



LIAQUAT UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL & HEALTH SCIENCES, JAMSHORO

FIRST PROFESSIONAL MBBS FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION SESSION 2008-2009

ANATOMY + BIOMEDICAL ETHICS (Short Essay)

Time Allowed: One Hour

Date: 07-04-2009

Maximum Marks: 30

NOTE:

- Attempt any six questions including Question 1, which is compulsory.
- All questions carry equal marks.

- Q.No.1- ✓ Enlist any five ways by which a physician can establish good relationship with the patients.
- ✓ Q.No.2- 9-10 Write a short essay on arches of the foot, with its importance / significance.
- Q.No.3- 7-8 Classify simple epithelium with suitable examples.
- Q.No.4- ✓ Give process of spermatogenesis.
- ✓ Q.No.5- ✓ Give anatomy of femoral artery with branches and their distributions.
- Q.No.6- ✓ Give a brief account of venous drainage of lower limb.
- ✓ Q.No.7- ✓ Describe popliteal fossa-boundaries & contents.
- ✓ Q.No.8- Draw & label the diagram of compact bone to show its histological features.

THE END

29. a 32 year old patient has loss of abduction of left arm above head with prominent scapula. The most likely pathology lies in.

- a) radial nerve
- ☒ b) long thoracic nerve
- c) axillary nerve
- d) median nerve
- e) musculo cutaneous nerve

(A)

30. all of the following are synovial joints except.

- a) temporo mandibular joint
- ☒ b) intervertebral joint
- c) elbow joint
- d) wrist joint
- e) superior radiulnar joint

(A)

31. which of the following is not a content of cubital fossa

- a) median cubital vein
- b) brachial artery
- c) biceps tendon
- d) epitrochlear lymph nodes
- ☒ e) musculo cutaneous nerve

(A)

32. a patient cannot shrug his shoulder. On history he admits that he had undergone a lymph node biopsy from posterior triangle of neck. Which of the following nerve is mostly likely damaged.

- a) axillary nerve
- ☒ b) accessory nerve
- c) lateral pectoral nerve
- d) radial nerve
- e) ulnar nerve

(A)

13. Most fascia of the body that attach to bones by which of the following mechanisms?

- ☒ a) Blending with the covering periosteum
- b) Inserting deeply into the cancellous bone
- c) Inserting deeply into the cartilage
- d) Inserting deeply into the diaphysis
- e) Inserting deeply into the marrow

(1)

14. following a fracture of the humerus, on biopsy of the healing area which of the following types of bone will the biopsy most likely show?

- a) cancellous
- b) compact
- c) spongy
- d) trabecular
- ☒ e) woven

(1)

15. Winging of the scapula. This indicates injury to which of the following nerves?

- a) Axillary
- b) Long thoracici
- ☒ c) Supraclavicular
- d) Thoracodorsal
- e) Lower sunscapular

(1)

16. The cerebrospinal fluid enters the venous system

- ☒ a) at arachnoid granulations
- b) at the cisterna magna
- c) through subarachnoid veins
- d) via capillaries in the ependyma
- e) by bone of the above routes.

(1)

45. all of the following pass deep to flexor retinaculum except
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- a) tibialis posterior
- b) flexor hallucis longus
- c) posterior tibial artery
- d) tibial nerve
- e) anterior tibial artery

(A)

46. clergyman's knee results due to inflammation of

- a) pre patellar bursa
- b) supra patellar bursa
- c) popliteal bursa
- d) semimembranous bursa
- e) infra patellar bursa

(A)

47. foot drop is usually associated with paralysis of the

- a) tibial nerve
- b) common peroneal nerve
- c) obturator nerve
- d) medial plantar nerve
- e) lateral plantar nerve

(A)

48. within the femoral triangle the femoral vein and artery are encased in a fascial femoral sheath. The medial part of the sheath contains a small, vertical gap the femoral ring through which herniation may occur. The boundaries of the femoral ring include all the following except.

- a) femoral nerve
- b) femoral vein
- c) inguinal ligament
- d) lacunar ligament
- e) pectineal ligament

(A)

ANATOMY-1

1-Year MBBS. 2nd Semester

1. Which of the following is not an action of pectoralis major.

- a) Adduction
- ☒ b) Abduction
- c) Flexion of arm
- d) Extension of arm
- e) Climbing



2. All of the following are branches of axillary artery except.

- a) Anterior circumflex humeral artery
- b) Acromio thoracic artery
- c) Superior thoracic artery
- d) Posterior circumflex humeral artery
- ☒ e) Supra scapular artery



3. Which of the following nerve supplies rhomboidius minor

- a) Thoracodorsal nerve
- b) Long thoracic nerve
- c) Axillary nerve
- ☒ d) Dorsal scapular nerve
- e) Radial nerve



4. Muscles forming rotator cuff do not include

- a) infraspinatus
- ☒ b) subclavius
- c) teres minor
- d) supra spinatus
- e) subscapularis



NAME: _____

ROLL# _____

GROUP: _____

NOTE: FILL THE CORRECT ANSWER BOX, THERE IS NO NEGATIVE MARKING. 01 MARK EACH

Q #01. THE STERNAL ANGLE IS AN IMPORTANT LANDMARK FOR:

