Bolan Medical College

1st Prof P – II (Annual) Exam

Subject: Anatomy
Time Allowed: 01 Hr

Maximum Marks: 50

MCQ or Objective Type
Time Limit: 01 Hr
Total Marks: 50

Instructions:
- Encircle ONE best answer from the options given below each question.
- Negative marking = NIL.
- 01 marks per correct response.
- Attempt all questions.

1. Red pulp of the spleen comprise of
   A. Malpighian corpuscle.
   B. Peri – arterial sheaths.
   C. Billroth cords.
   D. None of the above.
   E. All of the above.

2. Particles from the lung alveoli are removed by
   A. Cilia.
   B. Alveolar macrophages.
   C. Type – I alveolar cells.
   D. Type – II alveolar cells.
   E. Both type – I & type – II alveolar cells.
3. Microscopic slide of liver show a portal canal in the center & central veins at periphery. What is unit called
   A. Hepatic lobule.
   B. Portal acinus or lobule.
   C. Hepatic acinus or Acinar unit.
   D. Classical lobule.
   E. Zonal lobule.

4. Pancreatic acini of pancreas consist of which of the following cells
   A. Alpha cells.
   B. Beta cells.
   C. Delta cells.
   D. C – cells.
   E. Zymogen cells.

5. Juxtaglomerular apparatus comprise of all the following components EXCEPT
   A. Polkissen cells.
   B. Cells of Claudius.
   C. Macula densa.
   D. J. G. cells.
   E. Intercalated cells.

6. Neural tube defects include all of the following EXCEPT
   A. Hydrocephalus.
   B. Anencephaly.
   C. Meningo – myelocele.
   D. Spina bifida with meningomyelocele.

7. Epithelium of all the following structures are derived from the ectoderm of stomodium EXCEPT
   A. Alveoli of parotid glands & its ducts.
   B. Hard palate.
C. Lips.
D. Tooth enamel.
E. Root of the tongue.

8. **Development of which of the following structures is the first sign of respiratory system**
   A. Tracheoesophageal septum.
   B. Hypobronchial eminence.
   C. Laryngotracheal diverticulum.
   D. Makel's diverticulum.
   E. None of the above.

9. **Tetrology of Fallot is characterized by all the following features EXCEPT**
   A. Pulmonary stenosis.
   B. Atrial septal defect.
   C. Over - riding of aorta.
   D. Right ventricular hypertrophy.
   E. Ventricular septal defect.

10. **The foramen caecum the adult tongue**
    A. Develops into taste buds.
    B. Is point of embryonic origin of parathyroid glands.
    C. Is point of embryonic evagination of thymus.
    D. Is point of embryonic evagination of thyroid gland.
    E. Has no embryonic significance.

11. **The ascent of horse shoe shaped kidney is prevented by**
    A. External iliac artery.
    B. Internal iliac artery.
    C. Superior mesenteric artery.
    D. Inferior mesenteric artery.
    E. Inferior vena cava.
12. In open laparotomy, surgeon recognizes the left kidney by
   A. Dark color.
   B. Begins from T12 to L4.
   C. Anterior relation with stomach, pancreas, descending colon, spleen & jejunum.
   D. Anterior relation with 2nd part of duodenum, liver & hepatic flexure.
   E. Anterior relation with left ureter, gall bladder & head of pancreas.

13. 1st branch of abdominal aorta is
   A. Inferior phrenic arteries.
   B. Branches to suprarenal gland.
   C. Coeliac trunk.
   D. Superior mesenteric artery.
   E. Renal arteries.

14. Periodontal membrane of a tooth include all the following structures EXCEPT
   A. Collagen fibers.
   B. Osteoblasts.
   C. Cementoblasts.
   D. Fibroblasts.
   E. Chondroblasts.

15. In open laparotomy, the pyloric orifice position is indicated by which of the following features
   A. Vein of Mayo crosses it anteriorly.
   B. Cystic vein crosses it anteriorly.
   C. Bile duct crosses it anteriorly.
   D. Left renal vein crosses it anteriorly.
   E. Palpably it is thinner part.

