[MBBS 0221] **FEBRUARY 2021** **Sub.Code :6051**

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
FIRST YEAR
PAPER I - HUMAN ANATOMY

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q.P. Code: 526051

Time: 30 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions

Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script. No overwriting should be done.

III. Multiple Choice Questions: **(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. The Bilaminar Germinal Disc.

A) Consist of Epiblast and Mesoderm.
B) Is derived from outer cells of Morula.
C) Forms the Embryo Proper.
D) Contributes to the formation of Trophoblast.

2. The portal vein is formed by the union of following veins.

A) Splenic vein and Superior Pancreatico Duodenal Vein.
B) Superior Mesenteric vein and Superior Pancreatico Duodenal Vein.
C) Superior Mesenteric vein and Splenic vein.
D) Superior Mesenteric vein and Inferior Mesenteric vein.

3. Structure present in Inguinal canal common to both male and female is.

A) Round Ligament.
B) Spermatic Cord.
C) Ilio Inguinal Nerve.
D) Ilio Hypogastric Nerve.

4. Left Testicular vein drains into

A) Inferior Vena Cava.
B) Left Renal Vein.
C) Left Internal Iliac Vein.
D) Left Common Iliac Vein.

5. Urethral crest is situated in

A) Prostatic Urethra.
B) Membranous Urethra.
C) Penile Urethra.
D) Bulbar Urethra.

6. Trigone of Urinary Bladder develops from

A) Ectoderm.
B) Endoderm.
C) Mesoderm.
D) Neural Crest Cells.

7. Craniocaudal axis of embryo is determined by

A) Primitive Node.
B) Noto Chord.
C) Primitive Streak.
D) Cloacal Membrane.

8. Somites are derived from

A) Lateral plate Mesoderm.
B) Paraxial Mesoderm.
C) Intermediate Mesoderm.
D) Extra embryonic Mesoderm.

9. Menisci are made up of

A) Yellow Elastic Cartilage.
B) Fibro Cartilage.
C) Hyaline Cartilage.
D) Collagen.

10. Sebaceous gland is

A) Eccrine.
B) Endocrine.
C) Holocrine.
D) Apocrine.

11. Hepatic macrophages are

A) Hepatocytes.
B) Kupffer Cells.
C) Ito Cells.
D) Pit Cells.

12. Centroacinar cells are present in

A) Pancreas.
B) Gall Bladder.
C) Spleen.
D) Liver.

13. High Endothelial Venules are found in

A) Spleen.
B) Thymus.
C) Lymph node.
D) Tonsil.

14. What is the type of Joint seen at growth plate

    A) Fibrocartilaginous.
    B) Primary Cartilaginous.
    C) Secondary Cartilaginous.
    D) Gomphoses.

15. Unlocking of Knee joint is by contraction of

    A) Quadriceps Femoris.
    B) Popliteus.
    C) Plantaris.
    D) Sartorius.

16. A 42-year-old women complaint of severe pain in the back of her right thigh radiating to the leg. Which nerve is most likely to be involved

    A) Tibial Nerve.
    B) Common Peroneal Nerve.
    C) Sciatic Nerve.
    D) Deep Peroneal Nerve.

17. Dorsalis Pedis Artery is a continuation of

    A) Popliteal Artery.
    B) Femoral Artery.
    C) Anterior Tibial Artery.
    D) Posterior Tibial Artery.

18. Injury to the long Thoracic nerve causes

    A) Poland Syndrome.
    B) Pronator Syndrome.
    C) Winging of Scapula.
    D) Wrist Drop.

19. Secondary socket for the head of humerus is

    A) Glenoidal Labrum.
    B) Coracoacromial Arch.
    C) Coraco-Humeral Ligament.
    D) Capsule.

20. Superior Radioulnar Joint is

    A) Ellipsoid.
    B) Condylar.
    C) Pivot Joint.
    D) Saddle.

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M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
FIRST YEAR
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Q.P. Code: 526051

Time: 30 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions

Write one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script. No overwriting should be done.

III. Multiple Choice Questions: **(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. Which part of the structure in a mature spermatozoa is formed by the Mitochondria of spermatids?

   A) Acrosomic cap.
   B) Spiral Sheath around middle piece.
   C) Axial Filament.
   D) Nucleus.

2. One of the contents of Rectus Sheath is

   A) Superior Epigastric Vessels.
   B) Superficial Epigastric Vessels.
   C) Superficial Circumflex Iliac Artery.
   D) Superficial External Pudental Artery.

3. Contents of Broad ligament are the following EXCEPT

   A) The Uterine Tube.
   B) The Ligament of Ovary.
   C) Ureter.
   D) Round Ligament of Uterus.

4. Following structures form Stomach bed EXCEPT

   A) Splenic Vein.
   B) Splenic Artery.
   C) Left Kidney.
   D) Left Suprarenal.

5. Average diameter of Ureter is

   A) 3 mm.
   B) 5 mm
   C) 7mm.
   D) 9mm.

6. During development, the ventral bud of the pancreas gives rise to which of the following part of Adult pancreas?

   A) Neck of Pancreas.
   B) Body of Pancreas.
   C) Uncinate Process of Pancreas.
   D) Tail of Pancreas.

7. Remnant of Notochord in human adult is

   A) Atlas.
   B) Nucleus Pulposus.
   C) Buccopharyngeal Membrane.
   D) Cloacal Membrane.

8. Primitive streak is a collection of

   A) Ectodermal Cells.
   B) Endodermal Cells.
   C) Mesodermal Cells.
   D) Pluripotent Cells.

9. The following are the sites of Hyaline cartilage EXCEPT

   A) Costal Cartilage.
   B) Articular Cartilage.
   C) Tracheal Rings.
   D) Intervertebral Disc.

10. Sensory Ganglion contains

   A) Unipolar Neurons.
   B) Bipolar Neurons.
   C) Multipolar Neurons.
   D) Both A and B.

11. Ito cells are seen in

   A) Spleen.
   B) Liver.
   C) Pancreas.
   D) Gall Bladder.

12. Lymph from small intestine is dense and milky due to the presence of

   A) Leucocytes.
   B) Pigment Granules.
   C) Protein molecules.
   D) Chylomirons.

