

**2021**

Time :As in Programme

Full Marks : 100

*The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.*

*Answer **all** questions.*

*Draw diagrams wherever necessary*

**SECTION-A [50 MARKS]**

1. Describe the Femoral Triangle under the following headings: (3x5=15)
  - a. Boundaries
  - b. Contents
  - c. Femoral Sheath
2. Write short notes on any three: (3x5=15)
  - a. Muscles supplied by femoral nerve
  - b. Klinefelter's Syndrome
  - c. Popliteus muscle
  - d. Epiphysis

(Turn Over)

3. Give anatomical reasons: (5x2=10)
- Flat foot
  - Why intramuscular injections are given to children in Vastus lateralis?
  - Fibula does not obey the laws of ossification
  - Varicose veins
  - Elephantiasis
4. Answer briefly: (2.5x4=10)
- Give two examples of symphysis type of joint.
  - Name the abductors of hip joint.
  - Name the evertors of foot
  - Sites of attachment of anterior cruciate ligament.

**SECTION-B [50 MARKS]**

5. Describe the urinary bladder under the following headings (3x5=15)
- Relations
  - Histology
  - Development

OR

Describe the pancreas under the following headings:  
(5+3+4+3=15)

- Parts & relations
- Blood supply
- Development
- Histology

- c. Sigmoid Colon becomes rectum anterior to:-
- 2<sup>nd</sup> sacral vertebra
  - 4<sup>th</sup> sacral vertebra
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> sacral vertebra
  - 5<sup>th</sup> vertebra
- d. All of the following factors play a role in erection of penis except:
- Psychogenic/cutaneous stimulation
  - Parasympathetic stimulation
  - Filling of blood in cavernous spaces of corpora cavernosa by helicine arteries
  - Sympathetic stimulation
- f. The embryological remnants found in relation to the testis and epididymis include all except:
- Appendix of testis
  - Organ of Giraldes
  - Para oophoron
  - Appendix of epididymis.



(Contd.)

6. Write short notes on any three:- (3x5=15)

- a. Caput medusae
- b. Anal canal
- c. Lesser sac
- d. Douglas pouch

7. Answer the questions after reading the clinical scenario (2x5=10)

- a. A 65 year old man was admitted in the hospital with the history of loss of appetite, indigestion and epigastric pain. Pain was not relieved by taking antacids, food or vomiting. He had lost 10 kg weight in 2 months. On examination, the doctors made the following observations:-
  - a. Wasting and pallor
  - b. Palpable left supraclavicular node
  - c. Epigastric tenderness
  - d. Epigastric mass

He was diagnosed as a case of “gastric cancer”, of stomach

- 1. What is the commonest site of carcinoma of the stomach?
- 2. What are the premalignant conditions of gastric cancer?

(Turn Over)

(3)

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b. A 55 year old man, a chronic alcoholic, was admitted in the hospital with complaints of weakness, repeated episodes of vomiting blood and pain in the right upper part of abdomen. On examination, the doctors found jaundice, enlarged liver and spleen and dilated tortuous veins radiating from the umbilics. Ultrasound of under abdomen revealed fatty degeneration of liver. He was diagnosed as a case of cirrhosis of liver.

1. What is cirrhosis of liver and give its cause?
2. Give the reason of vomiting blood and mention its sources.

8. write the correct answer of the following MCQs  
(5x2=10)

a. The smooth medial part of ala of sacrum is related to all except

- I. Lumbosacral trunk
- II. Femoral nerve
- III. iliolumbar artery
- IV. Sympathetic chain

b. All are components of linear terminalis except

- I. Pubic crest
- II. Pubic tubercle
- III. Arcuate line of ilium
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