16. All the following parts of alimentary canal possess a mesentery EXCEPT
   A. 1st part of duodenum.
17. **Stomach is separated from stomach bed by**
   - A. Lesser omentum.
   - B. Greater omentum.
   - C. Omental bursa.
   - D. Greater sac.
   - E. Diaphragm.

18. **Which of the following structure is NOT contained in the lateral border of lesser omentum**
   - A. Lymph nodes.
   - B. Portal vein.
   - C. Hepatic artery.
   - D. Inferior vena cava.
   - E. Bile duct.

19. **Parts of the G.I.T easily accessible to the examiner are all the following EXCEPT**
   - A. Mouth.
   - B. Anal canal.
   - C. Rectum.
   - D. Duodenum.
   - E. None of the above.

20. **Regarding mesoappendix all the following statements are TRUE except**
   - A. It is a peritoneal fold.
   - B. It is prolongation of mesentery of terminal part of ileum.
   - C. It encloses appendix.
   - D. Retro – appendicular recess lies behind it.
21. Which organ has least chances of infarction
   A. Liver.
   B. Heart.
   C. Kidneys.
   D. Spleen.
   E. Pancreas.

22. Patient presents with portal hypertension, ascites & dilated anterior abdominal wall veins. What vein is involved
   A. Inferior vena cava.
   B. Portal vein.
   C. Azygos vein.
   D. Superior vena cava.
   E. Common iliac vein.

23. In female a badly placed ligature around the uterine artery could easily include.
   A. Uterine tube.
   B. Vas deferens.
   C. Ureter.
   D. Pelvic appendix.
   E. Inferior mesenteric artery.

24. Through anterior wall of rectum, following structures can be palpated in male EXCEPT
   A. Posterior wall of urinary bladder.
   B. Posterior fornix.
   C. Seminal vesicles.
   D. Prostate.
   E. Perineal body.
25. **Concerning the cervix uteri, all the following statements are TRUE except**
   A. Cervix is divisible into supravaginal & intravaginal parts.
   B. Intravaginal part is surrounded by the fornix of vagina.
   C. Opening of the supravaginal part is known as external OS.
   D. Supravaginal part is related laterally to the ureter.
   E. Isthmus is the junction between body of uterus & cervix.

26. **A diseased ovary pain radiating to the medial side of the thigh down upto the knee is due to nearby presence of**
   A. Pudendal nerve.
   B. Pelvic nerve.
   C. Obturator nerve.
   D. Genitofemoral nerve.
   E. Femoral nerve.

27. **Fecal incontinence occur after trauma to**
   A. Internal anal sphincter.
   B. External anal sphincter.
   C. Superior rectal artery.
   D. Inferior rectal artery.
   E. Internal pudendal nerve.

28. **Regarding boundaries of ischiorectal fossa, all the following features are TRUE except**
   A. Its lateral wall is formed by obturator fascia.
   B. Medially are perineal body & anal canal.
   C. Anococcygeal body is also in its medial relation.
   D. It is roofed by levator ani muscle.
   E. Pudendal nerve & internal pudendal vessels lie along its medial wall.

29. **Corneal sensation synapses in which ganglion**
   A. Geniculate.
B. Stellate.
C. Pterygopalatine.
D. Trigeminal.
E. Optic.

30. **Foramen magnum of skull transmits all of the following structures EXCEPT**
   A. Medulla oblongata.
   B. Meninges.
   C. Vertebral arteries.
   D. Hypoglossal nerve.
   E. Spinal root of accessory nerve.

31. **All of the following are branches of facial artery EXCEPT**
   A. Transverse facial artery.
   B. Superior labial artery.
   C. Submental artery.
   D. Inferior labial artery.
   E. Lateral nasal artery.

32. **Which of the following skull bones DO NOT contain an air sinus.**
   A. Occipital bone.
   B. Frontal bone.
   C. Maxilla.
   D. Ethmoid.
   E. Sphenoid.