13. Wharton's jelly is an example for

   A) Loose Areolar Tissue.
   B) Dense Connective Tissue.
   C) Mucoid Connective Tissue.
   D) Adipose Tissue.

14. A Nerve that gives articular branch to a joint supplies not only the muscles acting on the joint but also the skin covering the joint. The statement is represented by

A) Semon's Law.
B) Henry's Law.
C) Hilton's Law.
D) Courvoisier's Law.

15. Oblique Popliteal Ligament is a recurrent expansion of the tendon of

A) Semimembranosus.
B) Semitendinosus.
C) Piriformis.
D) Gracilis.

16. Which artery is involved in recording of blood pressure in lower limb?

A) Popliteal Artery.
B) Femoral Artery.
C) Tibial Artery.
D) Profunda Femoris Artery.

17. Superior Gluteal Nerve supplies all EXCEPT

A) Gluteus Medius.
B) Gluteus Maximus.
C) Gluteus Minimus.
D) Tensor fascia lata

18. Anatomical snuff box is related to

A) Superficial Branch of Ulnar Nerve.
B) Superficial Branch of Radial Nerve.
C) Superficial Branch of Median Nerve.
D) Deep Branch of Ulnar Nerve.

19. The structure which divides Axillary artery into three parts is

A) Pectoralis Major.
B) Pectoralis Minor.
C) Teres Major.
D) Teres Minor.

20. Wrist joint is

A) Bicondylar.
B) Saddle.
C) Pivot.
D) Ellipsoid.

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[MBBS 0222] FEBRUARY 2022 **Sub.Code : 6051**

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

FIRST YEAR

PAPER I - HUMAN ANATOMY

Q.P. Code: 526051

Time: 30 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions

Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script. No overwriting should be done.

III. Multiple Choice Questions: **(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. Which statement is true about Pectoralis minor?
   A. Originates from coracoid process
   B. Supplied by thoraco dorsal nerve
   C. Produces protraction of scapula
   D. Inserted by bilaminar tendon

2. Nerve roots involved in Klumpke's paralysis are
   A. **C8,T1**
   B. **C4,C5**
   C. **C6,C7**
   D. **C5,C6**

3. Which muscle is supplied by two different nerves?
   A. Deltoid
   B. Biceps brachi
   C. Triceps brachi
   D. Brachialis

4. Flexion at interphalangeal joint and extension of metacarpo phalengeal joints of 4^{th} x 5^{th} fingers is
   A. Mallet finger.
   B. Ulnar Claw hand.
   C. Ape thumb deformity
   D. Boutonniere deformity.

5. The muscle which belongs to posterior compartment but causes flexion at elbow joint is
   A. Extensor carpi ulnaris
   B. Anconeus
   C. Brachioradialis
   D. Extensor carpi radialis longus

6. Nerve supply of cremaster is by
   A. Ilioinguinal nerve
   B. Iliohypogastric nerve
   C. Genitofemoral nerve
   D. Subcostal nerve

7. Anterior and posterior vagal trunks are cut below the origin of hepatic and coeliac branches in which type of vagotomy?
   A. Truncal vagotomy
   B. Selective vagotomy
   C. Highly selective vagotomy
   D. None of the above

8. Which is a branch of superior mesenteric artery?
   A. Superior pancreatico duodenal artery
   B. Superior rectal artery
   C. Middle colic artery
   D. Left colic artery

9. Which one of the following is central lymphoid organ?
   A. Tonsil
   B. Thymus
   C. Spleen
   D. Lymph node

10. Example for Denticulate type of Sutural Joint
   A. Sagittal suture
   B. Internasal suture
   C. Lambdoid suture
   D. Temporo parietal suture

11. Continuous capillaries are seen in
   A. Kidney
   B. Pancreas
   C. Lungs
   D. Thyroid gland

12. Trigone of urinary bladder is derived from
   A. Paraxial mesoderm
   B. Lateral plate mesoderm
   C. Intermediate mesoderm
   D. Endoderm

13. Type of placenta in which umblical cord is attached to its margin is
    A. Circumvallate placenta
    B. Battledore placenta
    C. Fenestrated placenta
    D. Furcate placenta

14. Which one of the following is derived from neural crest?
    A. Multipolar neurons
    B. Oligodendrocytes
    C. Schwann cells
    D. Microglia

15. Which lobe of prostate lies behind the urethra and in front of ejaculatory ducts?
    A. Anterior lobe
    B. Posterior lobe
    C. Median lobe
    D. Lateral lobe

16. Which one of the following is false ligament of uterus?
    A. Round ligament of uterus
    B. Broad ligament
    C. Pubocervical ligament
    D. Transverse cervical ligament

17. All are parts of external anal sphincter except
    A. Deep part
    B. Superficial part
    C. Submucous part
    D. Subcutaneous part

18. Invertor of foot is
    A. Tibialis posterior & Flexor Digitorum Longus.
    B. Tibialis posterior & Flexor Hallucis Longus.
    C. Tibialis posterior & Extensor Hallucis Longus.
    D. Tibialis posterior & Tibialis Anterior.

19. Which of the following muscles flexes both hip and knee joints ?
    A. Gracilis
    B. Sartorius
    C. Biceps femoris
    D. Semitendinosus

20. Articular surfaces of ankle joint excludes
    A. Inferior surface of tibia
    B. Talus
    C. Calcaneus
    D. Lateral malleolus of fibula

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THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0522] **MAY 2022** **Sub. Code :6051**

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

FIRST YEAR - SUPPLEMENTARY (CBME)

PAPER I - HUMAN ANATOMY

Q.P. Code: 526051

Time: 30 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions

Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script. No overwriting should be done.

III. Multiple Choice Questions: **(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. Which structure forms the lateral boundary of Hesselbach's triangle?

A. Inferior epigastric artery
B. Rectus Abdominis
C. Inguinal ligament
D. Internal oblique abdominis

2. Which of the following is a branch of brachial artery?

A. Inferior ulnar collateral artery
B. Middle collateral artery
C. Common interosseous artery
D. Radial collateral artery

3.Which structure is not crossed by the root of mesentery?

