

SAPTHAGIRI NPS UNIVERSITY

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

SUBJECT: ANATOMY PAPER 2 (QP CODE: 1002)

Your answer should be specific to the question asked.

Draw neat, labelled diagrams wherever necessary

Maximum Marks: 100

Date: 15/11/2025

Time: 3 hrs

1. Describe the superolateral surface of cerebrum under following headings (3+3+2+2)
 - a) Sulci & gyri
 - b) Functional areas
 - c) Blood supply
 - d) Applied anatomy
2. Describe the Stomach under following headings (2+5+2+1)
 - a) External features
 - b) Peritoneal & visceral relations with stomach bed
 - c) Blood supply
 - d) Applied anatomy.

II. Short Essay

8 x 5 = 40 Marks

3. Describe the numerical chromosomal abnormalities.
4. Describe the microscopic structure of Trachea.
5. Describe the developments of interatrial septum. Add a note a development anomalies.
6. Describe coverings, relations and blood supply of left kidney
7. 55-year-old multiparous women presented with prolapse of uterus
 - a) What is the cause of uterine prolapse?
 - b) What are the main supports of uterus?
8. Describe the components, blood supply, nerve supply and applied anatomy of nasal septum
9. Describe coverings, external features, relations, blood supply and applied anatomy of thyroid gland.
10. Explain external features, visceral relations, blood supply and applied anatomy of spleen.

III. Short Answers

10 x 3 = 30 Marks

11. Barr body
12. Draw neat, labeled diagram of microscopic structure of Liver
13. Development of pancreas with anomalies
14. Name the deep nuclei of cerebellum.
15. Draw neat, labelled diagram of transverse section of spinal cord
16. Blood supply of pituitary gland
17. Enumerate importance of cadaver as teacher
18. Parts and blood supply of uterine (fallopian) tube
19. Constrictions of ureter
20. Coverings and contents of spermatic cord

(P.T.O)

21.

- i. Number of X chromosomes in Turner syndrome is
 - a) 0
 - b) 2
 - c) 1
 - d) 3
- ii. The Paneth cells are seen in
 - a) Esophagus
 - b) Stomach
 - c) Small intestine
 - d) Large intestine
- iii. Ligamentum teres hepatis is a remnant of
 - a) Right umbilical vein
 - b) Right umbilical artery
 - c) Left umbilical vein
 - d) left umbilical artery
- iv. The choice of investigations for visualizing the urinary system is
 - a) Intravenous pyelography
 - b) Angiography
 - c) Cholecystography
 - d) Hysterosalpingography
- v. Number of lobes in prostate gland is
 - a) 5
 - b) 4
 - c) 2
 - d) 1

22.

- i. Which structure commonly gets compressed by enlarged thyroid gland in the neck
 - a) Thyrohyoid muscle
 - b) Carotid artery
 - c) Recurrent laryngeal nerve
 - d) Phrenic nerve
- ii. Lumbar puncture is performed in adults at which level?
 - a) Between T12 and L1
 - b) Between L3 and L4
 - c) Between L4 and L5
 - d) Between L1 and L2
- iii. Content of Calot's triangle is
 - a) Cystic duct
 - b) Common hepatic duct
 - c) Cystic artery
 - d) Hepatic artery
- iv. Tip of the tongue is drained by
 - a) Submandibular lymphnodes
 - b) Submental lymphnodes
 - c) Jugulo-omohyoid nodes
 - d) Jugulodigastric nodes
- v. Which of the following is a feature of small intestine
 - a) Epiploic appendages
 - b) Attachment of lesser omentum
 - c) Haustrations
 - d) Plicae circularis

SAPTHAGIRI NPS UNIVERSITY

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

SUBJECT: ANATOMY PAPER 2 (QP CODE: 1027)

Your answer should be specific to the question asked

Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary

Maximum Marks: 100

Date: 17/09/2025

Time: 3 hrs

I. Long Essay

1 x 12 = 12 Marks

1. Describe femoral triangle under following headings. (3+3+2+4)
 - a. Boundaries
 - b. Contents
 - c. Femoral canal
 - d. Write a note on inguinal lymph nodes

