

[KQ 222] MARCH 2007 Sub. Code : 2239

M.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Branch V — Anatomy

**Paper IV — SURGICAL ANATOMY AND APPLIED
ANATOMY AND RECENT ADVANCES**

(For candidates admitted from 2004–2005 onwards)

Time : Three hours Maximum : 100 marks

**Theory : Two hours and Theory : 80 marks
forty minutes**

M.C.Q. : Twenty minutes M.C.Q. : 20 marks

Answer ALL questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

I. Write an Essay :

(1) Describe the surgical anatomy of fascial spaces in the neck (20)

(2) Describe the sites, causes and applied significance of varicosities of veins in human body. (15)

(3) Discuss in detail the surgical anatomy of parotid gland. (15)

II. Write short notes on : (6 × 5 = 30)

- (a) Femoral hernia**
 - (b) Pleural recesses**
 - (c) Non invasive imaging of the brain**
 - (d) Horner's syndrome**
 - (e) Deep cervical lymph nodes**
 - (f) Hepato renal pouch of Morison.**
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SEPTEMBER 2007

[KR 231]

Sub. Code : 2237

M.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Branch V — Anatomy

(Candidates admitted from 2004–05 onwards)

(Old/New/Revised Regulations)

**Paper IV — SURGICAL ANATOMY AND APPLIED
ANATOMY AND RECENT ADVANCES**

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

**Theory : Two hours and
forty minutes**

Theory : 80 marks

M.C.Q. : Twenty minutes

M.C.Q. : 20 marks

Answer ALL questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

I. Write an Essay :

1. Describe the surgical anatomy of abdominal incisions. (20)

2. Describe the sites, causes and applied significance of portocaval anastomoses. (15)

3. Discuss in detail the surgical anatomy of thyroid gland. (15)

II. Short notes :

(6 × 5 = 30)

(a) Surgical importance, boundaries and contents of calot's triangle.

(b) Subdiaphragmatic spaces.

(c) Ultrasonography.

(d) MRI Scan.

(e) Foot drop.

(f) Atrial septal defects and their types.

[KS 231]

Sub. Code : 2236

M.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Branch V — Anatomy

(Common to all candidates)

**Paper IV — SURGICAL ANATOMY AND APPLIED
ANATOMY AND RECENT ADVANCES**

Q.P. Code : 222236

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions.

I. Essay Questions : (2 × 20 = 40)

(1) Describe the surgical anatomy of varicose veins of lower limb.

(2) Describe the inguinal canal and inguinal hernia.

II. Short notes : (10 × 6 = 60)

(1) Bell's palsy.

(2) Ishiorectal fossa.

(3) Bronchopulmonary segments.

(4) Hydrocoel.

(5) Carpel-tunnel syndrome.

(6) Dangerous layer of scalp.

(7) Ascitis.

(8) Wrist drop.

(9) C.T. Scan.

(10) Pylogram.

September 2008

[KT 231]

Sub. Code: 2236

M.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

Branch V – ANATOMY

**Paper IV – SURGICAL ANATOMY AND APPLIED
ANATOMY AND RECENT ADVANCES**

(Common to all candidates)

Q.P. Code : 222236

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary.

Answer ALL questions.

I. Essay questions :

(2 X 20 = 40)

1. Describe the blood supply of heart. Add a note on coronary bypass surgeries.
2. Discuss surgical anatomy of Hip joint.

II. Write short notes on :

(10 X 6 = 60)

1. M.R.I.
 2. Sciatica.
 3. Medical meniscus.
 4. Extra hepatic biliary apparatus.
 5. Referred umbilical pain.
 6. Trigeminal neuralgia.
 7. Facial nerve lesions.
 8. Suprameatal triangle.
 9. Femoral hernia.
 10. Cryptorchism.
-

March 2009

[KU 231]

Sub. Code: 2236

M.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

Branch V – ANATOMY

(Common to all candidates)

**Paper IV – SURGICAL ANATOMY AND
APPLIED ANATOMY AND RECENT ADVANCES**

Q.P. Code : 222236

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

I. Essay questions :

(2 x 20 = 40)

1. Give the surgical anatomy of anterior abdominal wall incisions.
2. Give a detailed account of the blood supply of the heart. Add a note on newer imaging techniques to visualize the arterial supply of the heart.

II. Write short notes on :

(10 x 6 = 60)

1. Cadaver preservation techniques.
2. Surface marking of the boundaries of the heart and the valves.
3. Anatomy of the uterus in pregnancy as seen in an ultrasound scan.
4. Age changes of the mandible.
5. Surgical anatomy of lumbar puncture.
6. Nerve injuries of the upper limb.
7. Paraluminal spaces of larynx.
8. Superficial musculo aponeurotic system of face.
9. Broncho pulmonary segments.
10. Mid palmar space.

September 2009

[KV 231]

Sub. Code: 2236

M.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

Branch V – ANATOMY

(Common to all candidates)

**Paper IV – SURGICAL ANATOMY AND
APPLIED ANATOMY AND RECENT ADVANCES**

Q.P. Code : 222236

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

I. Essay questions :

(2 x 20 = 40)

1. Discuss the surgical anatomy of fascial spaces of wrist and hand.
2. Discuss the surgical anatomy of extra hepatic biliary apparatus.

II. Write short notes on :

(10 x 6 = 60)

1. Organ transplantation.
2. Principles of C.T.
3. In vitro fertilization.
4. Surgical anatomy of broncho pulmonary segment.
5. Applied anatomy of great saphenous vein.
6. Emissary veins and their clinical importance.
7. Carpal tunnel syndrome.
8. Applied anatomy of ischio rectal fossa.
9. Lumbar sympathectomy.
10. Principles of ultra sound.

March 2010

[KW 231]

Sub. Code: 2236

M.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

Branch V – ANATOMY

(Common to all candidates)

**Paper IV – SURGICAL ANATOMY AND
APPLIED ANATOMY AND RECENT ADVANCES**

Q.P. Code : 222236

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

I. Essay questions : (2 x 20 = 40)

1. Describe the surgical anatomy of extra hepatic biliary apparatus.
2. Describe the supports of uterus and their applied importance.

