ONE BEST TYPE

1. Pertaining to the mitochondria the following statements are TRUE except
   A. They possess a double membrane covering.
   B. Their inner membrane is sieve-like.
   C. Their inner membrane form cristae.
   D. They have DNA which is not membrane bounded.

2. In a lamellar bone which of the following canals are surrounded by concentric lamellae.
   A. Volkmann’s canals.
   B. Adductor canals.
   C. Canals of Schlemm.
   D. Haversian canal.

3. Which of the following structures must degenerate before implantation to occur
   A. Cytotrophoblast.
   B. Syncytiotrophoblast.
   C. Endometrium.
   D. Zona pellucida.

4. Which germ layers are present at the end of third (3rd) week of development
   A. Epiblast & hypoblast.
   B. Epiblast, mesoderm & hypoblast.
   C. Epiblast & mesoderm.
   D. Ectoderm & endoderm.
   E. Ectoderm, mesoderm and endoderm.

5. Tetrology of Fallot is characterized by all of the following except
A. Hypertrophy of left ventricle.
B. Defect in membranous interventricular septum
C. Overriding of membranous interventricular septum by aortic orifice
D. Stenosis of pulmonary trunk
E. Hypertrophy of right ventricle.

6. The principal hormone in promoting secretory phase of menstrual cycle is.
   A. Follicular stimulating hormone (FSH).
   B. Estrogen.
   C. Progesterone.
   D. Both estrogen & progesterone.

7. A Motor neuron is
   A. Unipolar.
   B. Multipolar.
   C. Bipolar.
   D. Pseudounipolar.

8. Dermal contents include all the following structures EXCEPT
   A. Connective tissue fibers & cells.
   B. Nail roots.
   C. Hair follicles.
   D. Sweat & sebaceous glands.
   E. Erector pili muscles.

9. Regarding blood supply of the heart all the following statements are TRUE except.
   A. Posterior interventricular artery is the branch of right coronary artery.
   B. Occlusion of anterior interventricular artery will lead to heart block.
   C. Marginal artery is the branch of right coronary artery.
   D. The artery to SA node ascends in the sulcus terminalis of heart.

10. A physician placed the bell of his stethoscope on the anterior chest wall of a patient related to this physical examination which of the following statements is incorrect.
A. Heart sound heard at the level of apex beat is produced by mitral valve.
B. Heart sound heard over the lower end of sternum is produced by tricuspid valve.
C. Heart sound heard in 2nd right intercostal space is produced by aortic valve.
D. Heart sound heard at 3rd left costal cartilage is produced by pulmonary valve.
E. These auscultatory areas are directly heard over the valves concerned.

11. Regarding interior of the right atrium of the heart, which statement is correct.
   A. Inferior vena caval opening is not guarded by a valve.
   B. Opening of the coronary sinus is guarded by a valve called Thebesian valve.
   C. Musculi pectinati are muscular ridges on the inner surface of sinus venorum part.
   D. The oval shaped opening of superior vena cava in right atrium is called fossa ovalis.
   E. Venae cordis minimi do not open in the right atrium.

12. Base of the right lung is more concave owing to the presence of
   A. Spleen.
   B. Stomach.
   C. Liver.
   D. Gall bladder.

13. A bullet passing through the lowest part (root) of the NECK will penetrate which part of the lung.
   A. Lung root.
   B. Hilus of the lung.
   C. Lingula.
   D. Apex of the lung.
   E. None of the above as the lungs are intrathoracic.
14. Regarding principal bronchi all are false except,
   A. Right bronchus is longer.
   B. Foreign bodies are more likely to enter the right bronchus
   C. Left bronchus is wider than right
   D. Left bronchus divides before entering the left lung
   E. Right bronchus do not have cartilages in its wall.

15. Aortic opening of the diaphragm transmit
   A. Thoracic duct.
   B. Oesophagus.
   C. Phrenic nerve.
   D. Inferior vena cava.

16. During inspiration the muscle which increases the vertical diameter of the thoracic cavity is.
   A. External intercostals.
   B. Sternomastoid.
   C. Diaphragm.
   D. Anterior abdominal wall muscles.

