

Seat No: _____

Enrollment No: _____

PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF MEDICINE
M.B.B.S REGULAR EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2020-2021

Year: 1

Subject Code: 19100182

Subject Name: Human Anatomy II

Date: 18.12.2021

Time: 10:00am to 1:00 pm

Total Marks: 100

Instructions:

1. Attempt each section in separate answer books.
2. Figures to the right indicate marks.
3. Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

SECTION – A**Q.1 Structured Essay Questions: (No choice) 2x10 (20)**

1. A young ambitious person came to the surgical OPD with complaints of heart burn and epigastric pain for the last fourteen days. The attending surgeon took other relevant history and ordered necessary investigations including Barium meal. He was later diagnosed as a case of peptic ulcer.

- a) Name the site in the stomach which is usually prone to develop peptic ulcer. (0.5)
- b) Name the other sites where such an ulceration can also develop. (0.5)
- c) Describe the stomach briefly under the following headings:
 - i. External and internal morphology (4)
 - ii. Blood supply and lymphatic drainage (4)
 - iii. Briefly state the importance of barium meal in the given case (1)

2. A 50-year-old person who had history of angina pectoris, developed severe burning pain in the chest radiating to the left arm, forearm, jaw and neck, while having his morning cup of coffee. The pain did not subside even after half an hour and was shifted to the emergency OPD. Later he was diagnosed as a case of myocardial infarction.

- a) Name the term used to describe the above mentioned type of pain and state the reason for the radiation of the pain to the left arm, forearm, jaw and neck (2)
- b) Differentiate between myocardial infarction and angina pectoris. (2)
- c) Describe the chambers of the heart in detail. Support your answer with a well labeled diagram. (6)

Q.2 Write short notes on :(any Four out of Five) 4x5 (20)

1. Describe the anatomy of the adductor canal. Add a note on its applied aspect. (3+2)
2. Describe the formation, course, relations and branches of the Dorsalis pedis artery. State briefly its applied importance. (1+1+1+1+1)
3. Describe in brief the cutaneous innervation of leg and foot. Support your answer with a well labeled diagram. (3+2)
4. Describe the muscles supplied by the inferior gluteal nerve with regards to their attachments and actions. Write a note on the applied anatomy. (2+2+1)
5. Draw and describe in brief the bursae located around the knee joint. Write a note on housemaid knee. (1+2+2)

SECTION – B

- Q.3 Explain briefly on: (any Three out of Four) 3x6 (18)**
1. Describe the portocaval anastomosis with respect to the sites, forming tributaries and the clinical significance. (2+2+2)
 2. Draw and describe the rectus sheath with regards to its formation and contents. Add a note on Diastasis of recti. (2 +2+1)
 3. Enlist the structures forming the anterior and posterior relations of the kidneys. Draw neat and labeled diagrams to support your answer. (4+2)
 4. Describe the factors which maintain the positional integrity of the uterus and prevent it from sagging downwards. Write briefly about its clinical significance. (5+1)
- Q.4 Write short notes on:(any Three out of Four) 3x4 (12)**
1. Describe the recesses of pleura and write briefly about paracentesis thoracis. (3+1)
 2. Name and describe the anatomy of the tubular structure which is milky white in colour with a beaded appearance entering the thoracic cavity through an orifice in the thoraco-abdominal diaphragm. (1+3)
 3. Describe the bronchopulmonary segments of the lungs with a note on applied aspect. (3+1)
 4. Describe the typical intercostal nerve with regards to course and relations, branches and distribution. (2+2)

SECTION – C

- Q.5 Write short notes on: (any Five out of Six) 5x5 (25)**
1. Describe the development of pancreas and the related congenital anomalies. (3+2)
 2. Describe the development of the primitive heart tube and the subsequent fate of its various parts. (2+3)
 3. Draw and describe the histology of the ureter with the help of a labeled diagram. (3+2)
 4. Describe the microscopic anatomy of trachea with the help of a labeled diagram. (3+2)
 5. Describe the genetics of Klinefelter syndrome. Add a note on Lyons hypothesis. (3+2)
 6. A couple has completed their family and the father wanted to undergo permanent sterilization. Which method of permanent sterilization would you advise in this given case. Describe the procedure, along with the advantages and disadvantages. (1+2+2)

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Q.6	MCQs: (all compulsory)	5x1	(05)
1.	The skin around the umbilicus is innervated by which spinal nerve? a. T8 b. T9 c. T10 d. T11	(1)	
2.	The internal pudendal artery is usually a branch of a. Common Iliac Artery b. Ant. Division Of Int. Iliac artery c. Post. Division Of Int. Iliac artery d. Abdominal aorta	(1)	
3.	The first condrosteral joint is an example of which type of joint ? a. Primary cartilaginous b. Secondary cartilaginous c. Plane synovial joint d. Fibrous joint	(1)	
4.	The fibrous pericardium is innervated by which of the following nerves? a. Vagus nerve b. Phrenic nerve c. Greater splanchnic nerve d. Lesser splanchnic nerve	(1)	
5.	Which one of the following muscles is the chief invertor of foot? a. Tibialis anterior b. Peroneus longus c. Peroneus brevis d. Popliteus	(1)	