33. **Cervical vertebra has which of the following features**
   A. All cervical vertebrae lack foramen transversarium.
   B. All cervical vertebrae has odontoid processes.
   C. Atlas vertebra lacks body & spinous process.
   D. 7th cervical vertebra has no spinous process.
   E. Foramen transversarium of all cervical vertebrae transmit vertebral
vessels & sympathetic nerves.

34. **Structure passing through the cavernous sinus is**
   A. Optic nerve.
   B. Oculomotor nerve.
   C. Mandibular nerve.
   D. Greater petrosal nerve.
   E. External carotid artery.

35. **A mass in the internal acoustic meatus will compress all the following structures EXCEPT**
   A. Facial nerve.
   B. Nervous intermedius.
   C. Vestibulo – cochlear nerve.
   D. Labyrinthine vessels.
   E. Cochlear duct.

36. **A patient has deep pain between the orbit & upper jaw. Which nerve is involved**
   A. Facial nerve.
   B. Ophthalmic nerve.
   C. Maxillary nerve.
   D. Mandibular nerve.
   E. External nasal nerve.

37. **A radiologist made the diagnosis of pituitary tumor when she saw an evidence of invasion of the nearby bone of skull by the tumor. This bone was**
   A. Body of sphenoid.
   B. Body of ethmoid.
   C. Body of maxilla.
   D. Body of mandible.
   E. Petrous bone.
38. A patient is unable to close his lips. Which muscle is involved
   A. Depressor anguli oris.
   B. Depressor labi inferioris.
   C. Depressor labi superioris.
   D. Orbicularis oris.
   E. Pterygoids.

39. Tongue is innervated by branches of following nerves EXCEPT
   A. 7th cranial.
   B. 9th cranial.
   C. 11th cranial.
   D. 12th cranial.
   E. 6th cranial.

40. Regarding mastoid process of skull, all the following statements are
    TRUE except
    A. It is occupied by mastoid air cells.
    B. Contain mastoid antrum above mastoid air cells.
    C. Mastoid antrum communicates with tympanic cavity.
    D. Babies are born without mastoid process.
    E. Prior to development of mastoid process, vagus nerve is endangered.

41. Which of the following viscera / parts is not supplied by internal carotid
    artery
    A. Brain.
    B. Eye.
    C. Thyroid.
    D. Forehead.
    E. Parts of nose.

42. Medial surface of each lobe of thyroid gland is related to all the following
    structures EXCEPT
    A. Internal jugular vein.
B. Esophagus.
C. Trachea.
D. Recurrent & external laryngeal nerves.
E. Inferior constrictor & cricothyroid muscles.

43. **Waldeyer’s ring is formed by**
   A. Salivary glands.
   B. Tonsils.
   C. Lacrimal glands.
   D. Lymph nodes.
   E. Annulus tendinous.

44. **Regarding cranial nerve course in the triangles of neck all the following statements are TRUE except**
   A. 7<sup>th</sup> cranial nerve traverses the muscular triangle.
   B. 9<sup>th</sup> cranial nerve traverses the digastric triangle.
   C. 10<sup>th</sup> cranial nerve traverses the digastric triangle.
   D. 11<sup>th</sup> cranial nerve traverses the occipital triangle.
   E. 12<sup>th</sup> cranial nerve traverses the carotid triangle.

45. **Regarding extracranial course of facial nerve, which statement is FALSE**
   A. It leaves the skull through stylomastoid foramen.
   B. Before entering the parotid gland it gives off few muscular branches.
   C. In parotid gland, parotid plexus of facial nerve lies deep to retromandibular vein & external carotid artery.
   D. It emerges from parotid gland as five terminal branches.
   E. It is motor to facial muscles.

46. **Posterior communicating artery connects**
   A. Internal carotid artery with posterior cerebral artery.
   B. Right & left anterior cerebral arteries.
   C. Right & left internal carotid arteries.
   D. Middle cerebral with posterior cerebral artery.