II. Short Notes

3 x 6 = 18 Marks

2. Classify structural chromosomal abnormalities and explain with examples.
3. Describe intrinsic coverings and parts of testis. Name the factors responsible for descent of testis. (2+2+2)
4. Compare and contrast normal microscopic structure of ureter and vas deferens. (3+3)

III. Short Note with Applied Aspects

4 x 5 = 20 Marks

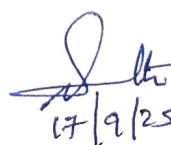
5. A football player landed on his left leg and got his leg twisted while playing. He could not get up on his own because of unstable knee. Identify the injury. Mention the factors stabilizing knee joint. (1+4)
6. What is annular pancreas and embryological basis for this? Write about development of pancreas. (2+3)
7. A 48-year-old man presents with severe epigastric pain radiating to the back, fever, and vomiting. Ultrasound reveals fluid collection posterior to the stomach and anterior to the pancreas. The surgeon decides to drain the abscess through the **epiploic foramen** during laparotomy. (3+2)
 - a. Name the space involved and its recesses.
 - b. List the boundaries of the epiploic foramen.
8. Describe the various supports of uterus. Write about related clinical condition. (3+2)

IV. Short Notes

4 x 5 = 20 Marks

9. Mention the principles of communication. Describe various modes of communication required for an IMG (Indian medical graduate). (2+3)
10. Describe boundaries, contents and applied anatomy of Popliteal fossa. (2+2+1)
11. Write neat labeled diagram eliciting anterior and posterior relations of both kidneys. (2.5+2.5)
12. A 45yr old bus conductor was diagnosed having varicose veins. Explain anatomical basis of this condition. Name the veins involved in this. What could be the probable complications. (2+2+1)

P.T.O



V. Reasoning Questions

3 x 5 = 15 Marks

13. What is the reason for embryological defect, oblique facial cleft?
14. What is the reason for a positive trendelenburg sign?
15. What is the cause of hematemesis and caput medusae in Portal hypertension?
16. Explain presence of a centroacinar cell and biphasic staining in normal pancreatic acini.
17. A patient suffering from cholecystitis experiences referred pain near tip of right shoulder. Give reason.

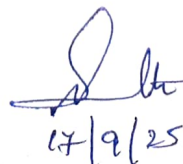
VI. MCQ

15 x 1 = 15 Marks

18.

- 1) After intense workout the athlete had tender leg, and pain is exacerbated by passive ankle dorsiflexion. A diagnosis of anterior compartment syndrome is made. Which of the following nerves is most at risk of ischemia and damage in this condition, leading to foot drop if not treated promptly?
 - a. Tibial nerve
 - b. Sural nerve
 - c. Superficial peroneal nerve
 - d. Deep peroneal nerve
- 2) A 45-year-old male undergoes splenectomy, and develops diabetes mellitus post operatively. Name which structure was removed accidentally with spleen during surgery.
 - a. Tail of pancreas
 - b. Suprarenal
 - c. Splenic lymph nodes
 - d. Fundus of stomach
- 3) A 75yr old man complains of difficulty in passing urine. He has the urge to urinate but unable to pass urine freely. Per rectal examination reveals smooth, enlarged mass in anterior wall of the rectum. Which of these is the enlarged mass.?
 - a. Epididymis
 - b. Prostate gland
 - c. Seminal vesicle
 - d. Vas deferens
- 4) A 55-year-old obese female presents with a painful swelling in his right groin that protrudes on coughing. On examination, the swelling is located inferior and lateral to the pubic tubercle and does not reduce easily. Which type of hernia is most likely described in this scenario?
 - a. Indirect inguinal hernia
 - b. Direct inguinal hernia
 - c. Femoral hernia
 - d. Umbilical hernia

