All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Kalyani
First Professional MBBS Examination, October, 2023

Time: 3 Hrs. **Anatomy (Paper-II)** **Marks: 100**

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Answer all questions.
- Illustrate your answers with well labelled diagram wherever necessary.
- Answer each section in a separate answer book.

SECTION – A (50 MARKS)

Long answer question: **[10]**

1. A patient was operated on left parotid gland, following which he had developed facial muscle weakness on the left side. Describe the relations of the affected cranial nerve with respect to the parotid gland. Describe the intracranial and extracranial course, and the distribution of the nerve. (3+2+2+3)

Write Short notes on: **[5×5=25]**

2. Muscles acting on temporomandibular joint.
3. Microscopic structure of thyroid gland.
4. Anatomical basis of cleft palate.
5. Enumerate the Dural venous sinuses and mention their location.
6. Enumerate the Extraocular muscles with their nerve supply and action.

Answer in brief: **[5×3=15]**

7. A patient came to ENT surgeon for cleaning of ear wax. Explain why the syringing of external ear may sometimes cause vaso-vagal attack in the patient.
8. Give a brief description on the muscles of soft palate with its movements during deglutition.
9. Dangerous area of the face.
10. Clot retention in the tonsillar bed is encouraged following tonsillectomy.
11. Explain the development of philtrum of nose.

SECTION – B (50 MARKS)

Long answer question: **[10]**

1. Describe the medial surface of Cerebrum under following heads: (3+3+2+2)
   a. Sulci & gyri
   b. Functional area
   c. Blood supply
   d. Clinical Aspect

Write Short notes on: **[5×5=25]**

2. Development of the interatrial septum.
3. Draw a neat labelled diagram and explain the microscopic structure of Cerebellum.
4. The diaphragm.
5. Thoracic duct.
6. Define a bronchopulmonary segment. Enlist the bronchopulmonary segments of right lung.

Answer in brief: **[5×3=15]**

7. Coronary dominance.
8. Embryological basis of Tetralogy of Fallot.
9. Output of the cerebellar cortex is inhibitory in effect.
10. Spina bifida.
11. Sternal angle.