II. Write short notes on : (10 x 6 = 60)

1. Causes and effects of ulnar nerve injury at various levels.
2. Thoracic inlet syndrome.
3. Surgical anatomy of femoral hernia.
4. Cisternal puncture.
5. Maxillary sinus.
6. Hepato-renal pouch.
7. Internal hemarrhoids
8. Pleural recesses.
9. Cavernous sinus thrombosis.
10. Male urethra and extravasation of urine.

MAY 2011

[KY 119]

Sub. Code: 2092

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION
BRANCH XXIII – ANATOMY
SURGICAL ANATOMY AND APPLIED ANATOMY
AND RECENT ADVANCES

Q.P. Code : 202092

Time : 3 hours
(180 Min)

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions in the same order.

I. Essay :

	Pages (Max.)	Time (Max.)	Marks (Max.)
1. Draw a diagram and describe the relations of the Cavernous sinus and mention its applied anatomy.	6	15	10
2. Describe the surgical anatomy of the Mammary gland.	6	15	10

II. Short Questions:

1. Surgical anatomy of fracture of scaphoid.	3	8	5
2. Surgical anatomy of femoral hernia.	3	8	5
3. Surgical anatomy of foot drop.	3	8	5
4. Surgical anatomy of coronary angiography.	3	8	5
5. Vascular segments of kidney.	3	8	5
6. Surgical anatomy of facial palsy.	3	8	5
7. Surgical anatomy of subdural hematoma.	3	8	5
8. Ultrasonography.	3	8	5

III. Reasoning Out:

Each of the following questions has a stem followed by five options. Mention whether the options are TRUE or FALSE and mention the REASON.

1. Claw hand
- a) The cause may be an injury of the median nerve.
 - b) The cause may be an injury of the ulnar nerve.
 - c) The metacarpophalangeal joints are flexed.
 - d) The interphalangeal joints are flexed.
 - e) The cause may be an injury of the radial nerve.

4 10 5

(PTO)

	Pages (Max.)	Time (Max.)	Marks (Max.)
2. Winging of the scapula is caused by a) Injury to the lateral thoracic nerve b) Injury to the thoracodorsal nerve c) Dislocation of the shoulder joint d) Injury to the long thoracic nerve e) Paralysis of the serratus anterior	4	10	5
3. Injury of the external laryngeal nerve causes a) Weakness of the voice b) Paralysis of the posterior crico-arytenoid c) Paralysis of the lateral crico-arytenoid d) Acute breathlessness e) Loss of sensation of the larynx above the vocal cords.	4	10	5
4. In the femoral triangle a) The femoral artery is medial to the femoral vein b) The femoral nerve is outside the femoral sheath c) The femoral vein is adjacent to the femoral canal. d) The femoral canal contains the femoral nerve e) The femoral artery lies in the groove between psoas and iliacus.	4	10	5

IV. Very Short Answers :

1. What is the location of the cell bodies of the peripheral nerves carrying pain sensation from the stomach?	1	4	2
2. The long axis of the spleen lies along which rib?	1	4	2
3. Name the subdivisions of the greater sac formed by the transverse mesocolon.	1	4	2
4. The ileal diverticulum is found along which border of the ileum?	1	4	2
5. What are the two most common positions of the appendix?	1	4	2
6. The taenia coli converge to which point?	1	4	2
7. Descent of the pelvis on the unsupported side indicates weakness of which muscles?	1	4	2
8. What is mummification?	1	4	2
9. Name the vessel in the groin which is used for injecting embalming fluid.	1	4	2
10. What is the action of phenol that is added to embalming fluids?	1	4	2

October 2011

[KZ 119]

Sub. Code: 2092

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION

BRANCH XXIII – ANATOMY

SURGICAL ANATOMY AND APPLIED ANATOMY AND RECENT ADVANCES

Q.P. Code : 202092

**Time : 3 hours
(180 Min)**

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions in the same order.

I. Essay :

**Pages Time Marks
(Max.) (Max.) (Max.)**

- | | | | |
|--|---|----|----|
| 1. Describe the inguinal canal with a note on inguinal hernia. | 6 | 15 | 10 |
| 2. Describe shoulder point and its movements. | 6 | 15 | 10 |

II. Short Questions:

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. PET Scan (Positive Emission Tomography). | 3 | 8 | 5 |
| 2. Trigeminal neuralgia. | 3 | 8 | 5 |
| 3. Macewen's triangle. (Suprameatal triangle) | 3 | 8 | 5 |
| 4. Ectopic testis. | 3 | 8 | 5 |
| 5. Perianal abscess. | 3 | 8 | 5 |
| 6. PICA syndrome. | 3 | 8 | 5 |
| 7. IVU. | 3 | 8 | 5 |
| 8. CT Scan in Hemiplegia. | 3 | 8 | 5 |

III. Reasoning Out:

- | | | | |
|---|---|----|---|
| 1. Why scalp injury bleeds profusely? | 4 | 10 | 5 |
| 2. Why pituitary tumour produces tubular vision? | 4 | 10 | 5 |
| 3. In anorexia nervosa, patient is emaciated, Describe why and how? | 4 | 10 | 5 |
| 4. If a thyroidectomy patient goes for fits in post-operative period.
What is the cause and how will you treat it? | 4 | 10 | 5 |

IV. Very Short Answers :

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| 1. Individuals after vasectomy becomes sterile but not impotent why? | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 2. What is the most common dislocation in children? | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 3. Mention the name of bones used for bone-marrow aspiration. | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 4. What is the site of peptic ulcer and carcinoma in the stomach? | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 5. What are the common positions of appendix? | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 6. In prostate which part (lobe) is involved in Benign enlargement and cancer. | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 7. Mcburneys point. | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 8. Pterion. | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 9. Anencephaly. | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 10. Club foot (CTEV). | 1 | 4 | 2 |

APRIL 2012

[LA 119]

Sub. Code: 2092

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS
BRANCH XXIII – ANATOMY
PAPER IV – SURGICAL ANATOMY AND APPLIED ANATOMY AND RECENT
ADVANCES

Q.P. Code : 202092

Time: Three hours
(180 Min)

Maximum: 100 Marks

Answer All questions in the same order.