- A. Inferior border of heart
- B. Larynx bifurcates at this level
- C. Present at the 3rd costal cartilage
- D. Arch of aorta begins and ends at this level
- E. Junction of anterior and posterior mediastina

A#01 | A | B | C | **D** | E**Q #02. REGARDING INTERNAL THORACIC ARTERY:**

- A. Arise from 3rd part of subclavian artery
- B. Give rise to one anterior intercostals artery in each intercostals space
- C. Terminates in 5th intercostals space
- D. Ends by dividing into inferior epigastric and mediastinal arteries
- E. Descends behind the costal cartilages

A#02 | A | B | C | **D** | E**Q #03. A 5 YEAR OLD GIRL HAS ASPIRATED A COIN, WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING SITE OF RESPIRATORY TRACT WILL BE LODGED?**

- A. Larynx
- B. Trachea
- C. Right main bronchus
- D. Left main bronchus
- E. Terminal bronchiole

A#03 | A | B | **C** | D | E**Q #04. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS NOT A POSTERIOR MEDIASTINAL CONTENT?**

- A. Trachea
- B. Esophagus
- C. Azygous veins
- D. Thoracic duct
- E. Sympathetic trunk

A#04 | **A** | B | C | D | E**Q #05. MITRAL VALVE GUARDS THE:**

- A. Right atrioventricular orifice
- B. Left atrioventricular orifice
- C. Aortic orifice
- D. Pulmonary orifice
- E. Caval orifice

A#05 | A | **B** | C | D | E**Q #06. ALL OF THE FOLLOWING DRAINS INTO THE CORONARY SINUS EXCEPT:**

- A. Great cardiac veins
- B. Middle cardiac veins
- C. Oblique vein of left atrium
- D. Anterior cardiac veins
- E. Small cardiac veins

A#06 | A | B | C | **D** | E**Q #07. THE AZYGOUS VEIN:**

- A. Receives right superior intercostals veins
- B. Receives lower left intercostals veins
- C. Originates in thorax
- D. Drains into the right atrium directly
- E. Lies on the left side of the aorta

A#07 | **A** | B | C | D | E**Q #08. REGARDING BRONCHOPULMONARY SEGMENTS ALL ARE CORRECT EXCEPT:**

- A. It is a subdivision of a lung lobe
- B. It is surrounded by connective tissue
- C. It is pyramidal in shape with its apex toward the lung surface
- D. It has a segmental bronchus
- E. When diseased it can be removed surgically as a structural unit

A#08 | A | B | **C** | D | E**Q #09. REGARDING RIBS**

- A. 3rd rib is atypical
- B. Posterior end of 1st rib is larger, thicker and pitted
- C. The typical rib is grooved superiorly by the costa groove
- D. 12th rib moves with respiration
- E. Articulates with corresponding vertebrae only

A#09 | A | B | C | **D** | E**Q #10. CORDS OF BILROTH ARE FOUND IN:**

- A. Tonsil
- B. Appendix
- C. Spleen
- D. Lymph node
- E. Thymus

A#10 | A | B | **C** | D | E**Q #11. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS NOT CONTENT OF PERICARDIUM?**

- A. Ascending aorta
- B. Superior vena cava
- C. Inferior vena cava
- D. Descending aorta
- E. Pulmonary veins

A#11 | A | B | C | **D** | E**Q #12. THE FETAL PART OF PLACENTA IS FORMED BY:**

- A. Decidua basalis
- B. Decidua capsularis
- C. Chorion leave
- D. Chorion frondosum
- E. Abembryonic pole of embryo

A#12 | A | B | C | **D** | E**Q #13. RENAL AGENESIS MAY LEAD TO:**

- A. Polyhydramnios
- B. Oligohydramnios
- C. Fetal uremia
- D. Fetal acidosis
- E. Premature labour

A#13 | **A** | **B** | C | D | E**Q #14. FOLLOWING ARE THE FEATURES REGARDING LYMPH NODE**

- A. Germinal centers are found in superficial cortex composed of B-cells
- B. Paracortex is composed of T-cells
- C. Plasma cells are the major cells in medullary cords
- D. Lymphoid nodules are present in the cortex
- E. Majority of lymphocytes gain entry via the afferent lymphatic vessels

A#14 | A | B | **C** | **D** | E**Q #15. REGARDING LAYERS OF SKIN**

- A. Basal cells are cuboidal or low columnar
- B. Basement membrane and basal cells are attached by hemidesmosomes
- C. Langerhans cells are present in all layers of epidermis
- D. Fibers are more in papillary as compare to reticular dermis
- E. Keratinocytes are attached by desmosomes

A#15 | A | B | C | **D** | E**WRITE SHORT NOTES ON ANY THREE OF THE FOLLOWING (05 MARKS EACH)****Q#1. THE RIGHT ATRIUM OF HEART.****Q#2. NAME THE OPENINGS PRESENT IN DIAPHRAGM WITH THEIR LEVEL AND STRUCTURES PASSING FROM THEM.****Q#3. MICROSCOPIC FEATURES OF PALATINE TONSIL****Q#4. DEFINE FULL TERM PLACENTA IN TERMS OF:**