A. Right ureter
B. Transverse colon
C. Abdominal aorta
D. Inferior vena cava

4.Tibial collateral ligament represents degenerated tendon of which muscle

A. Adductor longus
B. Semitendinosus
C. Semimembranosus
D. Adductor magnus

5. Which of the following is a branch of upper trunk of brachial plexus?

A. Axillary nerve
B. Musculocutaneous nerve
C. Long thoracic nerve
D. Suprascapular nerve

6. Tendon of which muscle lies in the Radial bursa

A. Palmaris longus
B. Flexor digitorum superficialis
C. Flexor pollicis longus
D. Flexor carpi radialis

7. Which structure induces the formation of intra embryonic mesoderm?

A. Trophoblast
B. Prochordal plate
C. Notochord
D. Primitive streak

8. The diverticulum arises from the caudal wall of yolk sac is

A. Meckel's diverticulum
B. Allantoic diverticulum
C. Connecting stalk
D. Vitello intestinal duct

9. Which of the following is the foetal source of placenta?

A. Decidua capsularis
B. Chorion laeve
C. Decidua basalis
D. Chorion frondosum

10. Type of collagen present in fibrocartilage is

A. Type I
B. Type II
C. Type IV
D. Type v

11. Non Keratinized stratified squamous epithelium lines the

A. Skin
B. Trachea
C. Cornea
D. Gall bladder

12. Mode of secretion of typical sweat gland is

A. Apocrine
B. Paracrine
C. Holocrine
D. Merocrine

13.Which structure is not affected by the stab wound at the apex of femoral triangle ?

A. Femoral artery
B. Femoral vein
C. Obturator nerve
D. Profunda femoris artery

14.Tennis leg is due to strain or injury of

A. Soleus
B. Gastrocnemius
C. Tibialis posterior
D. Tibialis anterior

15. Which structure is present in fourth layer of sole?

A. Flexor digitorum accessories
B. Tendon of Flexor digitorum longus
C. Tendon of Tibialis posterior
D. Tendon of Flexor hallucis longus

16. Which of the following is syndesmosis variety of Fibrous joint?

A. Superior tibiofibular joint
B. Inferior tibiofibular joint
C. Middle tibiofibular joint
D. Ankle joint

17. Which is the content of Calot's triangle?

A. Cystic artery
B. Common hepatic artery
C. Common hepatic duct
D. Cystic duct

18.Which is not a branch of sacral plexus ?

A. Posterior cutaneous nerve of thigh
B. Pudendal nerve
C. Inferior gluteal nerve
D. Obturator nerve

19. The muscle which is a component part of urogenital diaphragm

A. Levator ani
B. Coccygeus
C. Sphincter urethrae
D. Ischiocavernosus

20. Right ovarian vein drains into

A. Right renal vein
B. Right internal iliac vein
C. Inferior mesenteric vein
D.Inferior vena cava

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THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0123] JANUARY 2023 Sub. Code :6051

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

FIRST YEAR – (CBME)
PAPER I - HUMAN ANATOMY
Q.P. Code: 526051

Time: 30 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions

Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script. No overwriting should be done. Choice should be given in Capital Letters.

III. Multiple Choice Questions: **(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. First carpometacarpal joint is a
   A) Pivot type of synovial joint B) Condylar type of synovial joint
   C) Saddle type of synovial joint D) Ellipsoid type of synovial joint

2. Structure which is not related to Calot's triangle is
   A) Hepatic duct B) Gastroduodenal artery C) Cystic artery D) Cystic duct

3. Trochanteric anastomosis is formed by the union of all the following arteries except
   A) Descending branch of superior gluteal artery
   B) Ascending branch of medial circumflex artery
   C) Branch from inferior gluteal artery
   D) Transverse branch from lateral circumflex artery

4. Lymph capillaries are present in
   A) Cornea B) Dermis C) Inner ear D) Nervous tissue

5. The structures which do not pierce the clavipectoral fascia
   A) Thoraco-acromial vessels B) Medial pectoral nerve
   C) Cephalic vein D) Lateral pectoral nerve

6. Zona pellucida disappears at the end of
   A) 5^{th} day of development B) 7^{th} day after fertilization
   C) 3^{rd} day after fertilization D) 9^{th} day after fertilization

7. Sural nerve is a branch of
   A) Femoral nerve B) Sciatic nerve C) Common peroneal nerve D) Tibial nerve

8. Which of the following statements is not correct regarding the anatomical snuff box?
   A) Medially bound by extensor carpi radialis longus
   B) Laterally bound by abductor pollicis longus and extensor pollicis brevis
   C) Roof is crossed by superficial branch of radial nerve
   D) Content is radial artery

9. Stereocilia are found on the apical surface of the epithelium lining
   A) Testis B) Prostate C) Epididymis D) Seminal vesicle

10. Sustentaculum lienis is
   A) Phrenico-colic ligament B) Gastro-splenic ligament
   C) Phrenico-splenic ligament D) Lieno-renal ligament

11. Retraction of scapula is produced by
   A) Upper fibers of trapezius and levator scapula
   B) Middle fibers of trapezius and rhomboids
   C) Upper and lower fibers of trapezius and serratus anterior
   D) Lower fibers of trapezius and pectoralis minor

12. All of the following structures develop from septum transversum except
   A) Lesser omentum B) Falciform ligament
   C) Serous pericardium D) Central tendon of diaphragm

13. Content of adductor canal is
   A) Nerve to vastus medialis B) Nerve to vastus lateralis
   C) Nerve to vastus intermedius D) Nerve to rectus femoris

14. Left testicular vein terminates in to
   A) Inferior vena cava B) Inferior mesenteric vein
   C) Splenic vein D) Left renal vein

15. Anal canal develops from
   A) Ectoderm and mesoderm B) Endoderm and ectoderm
   C) Mesoderm and endoderm D) Only from endoderm

16. All of the following statements are true about Peyer's patches except
   A) Aggregation of lymphatic follicles
   B) Help to maintain normal bacterial intestinal flora
   C) Found in mesenteric border of ileum
   D) Form a part of gut associated lymphatic tissue

17. The tarsal bone which does not have muscular attachment is
   A) Cuneiform bone B) Cuboid C) Navicular D) Talus

18. Muscle of deep perineal pouch is
   A) Ischiocavernosus B) Sphincter urethrae
   C) Bulbospongiosus D) Superficial transverse perinea

19. Gemellus inferior is supplied by
   A) Nerve to quadratus femoris B) Nerve to obturator internus
   C) Superior gluteal nerve D) Inferior gluteal nerve

20. Which part of the colon is more prone to volvulus?
   A) Ascending colon B) Transverse colon
   C) Descending colon D) Sigmoid colon.