	Pages (Max.)	Time (Max.)	Marks (Max.)
I. Essay:			
1. Describe the surgical anatomy of the thyroid gland.	9	15	10
2. Describe the surgical anatomy of anal canal.	9	15	10
II. Short Questions:			
1. Avascular necrosis of head of femur	3	8	5
2. Anatomical basis of direct inguinal hernia	3	8	5
3. Features of carpal tunnel syndrome	3	8	5
4. Paralysis of diaphragm	3	8	5
5. Anatomical basis of renal angiography	3	8	5
6. Dangerous area of scalp	3	8	5
7. Paramedian abdominal incision	3	8	5
8. MRI in hemiplegia	3	8	5
III. Reasoning Out:			
Each of the following questions have a stem and are followed by five options. Mention whether the options are TRUE or FALSE and mention the REASON.			
1. Pes cavus is due to			
a) Flattening of lateral longitudinal arch			
b) Flattening of medial longitudinal arch			
c) Flattening of transverse longitudinal arch	5	10	5
d) High lateral longitudinal arch			
e) High medial longitudinal arch			
2. In wry neck			
a) There is shortening of sternocleidomastoid muscle			
b) There is shortening of sternohyoid muscle			
c) Bleeding into sternocleidomastoid muscle	5	10	5
d) The face is turned opposite to the side of lesion			
e) There is injury to spinal part of accessory nerve			
3. In supracondylar fracture of humerus, there is injury to			
a) Median nerve			
b) Ulnar nerve			
c) Radial nerve	5	10	5
d) Brachial artery			
e) Ulnar artery			
		(PTO)	

April 2012

4. In the popliteal fossa
- a) The popliteal artery is posterior to the popliteal vein in the upper part of fossa
 - b) The popliteal artery is medial to the popliteal vein in the lower part of fossa
 - c) The tibial nerve is lateral to the popliteal vein in the upper part of the fossa 5 10 5
 - d) The tibial nerve lies in between the popliteal vessels
 - e) The descending genicular artery lies in between the popliteal vessels

IV. Very Short Answers:

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. What is the location of the cell bodies of the peripheral nerves carrying pain sensations from the cervix? | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 2. The fundus of the gallbladder is related to which costal cartilage? | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 3. Name two peritoneal recesses associated with the duodenum. | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 4. Name two types of caecum. | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 5. Mention the flexures of the rectum. | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 6. What is tennis elbow? | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 7. Mention two reasons the medial meniscus is more frequently torn. | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 8. What is cephalhaematoma? | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 9. Name two vessels that can be used for embalming? | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 10. Why is glycerine added to the embalming fluid? | 1 | 4 | 2 |

[LB 119]

OCTOBER 2012

Sub. Code: 2092

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

BRANCH XXIII – ANATOMY

PAPER IV – SURGICAL ANATOMY AND APPLIED ANATOMY AND RECENT
ADVANCES

Q.P. Code : 202092

Time: Three hours

(180 Min)

Maximum: 100 Marks

Answer All questions in the same order.

	Pages (Max.)	Time (Max.)	Marks (Max.)
I. Essay:			
1. Describe the surgical anatomy of the fascial spaces in the neck.	9	15	10
2. Describe the surgical anatomy of Prostate.	9	15	10
II. Short Questions:			
1. Applied Anatomy of mid palmar space.	3	8	5
2. Acquired indirect inguinal hernia.	3	8	5
3. Anatomical basis of hiatal hernia	3	8	5
4. Surgical importance of bare area of liver.	3	8	5
5. Anatomical basis of carotid angiography.	3	8	5
6. Drainage of parotid abscess.	3	8	5
7. Features of Oculomotor Nerve Palsy	3	8	5
8. CT of ectopic pregnancy	3	8	5
III. Reasoning Out:			
Each of the following questions have a stem and are followed by five options. Mention whether the options are TRUE or FALSE and mention the REASON.			
1. Ape hand			
a) The cause may be injury to median nerve			
b) The cause may be injury to ulnar nerve			
c) There is wasting of thenar muscles	5	10	5
d) Index finger is flexed			
e) There is adduction of thumb			
2. In talipes equino varus			
a) There is flattening of medial longitudinal arch			
b) There is a high lateral longitudinal arch			
c) There is injury to medial plantar nerve	5	10	5
d) There is inversion of foot			
e) There is shortening of long plantar ligament			
3. Bilateral injury to recurrent laryngeal nerve causes			
a) Paralysis of cricothyroid muscle			
b) Inability to vocalise			
c) Closed rima glottidis	5	10	5
d) Acute breathlessness			
e) Loss of sensation above the vocal cords			

4. In the carpal tunnel
- a) The median nerve lies posterior to Palmaris longus tendon
 - b) The flexor digitorum superficialis tendons are superficial to the tendons of flexor digitorum profundus
 - c) The ulnar nerve divides into superficial and deep branches
 - d) The ulnar artery lies lateral to the ulnar nerve
 - e) The palmar cutaneous branch of the median nerve is given off in the tunnel
- 5 10 5

IV. Very Short Answers:

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1, What is the location of the cell bodies of the peripheral nerves carrying pain sensations from the small intestines? | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 2. The hilum of the kidney lies along which vertebra? | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 3. Name the recesses of the lesser sac. | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 4. Peyer's patches are found along which border of the ileum? | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 5. Name the positions of the taenia coli on the ascending colon. | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 6. Mention the causes of ptosis of the kidneys. | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 7. Mention the bones at the pterion. | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 8. What is caput medusae? | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 9. Mention the constituents of the embalming fluid. | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 10. Mention two factors that can result in improper embalming. | 1 | 4 | 2 |