17. Sternal angle is a landmark for all of the following except.
   A. Beginning of thoracic duct
   B. Counting of ribs
   C. End of ascending aorta
   D. Azygous vein enters superior vena cava
   E. Adjoining line between C4 & T2 dermatomes

18. Which of the following structures is NOT located in middle mediastinum.
   A. Heart.
   B. Aortic arch.
   C. Pericardium.
   D. Pulmonary trunk.
19. A clamp applied to the femoral sheath will include all the following structures EXCEPT
   A. Femoral artery.
   B. Femoral nerve.
   C. Femoral vein.
   D. Few lymphatic vessels.

20. Which statement regarding great saphenous veins is FALSE
   A. It commences at the medial end of dorsal venous arch.
   B. It ends by passing through cribiform fascia to open into femoral vein.
   C. It contains over a dozen valves on which a pressure of 90 mm Hg is exerted on standing.
   D. It do not drain medial side of the leg between tibia of tendocalcaneus.
   E. It do not communicate by perforating veins with deep veins of the calf.

21. Superficial & deep inguinal lymph nodes drain lymph from all the following parts EXCEPT
   A. Testes.
   B. Lower limb.
   C. Anterior & posterior abdominal walls below the level of umbilicus.
   D. External genitalia (excluding testes).
   E. Mucosa of lower half of anal canal.

22. Femoral canal serves following functions EXCEPT
   A. Provides a “dead space” into which the femoral vein can expand.
   B. Provides a route by which efferent lymphatic vessels pass from deep inguinal lymph nodes to external iliac lymph nodes.
   C. Provides a room for lymph node of Cloquet.
   D. Gives passage to spermatic cord in males.

23. Lateral dislocation of patella is discouraged by all the following factors EXCEPT
   A. Forward prominence of lateral condyle of femur.
   B. Tension of medial patellar retinaculum.
24. **Encircle the FALSE statement regarding gluteus maximus.**
   
   A. It is innervated by inferior gluteal nerve.
   B. It is lateral rotator & extensor of the hip.
   C. During the act of sitting down from standing, it acts as flexor of the hip.
   D. To avoid injury to the underlying sciatic nerve, an intramuscular injection into the gluteus maximus should be given on supero – medial quadrant of the buttoc.
   E. 3/4th of gluteus maximus is inserted to the ilio – tibial tract instead of gluteal crest of femur.

25. **Regarding trochanteric anastomosis, which statement is FALSE.**
   
   A. It provides the main source of blood supply to the head & neck of femur.
   B. It lies near the trochanteric fossa of femur.
   C. Its branches pass along the femoral neck beneath the retinacular fibers of capsule of hip joint.
   D. Extracapsular fracture of femoral neck ruptures the retinacular fibers & nutrient arteries.

26. **Related to the hip joint, which statement is FALSE.**
   
   A. Retinacular fibers of capsule of hip joint are closely applied to the neck of femur.
   B. Ligamentum teres is intracapsular but extrasynovial.
   C. Lateral 1/3rd of posterior surface of neck of femur is intracapsular.
   D. Ligamentum teres supports blood vessels suppling the fovea capitis femoris & ligament itself.

27. **Intra – articular structures in knee joint include all the following EXCEPT**
   
   A. Cruciate ligaments.
   B. Tendon of semitendinosus.
   C. Transverse ligament.
   D. Menisci.
E. Popliteus tendon.

28. **Superficial fascia of leg, covering the subcutaneous surface of shaft of tibia, contain all the following structures EXCEPT**
   
   A. Saphenous nerve.
   
   B. Great saphenous vein.
   
   C. Lymphatic vessels.
   
   D. Superficial peroneal nerve.

29. **Regarding structures behind & below the lateral malleolus, all the following are TRUE except**
   
   A. Peroneus brevis tendon.
   
   B. Peroneus longus tendon.
   
   C. Sural nerve.
   
   D. Small saphanous vein.
   
   E. Both great & small saphanous veins.

30. **Which of the following bones DO NOT take part in medial longitudinal arch of foot.**
   
   A. Calcaneus.
   
   B. Cuboid.
   
   C. Talus.
   
   D. Navicular & 3 cuniforms.
   
   E. 1st, 2nd & 3rd metatarsals.

31. **Complete lesion of sciatic nerve is characterized by all the followings EXCEPT**
   
   A. Hamstring muscles are paralyzed.
   
   B. All the muscles below the knee are not paralyzed.
   
   C. Foot is planterflexed.
   
   D. Common peroneal part of sciatic nerve is most affected.
   
   E. It is frequently injured by badly placed intramuscular injections in the gluteal region.
D. Right kidney.
E. Central tendon of diaphragm.
32. A female patient was operated for removal of the breast on account of cancer. After the operation she developed “Winging of the scapula”. This could be due to injury to the:
   A. Thoracodorsal nerve.
   B. Long thoracic nerve.
   C. Medial pectoral nerve.
   D. Upper subscapular nerve.
   E. Lower subscapular nerve.