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THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0323] **MARCH 2023** **Sub. Code :6051**

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

FIRST YEAR – SUPPLEMENTARY (CBME)
PAPER I - HUMAN ANATOMY
Q.P. Code: 526051

Time: 30 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions

Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script. No overwriting should be done. Choice should be given in Capital Letters.

III. Multiple Choice Questions: **(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. Meckel's diverticulum is a remnant of
   A) Proximal part of allantoic diverticulum B) Proximal part of vitello-intestinal duct
   C) Distal part of allantoic diverticulum D) Distal part of vitello-intestinal duct

2. Sensory innervation to the dorsum of first intermetatarsal space is
   A) Medial plantar nerve B) Lateral plantar nerve
   C) Deep peroneal nerve D) Superfacial peroneal nerve

3. Which one of the following is the content of gastro-phrenic ligament?
   A) Left gastric artery B) Short gastric arteries
   C) Left gastro-epiploic artery D) Hepatic artery

4. Splenic venous sinusoids are lined by
   A) Kupffer's cells B) Squamous cells C) Stave cells D) Ito cells

5. Alpha feto protein in amniotic fluid is increased in
   A) Oesophageal atresia B) Renal agenesis
   C) Neural tube defects D) Cardiac anomalies

6. Abdominal aorta is crossed superficially by all of the following structures except
   A) Splenic vein B) Left renal vein
   C) Superior mesenteric vein D) 3rd part of duodenum

7. All the following are derivatives of mesonephric duct in males except
   A) Trigone of urinary bladder B) Epididymis C) Vas deferens D) Testis

8. 4th perforating artery is a
   A) Continuation of profunda femoris artery
   B) Branch from medial circumflex femoral artery
   C) Branch from lateral circumflex femoral artery
   D) Branch from descending genicular artery

9. The thick segment of loop of Henle is lined by
   A) Simple squamous epithelium B) Simple cuboidal epithelium
   C) Simple columnar epithelium D) Stratified cuboidal epithelium

10. Nerve supply of Teres major is
    A) Axillary nerve B) Subscapular nerve
    C) Suprascapular nerve D) Dorsal scapular nerve

11. Sacrotuberous ligament is a morphological remnant of
    A) Semimembranosus B) Adductor magnus
    C) Long head of biceps femoris D) Semitendinosus

12. Epiploic foramen is not bounded by
    A) Right free margin of lesser omentum B) First part of duodenum
    C) Papillary process of liver D) Inferior vena cava

13. Tennis elbow is due to
    A) Tear of the radial collateral ligament B) Tear of the medial collateral ligament
    C) Inflammation of common flexor tendon D) Inflammation of synovial membrane

14. Remnant of Notochord in adult is
    A) Nucleus pulposus of intervertebral disc B) Endoneurium
    C) Sclera D) Basal lamina of all epithelia

15. Axillary sheath is derived from
    A) Clavipectoral fascia B) Prevertebral layer of deep cervical fascia
    C) Investing layer of deep cervical fascia D) Pectoral fascia

16. Conjoint tendon is formed by fusion of the aponeuroses of the fibers of
    A) Internal oblique and External oblique
    B) Internal oblique and Transversus abdominis
    C) External oblique and Transversus abdominis
    D) External oblique, internal oblique and transversus abdominis

17. Inferior fascia of urogenital diaphragm is formed by
    A) Fascia colles B) Perineal membrane C) Lunate fascia D) Perianal fascia

18. The muscle inserted in to the radial side of the base of the first metacarpal bone is
    A) Extensor pollicis brevis B) Extensor pollicis longus
    C) Abductor pollicis longus D) Abductor pollicis brevis

19. Ligamentum teres hepatis is a remnant of obliterated
    A) Left umbilical vein B) Right umbilical vein
    C) Umbilical artery D) Ductus venosus

20. Nerve piercing the femoral sheath is
    A) Ilio-inguinal nerve B) Medial femoral cutaneous nerve
    C) Lateral femoral cutaneous nerve D) Femoral branch of genito-femoral nerve

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THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 1123] NOVEMBER 2023 Sub. Code :6051

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

FIRST YEAR – (CBME)
PAPER I - HUMAN ANATOMY
Q.P. Code: 526051

Time: 30 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions

Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script. No overwriting should be done. Choice should be given in Capital Letters.

III. Multiple Choice Questions: (20 x 1 = 20)

1. Which nerve supplies most of the skin over femoral triangle?
   A) ilioinguinal nerve B) femoral branch of genitofemoral nerve
   C) intermediate cutaneous nerve of thigh D) Femoral Nerve

2. Avascular necrosis of head of femur is due to damage to one of the arteries
   A) Medial circumflex femoral artery B) Lateral circumflex femoral artery
   C) Popliteal artery D) Obturator artery

3. Which tarsal bone has a tunnel for the passage of tendon of Peroneus Longus?
   A) Navicular B) Talus C) Medial cuneiform D) Cuboid

4. In which of the following parts of bone, secondary centre of Ossification appears before birth?
   A) Lower end of humerus B) Lower end of Femur
   C) Upper end of Humerus D) Upper end of femur

5. Which of the following layers is absent in Thin skin?
   A) stratum lucidum B) stratum corneum
   C) stratum granulosum D) stratum spinosum

6. What is the level of termination of Axillary artery?
   A) Neck of radius B) Insertion of Corachobrachialis
   C) Lower border of Pronator teres D) Lower border of Teres Major