(LC 119)

APRIL 2013

Sub. Code: 2092

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

BRANCH XXIII – ANATOMY

**PAPER IV – SURGICAL ANATOMY AND APPLIED ANATOMY AND
RECENT ADVANCES**

Q.P. Code : 202092

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 100 marks

I. Essay:

(2X10=20)

1. Describe appendix and its various positions.
2. Describe Anatomy of gall bladder and its anomalies.

II. Short Questions:

(8X5=40)

1. Galea aponeurotica and its applied anatomy
2. Surgical anatomy of great saphenous vein
3. Atavistic epiphysis Supracondylar fracture of humerus
4. Ischiorectal fossa and its importance
5. Abnormal obturator artery and its clinical Significance
6. The location and clinical significance of Oblique and transverse sinuses
7. Subtalar movements
8. Referred pain in ureteric colic

III. Reasoning Out:

(4X5=20)

Each of the following questions have a stem and are followed by five options. Mention whether the options are **TRUE or FALSE** and mention the reasons.

1. Abdominal incisions
 - a. Transverse incision heals better
 - b. For emergency abdominal surgery midline incision preferred
 - c. Incisional hernia occurs through infected incisions
 - d. Keloid occurs in scar
 - e. Healthy granulation tissue indicates good healing
2. Appendix
 - a. Vestigial organ
 - b. Helps in cellulose digestion in herbivorous animals
 - c. Is a lymphoid organ
 - d. Has no lumen
 - e. Blind loop syndrome can occur
3. Temporomandibular joint
 - a. Synovial joint
 - b. Articular disc makes 2 joints
 - c. Dislocation of temporomandibular joint can occur in yawning.
 - d. Medial pterygoid depresses the joint
 - e. Articular disc is hyaline cartilage

(PTO)

4. Bone

- a. Is a connective tissue
- b. Histologically of 2 types
- c. Developmentally also 2 types.
- d. Morphologically it is 5 types
- e. Periosteum is absent in sesamoid bone

IV. Very Short Answers:

(10X2=20)

1. Lateral meniscus
2. Papillary muscle
3. Psuedoganglion
4. Anatomical snuff box
5. Upper boundary of popliteal fossa
6. Branches of brachial artery
7. Lateral rectus muscle of eye
8. Dorsal venous arch
9. Terminal branches of Sciatica nerve
10. Wrist drop

[LE 119]

APRIL 2014

Sub. Code: 2092

**M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION
BRANCH XXIII – ANATOMY
PAPER IV –SURGICAL, ANATOMY AND APPLIED ANATOMY AND
RECENT ADVANCES
Q.P. Code :202092**

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 marks

I. Essay:

(2X10=20)

1. Discuss the applied anatomy of Larynx with special reference to Vocal cords.
2. Discuss the clinical anatomy of the Shoulder joint.

II. Short Questions:

(8X5=40)

1. Meckel's diverticulum.
2. Dangerous area of face.
3. Krukenburg's tumour.
4. Porta-caval anastomosis.
5. Anatomical basis of diaphragmatic hernia
6. Flat foot.
7. Medial medullary syndrome.
8. Anatomical basis of coronary bypass surgery.

III. Reasoning Out:

(4X5=20)

State whether each of the following is TRUE or FALSE and reason out.

1. Congenital dislocation of hip joint is marked by gross inability to adduct the thigh.
2. The triangle of auscultation is enlarged by flexion of the trunk.
3. Opposition of thumb and fine movements of 2nd and 3rd digits are affected in some attempted suicides.
4. Loss of action of nasalis muscles is indicative of habitual mouth breathing.

IV. Very Short Answers:

(10X2=20)

1. Nelaton's line.
2. Sleeping foot.
3. Myocutaneous flaps.
4. Q-angle of thigh.
5. Name two peritoneal recesses related to duodenum.
6. Which lobe is commonly involved in Carcinoma prostate?
7. What is bicornuate uterus?
8. Why is Sural nerve used for nerve grafts?
9. When does Azygos vein open up to establish collateral circulation?
10. What is Atonic bladder?

[LF 119]

OCTOBER 2014

Sub. Code: 2092

**M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION
BRANCH XXIII – ANATOMY
PAPER IV – SURGICAL ANATOMY AND APPLIED ANATOMY AND
RECENT ADVANCES**

Q.P. Code :202092

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 marks

I. Essay:

(2 x 10 = 20)

1. Describe the inguinal canal and its applied anatomy.
2. Describe the surgical anatomy of palmar spaces.

II. Short Questions:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Ape hand.
2. Peritonsillar abscess.
3. Hydrocephalus.
4. Talipes equino varus.
5. Sliding hernia.
6. Applied anatomy of male urethra.
7. Ultrasonography.
8. Horner's syndrome.

III. Reasoning Out:

(4 x 5 = 20)

State whether each of the following is TRUE or FALSE and reason out.

1. In Colles' fracture, the radial styloid process is at a higher level than the ulnar styloid process.
2. Irritation of the nerve of the pterygoid canal causes lacrimation and excessive secretion of nasal and palatine glands.
3. Avascular necrosis of the head of femur is more common in extracapsular fracture of the neck of femur.
4. Varicocele is more common on the right side.

IV. Very Short Answers:

(10 x 2 = 20)

1. Caput medusae.
2. Cephalhaematoma.
3. Troisier's sign.
4. Flail chest.
5. Paramedian abdominal incision.
6. Why is soleus considered as the peripheral heart?
7. Pes cavus.
8. Genu valgum.
9. Fracture of scaphoid.
10. Epidural anaesthesia.

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION

BRANCH XXIII – ANATOMY

**PAPER IV – SURGICAL ANATOMY AND APPLIED ANATOMY
AND RECENT ADVANCES**

Q.P.Code: 202092

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 100 marks

Answer ALL questions

I. Essay:

(2 x 10 = 20)

1. Describe the anatomy of coronary bypass grafting.
2. Write in detail about the anatomy of Diaphragmatic Hernia.

II. Short Questions:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Cataract.
2. PICA (Posterior inferior cerebellar artery) syndrome.
3. Tracheostomy.
4. Transverse sinus and its importance in surgery of great vessels.
5. Anatomy of fracture of Patella.
6. Thyroglossal Fistula.
7. PDA (Patent Ductus Arteriosus).
8. Congenital Talipes Equino varus.