33. Each of the following muscles form a boundary of the axilla EXCEPT.
   A. Subscapularis.
   B. Pectoralis minor.
   C. Pectoralis major.
   D. Supraspinatus

34. The cranial nerve located in the mediastinum is
   A. Phrenic nerve
   B. Cardiac nerve
   C. Vagus nerve
   D. Accessary nerve
   E. Subcostal nerve

35. Which of the following movements occur at the superior & inferior radio-ulnar joints:
   A. Flexion / Extension.
   B. Supination / Pronation.
   C. Abduction / Adduction.
   D. Circumduction.

36. Median nerve palsy, damaged above the level of carpal tunnel, is featured by all the followings EXCEPT
   A. Weakness of thenar muscles.
   B. Weakness of flexor pollicis longus.
   C. Sensory loss over the thenar eminence.
37. Bones in the proximal row of carpus include all the following EXCEPT
   A. Trapezium.
   B. Lunate.
   C. Triquetrum.
   D. Pisiform.

38. All the following muscles are supplied by the median nerve EXCEPT
   A. Pronator teres.
   B. Flexor carpi – radialis.
   C. Palmaris longus.
   D. Flexor carpi ulnaris.
   E. Flexor digitorum superficialis.

39. Damage to anatomical snuff box might be expected to injure the,
   A. Ulnar nerve.
   B. Ulnar artery.
   C. Median nerve.
   D. Capitate bone.
   E. Radial artery.

40. Regarding foot VS hand, which statement is FALSE
   A. In foot the 1st metatarsal is relatively fixed, in hand the 1st metacarpal bone is free to oppose other fingers.
   B. In foot the 2nd metatarsal bone acts as an axis, in hand the 3rd metacarpal bone acts as an axis.
   C. In foot there are 8 metatarsal bones & 8 interossei muscles, in hand there are 7 metacarpal bones & 7 interossei muscles.
   D. Foot lumbricals are numbered from medial side, hand lumbricals are numbered from lateral side.
   E. In sole there is one planter arch, in palm there are two palmer arches.

41. Elastic cartilage is found in
   A. Pinna of the ear.
B. Trachea.
C. Nasal cartilage.
D. Ribs.
E. Teath.

42. A 10 years old body had fracture of humerus at anatomical neck. What damage should you check for

A. Damage of radial nerve.
B. Damage of axillary nerve.
C. Damage of musculocutaneous nerve.
D. Damage of circumflex scapular nerve.
E. None of the above.

43. In varicose vein the flow of blood is

A. From superficial to deep veins.
B. From deep to superficial veins.
C. From great to small saphenous veins.
D. From femoral to great saphenous vein.
E. From great saphenous to popliteal vein.

44. Pertaining to heart all the following statements are TRUE EXCEPT

A. In erect position, base of the heart is directed backwards.
B. In supine position, base of the heart is directed downwards.
C. Its apex is formed by its right ventricle.
D. It is enclosed by a sac-called pericardium
E. Its mitral valve has 2 cusps.

45. Regarding the branches arising from posterior cord of brachial plexus all are TRUE except

A. Ulnar nerve.
B. Upper subscapular nerve.
C. Lower subscapular nerve.
D. Thoracodorsal nerve.
46. **Rotator cuff tendons rupture may include all the following EXCEPT**

- A. Subscapularis.
- B. Teres major.
- C. Teres minor.
- D. Supraspinatus.
- E. Infraspinatus.

47. **Common direction of dislocation of shoulder joint is**

- A. Superior.
- B. Lateral.
- C. Inferior.
- D. Medial.
- E. Posterior.

48. **If there is foot drop, the nerve damaged is**

- A. Common peroneal nerve.
- B. Tibial nerve.
- C. Sephaous nerve.
- D. Obturator nerve.
- E. Sural nerve.

49. **All the following structures pass posterior to the lung root except**

- A. Vagus nerve.
- B. Phrenic nerve.
- C. Descending thoracic aorta.
- D. Oesophagus.

50. **Base of the right lung is more deeply concave owing to the presence of**

- A. Heart.
- B. Spleen.
- C. Liver.