7. Which Thoracic vertebra corresponds to the root of spine of scapula?
   A) 3 B) 5 C) 7 D) 2

8. Which nerve innervates Adductor Pollicis?
   A) Posterior interosseous nerve B) Deep branch of Ulnar nerve
   C) Recurrent branch of Median nerve D) Deep branch of median nerve

9. Which structures form the Pelvic diaphragm?
   A) sacrospinous ligament and sacrotuberous ligament
   B) obturator internus and fascia covering it
   C) levator ani and coccygeus
   D) Piriformis and Pelvic fascia

10. Which structure is crossed by uterine artery 2 cm lateral to cervix?
   A) fallopian tube B) ovarian artery C) Obturator artery D) ureter

11. Which line is present in the mucosa of the anal canal at the level of free margin of Anal valves?
   A) Hilton's line B) Holden's line C) Pectinate line D) Spiral line

12. Which nerve gives rise to lateral cutaneous nerve of forearm?
   A) radial nerve B) median nerve C) musculocutaneous nerve D) Ulnar nerve

13. Subcostal plane passes through
   A) Ninth costal cartilage B) Tenth costal cartilage
   C) Eighth costal cartilage D) Eleventh costal cartilage

14. The Epiploic foramen is bounded superiorly by
   A) Caudate process of liver B) Quadrate lobe
   C) Fundus of gall bladder D) Porta hepatis

15. Which is not a boundary of Calot's triangle?
   A) cystic duct B) hepatic duct
   C) segment IV of Left lobe of Liver D) segment V of Right lobe of liver

16. Where are crypts of Lieberkuhn found?
   A) Kidney B) Urinary bladder C) Intestine D) Prostate

17. Cystic vein drains into
   A) Right branch of portal vein B) Left branch of portal vein
   C) Stem of portal vein D) Superior mesentric vein

18. Which structure is related to the apex of sigmoid mesocolon?
   A) left sympathetic trunk B) left gonadal vessels
   C) left ureter D) left internal iliac artery

19. What is the root value of Sciatic nerve?
   A) ventral rami of L4 to S3 B) dorsal rami of L4 to S3
   C) ventral rami of L2 to S4 D) dorsal rami of L2 to S4

20. Which muscle initiates flexion of knee joint?
   A) Quadriceps femoris B) Popliteus C) Biceps femoris D) Gastrocnemius

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THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0124] JANUARY 2024 Sub. Code: 6051

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

FIRST YEAR – SUPPLEMENTARY (CBME)

PAPER I - HUMAN ANATOMY

Q.P. Code: 526051

Time: Three hours **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer all the Questions

Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script. No overwriting should be done. Choice should be given in Capital Letters.

III. Multiple Choice Questions: (20 x 1 = 20)

1. First bone to ossify in the body and last to complete ossification
   A) Clavicle B) Hamate
   C) Talus D) Navicular

2. Ape thumb deformity is due to injury of
   A) Median nerve B) Ulnar nerve
   C) Radial nerve D) Axillary nerve

3. In between which tendons, pulsations of Dorsalis pedis artery can be felt?
   A) Tibialis Anterior and Extensor hallucis longus
   B) Extensor Hallucis Longus and Extensor Digitorum Longus
   C) Extensor digitorum longus and Peroneus tertius
   D)Tibialis anterior and Extensor digitorum longus

4. Which structure is derived from mesonephric duct?
   A) Uterine tube B) Ureter C) Prostate gland D) Uterus

5. What is the root value of Nervi erigentes ?
   A) Dorsal rami of L2, L3, L4 B) Ventral rami of L2, L3, L4
   C) Dorsal rami of S2, S3, S4 D) Ventral rami of S2, S3, S4

6. Paralysis of which muscle leads to Winging of scapula?
   A) Pectoralis major B) Supraspinatus C) Serratus anterior D) Lattissimus dorsi

7. Which layer of deep cervical fascia gives rise to axillary sheath?
   A) Investing layer B) Pretracheal layer C) Prevertebral layer D) Carotid sheath

8. Policeman's tip deformity occurs due to ……..
   A) Erb's paralysis B) Median nerve injury
   C) Radial nerve injury D) Klumpke's paralysis

9. Which nerve terminates as a pseudoganglion?
   A) Subscapular nerve B) Median nerve
   C) Axillary nerve D) Musculocutaneous nerve

10. What is the action of palmar interossei?
    A) Abduction of fingers
    B) Adduction of fingers
    C) Flexion of Distal interphalangeal joint
    D) Flexion of proximal interphalangeal joint

11. What type of joint is wrist joint?
    A) Saddle B) Pivot C) Hinge D) Ellipsoid

12. Which muscle bounds the femoral ring posteriorly?
    A) Pectineus B) Psoas C) Iliacus D) Adductor brevis

13. Which artery runs between anterior and posterior divisions of Femoral nerve?
    A) Femoral artery B) Profunda femoris artery
    C) Medial circumflex femoral artery D) Lateral circumflex femoral artery

14. Renal angle lies between the last rib and outer border of ……..
    A) Lattissimus dorsi B) Rectus abdominis
    C) Erector spinae D) External oblique muscle of abdomen

15. What is the name of superficial fascia of perineum?
    A) Fascia of camper B) Fascia of Denonvillier's
    C) Fascia of Colles D) Fascia of Buck

16. Which ligament is formed by the thickened and folded lower border of External oblique aponeurosis?
    A) Lacunar ligament B) Pectineal ligament
    C) Inguinal ligament D) Interfoveolar ligament

17. Which part of gut tube rotates by 270˚ in a counter clockwise direction during development of fetus?
    A) Prelaryngeal part of foregut B) Postlaryngeal part of foregut
    C) Midgut D) Hindgut

18. Where does Ejaculatory ducts open into?
    A) Prostatic sinus B) Verumontanum
    C) Sides of prostatic utricle D) Urinary bladder

19. Which group of lymph nodes drains ovary?
    A) Internal iliac lymph nodes B) External iliac lymph nodes
    C) Lymph node of cloquet D) Aortic lymph nodes

20. How does superior rectal vein continue?
    A) Inferior rectal vein B) Internal pudendal vein
    C) Inferior Mesenteric vein D) Median sacral vein

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[MBBS 0124]

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0824] **AUGUST 2024** **Sub. Code :6051**

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2020 -2021 Onwards)

FIRST YEAR – (CBME)
PAPER I - HUMAN ANATOMY
Q.P. Code: 526051

Time: 20 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions

Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script. No overwriting should be done. Choice should be given in Capital Letters.