III. Reasoning Out:

(4 x 5 = 20)

State whether each of the following statement is TRUE or FALSE and reason out.

1. Flat foot is normal in infants.
2. Commonest fracture in humerus is supracondylar.
3. Excision is the treatment for all patellar fractures.
4. Middle ear infection is more common in children than adults.

IV. Very Short Answers:

(10 x 2 = 20)

1. Colpotomy.
2. Cholecystitis.
3. Gastrectomy.
4. Lumbar puncture.
5. Sternal puncture.
6. Liver Biopsy.
7. Intercostal Drainage.
8. Dangerous area of face.
9. Cleft Lip.
10. Ectopia Vesicae.

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION

BRANCH XXIII – ANATOMY

**PAPER IV – SURGICAL ANATOMY AND APPLIED ANATOMY
AND RECENT ADVANCES**

Q.P. Code : 202092

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 100 marks

Answer ALL questions

I. Essay:

(2 x 10 = 20)

1. Describe the surgical anatomy of mammary gland.
2. Discuss the clinical anatomy of liver.

II. Short Questions:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Trigger finger.
2. Applied anatomy of submandibular gland.
3. Femoral hernia.
4. Dislocation of shoulder joint.
5. Emissary veins.
6. Carotid angiography.
7. Painful arc syndrome.
8. Volvulus.

III. Reasoning Out:

(4 x 5 = 20)

State whether each of the following statement is TRUE or FALSE and reason out.

1. The main mode of dissemination in the case of epithelial tumours is through the bloodstream.
2. Rhizotomy is done at the anterior or posterior spinal roots.
3. An embolus in the pulmonary artery causes acute respiratory distress.
4. Syringing the external auditory meatus forcibly can result in cardiac inhibition.

IV. Very Short Answers:

(10 x 2 = 20)

1. Thoracic outlet syndrome.
2. Suprapubic cystostomy.
3. Spondylolisthesis.
4. What is disc prolapse?
5. Lesion of spinal accessory nerve.
6. Foreign body aspiration.
7. Deviated nasal septum.
8. Perianal abscess.
9. Adducted position of vocal folds.
10. Argyl Robertson's pupil.

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION

BRANCH XXIII – ANATOMY

**PAPER IV – SURGICAL ANATOMY AND APPLIED ANATOMY AND
RECENT ADVANCES**

Q.P. Code :202092

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

I. Essay:

(2 x 10 = 20)

1. Describe the Clinical Anatomy of Stomach.
2. Discuss the Clinical Anatomy Thyroid Gland.

II. Short Questions:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Phrenico Costal sinus.
2. Erb's Palsy.
3. Investing layer of deep Cervical Fascia.
4. Pleural Tap.
5. Sinus of Pericardium.
6. Intrinsic muscles of 4th layer of Sole.
7. Suprameatal triangle.
8. Organ transplantation.

III. Reasoning Out:

(4 x 5 = 20)

State whether each of the following statement is TRUE or FALSE and reason out.

1. Cisternal puncture is done through sub occipital Region.
2. Radial nerve forms pseudo Ganglion.
3. Fracture of Temporal bone causes Haematoma may be Arterial or Venous.
4. Nasal Bleeding is due to rupture of Emissary Vein.

IV. Very Short Answers:

(10 x 2 = 20)

1. Action of Phenol in Embalming Fluid.
2. Mummification.
3. Referred pain in ear and Temporal Region.
4. Golf Hole Ureter.
5. Dangerous area of face.
6. Referred Umbilical pain.
7. Pylogram.
8. Surgical importance of Callot's Triangle.
9. Abnormal obturator artery.
10. Stylalgia.

[LJ 119]

OCTOBER 2016

Sub. Code: 2092

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION

BRANCH XXIII – ANATOMY

**PAPER IV – SURGICAL ANATOMY AND APPLIED ANATOMY AND
RECENT ADVANCES**

Q.P. Code :202092

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

I. Essay:

(2 x 10 = 20)

1. Describe the surgical anatomy of Prostate Gland.
2. Discuss the clinical anatomy of Spaces of Hand.

II. Short Questions:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Hepatorenal Pouch of Morrison.
2. Torticollis.
3. Trigeminal Neuralgia.
4. Inguinal Hernia.
5. Penetrating Wound of Parotid Gland.
6. Hydrocoel.
7. Surgical anatomy of Coronary angiogram.
8. Suprameatal triangle.

III. Reasoning Out:

(4 x 5 = 20)

State whether each of the following statement is TRUE or FALSE and reason out.

1. Preganglionic fibre of T2 is manifested by constriction of pupil.
2. Cisternal puncture is done through sub occipital region.
3. Radial nerve form Pseudo Ganglion at the back of wrist joint.
4. Fracture of Temporal Bone causes Haematoma.

IV. Very Short Answers:

(10 x 2 = 20)

1. Artificial pace maker.
2. Piriform fossa.
3. Mastoiditis.
4. Spinal anaesthesia.
5. Kehr's sign.
6. Culdoscopy.
7. Duodenal Stasis.
8. Low Tracheostomy.
9. Black eye.
10. Cholecystectomy.

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION

BRANCH XXIII – ANATOMY

**PAPER IV – SURGICAL ANATOMY AND APPLIED ANATOMY AND
RECENT ADVANCES**

Q.P. Code :202092

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

I. Essay:

(2 x 10 = 20)

1. Describe the anatomical basis of femoral hernia.
2. Write in detail about surgical anatomy of kidney.

II. Short Questions:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Cleft lip.
2. Extra dural Haematoma.
3. Microstomia.
4. Meckel's Diverticulum.
5. Epigastric hernia.
6. Achondroplasia.
7. Gall stones in gallbladder.
8. Hydrocephalus.

