand
 - d) Erb's paralysis
- iii. Which of the following causes pronation?
- a) Brachialis
 - b) Flexor digitorum superficialis
 - c) Biceps
 - d) Pronator teres
- iv. Which of the following structure has simple squamous epithelium of the respiratory tract?
- a) Respiratory bronchioles
 - b) Bronchioles
 - c) Alveoli
 - d) Tertiary bronchioles
- v. Superficial inguinal ring is an opening in which structure?
- a) External abdominal oblique aponeurosis
 - b) Internal oblique aponeurosis
 - c) Transverse abdominus
 - d) Fascia transversalis


12/11/25

SAPTHAGIRI NPS UNIVERSITY
MBBS PHASE I University Examinations July /August 2024

Anatomy paper I (QP CODE: 1001)

Your answer should be specific to the question asked

Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary

Maximum Marks: 100

Time: 3 hrs.

Date: 29/07/24

I. Long Essay

2 X 10 = 20 Marks

1. Describe the muscles of mastication under the following headings
 - a) Attachments (3)
 - b) Relations (2)
 - c) Nerve supply & action (3)
 - d) Applied anatomy (2)
2. A 58-year-old man brought to emergency department of our hospital with pain in left shoulder that is radiating to arm and scapula and also complained of tightness of chest and constituting pain over the chest. On examination and investigation, he was diagnosed as a case of myocardial infarction.
 - a) Why is the myocardial ischemia pain radiating to shoulder & scapula? (2)
 - b) What is the anatomical basis for the myocardial infarction (2)
 - c) Describe the blood supply of the heart? (5)
 - d) What are the vessels which can be chosen for coronary artery bypass graft (1)

II. Short Essay

8 x 5 = 40 Marks

3. Describe synovial joint
4. Compare & contrast the microscopic structure of sympathetic ganglia and spinal ganglia
5. Describe Fertilization
6. Enumerate the ligaments of knee joint
7. Describe Cubital fossa – boundaries and contents
8. A 35-year-old male farmer presented with swelling and pain in the left leg since 2 years and prominent vessels in the left leg since 3 years. The vessels prominence increased on standing and there is itching and pigmentation in left ankle. On examination, there were dilated veins on the medial side of the left leg, ankle, foot and extending up to thigh.
 - a) What is the provisional diagnosis (1)
 - b) What are the veins affected. (1)
 - c) Explain the course and tributaries of affected veins (3)
9. Lymphatic drainage of Mammary gland
10. Bronchopulmonary segments.

III. Short Answers

10 x 3 = 30 Marks

11. Carpel tunnel syndrome
12. Draw a neat labelled diagram & microscopic structure of lymph node
13. Iliotibial tract
14. Derivatives of ectoderm
15. Clavicle
16. A 50-year-old male came to the OPD with complaints of swelling in the right groin which increase in size during cough and weight lifting. On performing the ring occlusion test the swelling did not appear
 - a) What is the preferable cause of the swelling (1)
 - b) Mention 4 natural defense mechanism which prevent this condition (2)
17. Name the branches of femoral artery
18. Superior mediastinum
19. Transpyloric plane
20. Pericardial sinuses

IV. MCQ's

10x 1 = 10 Marks

- 21 (i) Which part of the long bone develops from secondary ossification center
- a) Epiphysis
 - b) Diaphysis
 - c) Metaphysis
 - d) Symphysis
- 21 (ii) Which of the following structure induces the formation of neural tube
- a) Amnion
 - b) Prechordal plate
 - c) Notochord
 - d) Chorion
- 21 (iii) Central artery and periarterial lymphatic sheath is a feature of
- a) Lymph node
 - b) Thymus
 - c) Spleen
 - d) Tonsil
- 21 (iv) House maid's knee is
- a) Superficial infrapatellar bursitis
 - b) Prepatellar bursitis
 - c) Suprapatellar bursitis
 - d) Deep infrapatellar bursitis
- 21 (v) Which of the following bones is an example for pneumatic bone
- a) Parietal bone
 - b) Maxilla
 - c) Hyoid bone
 - d) Mandible
- 22 (i) Which is not a character of hamstring muscle?
- a) Origin from ischial tuberosity
 - b) Nerve supply by deep peroneal nerve
 - c) The muscle act as flexor of knee and extensor of hip
 - d) Insertion into one of the bones of leg
- 22 (ii) Nerve found behind the medial epicondyle of humerus
- a) Ulnar nerve
 - b) Axillary nerve
 - c) Median nerve
 - d) Radial Nerve
- 22 (iii) The action of dorsal interossei of hand
- a) Abduction of fingers
 - b) Adduction of fingers
 - c) Flexion of fingers
 - d) Extension of fingers
- 22(iv) Cremasteric reflex involves the spinal cord segments
- a) L 1 & L2
 - b) L2 & L3
 - c) L3 & L4
 - d) L4 & L5
- 22 (v) Lower limit of pleura at mid axillary line is at the level of
- a) 6th rib
 - b) 8th rib
 - c) 10th rib
 - d) 12th rib