III. Multiple Choice Questions: **(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. All the muscles are supplied by Musculocutaneous nerve **EXCEPT**
   A) Biceps B) Brachioradialis C) Coracobrachialis D) Brachialis

2. Which carpal bone is more prone for avascular necrosis
   A) Pisiform B) Lunate C) Scaphoid D) Capitate

3. Flexor digitorum profundus is inserted into
   A) Proximal phalanx B) Middle phalanx C) Distal phalanx D) All of the above

4. Name the ligament attached to the Anterior superior iliac spine
   A) Iliofemoral ligament B) Ischio femoral ligament
   C) Pubo femoral ligament D) Inguinal ligament

5. Principal muscle for Unlocking knee joint
   A) Peroneus Longus B) Peroneus brevis C) Popliteus D) Piriformis

6. All are guy ropes muscles **EXCEPT**
   A) Sartorius B) Gracilis C) Semimembranosus D) Semitendinosus

7. Appendicular orifice is guarded by
   A) Valve of Heister B) Valve of Hasner C) Valve of Gerlach D) Valve of Sylvius

8. Lining epithelium of small intestine is
   A) Cuboidal epithelium B) Simple squamous epithelium
   C) Pseudo stratified ciliated columnar epithelium D) Simple columnar epithelium

9. Nerve of Adductor compartment of thigh
   A) Sciatic nerve B) Popliteal nerve C) Femoral nerve D) Obturator nerve

10. Narrowest part of Uterine tube is
    A) Intramural B) Isthmus C) Ampulla D) Infundibulum

11. Root value of femoral nerve
    A) Ventral Rami of L1, L2, L3 B) Ventral Rami of L2, L3, L4
    C) Ventral Rami of L1, L2 D) Ventral Rami L3, L4

12. All are avascular structures **EXCEPT**
    A) Cornea B) Cartilage C) Intervertebral disc D) Bone marrow

13. Superior rectal artery is the continuation of
    A) Superior mesenteric artery B) Inferior Mesenteric Artery
    C) Coeliac trunk D) Inferior pancreatico duodenal Artery

14. Left testicular vein drains into
    A) Right Renal vein B) Left Renal vein
    C) Right supra renal vein D) Left supra renal vein

15. Hepato pancreatic ampulla opens into
    A) Major duodenal papilla B) Minor duodenal papilla
    C) Inside jejunum D) Inside Ileum

16. Example for secondary cartilaginous joint
    A) Knee joint B) Wrist joint C) Superior Radio ulnar joint D) Pubic symphysis

17. Internal pudendal vein drains into
    A) Internal iliac vein B) Internal thoracic vein
    C) Internal jugular vein D) External jugular vein

18. All are contents of ischio anal fossa **EXCEPT**
    A) Pudendal Nerves & Internal pudendal vessels B) Inferior rectal nerve & vessels
    C) Middle Rectal vessels D) Ischio anal pad of fat

19. Prostatic venous plexus is present
    A) Within the gland B) Outside the false capsule
    C) Between true capsule & false capsule D) Deep to the true capsule

20. Structures that pass through the Aortic opening are all **EXCEPT**
    A) Aorta B) Azygos vein C) Thoracic Duct D) Oesophagus

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[MBBS 0824]

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0924] **SEPTEMBER 2024** **Sub. Code: 6051**

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2020 -2021 Onwards)

FIRST PROFESSIONAL – (CBME) - SUPPLEMENTARY
PAPER I - HUMAN ANATOMY
Q.P. Code: 526051

Time: 20 Minutes **Maximum: 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions

Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script. No overwriting should be done. Choice should be given in Capital Letters.

III. Multiple Choice Questions: **(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. Superficial inguinal ring is a defect in aponeurosis of
   A) External oblique aponeurosis B) Internal oblique aponeurosis
   C) Transversalis fascia D) Internal spermatic fascia

2. Boundaries of epiploic foramen are all EXCEPT
   A) Anteriorly by free margin of lesser omentum
   B) Posteriorly by inferior vena cava
   C) Superiorly by caudate process of liver
   D) Inferiorly by third part of duodenum

3. Ankle joint is most stable in following position
   A) Fully dorsiflexed B) Partially dorsiflexed
   C) Fully plantar flexed D) Partially plantar flexed

4. Obturator artery is branch of
   A) External iliac artery B) Common iliac artery
   C) Anterior division of internal iliac artery D) Posterior division of internal iliac artery

5. The expansion of which tendon forms Oblique Popliteal ligament?
   A) Semimembranosus B) Semitendinosus
   C) Adductor Magnus D) Popliteus

6. Which of the following pierces the interosseous membrane?
   A) Anterior interosseous artery B) Anterior interosseous nerve
   C) Posterior interosseous artery D) Posterior interosseous nerve

7. Splenunculi is known as
   A) Accessory spleen B) Splenomegaly C) Normal spleen D) Polysplenia

8. Sympathetic ganglion is
   A) Unipolar neuron B) Multipolar neuron
   C) Pseudo unipolar neuron D) Bipolar neuron

9. Which bursa is affected in Clergyman's knee?
   A) Prepatellar B) Suprapatellar
   C) Sub Cutaneous infrapatellar D) Deep infrapatellar

10. Hassall's corpuscles are the characteristic feature of
   A) Thymus B) Lymph node C) Spleen D) Tonsil

11. Riedel lobe seen in
   A) Spleen B) Liver C) Kidney D) Pancreas

12. Saturday nerve palsy is due to compression of
   A) Radial nerve B) Median nerve
   C) Ulnar nerve D) Anterior interosseous nerve

13. Pes anserinus do not include insertion of
   A) Semitendinosus B) Sartorius C) Semimembranosus D) Gracilis

14. Nerve of second pharyngeal arch is
   A) Hypoglossal nerve B) Glossopharyngeal nerve
   C) Vagus nerve D) Facial nerve