III. Reasoning Out:

(4 x 5 = 20)

State whether each of the following statement is TRUE or FALSE and reason out.

1. Defective closure of posterior neuropore results in spina bifida.
2. Defective development of pancreas results in annular pancreas.
3. Defective closure of nasolacrimal duct results in macrostomia.
4. During splenic rupture pain is referred to right shoulder.

IV. Very Short Answers:

(10 x 2 = 20)

1. Bell's palsy.
2. Wry neck.
3. Club foot.
4. Wrist drop.
5. Weber's syndrome.
6. Appendix of testis.
7. Azygos lobe.
8. Ectopia vesicae.
9. Thyroglossal cyst.
10. Quadriceps angle.

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION

BRANCH XXIII – ANATOMY

**PAPER IV – SURGICAL ANATOMY AND APPLIED ANATOMY AND
RECENT ADVANCES**

Q.P. Code :202092

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

I. Essay:

(2 x 10 = 20)

1. Describe the renal segments and their importance in renal segmental resection.
2. Discuss the surgical anatomy of epigastric hernia.

II. Short Questions:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. CSF Rhinorrhoea.
2. Surgical anatomy of coronary angiogram.
3. Hirschsprung's disease.
4. Umbilical fistula.
5. Hiatal hernia.
6. Pineal gland.
7. Bitemporal hemianopia.
8. Median nerve claw hand.

III. Reasoning Out:

(4 x 5 = 20)

State whether each of the following statement is TRUE or FALSE and reason out.

1. Bone marrow puncture is done at manubrium sterni.
2. Biliary colic pain is felt at the tip of 9th costal cartilage.
3. Commonest dislocation in children is at the level of elbow.
4. Quadriceps angle is more in females.

IV. Very Short Answers:

(10 x 2 = 20)

1. Tubal pregnancy.
2. Sternal angle.
3. Median lobe of prostate.
4. Shenton's line.
5. Epistaxis.
6. Mastoid abscess.
7. Presbyopia.
8. Slipped disc.
9. Duodenal cap.
10. Parkinsonism.

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION

BRANCH XXIII – ANATOMY

**PAPER IV – SURGICAL ANATOMY AND APPLIED ANATOMY AND
RECENT ADVANCES**

Q.P. Code :202092

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

I. Essay:

(2 x 15 = 30)

1. Describe the surgical anatomy of thyroid gland and discuss enlargement of the gland, thyroidectomy and a note on the injury to recurrent laryngeal nerves.
2. Describe the anatomical lobes and surgical segments of the liver. Discuss hepatic lobectomy and segmentectomy. Add a note on liver biopsy.

II. Short notes:

(10 x 5 = 50)

1. Organ transplantation.
2. Lumbar puncture.
3. Abdominal incisions.
4. Posterior inferior cerebellar artery (PICA) syndrome.
5. Painful arc syndrome.
6. Branchial cyst.
7. Femoral hernia.
8. Frey's syndrome.
9. Ulnar paradox.
10. Compartment syndrome.

III. Reasoning Out:

(4 x 5 = 20)

State whether each of the following statement is TRUE or FALSE and reason out.

1. Horner's syndrome causes mydriasis of the eye.
2. Medial meniscus of the knee joint is most commonly injured than lateral meniscus.
3. Scapula has totally three ossification centres.
4. Sebaceous cysts are common in the scalp.

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION

BRANCH XXIII – ANATOMY

**PAPER IV – SURGICAL ANATOMY AND APPLIED ANATOMY AND
RECENT ADVANCES**

Q.P. Code: 202092

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

I. Essay:

(2 x 15 = 30)

1. Describe arterial supply, coronary dominance, coronary anastomosis, venous drainage of heart and explain about coronary artery bypass grafting.
2. Describe the attachments, apertures, development of thoracic diaphragm and explain the anatomical basis of congenital and acquired diaphragmatic hernia.

II. Short notes:

(10 x 5 = 50)

1. Perianal abscess.
2. Medial medullary syndrome.
3. Peritonsillar abscess.
4. Horner's syndrome.
5. Congenital talipes equinovarus.
6. MacEwen's triangle.
7. PET scan.
8. Midpalmar space.
9. Button hole deformity.
10. Thoracocentesis.

III. Reasoning Out:

(4 x 5 = 20)

State whether each of the following statement is TRUE or FALSE and reason out.

1. In carpal tunnel syndrome, sensations in the skin over the thenar eminence is spared.
2. Lower end of tibia violates the law of ossification.
3. Weber's syndrome presents with contralateral hemiplegia and down and out eye with dilated and fixed pupil.
4. Injury to the scalp causes profuse bleeding.

**M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION
BRANCH XXIII – ANATOMY**

**PAPER IV – SURGICAL ANATOMY AND APPLIED ANATOMY AND
RECENT ADVANCES**

Q.P. Code: 202092

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

I. Essay:

(2 x 15 = 30)

1. Write in detail about the surgical anatomy of mammary gland.
2. Write an essay about porto-caval anastomosis and its applied importance.

II. Short notes:

(10 x 5 = 50)

1. MRI scan.
2. Claw hand.
3. Femoral hernia.
4. Supports of uterus.
5. Bell's palsy.
6. Dangerous area of face.
7. Plural recesses.
8. Blood brain barrier.
9. Referred umbilical pain.
10. Age changes of the mandible.

III. Reasoning Out:

(4 x 5 = 20)

State whether each of the following statement is TRUE or FALSE and reason out.

1. In abdominal incision a transverse incision heals better.
2. In supracondylar fracture of humerus there is injury to brachial artery.
3. The spinal part of accessory nerve causes wry neck.
4. Paralysis of lateral crico arytenoid causes acute breathlessness.