SAPTHAGIRI NPS UNIVERSITY
MBBS PHASE I University RESIT Examinations Sept/Oct 2024
Anatomy paper I (QP CODE: 1001)

Your answer should be specific to the question asked
Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary

Maximum Marks: 100

Date: 21/09/2024

Time: 3 hrs

I. Long Essay

2 X 10 = 20 Marks

1. A 45 years old male came with history of swelling in the right side of the neck since 1 month, he was advised FNAC (Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology) following which he had difficulty in shrugging of the shoulders.
 - a) Mention the structures affected and what is the anatomical basis of difficulty in shrugging of shoulders
 - b) Describe the posterior triangle under the following headings:
 1. Boundaries 2. Contents 3. Applied aspects (1 +4+4+1)

2. Describe the right atrium under the following headings
 - a) External features
 - b) Internal features
 - c) Blood supply
 - d) Parts contributing for its developments (3+4+1+2)

II. Short Essay

8x5 = 40 Marks

3. Compare & contrast the microscopic structure of skeletal muscle & cardiac muscle
4. Explain Spermatogenesis
5. Describe Popliteal fossa under following headings:
 - a. Boundaries
 - b. contents
 - c. Applied anatomy
6. Name the parts and blood supply of long bone
7. A 20 year old man while playing basket ball fell on his outstretched left arm and he felt an immediate pain in the shoulder region and was unable to move his arm, the x-ray revealed dislocation of left shoulder joint.
 - a) What type of dislocation common in shoulder joint and why? (1)
 - b) What is the nerve and artery likely to get injured in this dislocation? (1)
 - c) Mention the supports of this joint (3)
8. Explain Medial longitudinal arch of foot
9. Describe Pectoralis Major muscle- origin, insertion, nerve supply and action.
10. Describe the features and blood supply of Lateral wall of nose

III. Short Answers

10x 3 = 30 Marks

11. A diabetic patient went to lab to check his fasting blood sugar and HbA1C, which is the common vein chosen by the lab technician. Mention the reason for the same.
12. Draw a neat labelled diagram of microscopy of hyaline cartilage
13. Explain Deltoid ligament
14. Enumerate the derivatives of Mesoderm
15. What is Erb's palsy? Explain its anatomical basis.
16. Describe Umbilicus
17. Name the major openings of diaphragm
18. List the cartilages of larynx
19. Mention the boundaries of Hesselbach's triangle
20. Write about Coronary sinus

IV. MCQ's

1 X 10 = 10 Marks

- 21 (i) The inferior tibiofibular joint belongs to which type of joint
- a) Primary cartilaginous
 - b) Syndesmosis
 - c) Gomphosis
 - d) Secondary Cartilaginous
- 21 (ii) Which of the following is remnant of notochord in adults
- a) Vertebral column
 - b) Spinal cord
 - c) Nucleus pulposus of inter vertebral disc
 - d) Ligamentum teres
- 21 (iii) Intercalated discs are microscopic feature of
- a) Skeletal muscle
 - b) Smooth muscle
 - c) Cardiac muscle
 - d) All of the above
- 21 (iv) The thickest nerve of the body is
- a) Femoral nerve
 - b) Sciatic nerve
 - c) Radial nerve
 - d) Median nerve
- 21 (v) At which age anterior fontanelle closes normally
- a) 6 months
 - b) 12 months
 - c) 18 months
 - d) 30 months
- 22 (i) The great saphenous vein during its course, it ascends
- a) In front of medial malleolus
 - b) Behind medial malleolus
 - c) In front of lateral malleolus
 - d) Behind lateral malleolus
- 22 (ii) The first carpometacarpal joint is
- a) Saddle joint
 - b) Hinge joint
 - c) Pivot Joint
 - d) Ellipsoid Joint
- 22 (iii) During IV cannula insertion into the median cubital vein, the patient suddenly loses sensation on the radial side of forearm, which nerve was injured
- a) Lateral cutaneous nerve of forearm
 - b) Medial cutaneous nerve of forearm
 - c) Posterior cutaneous nerve of forearm
 - d) Superficial branch of radial nerve
- 22(iv) Superficial inguinal ring is an opening in
- a) External oblique aponeurosis
 - b) Internal oblique aponeurosis
 - c) Transverse abdominis
 - d) Rectus abdominis
- 22 (v) Which of the following structures run in the intersegmental planes of the lungs
- a) Segmental venules
 - b) Bronchial vessels
 - c) Pulmonary arteries
 - d) Bronchus