15. Perichondrium is not present in
   A) Hyaline cartilage B) Elastic cartilage
   C) White fibro cartilage D) All of the above

16. Left gonadal vein drains into
   A) Left renal vein B) Left supra renal vein
   C) Inferior vena cava D) Splenic vein

17. Node of Rosenmuller is
   A) Superficial inguinal lymph node B) Deep inguinal lymph node
   C) Internal iliac lymph node D) Pelvic node

18. All are ectoderm derivatives EXCEPT
   A) Epidermis B) Lens of eye C) Dermis D) Corneal epithelium

19. Sites of ureteric constrictions are all EXCEPT
   A) Pelviureteric junction B) At the pelvic brim
   C) Intravesical part D) Crossed by common iliac vessels

20. Surface marking of saphenous opening is
   A) Superomedial to pubic tubercle
   B) Superolateral to public tubercle
   C) 3- 4 cm inferolateral to pubic tubercle
   D) 3- 4 cm lateral to pubic tubercle

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THE TAMIL NADU Dr. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0825] **AUGUST 2025** **Sub. Code: 6051**

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2021 – 2022 to 2023 – 2024)

FIRST PROFESSIONAL – (CBME)
PAPER I - HUMAN ANATOMY
Q.P. Code: 526051

Time: 20 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions
Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - A

III. Multiple Choice Questions: **(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. Which of the following is a branch of radial artery?
   A) Radial collateral artery B) Posterior interosseous artery
   C) Posterior ulnar recurrent artery D) Radial recurrent artery

2. Which muscle of palm is supplied by superficial branch of ulnar nerve?
   A) Adductor pollicis B) First lumbrical
   C) Palmaris brevis D) Opponens pollicis

3. Choose the correct statement about the triceps brachii
   A) Long head of triceps originates from supraglenoid tubercle
   B) Lateral head of triceps arises from the lower part of the posterior surface of humerus
   C) Medial head is innervated by 2 branches of radial nerve
   D) Inserted into the coronoid process of ulna

4. Area of liver parenchyma bounded by 3 adjacent central veins with portal triad in centre is
   A) Hepatic lobule B) Hepatic acinus
   C) Portal lobule D) Bare area of Liver

5. Cardiac orifice of the stomach lies at the vertebral level of
   A) T11 B) T10 C) L1 D) T12

6. Which structure is the extension of inguinal ligament?
   A) Ilio pubic tract B) Conjoint tendon
   C) Ligament of Cooper D) Interfoveolar ligament

7. Which one of the following is pressure epiphysis?
   A) Head of the humerus B) Coracoid process of scapula
   C) Lesser trochanter of femur D) Greater trochanter of femur

8. Which of the following are distributing vessels?
   A) Veins B) Elastic arteries C) Muscular arteries D) Capillaries

9. Which of the following is a shunt muscle?
A) Biceps brachii B) Triceps brachii C) Brachialis D) Brachioradialis

10. Columnar epithelium with a brush border is seen in
A) Small intestine B) Gall bladder
C) Large intestine D) Distal convoluted tubule of kidney

11. Type of cartilage present in acetabular labrum is
A) Elastic cartilage B) Hyaline cartilage
C) Fibro cartilage D) Articular cartilage

12. Neuroglial cells present in sensory ganglia are
A) Satellite cells B) Oligodendrocytes
C) Microglia D) Astrocytes

13. Which one of the hamstring muscles is not inserted into the bones of leg?
A) Semitendinosus B) Semimembranosus
C) Adductor magnus D) Biceps femoris

14. Peroneal artery is a branch of
A) Popliteal artery B) Profunda femoris artery
C) Anterior tibial artery D) Posterior tibial artery

15. Which of the following is a hinge variety of synovial joint?
A) Superior tibiofibular joint B) Subtalar joint
C) Inferior tibiofibular joint D) Ankle joint

16. In Foot drop there will be
A) Paralysis of Tibialis Anterior and Extensor hallucis longus
B) Paralysis of Tibialis Anterior and Flexor hallucis longus
C) Paralysis of Tibialis Anterior and Flexor digitorum longus
D) Paralysis of Tibialis Anterior and Peroneus longus

17. Which is the tributary of femoral vein?
A) Superficial external pudendal vein B) Descending genicular vein
C) Superficial circumflex iliac vein D) Short saphenous vein

18. Uvula vesicae of urinary bladder is produced by
A) Internal urethral orifice B) Anterior lobe of prostate
C) Median lobe of prostate D) Inter ureteric crest

19. Which is the narrowest part of uterine tube?
A) Intra mural part B) Isthmus C) Ampulla D) Infundibulum

20. Which artery is a branch of internal iliac artery?
A) Superior rectal artery B) Inferior rectal artery
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THE TAMIL NADU Dr. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0825] **AUGUST 2025** **Sub. Code: 6051**

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2021 – 2022 to 2023 – 2024)

FIRST PROFESSIONAL – (CBME)
PAPER I - HUMAN ANATOMY
Q.P. Code: 526051

Time: 20 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions
Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - B

III. Multiple Choice Questions: (20 x 1 = 20)

1. Choose the correct statement about the triceps brachii
   A) Long head of triceps originates from supraglenoid tubercle
   B) Lateral head of triceps arises from the lower part of the posterior surface of humerus
   C) Medial head is innervated by 2 branches of radial nerve
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2. Area of liver parenchyma bounded by 3 adjacent central veins with portal triad in centre is
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5. Which one of the following is pressure epiphysis?
   A) Head of the humerus B) Coracoid process of scapula
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9. Type of cartilage present in acetabular labrum is
   A) Elastic cartilage B) Hyaline cartilage
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10. Neuroglial cells present in sensory ganglia are
    A) Satellite cells B) Oligodendrocytes
    C) Microglia D) Astrocytes

11. Which one of the hamstring muscles is not inserted into the bones of leg?
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    A) Popliteal artery B) Profunda femoris artery
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13. Which of the following is a hinge variety of synovial joint?
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17. Which is the narrowest part of uterine tube?
    A) Intra mural part B) Isthmus C) Ampulla D) Infundibulum