Measurement Formation Functions

Please give Answers on back of page. THANKS

LIAQAT UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY

2nd SEMESTER - MBBSGROUP - **■**Max. Marks **60**

- 1) Clavicle is developed from:
 - a) Hyaline cartilage
 - b) Fibrocartilage
 - c) One primary centre of Ossification
 - ☒ d) Two primary centres of Ossification
 - e) Only two secondary centres
- 2) The strongest ligament of sterno clavicular joint is:
 - a) Interclavicular ligament
 - b) Capsular ligament
 - ☒ c) Costoclavicular ligament
 - d) Anterior sterno clavicular ligament
 - e) Fibrocartilagenous disc
- 3) The pectoralis major muscle arises from:
 - a) Upper 6 (six) ribs
 - b) Lower 6 (six) ribs
 - c) Middle 1/3rd of clavicle
 - d) Only aponeurosis of external oblique muscle
 - ☒ e) Upper 6 (six) costal cartilages
- 4) The branch of axillary artery which pierces clavipectoral fascia is:
 - a) Superior thoracic artery
 - b) Lateral thoracic artery
 - c) Acromial artery
 - ☒ d) Deltoid branch
 - e) Thoraco acromial artery
- 5) Which of the following nerve's injury leads to winging of scapula:
 - a) Thoracodorsal nerve
 - b) Dorsal specular nerve
 - ☒ c) Long thoracic nerve
 - d) Suprascapular nerve
 - e) Axillary nerve
- 6) Which group of axillary lymph nodes drains lymph from breast and anterior abdominal wall:
 - ☒ a) Pectoral group
 - b) Subscapular group
 - c) Brachial group
 - d) Central group
 - e) Apical group
- 7) Which of the following structures passes through suprascapular foramen:
 - a) Suprascapular artery
 - b) Suprascapular vein
 - c) Suprascapular nerve
 - ☒ d) Subscapular artery
 - e) Dorsal scapular nerve
- 8) Which of the following muscles retract scapula:
 - ☒ a) Trapezius
 - b) Trapezius and levator scapulae
 - c) Trapezius and latissimus dorsi
 - d) Trapezius and two rhomboids
 - e) Supraspinatus and infraspinatus
- 9) Which of the following branches of brachial plexus supplies only one muscle:
 - a) Axillary nerve
 - b) Dorsal scapular nerve
 - ☒ c) Thoracodorsal nerve
 - d) Suprascapular nerve
 - e) Musculocutaneous nerve
- 10) Which of the following is the main muscle to form anterior wall of axilla:
 - a) Pectoralis minor
 - ☒ b) Pectoralis major
 - c) Seratus anterior
 - d) Sub clavus
 - e) Teres major

ATTEMPT ANY TWO OF THE FOLLOWING:

- 1) Describe the course and branches of axillary artery ?
- 2) Draw the diagram of brachial plexus and write down the branches of Medial and Lateral cords only ?
- 3) Name the groups of lymph nodes in axilla and which part of the body is drained by lateral group ?

Date: 1st Oct: 2010

- while doing partial gastrectomy, surgeon noticed that the posterior wall of stomach was adherent to posterior abdominal wall. Surgeon had to proceed with great care in order to avoid damage to all of the following structures, EXCEPT:
- Right kidney
 - Pancreas
 - Left suprarenal gland
 - Lesser sac
 - Splenic artery
14. Which of the following condition results from blockage of abdominal aorta due to atherosclerosis at its bifurcation?
- Ischemia of stomach
 - Renal infarction
 - Ischemia of posterior abdominal wall
 - Ischemia of descending colon
 - Impotence in males
15. On perinatal visit a primigravida is found to have her ischial spines turned towards and angle of subpubic arch is very narrow. The sacral promontory is not reachable. The type of pelvis is:
- Gynaecoid
 - Android
 - Anthropoid
 - Platypelloid
 - Brachypelvic
16. If the urethra is damaged in the bulb of the penis, urine could extravasate into which of the following structure?
- Anterior thigh
 - Ischioanal fossa
 - Peritoneal cavity
 - Pudendal canal
 - Superficial perineal space
17. A surgeon must be careful of which of the following structures, while ligating uterine vessels during hysterectomy?
- Ureter
 - Round ligament of the uterus
 - Ovarian artery
 - Lumbosacral trunk
 - Pudendal nerve
18. A patient came to emergency department after a stab wound near anus. On examination a wound was present in Ischioanal fossa 2 cm lateral to anal canal. Which of the following structures would most likely be damaged?
- Crus of the penis
 - Perineal body
 - Pudendal nerve
 - Inferior rectal artery
 - Superior rectal artery

41. the length of holdens line is

- ☒ a) 8 cm
- b) 9 cm
- c) 7 cm
- d) 6 cm
- e) 10 cm

(A)

42. which of the following is not a branch of profunda femoris artery.

- a) lateral circumflex femoral artery
- b) medial circumflex femoral artery
- c) superficial external pudendal artery
- d) four perforating arteries
- e) muscular arteries

(A)

43. the superolateral margin of popliteal fosa is formed by

- a) skin
- b) plantaris
- c) semi tendinosus
- d) biceps femoris
- e) deep fascia

(A)

44. foot drop is caused by injury to.

