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

[MD 0524] **MAY 2024** **Sub. Code: 4067**

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION

BRANCH XXIII – ANATOMY

PAPER III – NEURO ANATOMY

Q.P. Code: 204067

Time: Three Hours **Maximum: 100 Marks**

I. Elaborate on: **(2 x 15 = 30)**

1. Mention the nuclei, course, relations and distribution of glossopharyngeal nerve.
2. Write an essay about the Thalamus its nuclei and connections.

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

1. Schwann cell.
2. Third ventricle.
3. Neurobiotaxis.
4. Pons at facial colliculus level.
5. Circle of Willis.
6. Dorsal Colum tracts.
7. Lateral lemniscus.
8. Lateral medullary syndrome.
9. Blood supply of internal capsule.
10. Nuclei of trigeminal nerve.

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

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

1. Fibrous astrocytes are mainly seen in grey matter and maintain blood brain barrier.
2. Outer band of baillarger is prominent in the visual cortex.
3. Satellite cells are supporting cells of spinal ganglion.
4. Mossy fibers are present in cerebrum.

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

[MD 1224] **DECEMBER 2024** **Sub. Code: 4067**

(OCTOBER 2024 EXAM SESSION)

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION

ANATOMY

PAPER III – NEURO ANATOMY

Q.P. Code: 204067

Time: Three Hours **Maximum: 100 Marks**

I. Elaborate on: **(2 x 15 = 30)**

1. Describe the structure of midbrain and add a note on its connections.
2. Describe the components, origin, course and distribution of trigeminal nerve with its clinical implications.

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

1. Bell's palsy.
2. Mammillothalamic tract.
3. Visual pathway.
4. Basilar artery.
5. Commissures of brain.
6. Fourth ventricle.
7. Venous drainage of cerebrum.
8. Circumventricular organs.
9. Cerebrospinal fluid.
10. Centres for speech in cerebrum.

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

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

1. Greater splanchnic nerve gives parasympathetic innervation.
2. Lumbar plexus is formed inside psoas major.
3. Calcarine sulcus is a complete sulcus as well as an axial sulcus.
4. Alternating hemianaesthesia is a feature in lateral medullary syndrome.

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

[MD 0525] **MAY 2025** **Sub. Code: 4067**

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION

ANATOMY

PAPER III – NEURO ANATOMY

Q.P. Code: 204067

Time: Three Hours **Maximum: 100 Marks**

I. Elaborate on: **(2 x 15 = 30)**

1. Describe facial nerve under the following headings:
   a) Functional components b) Nuclei c) Course & Relations
   d) Branches e) Distribution and f) Applied Anatomy.

2. Describe in detail about Internal Capsule and add a note on its applied aspects.

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

1. Tectum of Midbrain.
2. Astrocytes.
3. Sub arachnoid cisterns.
4. CSF circulation.
5. Third ventricle.
6. Insular cortex.
7. Basal ganglia.
8. Association fibres.
9. Fornix.
10. Restiform bodies.

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

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

1. Glands of Bowman are seen in Olfactory epithelium.
2. In Cerebellar ataxia, the patient has wide based gait.
3. Lesion of left optic tract gives a right homonymous hemianopia.
4. In Parkinsonism tremors at rest present.

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

[MD 1025] **OCTOBER 2025** **Sub. Code: 4067**

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION

ANATOMY

PAPER III – NEURO ANATOMY

Q.P. Code: 204067

Time: Three Hours **Maximum: 100 Marks**

I. Elaborate on: **(2 x 15 = 30)**

1. Cerebellum, its subdivisions and nuclear connections.
2. Mention the nuclei, course, relations and distribution of Glossopharyngeal nerve.

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

1. Reticular fibers.
2. Edinger Westphal nucleus.
3. Blood brain barrier.
4. Nuclear columns of brainstem.
5. Hypothalamus.
6. Blood supply of spinal cord.
7. Superior colliculus.
8. Auditory pathway.
9. Floor of IV^{th} ventricle.
10. Body donation.

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

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

1. Divergent squint is due to paralysis of abducent nerve.
2. Spinal cord segments does not correspond to the vertebral column segments in adults.
3. Mossy fibres are present in cerebellum.
4. In upper motor neuron lesion of the facial nerve, the entire half of the face is affected.

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

[MD 0526] **MAY 2026** **Sub. Code: 4067**

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION

ANATOMY

PAPER III – NEUROANATOMY

Q.P. Code: 204067

Time: Three Hours **Maximum: 100 Marks**

I. Elaborate on: **(2 x 15 = 30)**

1. Describe the components, origin, course and distribution of Abducens nerve with clinical applications.
2. Describe the anatomy of brachial plexus with clinical applications.

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

1. Corpus striatum.
2. Red Nucleus.
3. Restiform body.
4. Fornix.
5. Oculomotor nuclei.
6. Compare the Cross section of spinal cord at cervical level with Thoracic level.
7. Auditory pathway.
8. Foot drop.
9. Recurrent laryngeal nerve.
10. Middle cerebral artery.

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

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

1. Corticonuclear fibers travel in genu of internal capsule.
2. In hypoglossal nerve palsy tongue is deviated to same side.
3. Damage to amygdala results in psychic blindness.
4. Auriculotemporal syndrome is a complication that occurs after parotid surgery.

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