

SECTION – B

- Q.3 Explain briefly on: (any Three out of Four) 3x6 (18)**
1. Describe the infrahyoid muscles with respect to their origin, insertion, nerve supply and actions. (1.5+1.5+1.5+1.5)
 2. A patient with an injury to chorda tympani nerve only will not have total loss of salivation. Explain the anatomical basis for this. (3+3)
 3. Describe the artery, which has the principal blood supply to the infratemporal region (fossa), with respect to its origin, course, termination and branches. (1+1.5+0.5+3)
 4. Describe briefly on the anatomy of laryngeal cartilages. (6)

- Q.4 Write short notes on: (any Three out of Four) 3x4 (12)**
1. On examination in a 25-year-old patient, the medial border of scapula of one side was unduly prominent. What is this condition known as? Write briefly on the muscle affected. (1+3)
 2. Describe the Ulnar artery with respect to its origin, course, termination and branches. (0.5+1.5+1+1)
 3. Carcinoma of the mammary gland can metastasize via haematogenous and lymphatic routes. Explain in brief. (2+2)
 4. Classify elbow joint in various ways. Write its applied anatomy in brief. (2+2)

SECTION – C

- Q.5 Write short notes on: (any Five out of Six) 5x5 (25)**
1. What are chorionic villi? Describe the stages in the formation of chorionic villi with neat and labeled diagrams. (1+4)
 2. Explain the embryological basis of cleft palate along with its varieties. (2.5+2.5)
 3. Compare and contrast pseudostratified epithelium and stratified squamous epithelium with suitable example and diagrams. (3+2)
 4. Describe the microscopic anatomy of Cerebellum with neat and labeled diagram. (3+2)
 5. Explain the structure and functional importance of fibrocartilaginous joints with examples. (3+2)
 6. Describe any five modifications of deep fascia with examples. (5)

- Q.6 MCQs: (all compulsory) 5x1 (05)**
1. A tumor is suspected to be embedded in the posterior wall of the tympanic cavity in a 58-year-old man. If the tumor erodes through this bony wall, which of the following structures will it encounter?
a. Promontory
b. Temporal lobe of brain
c. Mastoid antrum
d. Auditory tube
 2. A peritonsillar abscess breaks through into the retropharyngeal space, if inadequately treated. It can be expected to spread into which of the following locations?
a. Posterior triangle of neck
b. Mediastinum
c. Pterygopalatine fossa
d. Carotid triangle
 3. A patient has loss of taste sensation over the posterior 1/3rd of the tongue. Which structure receives this input?
a. Nucleus solitarius
b. Spinal trigeminal nucleus
c. Salivatory nucleus
d. Nucleus ambiguus
 4. An occlusion in the right anterior cerebral artery is most likely to affect which of the following functions?
a. Motor function of right hand
b. Sensations in left face
c. Sensations in right foot
d. Motor function of left leg
 5. On examination in a patient, it is observed that the area of skin on the lateral side of forearm from the elbow to wrist has loss of sensation. Branch/continuation of which of the following nerves is likely to be injured in this case?
a. Axillary
b. Musculocutaneous
c. Median
d. Radial