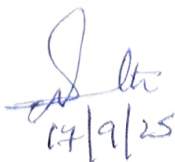
P.T.O



17/9/25

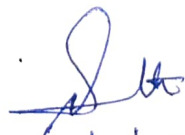
- 5) A 40-year-old female experiences sudden severe pain in her calf and difficulty walking after a forceful push-off during a tennis match. Examination reveals a palpable gap in her Achilles tendon. Which of the following muscles contributes to the formation of the Achilles (calcaneal) tendon?
- Tibialis anterior and extensor digitorum longus
 - Fibularis longus and fibularis brevis
 - Gastrocnemius and soleus
 - Popliteus and plantaris
- 6) A 35-year-old male complains of dull, aching pain in his scrotum, especially after prolonged standing. On examination, indicted varicocele. The pampiniform plexus, which drains the testis, ultimately drains into which of the following veins on the left side?
- Inferior vena cava
 - Left internal iliac vein
 - Left renal vein
 - Left external iliac vein
- 7) Which of the following anatomical structures is crucial for identifying the base of the appendix during surgery?
- Omental appendices
 - Haustra
 - Teniae coli
 - Sacculations
- 8) A 4 month old infant was admitted because he was passing urine at the junction between penis and scrotum rather than normal site tip of penis. What is the probable diagnosis?
- Hypospadias
 - Epispadias
 - Ectopic vesicae
 - Recto-vesical fistula
- 9) A 50yr old man was diagnosed with gastric carcinoma along the greater curvature. Which of these lymph nodes are involved in spread of tumour?
- Left gastric & coeliac
 - Right gastric & hepatic
 - Rt gastroepiploic & pyloric
 - Para aortic & common iliac

P.T.O



17/9/25

- 10) A 32yr old man presented with chills, fever and severe abdominal pain. He was diagnosed as case of ureteric calculus. Which of this is normal site of ureteric constriction?
- At vesicoureteral junction
 - At vesicourethral junction
 - At urethropelvic junction
 - At puboprostatic junction
- 11) A 50 year old female came to OPD with complaint of continuous dribbling of urine. Pt had previous history of spinal cord injury with complete destruction of S2-S4 segments. What is the probable diagnosis?
- Flaccid bladder
 - Atonic bladder
 - Autonomous bladder
 - Reflex bladder
- 12) A patient had difficulty in adduction of thigh and loss of sensation on medial side of thigh. Which is the probable nerve injured?
- Femoral nerve
 - Obturator nerve
 - Popliteal nerve
 - Tibial nerve
- 13) Cords of billroth are present in:
- Thymus
 - Lymph node
 - Spleen
 - Tonsil
- 14) The muscle which can flex the hip joint & extend the knee joint is
- Sartorius
 - Rectus femoris
 - Semimembranosus
 - Biceps femoris
- 15) A pregnant woman receives local anaesthetic block to majority of perineum and lower 1/4th of vagina during delivery .which structure is blocked?
- Nerve to piriformis
 - Nerve to levator ani
 - Pudendal nerve
 - Pelvic splanchnic nerve


17/9/25

SAPTHAGIRI NPS UNIVERSITY

MBBS PHASE I University Examinations (2023 Repeater Batch) Sep/ Oct– 2025

SUBJECT: ANATOMY PAPER II (QP CODE: 1002)

Your answer should be specific to the question asked

Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary

Maximum Marks: 100

Date: 17/09/2025

Time: 3 hrs.

I. Long Essay

2 x 10 = 20 Marks

1. A 65-year-old man with history of chronic cough noticed a gradually increasing swelling in the left inguinal region. On physical examination, the surgeon noticed a lemon sized swelling above the pubic tubercle. The swelling increased in size on coughing. This was a case of direct inguinal hernia. Describe the inguinal canal under the following headings (3+2+3+2)
 - a) Formation, boundaries and length
 - b) Contents of inguinal canal
 - c) Name the mechanisms involved in prevention of occurrence of inguinal hernia
 - d) Applied aspects
2. Describe superolateral surface of cerebral hemisphere under the following headings:
 - a) Borders and lobes
 - b) Blood supply
 - c) Functional aspects of cerebral cortex (3+4+3)