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION

BRANCH XXIII – ANATOMY

**PAPER IV – SURGICAL ANATOMY AND APPLIED ANATOMY AND
RECENT ADVANCES**

Q.P. Code: 202092

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

I. Essay:

(2 x 15 = 30)

1. Discuss the clinical anatomy of rectum and anal canal.
2. Discuss the applied anatomy of the nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses.

II. Short notes:

(10 x 5 = 50)

1. Achalasia cardia.
2. Hammer toe.
3. Magnetic Resonance Imaging.
4. Psoas abscess.
5. Prolapse of uterus.
6. Cephalhematoma.
7. Benign prostatic hypertrophy.
8. Cardiac referred pain.
9. Pterygoid venous plexus.
10. Fracture scaphoid.

III. Reasoning Out:

(4 x 5 = 20)

State whether each of the following statement is TRUE or FALSE and reason out.

1. Middle ear infections are more common in infants and young children than in adults.
2. Right subphrenic collections of purulent material are more common than left subphrenic collections.
3. In fracture of upper third of shaft of femur, the distal segment is rotated medially.
4. The internal vertebral venous plexus has valves.

[LQ 119]

AUGUST 2020
(MAY 2020 SESSION)

Sub. Code: 2092

**M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION
BRANCH XXIII – ANATOMY**

**PAPER IV – SURGICAL ANATOMY AND APPLIED ANATOMY AND
RECENT ADVANCES**

Q.P. Code: 202092

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

I. Essay:

(2 x 15 = 30)

1. Describe in detail about surgical anatomy of submandibular gland
2. Describe in detail about anatomy of extrahepatic biliary apparatus, along with its applied anatomy

II. Short notes:

(10 x 5 = 50)

1. Coronary angiogram
2. Ultrasonography
3. Pleural aspiration
4. Carrying angle
5. Segments of Liver
6. Transpyloric plane
7. Constrictions of oesophagus
8. Recurrent laryngeal nerve
9. Dry eye
10. Fascial spaces in neck

III. Reasoning Out:

(4 x 5 = 20)

State whether each of the following statement is TRUE or FALSE and reason out.

1. Gustatory sweating occurs in paralysis of lingual nerve
2. Scalp wounds bleed profusely
3. Bennett's fracture involves base of proximal phalanx of thumb
4. Compression of deep peroneal nerve occurs in tarsal tunnel syndrome

[LS 119]

NOVEMBER 2020
(OCTOBER 2020 SESSION)

Sub. Code: 2092

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION

BRANCH XXIII – ANATOMY

**PAPER IV – SURGICAL ANATOMY AND APPLIED ANATOMY AND
RECENT ADVANCES**

Q.P. Code: 202092

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

I. Essay:

(2 x 15 = 30)

1. Describe in detail about venous varicosities in human body
2. Describe in detail about surgical anatomy of thyroid gland

II. Short notes:

(10 x 5 = 50)

1. Joint replacement
2. Recent advances in cerebral angiography
3. Brown-Sequard syndrome
4. Klumpke's paralysis
5. Male urethra
6. Emissary veins
7. Aphasia
8. Femoral hernia
9. Carpal tunnel syndrome
10. Lumbar puncture

III. Reasoning Out:

(4 x 5 = 20)

State whether each of the following statement is TRUE or FALSE and reason out.

1. Maximum tenderness of acute appendicitis is in left iliac fossa
2. Hypertrophy of biceps brachii is seen in swimmers.
3. Extradural haematoma is common in fracture of lateral side of skull
4. Executive hanging is associated with anterior dislocation of dens.

[MD 0721]

JULY 2021
(MAY 2021 SESSION)

Sub. Code: 2092

**M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION
BRANCH XXIII – ANATOMY**

**PAPER IV – SURGICAL ANATOMY AND APPLIED ANATOMY AND
RECENT ADVANCES**

Q.P. Code: 202092

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

I. Essay:

(2 x 15 = 30)

1. Write in detail about various types of surgical incisions in the anterior abdominal wall and the principles followed for it.
2. Write in detail about the clinical significance of the deep fascia of the neck and the fascial spaces enclosed by it.

II. Short notes:

(10 x 5 = 50)

1. Anatomical basis for endotracheal intubation.
2. Thoracostomy and thoracotomy.
3. Renal transplantation.
4. Applied anatomy of innervation of urinary bladder.
5. Surgical anatomy of rotator cuff of shoulder joint.
6. Intracranial haemorrhage.
7. Surgical anatomy of great saphenous vein.
8. Normal and abnormal curves of vertebral column.
9. Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatogram.
10. Episiotomy and pelvic floor repair.

III. Reasoning Out:

(4 x 5 = 20)

State whether each of the following statement is TRUE or FALSE and reason out.

1. Lower inner quadrant of gluteal region is the safe zone for Intramuscular injection.
2. Adenoids causes loud snoring and recurrent otitis media.
3. In colles fracture tips of the styloid process of ulna and radius are at different level.
4. Skeletal metastasis is frequent in patients with carcinoma of the prostate.

[MD 1121]

NOVEMBER 2021
(OCTOBER 2021 SESSION)

Sub. Code: 2092

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION

BRANCH XXIII – ANATOMY

**PAPER IV – SURGICAL ANATOMY AND APPLIED ANATOMY AND
RECENT ADVANCES**

Q.P. Code: 202092

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

I. Essay:

(2 x 15 = 30)

1. Write in detail about the anatomical basis of various types of abdominal herniae.
2. Write in detail about the fascial spaces of the hand and sites of surgical drainage in case of infections.

II. Short notes:

(10 x 5 = 50)

1. Cervical rib and thoracic outlet syndrome.
2. Anatomical basis of Tracheostomy.
3. Colonoscopy.
4. Hepatic segments and its surgical relevance.
5. Types of urinary bladder following spinal cord injuries.
6. Fractures of femoral head and neck and its vascular supply.
7. Anatomical basis of strabismus.
8. Varicose veins.
9. Intervertebral disc and its prolapse.
10. Coronary angiography.

III. Reasoning Out:

(4 x 5 = 20)

State whether each of the following statement is TRUE or FALSE and reason out.