- a) tibial nerve
- b) medial plantar nerve
- ☒ c) common peroneal nerve
- d) femoral nerve
- e) all of the above



LIAQUAT UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL & HEALTH SCIENCES, JAMSHORO

FIRST PROFESSIONAL MBBS SECOND SEMESTER SESSION 2008-2009

ANATOMY + BIOMEDICAL ETHICS (Short Essay)

Time Allowed: One Hour

Dated: 27-10-2009

Maximum Marks: 30

NOTE:

- *Attempt any six questions including Question 1, which is compulsory.*
- *All questions carry equal marks.*

- Q.No.1- ✓ Enumerate different types of Euthanasia. Define Passive Euthanasia.
- Q.No.2- Write anatomical position & branches of the arch of aorta.
- Q.No.3- Write the derivatives of sinus venosus.
- Q.No.4- Draw & label the diagram of thymus to show its histological features.
- Q.No.5- ✓ Name the intrinsic muscles of the hand.
- Q.No.6- ✓ Write down the development of bronchi and lungs.
- Q.No.7- ✓ What are the groups of axillary lymphnodes?
- Q.No.8- ✓ What do you know about the azygous system of veins?

THE END

5. Musculo cutaneous nerve supplies

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- a) Pectoralis major
- b) Biceps
- c) Brachialis
- d) Supraspinatus

☒ B and C

()

6. The root value of radial nerve is

☒ C5, C6, C7, C8, T1

()

2) C6, C7, C8, T1

3) C4, C5, C6, C7, C8

4) C8, T1

7. Claw hand occurs due to injury of

1) Axillary nerve

2) Radial nerve

☒ 3) Ulnar nerve

()

4) Median nerve

5) Musculocutaneous nerve

8. The thenar muscles include all of the following except,

☒ 1) Palmaris brevis

()

2) Adductor pollicis brevis

3) Opponens pollicis

4) Adductor pollicis

5) Flexor pollicis brevis



LIAQUAT UNIVERSITY

OF MEDICAL & HEALTH SCIENCES, JAMSHORO

FIRST PROFESSIONAL MBBS SECOND SEMESTER
SESSION 2007-2008

ANATOMY + BIOMEDICAL ETHICS

(Short Essay)

Time Allowed: One Hour

Date: 06-11-2008

Maximum Marks: 30

NOTE:

- *Attempt any six questions including Question 1, which is compulsory.*
- *All questions carry equal marks.*

- Q.No.1- Define euthanasia and describe its various types (at least four), explaining differences between them.
- Q.No.2 ✓ Write short essay on the shoulder joint.
- Q.No.3 ✓ Write short essay on the diaphragm.
- Q.No.4- What do you know about the histological features of skeletal muscle?
- Q.No.5- How you divide the mediastinum and what are their contents?
- Q.No.6 ✓ Respond to adult female breast under following headings:
a) Extent
b) Blood supply
c) Lymphatic drainage
- Q.No.7 ✓ Write structure of full term placenta.
- Q.No.8- Write short note on aortic arches and their fate.

THE END

25. a patient present with hyper extended metacarpo phalangeal joints, and flexed interphalangeal joints. This condition is known as.

- a) Saturday night palsy
- ☒ b) Claw hand
- c) Ape thumb deformity
- d) carpal tunnel syndrome
- e) anterior interosseus palsy

B/c of U. Nerve

(A)

26. which of the following is branch of lateral cord of brachial plexus

- a) ulnar nerve
- b) radial nerve
- c) medial cutaneous nerve of arm.
- d) long thoracic nerve
- ☒ e) lateral pectoral nerve

(A)

27. a 60 year old female female with osteoporosis suffers a fall. On examination the leg is shortened and externally rotated. Fracture of which part of femur is suspected.

- ☒ a) Neck
- b) shaft
- c) greater trochanter
- d) lateral epicondyle
- e) medial epicondyle

(A)

28. a 65 year old female falls during her descent from stairs. She sustains a fracture of right femur, what is the most common etiology.

- a) osteoarthritis
- b) rheumatoid arthritis
- ☒ c) osteoporosis
- d) osteitis deformans
- e) metastasis in bone

(A)



LIAQUAT UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL & HEALTH SCIENCES, JAMSHORO

FIRST PROFESSIONAL BDS SECOND SEMESTER SESSION 2007-2008

Human Anatomy + Biomedical Ethics (Short Essay)

Time Allowed: One Hour

Date: 20-12-2008

Maximum Marks: 30

NOTE:

- Attempt any six questions including Question 1, which is compulsory.
- All questions carry equal marks.

- Q.No.1- ✓ Enumerate the situations, when it is permissible for a physician to hide truth from the patient.
- Q.No.2- Write short note on Esophagus.
- Q.No.3- ✓ Write short note on development of teeth.
- Q.No.4- Write short note on lateral wall of nose.
- Q.No.5- ✓ Write a brief account of contents of infra temporal fossa.
- Q.No.6- ✓ Write short essay on nerve supply of extra ocular muscles.
- Q.No.7- ✓ Give a brief account of histology of skin.
- Q.No.8- Write short essay on histology of tonsil.

THE END

37. The axillary artery has become progressively occluded deep to the pectoralis minor muscle. Which pair of blood vessels would most likely provide a significant collateral circulation around the blockage.

- a) posterior humeral circumflex artery and anterior circumflex humeral artery.
- b) Subscapular artery and posterior humeral circumflex artery
- ☒ c) Subscapular artery and suprascapular artery (A)
- d) Lateral thoracic artery and superior thoracic artery
- e) Posterior circumflex humeral artery and profunda brachii artery.