II. Short Essay

8 x 5 = 40 Marks

3. Karyotyping
4. Compare and contrast histology of duodenum and ileum.
5. Prostatic part of urethra
6. Describe rotation of midgut
7. Describe supports of uterus
8. Draw a neat labelled diagram of rhomboid fossa (floor of IV ventricle)
9. Describe anterior and posterior relations of kidney
10. Explain blood supply & lymphatic drainage of stomach

III. Short Answers

10 x 3 = 30 Marks

11. Barr body
12. Draw and label the histology of Vas deferens
13. Meckel's diverticulum
14. Corpus callosum – parts & functions
15. Internal capsule – blood supply
16. Roles and responsibilities of a Physician towards society
17. Name hormones secreted by anterior pituitary
18. Annular pancreas
19. Ectopia vesicae
20. Hysterosalpingiography (tubal patency test)

IV.MCQ's

10 x 1 = 10 Marks

21.
 - i. Edward syndrome is
 - a) Trisomy 21
 - b) Trisomy 15
 - c) Trisomy 13
 - d) Trisomy 18

- ii. The axon of which of the following cell of retina constitutes optic nerve
 - a) Ganglion cells
 - b) Bipolar cells
 - c) Horizontal cells
 - d) Amarine cells

- iii. All the following structures are developed from midgut except
 - a) Beyond opening of bile duct in duodenum
 - b) Cecum
 - c) Appendix
 - d) Left one third of transverse colon

- iv. Capacity of renal pelvis is
 - a) 15 – 20 ml
 - b) 8 – 10 ml
 - c) 30 – 40 ml
 - d) 40 – 50 ml

- v. Normal angle between uterus and cervix is known as
 - a) Anteversion
 - b) Retroversion
 - c) Anteflexion
 - d) Retroflexion

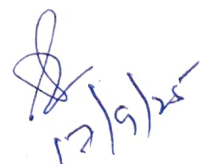
- 22. i. Suprarenal gland develops from
 - a) Coelomic epithelium
 - b) Neural crest
 - c) Coelomic epithelium & neural crest
 - d) Hindgut

- ii. All the following glands receive secretomotor innervation by facial nerve except
 - a) Parotid
 - b) Lacrimal
 - c) Submandibular
 - d) Sublingual

- iii. Maxillary prominence develops in
 - a) 1st Pharyngeal arch
 - b) 1st Pharyngeal pouch
 - c) 1st Pharyngeal groove
 - d) 1st Pharyngeal membrane

- iv. Unipolar neurons are found in the following
 - a) Olfactory epithelium
 - b) Sympathetic ganglion
 - c) Mesencephalic nucleus of trigeminal nerve
 - d) Sensory ganglion

- v. Which part of the pancreas consists of endocrine function
 - a) Head
 - b) Body
 - c) Neck
 - d) Tail


12/9/25

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

Anatomy paper II (QP CODE: 1002)

Your answer should be specific to the question asked

Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary

Maximum Marks: 100

Time: 3 hrs.

Date: 01/08/24

I. Long Essay

2 X 10 = 20 Marks

1. a. Classify white fibers of cerebrum
- b. Describe internal capsule under following headings (1+3+3+1)
 - i. Parts
 - ii. Constituent fibers
 - iii. Blood supply
 - iv. Applied anatomy
2. Describe stomach under following headings (2+3+3+2)
 - a) External features
 - b) Peritoneal & visceral relations
 - c) Blood supply & lymphatic drainage
 - d) Applied anatomy

II. Short Essay

8 x 5 = 40 Marks

3. Genetic basis and clinical features of Down's syndrome
4. Describe the microscopic structure of lung.
5. Describe development of kidney and developmental anomalies
6. Describe the relations of Liver. Add a note on bare area of Liver.
7. Describe external features, coverings, blood supply and applied anatomy of testis. Add a note on descent of the testis.
8. 30-year-old male patient presents with the history of sudden onset of pain umbilical region radiating towards right lower quadrant of the abdomen. Pain was sharp and colicky nature
 - a) What is your inference? (½ mark)
 - b) Mention the various positions of the affected viscera (2 ½ marks)
 - c) Give its blood supply and nerve supply (2 marks)
9. Explain external features, relations and blood supply of thyroid gland. Add a note on its applied anatomy
10. Describe origin, insertion, action and nerve supply of extraocular muscles.

