

**SRI DEVARAJ URS ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH**  
**(A Deemed to be University)**  
**MBBS Phase I Examination September 2025**

**Time: 150 Minutes**

**Max Marks: 80 Marks**

**Anatomy Paper I**

**QP CODE: C1011**

*Your answer should be specific to the question asked*

*Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary*

**Long Essay**

**$2 \times 10 = 20 \text{ Marks}$**

1. Name the muscles of mastication? Describe the attachments, relations, nerve supply and actions of Lateral pterygoid muscle. (2+2+4+1+1)
2. A person is brought to the neurology OPD with abnormal gait and impaired balance. On examination, there is staggering gait, reduced muscle tone, inability to perform alternate movements and he overshoots an action.
  - a) Mention the structure affected in the above condition. (1)
  - b) Substantiate the anatomical basis for the given clinical condition (2)
  - c) Mention the parts and external features of the structure involved (3)
  - d) Mention the blood supply of the affected structure (2)
  - e) Mention the functions of the structure involved (2)

**Short Essay**

**$12 \times 5 = 60 \text{ Marks}$**

3. Describe the demonstration of respect in handling the parts of cadavers in dissection.
4. Describe the blood supply of long bone with clinical relevance.
5. Illustrate the microscopic structure of parotid gland.
6. Discuss the Broncho-pulmonary segments of left lung with applied aspects. (3+2)
7. Describe the anatomical basis of ischaemic heart disease.
8. Describe the blood supply of Thyroid gland and give its clinical relevance. (4+1)
9. Describe the boundaries and contents of Cubital fossa. (2+3)
10. A 17-year-old boy was seen in the emergency department after receiving a stab wound at the front of the neck. The knife entrance wound was located on the left side of the neck just lateral to the tip of the greater cornua of the hyoid bone. On examination the patient was asked to protrude his tongue, which deviated to the left.
  - a) Which structure is involved in the above clinical condition? (1)
  - b) Mention the muscles of tongue. (2)
  - c) Substantiate the cause for deviation of tongue. (2)

11. A newborn baby was brought to the emergency by the mother complaining that the baby has frequent short breaths. On examination, there was cyanosis and feeble breath sounds on the left side. The abdomen was concave. X-ray revealed mediastinal shift to the right with intestinal shadows on the left side of the thoracic cavity. A diagnosis of congenital diaphragmatic hernia was made.

- a) Substantiate the anatomical basis of the above clinical condition. (2)
- b) Mention the major openings in the structure involved in the given clinical condition. (2)
- c) Mention the site of the defect (1)

12. A 35-year-old typist complained of pins and needles sensation in the index and middle fingers of her right hand. On examination it was found that the thenar eminence of right hand was flattened and the patient was unable to bring the tips of the thumb and little finger together.

- a) Identify the given clinical condition. (1)
- b) Mention the structure affected in the given clinical condition. (1)
- c) Substantiate the anatomical basis for the clinical features in the given clinical condition. (3)

13. To withdraw blood from a vein in the upper limb, nurse tied a tourniquet 3-4 inches above the elbow, asked the patient to make fist and inserted needle and withdrew the blood in syringe.

- a) Name the vein that is preferred to draw venous blood in the upper limb. (1)
- b) Mention the reason why this vein is preferred? (2)
- c) Mention the communications of the structure in the given clinical condition. (1)
- d) Mention any other clinical significance of the involved structure (1)

14. List various methods of prenatal diagnosis with their application.

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**Anatomy Paper II**

**QP CODE: C1012**

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**Long Essay**

**$2 \times 10 = 20$  Marks**

1. Describe Gluteus maximus under the following headings
  - a) Attachments
  - b) Nerve supply & Action
  - c) Structures under cover
  - d) Applied Anatomy

(2+2+5+1)
2. A 45-year woman complains of a mass protruding out of the vagina on straining, which she can push it back. History reveals that she is a labourer by occupation and has got 5 children.
  - a. Mention the organ protruding through vagina? (1)
  - b. Analyse the anatomical factors preventing the above clinical condition. (5)
  - c. Add a note on blood supply and lymphatic drainage of the organ involved. (4)

**Short Essay**

**$12 \times 5 = 60$  Marks**

3. Describe the gross features and relations of urinary bladder. (2+3)
4. Mention the techniques of effective communication during patient doctor interaction.
5. Describe structural chromosomal aberrations.
6. Describe microscopic anatomy of fundus of stomach.
7. List the bursae around the knee joint and mention its clinical significance. (3+2)
8. Describe the gross features and relations of spleen. (2+3)
9. Describe the fate of endodermal cloaca.
10. A 25 yrs. old presented with history of pain around umbilicus along with fever and vomiting. On examination surgeon found the maximum tenderness at Mc- Burney's point.
  - a. Define Mc- Burney's point. (1)
  - b. Analyse the anatomical basis of maximum tenderness at Mc Burney's point? (1)
  - c. Name the various positions of the involved structure (2)
  - d. Mention the blood supply of involved structure in the above condition. (1)
11. Justify the defensive mechanism of inguinal canal.

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12. A patient was brought to the causality following Road Traffic Accident with pain and swelling on the lateral side of leg. X-ray reveals fracture of neck of fibula. On examination left foot assumed a plantar flexed position (Foot drop).

- a. Name the nerve most likely injured. (1)
- b. Mention the muscles supplied by the nerve (2)
- c. Mention the course of the nerve (2)

13. A woman few days after child birth complains of painful swelling in her peri anal region.

- a. Name the fossa related to anal canal (1)
- b. Describe the boundaries and spaces of the above fossa (3)
- c. List the contents of the above fossa (1)

14. A middle-aged man habituated to alcohol consumption was rushed to the hospital because of severe bout of vomiting blood(hematemesis). Physical examination revealed caput medusae and splenomegaly. Obstruction to a major blood vessel that terminates in the liver was the root cause.

- a. Name the blood vessel that is obstructed (1)
- b. Give the formation of the obstructed blood vessel (1)
- c. Name the embryological remnants that is connected to the above vessel (2)
- d. Give the anatomical basis of caput medusae (1)