38. pillar of lateral longitudinal arch is formed by

- a) 2nd metatarsal
- b) 3rd metatarsal
- c) talus
- d) cuboid
- e) navicular (A)

39. which of the following nerve is not a branch of lumbar plexus

- a) femoral nerve
- b) obturator nerve
- c) nerve to obturator internus (A)
- d) Genito femoral nerve
- e) Lateral cutaneous nerve of thigh.

40. tensor fascia lata is supplied by.

- a) femoral nerve
- b) obturator nerve
- c) superior gluteal nerve (A)
- d) inferior gluteal nerve,
- e) sciatic nerve

Roll No _____

Group Test First year Semester – II

Date _____

QNo.1: The nerve supply of parietal Pleura comes from

- A) Inter costal nerves
- B) Phrenic nerves
- C) Vagus nerves
- D) Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- E) Phrenic & inter costal nerves

A	B	C	D	E
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QNo.8: Which of the following structures supplies pleura, Pericardium and peritoneum

- A) Vagus nerve
- B) Sympathetic system
- C) Parasympathetic system
- D) Phrenic nerve
- E) Greater splanchnic nerve

A	B	C	D	E
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QNo.2: Slit like spaces Between the costal & diaphragmatic parietal pleurae are called

- A) Costomediastinal recesses
- B) Pleural recesses
- C) Pleural cavity
- D) Costodiaphragmatic recesses
- E) Pulmonary ligament

A	B	C	D	E
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QNo.9: The thoracic duct drains lymph from all of the following regions except

- A) Both lower limbs
- B) Pelvic cavity
- C) Rt. side of thorax
- D) Left side of head & Neck
- E) Left upper limb

A	B	C	D	E
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QNo.3: The air in pleural cavity when associated with accumulation of serous fluid is known as

- A) Pneumo thorax
- B) Hydro thorax
- C) Haemo thorax
- D) Hydro pneumo thorax
- E) Pyo pneumo thorax

A	B	C	D	E
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QNO.10: The esophagus passes through esophageal opening along with

- A) Phrenic nerves
- B) Vagus nerves
- C) Azygos vein
- D) Vagus nerves and esophageal vessels
- E) Cysterna chyli

A	B	C	D	E
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QNo.4: The air way which has a diameter of 0.5mm is called

- A) Segmental bronchiole
- B) Tertiary bronchi
- C) Alveolar duct
- D) Respiratory bronchiole
- E) Terminal bronchiole

A	B	C	D	E
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QNo.5: In the lung the sympathetic efferent fibers produces

- A) Vaso dilatation
- B) Broncho dilatation
- C) Broncho construction
- D) Bronchodilatation & vaso constriction
- E) Produces more movement of lungs

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---

QNo.6: The azygos vein enters the posterior mediastinum

- A) Behind the medial actuate ligament
- B) Behind the lateral actuate ligament
- C) Behind the median actuate ligament
- D) Through the caval opening
- E) Through esophageal opening

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---

QNo.7: The sympathetic chain is receiving preganglionic/ white rami communicants from

- A) Ventral horn of thoracic segments of spinal cord
- B) Lateral horn of thoracic segments of spinal cord
- C) Lateral horn of lumbar segments of spinal cord
- D) Lateral horn from T1 to L2 segments of spinal cord
- E) Dorsal horn of T1 to L2 segments of spinal cord

A	B	C	D	E
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Short Essay

Attempt any two

1. Name the contents of posterior mediastinum and describe any one
2. Name the contents of lung root and describe any one
3. Give deference between right and left lungs in tabulated form

21. a 15 year old boy sustains a shoulder injury. Because of fracture of a humerus he cannot abduct his arm. Which nerve is most commonly involved

- a) radial nerve
- ☒ b) axillary nerve
- c) ulnar nerve
- d) median nerve
- e) musculocutaneous nerve

(A)

22. a 30 year old man sustains a penetration wound in axilla injuring the posterior cord of brachial plexus. It would paralyze the.

- a) pronator teres
- b) biceps brachii
- c) infraspinatus
- ☒ d) deltoid
- e) serratus anterior

(A)

23. a 19 year old male presents with pain on movement of wrist. There is a history of fall on out stretched hands few days earlier. Examination reveals tenderness in area of snuff box. Which of the following carpal bones is most likely been injured.

- a) pisiform
- b) capitate
- ☒ c) scaphoid
- d) lunate
- e) hamate

(A)

24. after sustaining an injury in forearm a young girl is unable to flex thumb and distal phalanges of medial four digits, the sensations are preserved, the nerve involved is.

- a) median nerve
- ☒ b) anterior interosseus nerve
- c) posterior interosseus nerve
- d) ulnar nerve
- e) radial nerve

(A)

49. in children the head of the femur is supplied by all the following arteries except the.

- a) artery of the ligamentum teres
- b) lateral femoral circumflex artery
- c) medial circumflex femoral artery
- d) nutrient artery
- e) urate artery



50. The chief action of the gluteus medius is

- a) extension at the hip joint
- b) flexion at the hip joint
- c) medial rotation of the femur
- d) abduction at the hip joint
- e) abduction at the hp joint



BEST OF LUCK

9. anterior wall of axilla is formed by
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- ☒ a) Pectoralis major
- b) Subscapularis
- c) Inter costal muscles
- d) Coracobrachialis
- e) Non of the above



10. A neurologist notes that a patient has weakness when she attempts internal rotation of her right arm at the shoulder. This could be caused by weakness in which of the following muscles?