III. Short Answers

10 x 3 = 30 Marks

11. What is Chromosome. Classify Chromosomes
12. Draw a neat labeled diagram of the histological features of small intestine
13. Derivatives of 1st pharyngeal arch
14. Neuroglial cells
15. Describe floor of IV ventricle
16. Draw a neat labeled diagram of transverse section of medulla at pyramidal decussation
17. How do you respect the cadaver during your dissection classes
18. Trigone of the Urinary bladder
19. Name the boundaries of Epiploic foramen
20. Pelvic diaphragm

IV. MCQ's

10x 1 = 10 Marks

21 (i) Trisomy 18 is

- a) Down's syndrome
- b) Patau syndrome
- c) Edward syndrome
- d) Turner syndrome

21 (ii) Ligamentum teres hepatis is a remnant of

- a) Urachus
- b) Umbilical artery
- c) Umbilical vein
- d) Ductus venosus

21 (iii) Which of the following is a derivative of ventral pancreatic bud

- a) Upper part of head
- b) Body of the pancreas
- c) Uncinate process
- d) Tail of the pancreas

21 (iv) Renal angle is angulation between

- a) 12th rib and erector spinae muscle
- b) 11th rib and erector spinae muscle
- c) 12th rib and erector lumborum
- d) 11th rib and erector lumborum

21 (v) Ovarian artery is branch of

- a) Internal iliac artery
- b) Abdominal aorta
- c) Common iliac artery
- d) Pudendal artery

22 (i) Suprarenal gland does not receive blood supply from

- a) Gonadal artery
- b) Inferior phrenic artery
- c) Renal artery
- d) Abdominal aorta

22 (ii) CSF is formed by

- a) Choroid plexuses
- b) Arachnoid villi
- c) Arachnoid mater
- d) Dura mater

22 (iii) Artery of foregut is

- a) Coeliac trunk
- b) Superior mesenteric artery
- c) Inferior mesenteric artery
- d) Common iliac artery

22(iv) One of the following symptoms is not seen in Horner's syndrome?

- a) Partial ptosis
- b) Miosis
- c) Anhydrosis
- d) Exophthalmos

22 (v) Which of the following peritoneal fold is referred as 'Policeman of Abdomen'?

- a) Lesser omentum
- b) Greater omentum
- c) Meso ovarium
- d) Mesentery

SAPTHAGIRI NPS UNIVERSITY

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

SUBJECT: ANATOMY PAPER II (QP CODE: 1027)

Your answer should be specific to the question asked

Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary

Maximum Marks: 100

Date: 15/11/2025

Time: 3 hrs

I. Long Essay

1 x 12 = 12 Marks

1. Describe Kidney under following headings (7+1+2+2)
 - a) Gross features with relations
 - b) Blood supply
 - c) Coverings
 - d) Applied aspects

II. Short Notes

3 x 6 = 18 Marks

2. Describe origin, course and branches of coeliac trunk.
3. Describe boundaries and contents of popliteal fossa.
4. Describe the longitudinal arches of foot.

III. Short Note with Applied Aspects

4 x 5 = 20 Marks

5. Describe interior of anal canal with applied aspects.
6. Describe boundaries, contents of Adductor canal with applied aspects.
7. Describe different positions of Appendix with its clinical aspects.
8. Describe Supports of Uterus with its applied importance.

IV. Short Notes

4 x 5 = 20 Marks

9. Describe numerical chromosomal abnormalities with examples.
10. Describe microscopic structure of Thyroid gland.
11. Describe development of inter-atrial septum. Add a note on its applied aspects.
12. Describe importance of Doctor- Patient communication

V. Reasoning Questions

3 x 5 = 15 Marks

13. Name the nerve involved in foot drop. List the muscles supplied by it.
14. Name the foramen which communicates greater sac with lesser sac of peritoneum. List its boundaries.
15. Patient with Cholecystitis came with severe pain in right shoulder, give reason for the pain felt in the shoulder
16. Why varicocele is common in left testis?
17. A female patient came with pain in both left hip and knee joint, name the structure in lateral wall of ovarian fossa, irritation of which can cause above symptoms. Why?

