

**SRI DEVARAJ URS ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH**  
**MBBS Phase I Examinations – November 2023**

**Time: 180 Minutes**

**Max Marks: 80 Marks**

**Anatomy Paper I - 2021**

**QP CODE: C1011**

*Your answer should be specific to the question asked*

*Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary*

**Long Essay 10 × 2 = 20 Marks**

1. A 40-year-old woman presented to the surgeon with the complaint of hard, painless lump in the upper lateral quadrant of the right breast. Examination revealed enlarged Axillary lymph nodes on the right side and loss of mobility of the breast on the same side. X-ray of vertebral column showed irregular shadows in the bodies of L4 and L5 vertebrae. (1+2+1+5+1) a) Identify the clinical condition. b) Mention the posterior relations of the structure affected in the above clinical condition. c) Substantiate the anatomical basis for loss of mobility of right-side mammary gland. d) Describe the blood supply & lymphatic drainage of the affected structure in the given clinical condition. e) Justify the X-ray findings in the above clinical condition.
2. Describe Hypothalamus under the following headings a) location b) nuclei c) relations d) connections e) applied aspects (1+2+2+3+2)

**Short Essay 5 × 12 = 60 Marks**

3. Classify synovial joints with suitable examples.
4. Describe the attachments and compartments of extensor retinaculum of wrist. (2+3)
5. Describe the extent, relations and branches of arch of aorta
6. Describe the hilum of right lung with an illustration.
7. Describe the cervical lymph nodes with its clinical importance
8. Describe the location, relations and connections of pterygopalatine ganglion
9. Discuss the connections of ciliary ganglion with clinical relevance
10. Name the muscles of soft palate with its nerve supply and applied aspects. (3+2)
11. A new born baby was brought to the emergency by the mother complaining that the baby has frequent short breaths. On examination, there was cyanosis and feeble breath sounds on the left side. The abdomen was concave. X-ray revealed mediastinal shift to the right with intestinal shadows on the left side of the thoracic cavity. A diagnosis of congenital diaphragmatic hernia was made a) Substantiate the anatomical basis of the above clinical condition. (2) b) Mention the major openings in the structure involved in the given clinical condition. (2) c) Mention the site of the defect (1)
12. List various methods of prenatal diagnosis with their application.
13. Illustrate the microscopic structure of thick skin with salient features

14. Describe the course and branches of Vagus nerve in the neck

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**Anatomy Paper II**

**QP CODE: C1012**

*Your answer should be specific to the question asked*

*Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary*

**Long Essay 10 × 2 = 20 Marks**

1. Describe Pancreas under the following headings a) Parts b) Relations of head and body c) Duct system e) Applied anatomy (1+4+3+2)
2. A 42-year-old man visited hospital with complain of chronic dull pain in his both legs. On examination, the dilated tortuous veins were observed on the medial sides of both legs. The skin in front of medial malleolus was discolored, dry and scaly. He was diagnosed as a case of varicose veins 1. Define varicose veins (1) 2. Which lower limb veins are most likely to become varicose? (1) 3. Mention the predisposing factors for this condition. (1) 4. What are the perforating veins? (2) 5. Describe the anatomical basis of the varicosity (5)

**Short Essay 5 × 12 = 60 Marks**

3. Mention the origin, insertion, action and nerve supply of external oblique muscle
4. A 25 yrs old presented with history of pain around umbilicus along with fever and vomiting. On examination surgeon found the maximum tenderness at Mc-Burney's point. 1. Define Mc- Burney's point. 2. Analyze the anatomical basis of maximum tenderness at Mc Burney's point? (1) 3. Name the various positions of the involved structure(2) 4. Mention the blood supply of involved structure in the above condition. (1)
5. Summarize area of distribution of celiac trunk.
6. Mention the boundaries of hepatorenal pouch and its clinical significance.
7. Compare & contrast the structures piercing perineal membrane in male & female.
8. Describe the interior of anal canal with its clinical significance
9. List five major differences between the male and female bony pelvis.
10. List the bursae around the knee joint and mention its clinical significance
11. A 45-year-old man with travelling history of hours on long distance flights complains of tightness in the calf and calf muscle tenderness. Doppler reveals feature of Deep vein thrombosis 1. Describe the anatomical basis of the condition (3) 2. Mention the factors preventing the above condition (2)
12. Describe microscopic anatomy of Supra renal gland with its functional significance
13. List the structures derived from foregut, midgut and hindgut
14. Mention the genotype and clinical features of Down's syndrome