- a) infraspinatus
- b) pectoralis minor
- ☒ c) subscapularis
- d) supraspinatus
- e) teres minor



11. In damages of posterior cord of the brachial plexus. Which of the following muscles would be most likely to be paralyzed?

- a) deltoid
- ☒ b) flexor carpi ulmaris
- c) flexor digitorum superficialis
- d) flexor pollicis brevis
- e) palmaris longus



→ Swelling of arteries

12. An aneurysm of the axillary artery within is most likely to compress which of the following neural structures?

- a) axillary nerve
- b) long thoracic nerve
- c) lower trunk of the brachial plexus
- ☒ d) medial cord of the brachial plexus
- e) musculocutaneous nerve



17. All of the following structures pass deep to the transverse carpal ligament ~~except the~~

- a) flexor digitorum superficialis tendon
- b) flexor digitorum profundus tendons
- c) flexor pollicis longus tendon
- d) median nerve
- ☒ e) ulnar artery.

(A)

18. An injury to the median nerve in the middle third of the arm would effect which of the following muscles

- a) flexor carpi ulnaris
- b) adductor policis
- c) abductor digiti minimi
- ☒ d) abductor policis brevis
- e) extensor carpi radialis longus

(A)

19. compression of the median nerve in the carpal tunnel deep to the flexor retinaculum could effect the functioning of each of the following muscles except.

- a) second lumbrical
- b) opponens policis
- c) flexor pollicis brevis
- ☒ d) abductor pollicis brevis
- e) flexor carpi ulmaris

(A)

20. Inability to flex the distal phalanx of the fourth and fifth digits of the hand would indicates damage to which of the following nerves.

- a) radial
- b) deep radial
- c) median
- d) anterior interosseous
- ☒ e) ulnar

(A)

While performing surgery on the right kidney surgeon must be careful of all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Neck of the pancreas
- B. Right costodiaphragmatic recess
- C. Second part of duodenum
- D. Right colic flexure
- E. Right 12th rib

8. Jejunum can be distinguished from ileum by all of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Lies in the upper part of the peritoneum
- B. Is wider, thicker and more redder
- C. Has large and numerous plicae circularis
- D. Its mesentery is attached to posterior abdominal wall below and right of the aorta
- E. Its mesenteric vessels form only one or two arcades

9. Which of the following is not a tributary of inferior vena cava?

- A. Hepatic vein
- B. Renal veins
- C. Lumbar veins
- D. Right testicular vein
- E. Inferior mesenteric vein

10. Which of the following muscles form the bed for the lumbar plexus?

- A. External oblique
- B. Psoas major
- C. Quadratus lumborum
- D. Obturator internus
- E. Transversus abdominus

11. A 09 years old boy was admitted in the emergency department with complaint of right lower abdominal pain which referred to center of the abdomen. On examination, his temperature was 101°F and his right lower quadrant was severely tender with rigidity and guarding of abdominal muscles. The most suitable diagnosis is:

- A. Peptic ulcer
- B. Esophagitis
- C. Acute cholecystitis
- D. Acute appendicitis
- E. Uretric colic

12. A 34 years old lady visited hospital with complaint of swelling in the abdomen. On examination the swelling was found to extend downward and medially from left costal margin and also had a notch along its anterior border. The most probable diagnosis is:

- A. Hepatomegaly
- B. Splenomegaly
- C. Enlarged left suprarenal gland
- D. Enlarged left kidney
- E. Appendicular mass

33. a 20 year old man complains of tingling and numbness of right hand. He also shows signs of vascular compromise in right arm. The most likely diagnosis is.

- a) median nerve lesion
- b) ulnar nerve lesion
- ☒ c) right cervical rib
- d) left cervical rib
- e) lesion of C8, T1

(A)

34. a patient experience radial deviation of the hand at the wrist when he flexes the wrist and altered sensation in the skin covering the hypothenar eminence. What is the most likely cause of these symptoms.

- a) fracture of the scaphoid bone
- ☒ b) fracture of the medial epicondyle of the humerus
- c) fracture of surgical neck of the humerus
- d) fracture of the distal end of the radius
- e) anterior and inferior dislocation of the head of the humerus.

(B)

35. which muscle has been weakened and therefore results in the crawling.

- a) Extensor digitorum
- ☒ b) Lubrical
- c) Flexor digitorum superficialis
- d) Dorsal interossei
- e) Flexor digiti minimi

(C)

36. a patient has suffered a fracture of the surgical neck of the humerus. Which muscle is most likely to have been weakened

- ☒ a) deltoid
- b) supraspinatus
- c) biceps brachii
- d) teres major
- e) latissimus dorsi.