(P.T.O)

VI. MCQ's

15 x 1= 15 Marks

18.

- 1) Doctor observed that when patient stands on his right lower limb supporting his weight, the left side of his pelvis drops. This Trendelenburg's sign is caused due to paralysis of which muscles
 - a) Gluteus Maximus,
 - b) Gluteus medius, and minimus
 - c) Piriformis,
 - d) Quadratus femoris

- 2) A patient came with history of fall from height and landing on his feet. On radiography there was fracture of Calcaneum. Name the muscle attached to posterior surface of calcaneum
 - a) Peroneus longus
 - b) Flexor hallucis longus
 - c) Extensor hallucis longus
 - d) Tendo calcaneus

- 3) A patient had difficulty in walking and more so in extension of right Knee joint following penetrating injury in right femoral triangle. This is due to paralysis of which muscle
 - a) Quadriceps muscle
 - b) Adductor magnus muscle
 - c) Sartorius muscle
 - d) Semimembranosus muscle

- 4) An eight months old baby was brought to surgeon with swelling in right scrotum which increases when baby cries, coughs. The surgeon on examination diagnosed it to be indirect inguinal hernia. Cause of such hernia is because of
 - a) Weakness of muscles
 - b) Persistence of process vaginalis of peritoneum
 - c) Enlargement of openings of inguinal canal
 - d) None

- 5) A 39 year old patient was brought to hospital after he was struck by truck while crossing road. CT showed splenic rupture, surgeon decided for splenectomy. During operation surgeon accidentally tore gastrosplenic ligament damaging the artery in it. The artery damaged is
 - a) Splenic artery
 - b) Short gastric artery
 - c) Left gastric artery
 - d) Gastro-duodenal artery

(P.T.O)

- 6) A patient with liver cirrhosis has symptoms of portal hypertension, oesophageal varices this is due to dilatation of anastomosis between following pairs of veins
- Left gastric and azygos vein
 - Left gastric and hemiazygos vein
 - Right gastric and azygos vein
 - Right gastric and hemiazygos vein
- 7) During surgical procedure for benign prostatic hypertrophy, the surgeon usually removes
- Posterior lobe of prostate
 - Anterior lobe of prostate
 - Median lobe of prostate
 - lateral lobe of prostate
- 8) A 28 year old primipara with 8 weeks of pregnancy came to emergency department with severe pain abdomen, vaginal bleeding. On examination and ultrasonography was diagnosed with rupture of ectopic pregnancy. In ectopic pregnancy, implantation can be in following sites except
- Fallopian tube
 - Fundus of uterus
 - Abdominal
 - Ovarian
- 9) A patient 57 years old came to surgeon with perianal fistula. Surgeon during operation found it was necessary to extend dissection of fistulous tract superiorly. Young surgeon exposure area was poor and troublesome bleeding hindered view of important structures. When patient come for following he complained of fecal incontinence. Name the structure injured
- Puborectalis part of pubo coccygeus muscle
 - Posterior fibres of iliococcygeus
 - Raphe fibres of ischeococcygeus
 - Superficial transverse perinei muscle
- 10) Barr body is
- Inactive Y chromosome
 - Inactive X chromosome
 - Active Y chromosome
 - Active X chromosome

(P.T.O)



- 11) Patient came with round face, epicanthal folds, single transverse palmar crease was sent for chromosomal analysis. Name the chromosomal abnormality the patient is suffering
- Trisomy 21
 - Trisomy 18
 - Monosomy of X chromosome
 - Presence of one extra X chromosome
- 12) On examining microscopic structure from biopsy of stomach, the pathologist observed cells with intracellular canaliculi. These cells secrete HCl. Name the cells
- Peptic cells
 - Mucous neck cells
 - Oxyntic or parietal cells
 - Argentaffin cells
- 13) The hexagonal area of liver parenchyma around central vein is called
- Classical Liver lobule
 - Portal lobule
 - Liver Accinus
 - Liver sinusoid
- 14) A surgeon during laparoscopy in male patient 39 yrs old observed a Meckel's diverticulum two feet above the ileo-caecal junction. It is persistent part of which structure in foetal life
- Allantoic diverticulum
 - Vitello-intestinal duct
 - Connecting stalk
 - Umbilical artery
- 15) During embryonic period, uterus develops from
- Paramesonephric duct
 - Mesonephric duct
 - Both
 - None