1. Acute esophagitis mimic the pain of Myocardial infarction.
2. Rupture of penile urethra leads to extravasation of urine into the thigh.
3. Headache and vomiting occurs in patients with meningitis.
4. In Myringotomy, anterosuperior quadrant of tympanic membrane is the safe zone for incision.

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

[MD 0522]

MAY 2022

Sub. Code: 2092

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION

BRANCH XXIII – ANATOMY

**PAPER IV – SURGICAL ANATOMY AND APPLIED ANATOMY AND
RECENT ADVANCES**

Q.P. Code: 202092

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

I. Essay:

(2 x 15 = 30)

1. Describe the Cavernous sinus, its relation and its applied anatomy.
2. Write an essay about the shoulder Joint and its applied anatomy.

II. Short notes:

(10 x 5 = 50)

1. Trigeminal Neuralgia.
2. Dupuytren's contracture.
3. Dangerous area of scalp.
4. Krukenburg's tumour.
5. Male urethra and its applied importance.
6. Non invasive imaging of Brain.
7. Vascular segments of Kidney.
8. Blood Brain Barrier.
9. Pleural recesses.
10. Calot's triangle and its importance.

III. Reasoning Out:

(4 x 5 = 20)

State whether each of the following statement is TRUE or FALSE and reason out.

1. Pituitary tumour produces tubular vision.
2. Claw hand is due to injury of median nerve.
3. Dislocation of temporo mandibular joint can occur in yawning.
4. The long axis of Spleen lies along left 12th rib.

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

[MD 1022]

OCTOBER 2022

Sub. Code: 2092

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION

BRANCH XXIII – ANATOMY

**PAPER IV – SURGICAL ANATOMY AND APPLIED ANATOMY AND
RECENT ADVANCES**

Q.P. Code: 202092

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

I. Essay:

(2 x 15 = 30)

1. Describe the surgical anatomy of extra hepatic biliary apparatus. Add a note on the various diagnostic modalities concerning it.
2. Describe the surgical anatomy of thyroid gland and discuss enlargement of the gland and thyroidectomy.

II. Short notes:

(10 x 5 = 50)

1. Lumbar Puncture.
2. Applied anatomy of male urethra.
3. Radiography of mediastinum.
4. Congenital Talipes Equino Varus.
5. Effects of aging in Larynx.
6. Bell's palsy.
7. Triangular Fibro cartilage Complex.
8. Otosclerosis.
9. Zones of penetrating neck trauma.
10. Hydrocephalus.

III. Reasoning Out:

(4 x 5 = 20)

State whether each of the following statement is TRUE or FALSE and reason out.

1. Subdural haematoma is usually arterial in origin.
2. Coxa vara limits passive adduction of the hip.
3. Accidental haemorrhage during cholecystectomy is controlled by compression of cystic artery in Calot's Triangle by Pringle's manouver.
4. Fracture dislocations of thoracic vertebrae result in severe injuries to Spinal Cord compared to injuries to cervical and lumbar vertebrae.

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

[MD 0723]

**JULY 2023
(MAY 2023 EXAM SESSION)**

Sub. Code: 2092

**M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION
BRANCH XXIII – ANATOMY**

**PAPER IV – SURGICAL ANATOMY AND APPLIED ANATOMY AND
RECENT ADVANCES**

Q.P. Code: 202092

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

I. Essay: **(2 x 15 = 30)**

1. Describe the surgical anatomy of the mammary gland with special reference to spread of Carcinoma breast.
2. Describe the surgical anatomy of the inguinal canal and hernia operations.

II. Short notes: **(10 x 5 = 50)**

1. Fibroscan.
2. Brown Sequard Syndrome.
3. Omental bursa.
4. Ischiorectal fossa.
5. Uterine prolapse.
6. Club foot.
7. Intravenous Pyelogram.
8. Killian's dehiscence.
9. Bursae around knee joint.
10. Incisions for palmar infections.

III. Reasoning Out: **(4 x 5 = 20)**

State whether each of the following statement is TRUE or FALSE and reason out.

1. Tuberculosis spine can present as cold abscess in the Axilla.
2. The pouch of Douglas can be approached through the anterior fornix of vagina.
3. In renal transplantation, the donor Kidney is placed at the same site after removal of the diseased Kidney.
4. The Glymphatic system is the system for Brain Waste clearance.

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

[MD 1223]

**DECEMBER 2023
(OCTOBER 2023 EXAM SESSION)**

Sub. Code: 2092

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION

BRANCH XXIII – ANATOMY

**PAPER IV – SURGICAL ANATOMY AND APPLIED ANATOMY AND
RECENT ADVANCES**

Q.P. Code: 202092

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

I. Essay: **(2 x 15 = 30)**

1. Explain Blood Supply of Heart and add a note on Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting.
2. Describe Urinary Bladder
 - a) Location
 - b) Surfaces and Pouches
 - c) Relations
 - d) Ligaments
 - e) Blood Supply and Nerve Supply.Add a note on applied aspects pertaining to Nerve Supply of Bladder.

II. Short notes: **(10 x 5 = 50)**

1. Femoral Hernia.
2. Lymphatic Drainage and Nerve supply of Stomach. Add a note on Vagotomy.
3. Organ Transplantation.
4. Morrisons Pouch.
5. CSF Rhinorrhea.
6. Anatomical Lobes and Surgical segments of Liver. Write briefly on Hepatic Lobectomy and Segmentectomy.
7. Anatomical basis of Endotracheal Intubation.
8. Fascial spaces of Hand.
9. Anal Canal and its applied aspects.
10. Varicose veins.

III. Reasoning Out: **(4 x 5 = 20)**

State whether each of the following statement is TRUE or FALSE and reason out.

1. Neck of Pancreas lies at the level of Transpyloric Plane.
2. Gracilis muscle is used for Reconstructive Surgeries.
3. Judicial Hanging is associated with Anterior Dislocation of Dens.
4. Cephal Hemtoma is different from Subgaleal Hematoma.