(A)

1. At what vertebral level sigmoid colon becomes the rectum?
 - A. S3, S4, S5
 - B. S1, S2, S3
 - C. L2, L3, L4
 - D. L4, L5, S1
 - E. Coccyx
2. All of the following structures constitute spermatic cord, EXCEPT:
 - A. Vas deference
 - B. Papiniform plexus
 - C. Testicular artery
 - D. Autonomic nerves
 - E. Femoral branch of genitofemoral nerve
3. The communicating channel between greater and lesser sac is:
 - A. Extra peritoneal space
 - B. Epiploic foramen
 - C. Gastrosplenic ligament
 - D. Porta hepatis
 - E. Lesser omentum
4. Portal triad of the liver consists of:
 - A. Hepatic artery and portal vein and cystic duct
 - B. Portal vein, hepatic vein and hepatic artery
 - C. Portal vein, hepatic artery and central vein
 - D. Portal vein, bile duct and hepatic vein
 - E. Hepatic artery, portal vein and tributary of bile duct
5. While performing a midline abdominal paracentesis below umbilicus through all of the following anatomic structures, EXCEPT:
 - A. Linea alba
 - B. Skin and superficial fascia
 - C. Parietal peritoneum
 - D. Rectus abdominis muscle
 - E. Fascia transversalis
6. The parasympathetic nerve supply of descending colon comes from:
 - A. Spinal segments L1 and L2
 - B. Pelvic splanchnic nerves
 - C. Greater splanchnic nerves
 - D. Lesser splanchnic nerves
 - E. Vagus nerve

- During normal vaginal delivery surgeon must not perform median episiotomy in order to avoid injury of which of the following structure?
- External anal sphincter muscle
 - Ischioaerococcyx muscle
 - Sacrospinous ligament
 - Sphincter urethrae
 - Levator ani muscle
20. The duodeno-jejunal flexure is fixed to the posterior abdominal wall by the:
- Falciform ligament
 - Hepato-duodenal ligament
 - Lesser omentum
 - Greater omentum
 - Ligament of treitz
21. A patient comes into emergency department with blood in vomiting, which of the following commonly involved?
- Lower 1/3rd of the oesophagus
 - Upper 1/3rd of the oesophagus
 - Fundus of the stomach
 - Duodenal cap
 - Rupture of spleen
22. The collecting ducts of permanent kidney are the derivative of:
- Metanephric tissues
 - Metanephric bud
 - Ureteric bud
 - Splanchnic mesoderm
 - Para mesonephric duct
23. Which one of the following develops from the ventral pancreatic bud?
- Neck of the pancreas
 - Common bile duct
 - Body of the pancreas
 - Uncinate process of pancreas
 - Tail of the pancreas
24. The exocrine components of the pancreas consists of all of the following, EXCEPT:
- Secretory acini
 - Intercalated ducts
 - Acinar cells
 - Striated ducts
 - Centroacinar cells
25. The loop of Henle is made up of all of the following components, EXCEPT:
- Pars recta of the proximal convoluted tubule (PCT)
 - Collecting duct
 - Thin descending limb
 - Thick ascending limb
 - Thin ascending limb

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- A. Anal agnecia
 - B. Ano-rectal agnecia
 - C. Aganglionic megacolon
 - D. Imperforate anus
 - E. Rectal stricla

27. The uterus develops from:

- A. Genital tubercle
- B. Mesonephric ducts
- C. Para-mesonephric ducts
- D. Pronephros
- E. Urogenital sinus

28. Which of the following does not contain Goblet cells?

- A. Stomach
- B. Bronchus
- C. Ascending colon
- D. Thoracic duct
- E. Jejunum

29. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding histology of liver?

- A. Hepatocytes are rich in peroxisomes
- B. Portal triads are located at the periphery of the lobule
- C. Bile passes from the hepatocytes to the center of lobule
- D. Has both exocrine and endocrine functions
- E. Kupffer's cells are fixed macrophages

30. Regarding GIT histology:

- A. Ileum contains Brunner's glands
- B. Colon contains tenia coli
- C. Duodenum contains peyer's patches
- D. Small intestine does not contain brush border composed of microvilli
- E. Stomach contains more number of goblet cells as compared to rest of the intestine

31. Which of the following is not a histological feature of islets of Langerhans?

- A. Alpha cells
- B. Beta cells
- C. Numerous fenestrated capillaries
- D. Kupffer's cell
- E. Fine collagenous network

32. A minute cyst remanent of para mesonephric duct attached to upper pole of

- A. Epididymis
- B. Ductus deference
- C. Rete testis
- D. Sinus of Epididymis
- E. Appendix Testis

33. The axis for rotation of mid gut is formed by:

- A. Celiac artery
- B. Superior mesenteric artery
- C. Inferior mesenteric artery
- D. Splenic artery
- E. Renatic artery



LIAQUAT UNIVERSITY

OF MEDICAL & HEALTH SCIENCES, JAMSHORO

**FIRST PROFESSIONAL MBBS, SECOND SEMESTER
EXAMINATION YEAR 2010**

Anatomy + Biomedical Ethics

Time Allowed: 01 Hour

Date: 22-11-2010

Maximum Marks: 30

NOTE:

- *Attempt any SIX questions including Question 1, which is compulsory.*
- *All questions carry equal marks.*

- Q.No.1- What is an ethical dilemma? How will you resolve an ethical dilemma and who is responsible for this in a hospital setting?
- ✓ Q.No.2- Write divisions of mediastinum and give any five contents of superior mediastinum.
- ✓ Q.No.3- Name the chambers of heart and write any three components of its conducting system.
- Q.No.4- Draw the diagram of brachial plexus and give any four branches from its posterior cord.
- ✓ Q.No.5- Give boundaries of cubital fossa and its contents from medial to lateral side.
- ✓ Q.No.6- Write short note on skin appendages.
- ✓ Q.No.7- What are the different parts of decidua and which take part in the formation of placenta?
- Q.No.8- What is foramen ovale and give its importance.