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    A) Adductor pollicis B) First lumbrical
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THE TAMIL NADU Dr. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0825] **AUGUST 2025** **Sub. Code: 6051**

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2021 – 2022 to 2023 – 2024)

FIRST PROFESSIONAL – (CBME)
PAPER I - HUMAN ANATOMY
Q.P. Code: 526051

Time: 20 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions
Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - C

III. Multiple Choice Questions: **(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. Which structure is the extension of inguinal ligament?
   A) Ilio pubic tract B) Conjoint tendon
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2. Which one of the following is pressure epiphysis?
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THE TAMIL NADU Dr. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0825] **AUGUST 2025** **Sub. Code: 6051**

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2021 – 2022 to 2023 – 2024)

FIRST PROFESSIONAL – (CBME)
PAPER I - HUMAN ANATOMY
Q.P. Code: 526051

Time: 20 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions
Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - D

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14. Which muscle of palm is supplied by superficial branch of ulnar nerve?
   A) Adductor pollicis B) First lumbrical
   C) Palmaris brevis D) Opponens pollicis

15. Choose the correct statement about the triceps brachii
   A) Long head of triceps originates from supraglenoid tubercle
   B) Lateral head of triceps arises from the lower part of the posterior surface of humerus
   C) Medial head is innervated by 2 branches of radial nerve
   D) Inserted into the coronoid process of ulna

16. Area of liver parenchyma bounded by 3 adjacent central veins with portal triad in centre is
   A) Hepatic lobule B) Hepatic acinus
   C) Portal lobule D) Bare area of Liver

17. Cardiac orifice of the stomach lies at the vertebral level of
   A) T11 B) T10 C) L1 D) T12

18. Which structure is the extension of inguinal ligament?
   A) Ilio pubic tract B) Conjoint tendon
   C) Ligament of Cooper D) Interfoveolar ligament

19. Which one of the following is pressure epiphysis?
   A) Head of the humerus B) Coracoid process of scapula
   C) Lesser trochanter of femur D) Greater trochanter of femur

20. Which of the following are distributing vessels?
   A) Veins B) Elastic arteries C) Muscular arteries D) Capillaries

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THE TAMIL NADU Dr. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 1025] **OCTOBER 2025** **Sub. Code: 6051**

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2021 – 2022 to 2023 – 2024)

FIRST PROFESSIONAL – SUPPLEMENTARY (CBME)
PAPER I - HUMAN ANATOMY
Q.P. Code: 526051

Time: 20 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

Answer All Questions
Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - A

III. Multiple Choice Questions: **(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. Capacitation occurs in
   A) Testis B) Female genital tract C) Epididymis D) Vas deferens

2. The expansion of which tendon forms Oblique Popliteal ligament?
   A) Semimembranosus B) Semitendinosus
   C) Adductor Magnus D) Popliteus

3. Which artery directly continues as Plantar arch?
   A) Lateral plantar artery B) Medial Plantar artery
   C) Dorsalis Pedis artery D) Posterior tibial artery

4. What is Persistent proximal part of Vitello intestinal duct?
   A) Zenker's diverticulum B) Meckel's diverticulum
   C) Allantoic diverticulum D) Median umbilical diverticulum

5. Which fascia gives rise to Internal spermatic fascia?
   A) Internal oblique Aponeurosis B) Fascia Transversalis
   C) Cremasteric fascia D) External oblique Aponeurosis

6. Artery of ductus deferens is a branch of …….
   A) Superior vesical artery B) Internal iliac artery
   C) Inferior epigastric artery D) Deep external Pudendal artery

7. Where are Peyer's patches found in lamina propria?
   A) Appendix B) Large intestine C) Ileum D) Duodenum

8. Which of the following structure is represented by Ligamentum teres in liver?
   A) Left umbilical vein B) Right Umbilical vein
   C) Right branch of portal vein D) Left branch of portal vein

9. Mallet Finger is due to sudden tension on
   A) Extensor tendon B) Flexor tendon
   C) Triceps muscle D) Biceps tendon

10. Where does Left gonadal vein drain into?
   A) left internal iliac vein B) left vesical vein
   C) left renal vein D) Left suprarenal vein

11. Where does Pudendal canal lie?
   A) Medial wall of Ischioanal fossa B) Lateral wall of Ischioanal fossa
   C) Deep Perineal pouch D) Superficial perineal pouch

12. Which artery runs with radial nerve in the spiral groove of Humerus?
   A) Radial recurrent artery B) Profunda Brachii Artery
   C) Radialis indicis artery D) Radial artery

13. Which muscle helps in retraction of scapula along with Trapezius?
   A) Levator scapulae B) Serratus anterior C) Rhomboids D) Supraspinatus

14. Which nerve is involved in tingling sensation on pressing behind medial epicondyle?
   A) Ulnar nerve B) Medial cutaneous nerve of arm
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   A) Gluteus maximus B) Gluteus minimus
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   A) Unipolar neuron B) Multipolar neuron
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19. Saturday night palsy in due to compression of
   A) Radial nerve B) Median nerve C) Ulnar nerve D) Anterior interosseous nerve

20. Which cells secrete mullerian Inhibiting substance?
   A) Myoid cells B) Sertoli cells C) Leydig cells D) Spermatogonia

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FIRST PROFESSIONAL – SUPPLEMENTARY (CBME)
PAPER I - HUMAN ANATOMY
Q.P. Code: 526051

Time: 20 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

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SET - B

III. Multiple Choice Questions: **(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. What is Persistent proximal part of Vitello intestinal duct?
   A) Zenker's diverticulum B) Meckel's diverticulum
   C) Allantoic diverticulum D) Median umbilical diverticulum

2. Which fascia gives rise to Internal spermatic fascia?
   A) Internal oblique Aponeurosis B) Fascia Transversalis
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PAPER I - HUMAN ANATOMY
Q.P. Code: 526051

Time: 20 Minutes **Maximum : 20 Marks**

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SET - C

III. Multiple Choice Questions: **(20 x 1 = 20)**

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SET - D

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