15/11/25

SAPTHAGIRI NPS UNIVERSITY
MBBS PHASE I University RESIT Examinations Sept/Oct 2024
Anatomy paper II (QP CODE: 1002)

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

Maximum Marks: 100

Date: 23/09/2024

Time: 3 hrs

I Long Essay

2 X 10 = 20 Marks

1. A 55 year old women complained a midline nodular swelling on the front of her neck, which moved up and down during swallowing. Her pulse rate was reduced. She was diagnosed as a case of goiter.
 - a) What is goiter?
 - b) Why thyroid swelling moves with deglutition?
 - c) Describe the parts and relations of Thyroid gland
 - d) Mention its blood supply
 - e) Add a note on it applied aspects

(1+1+4+2+2)

2. Describe the Uterus under the following headings
 - a) Parts And Position
 - b) Relations
 - c) Supports
 - d) Applied Anatomy

(2+3+4+1)

II. Short Essay

8x5 = 40 Marks

3. Describe the microscopic structure of liver
4. Describe Corpus Callosum in detail.
5. Describe the superolateral surface of cerebral hemisphere under following headings
 - a. Lobes
 - b. Sulci
 - c. Gyri
 - d. Functional areas
6. Describe the development of Pancreas
7. Describe the interior of the anal canal
8. Describe the cross section of spinal cord, showing ascending and descending tracts.
9. Describe the karyotype and clinical features of Turner's syndrome
10. Describe the nerve supply of Tongue with its development

III Short Answers

10x 3 = 30 Marks

11. Name derivatives of Foregut
12. Draw a neat labeled diagram of Microscopic structure of cornea
13. Write any three points about Doctor's- patient relationship
14. Describe the parts of male urethra
15. Name any three contents of superficial perineal pouch
16. Name the branches of coeliac trunk
17. Name the contents of spermatic cord.
18. Name the parts of Fallopian tube.
19. Describe Falx cerebri.
20. Write the anatomical basis of Hydrocephalus

IV.MCQ's

10 x 1 = 10 Marks

21.i) Sacculations are seen in

- a) Small intestine
- b) Stomach
- c) Large intestine
- d) Duodenum

21 (ii) Brunner's glands are seen in the microstructure of

- a) Jejunum
- b) Ileum
- c) Duodenum
- d) Appendix

21 (iii) Remnant of vitellointestinal duct is called

- a) Allantois
- b) Cloaca
- c) Urachus
- d) Meckel's diverticulum

21 (iv) Attachment of Gubernaculum is to

- a) Testis
- b) Epididymis
- c) Prostate
- d) Ureter

21 (v) All of the following are inter cerebellar nuclei except

- a) Dentate nucleus
- b) Nucleus Fastigii
- c) Globose nucleus
- d) Red nucleus

22 (i) Cranial nerve that arises from both brain as well as spinal cord is

- a) Hypoglossal nerve
- b) Accessory nerve
- c) Optic nerve
- d) Olfactory nerve

22 (ii) Ovarian artery is a branch of

- a) Abdominal aorta
- b) Common iliac artery
- c) Internal iliac artery
- d) External iliac artery

22 (iii) Microscopic structure of Testis contains

- a) Paneth cells
- b) Sertoli cells
- c) Pituitary cells
- d) Langerhan cells

22(iv) All are retroperitoneal organs except

- a) Kidney
- b) Suprarenal gland
- c) Spleen
- d) Descending colon

22 (v) Which part of duodenum is called duodenal cap by the radiologists

- a) Second part
- b) First part
- c) third part
- d) Fourth Part