THE END



LIAQUAT UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL & HEALTH SCIENCES, JAMSHORO

FIRST PROFESSIONAL MBBS, SEMESTER-I EXAMINATION YEAR 2013

ANATOMY + BIOMEDICAL ETHICS (SEQs)

Time Allowed: One Hour

Date: 25-03-2013

Maximum Marks: 30

NOTE:

- *Attempt any SIX questions including Question No.1, which is compulsory.*
- *All questions carry equal marks.*

- Q.No.1. ✓ Define the terms Ethics and Bioethics. What are basic principles of Bioethics?
- Q.No.2. ✓ Classify the joints with examples of each variety.
- Q.No.3. What are the basic tissues, which of them never regenerate and write various cells present in that tissue with their functions?
- Q.No.4. ✓ Write down the boundaries of popliteal fossa with diagram. Give the mechanism of actions of muscle present in its floor.
- Q.No.5. ✓ Classify the superficial group of lymph nodes in lower limb with areas drained by them, which group can be affected if there is infection on lateral side of foot?
- Q.No.6. ✓ Write down structures under cover of gluteus maximus. Which muscles can be paralysed if a patient leans on right side during walking?
- Q.No.7. ✓ How the placenta is formed? Give its functions.
- Q.No.8. Classify the muscles with their histological features.

THE END

LIAQUAT UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL & HEALTH SCIENCES, JAMSHORO

FIRST PROFESSIONAL MBBS, SEMESTER-II EXAMINATION YEAR 2013

ANATOMY + BIOMEDICAL ETHICS (SEQs)

Time Allowed: One Hour

Date: 30-09-2013

Maximum Marks: 30

NOTE:

- *Attempt any SIX questions including Question No.1, which is compulsory.*
- *All questions carry equal marks.*

-
- Q.No.1. ✓ Briefly describe the importance of maintaining confidentiality in medical research.
- Q.No.2. ✓ A patient complains of difficulty in swallowing. Which organ of posterior mediastinum is involved? Give boundaries and other contents of this space.
- Q.No.3. ✓ If cardiac impulse does not reach the ventricles. Which system of heart is diseased? Write a short note on this system.
- Q.No.4. A patient can not abduct his arm up to 90°. Which muscles are involved? Give origin insertion and nerve supply of these muscles.
- Q.No.5. ✓ How the nerves which supply muscles of anterior compartment enter the forearm. Name the muscles supplied by them in tabulated form.
- Q.No.6. ✓ Describe course and branches of axillary artery.
- Q.No.7. ✓ What are the congenital defects in heart? Write down components of Fallot's tetralogy.
- Q.No.8. A group of students was given a task to identify histological features of spleen, thymus and lymph nodes. What are the main differentiating histological features of these organs?



LIAQUAT UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL & HEALTH SCIENCES, JAMSHORO

FIRST PROFESSIONAL MBBS FIRST SEMESTER SESSION 2007-2008

ANATOMY + BIOMEDICAL ETHICS (Short Essay)

Time Allowed: One Hour

Date: 05-04-2008

Maximum Marks: 30

NOTE:

- *Attempt any six questions including Question 1, which is compulsory.*
- *All questions carry equal marks.*

- Q.No.1- It is established that an informed consent should be obtained from patients before any invasive procedure or operation. What are the essential components of informed consent?
- ✓ Q.No.2- What is fertilization? Write in short the phases of fertilization.
- ✓ Q.No.3- Name any five important organelles of cell and write in brief their functions.
- ✓ Q.No.4- What are the two important foramina found in the gluteal region, and how they are formed? Name the structures exit through each foramen.
- ✓ Q.No.5- What are the boundaries of femoral triangle? How the structures are arranged in femoral sheath?
- ✗ Q.No.6- Mention along with their nerve supply, the muscles of 1st and 2nd layer of sole of foot.
- Q.No.7- Classify cartilage with examples.
- Q.No.8- 8-9 Classify epithelium with examples.

THE END



LIAQUAT UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL & HEALTH SCIENCES, JAMSHORO

FIRST PROFESSIONAL MBBS, FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION, SESSION 2009-2010

ANATOMY + BIOMEDICAL ETHICS (Short Essay)

Time Allowed: One Hour

Date: 04-05-2010

Maximum Marks: 30

NOTE:

- Attempt any six questions including Question 1, which is compulsory.
- All questions carry equal marks.

Q.No.1 ✓ Confidentiality is the assurance to the patients that the information they share with their doctors would not be passed on to anyone else without their permission. Very briefly outline as to why confidentiality is important for doctor-patient relationship?

— Q.No.2- Draw & label the diagram of Popliteal fossa.

Q.No.3 ✓ What are the significances of arches of foot?

✓ Q.No.4 ✓ Name the structures passing through greater sciatic foramen.

Q.No.5- Classify the synovial joints. 50

Q.No.6 ✓ Name the neural crest derivatives.

Q.No.7- Describe the histology of Haversian system.

Q.No.8 ✓ What is white adipose tissue?

THE END