

1 which of the following statements is/are true regarding the 3rd cranial nerve nuclei.

- a- The oculomotor nucleus is situated in the central grey matter.
- b- The fibers from the oculomotor nucleus pass through the red nucleus.
- c- The oculomotor nucleus lies just posterior to the medial longitudinal fasciculus.
- d- All of the above

D

2 which of the following is NOT gray matter of the brain.

- a) Corpus callosum
- b) Cerebellar cortex.
- c) Mammillary bodies.
- d) Basal ganglia

A

3 the basilar artery ends by dividing into:

- a) Two middle cerebral arteries.
- b) Two anterior cerebral arteries.
- c) Two posterior cerebral arteries.
- d) Posterior communicating and ant. Choroid.

C

4 Prosopagnosia (difficulty in recognizing faces) is due to injury of:

- a) Parietal lobe.
- b) Occipital lobe
- c) Temporal lobe
- d) Frontal lobe.

C

5 the spinal cord is supplied by following arteries except:

- a) Anterior spinal.
- b) Posterior intercostal
- c) Posterior spinal.
- d) Internal carotid

D

6 select the correct pairing:

- a) Stylopharyngeus -pharyngeal plexus.
- b) Palatopharyngeus-pharyngeal plexus
- c) Palatoglossus-hypoglossal neve.
- d) Levator palate-glossopharyngeal nerve.

B

7 the visual area is found around which sulcus.

- a) Parieto-occipital
- b). Callosal.
- c). Calcarine.
- D). None of the above.

C

8 the nasal septum consists of:

- a) The maxilla.
- b) The Sphenoid and ethmoid bones.
- c) The vomer and ethmoid bones
- d) The vomer and palatine bones.

C

9 which structure is not present in the carotid sheath.

- a) Internal jugular vein.
- b) External jugular vein
- c) Internal carotid artery.
- d) Hypoglossal nerve.

B

10 which muscle abducts the vocal cords:

- a) Cricothyroid.
- b) Oblique arytenoid.
- c) Posterior cricoarytenoid
- d) Lateral cricoarytenoid.

C

11 which nerve does NOT supply skin of the upper eyelid:

- a) Lacrimal.
- b). Supraorbital.
- c). Infraorbital
- d). Infratrochlear.
- e). Supratrochlear.

C

12 Occipitofrontalis muscle develops from which pharyngeal arch ?

- A. First
- B. Second
- C. Third
- D. Fourth

B

13 Smooth part of right atrium is formed by which of the following?

- A. Right half of the primitive atrium
- B. Right horn of Sinus venosus
- C. Right half of the atrioventricular septum
- D. Interatrial septum

B

14 Which of the following is a characteristic feature of the 'primary villi' during the early stages of placental development?

- a) They consist of only cytotrophoblast cells and are devoid of syncytiotrophoblast.
- b) They are composed of a core of mesodermal tissue covered by syncytiotrophoblast and cytotrophoblast
- c) They are fully functional in nutrient and gas exchange by the end of the second trimester.
- d) They develop from the cytotrophoblast layer and contain a core of fetal blood vessels

B

15. Which of the following structures is NOT a component of the brachial plexus?

- a) Suprascapular nerve
- b) Thoracodorsal nerve
- c) Axillary nerve
- d) Lateral cutaneous nerve of the forearm

D

16. The 'omohyoid muscle' is unique because it:

- a) Has two muscle bellies connected by an intermediate tendon
- b) Originates from the sternum
- c) Is innervated by the trigeminal nerve
- d) Acts as a flexor of the head

A

17. The 'foramen of Vesalius' is an anatomical variation found in which bone?

- a) Ethmoid bone
- b) Sphenoid bone
- c) Temporal bone
- d) Occipital bone

B

18. Which artery primarily supplies blood to the medial aspect of the thigh and is a branch of the femoral artery?

- a) Lateral femoral circumflex artery
- b) Deep artery of the thigh (profunda femoris)
- c) Obturator artery
- d) Superior gluteal artery

C

19. The 'trigonum' of the bladder refers to:

- a) The area where the ureters enter the bladder
- b) The triangular region on the posterior wall of the bladder
- c) The area of the bladder where the urethra exits
- d) The junction of the bladder with the seminal vesicles

B

20. The 'anterior cerebral artery' supplies which of the following structures?

- a) Medial surfaces of the frontal lobes
- b) Lateral surfaces of the occipital lobes
- c) Inferior aspects of the temporal lobes
- d) The cerebellum

A

21. The 'nucleus ambiguus' is involved in the innervation of which cranial nerves?

- a) CN V, CN VII
- b) CN IX, CN X
- c) CN XI, CN XII
- d) CN III, CN IV

B

22 A corporate official complained of inability to extend his wrist on a Sunday morning following a party the previous night. He had spent the night on a chair, with his arm hanging by the side. Which nerve is probably involved?

- a). Median nerve
- b). Radial nerve
- c). Ulnar nerve
- d). Axillary nerve

B

23 A 67 year old man, a known case of hypertension and diabetes mellitus, with a long history of cigarette smoking suddenly collapses at work. On examination, he is found to have right hemiparesis, left gaze preference and global aphasia. He is diagnosed with an acute ischaemic stroke. The clinical condition can be related due to the involvement of which of the following arteries?

- A) Anterior cerebral artery
- B) Middle cerebral artery
- C) Posterior cerebral artery
- D) Anterior choroidal artery

B

24 A 64-year old woman is unable to open her mouth jaw because of tetanus resulting from a penetrating wound from a rusty nail. She is not able to open her mouth because of the paralysis of which of the following muscles:

- A) Medial pterygoid
- B) Lateral pterygoid
- C) Masseter
- D) Temporalis

B

25 A 40 year old patient came to OPD with complaints of headache, fever and stiffness in neck and was diagnosed as a case of Meningitis. The ideal site for withdrawal of CSF by lumbar puncture to evaluate the biochemical and cytological analysis of Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) is:

- A) Between T-12 and L-1 vertebrae
- B) Between L-1 and L-2 vertebrae
- C) Between L-2 and L-3 vertebrae
- D) Between L-3 and L-4 vertebrae

D

26 A 68- year old woman has presented with complaints of headache and double vision during climbing staircase. On examination her pupil was normal without any change in the light reflex. Her MRI scan of brain had shown a thrombosis immediately posterior to the internal carotid artery within the enlarged cavernous sinus. Which one of the following nerves could be affected in this condition?

- A) Trochlear
- B). Abducent
- C). Oculomotor
- D). Ophthalmic

B

27 A seven months old baby was diagnosed with hypoparathyroidism. Lack of differentiation of which pharyngeal pouches may be responsible for this anomaly?

- A) First and second pouches
- B) Second and third pouches
- C) Third and fourth pouches
- D) Fourth and fifth pouches

C

28 All of the following are intrinsic muscles of the larynx EXCEPT

- A. Cricothyroid
- B. Thyrohyoid.
- C. Thyroepiglotticus
- D. Thyroarytenoid

B

29 Which nerve supplies fibrous pericardium?

- A. Vagus
- B. Phrenic
- C. Sympathetic
- D. Intercostal

B

30 Which of the following structures is primarily responsible for the production of Cerebrospinal fluid

- A. Arachnoid villi
- B. Choroid plexus
- C. Subarachnoid space
- D. Ependymal cells in the cerebral cortex

B

31. The circumvallate papillae of the tongue are innervated by

- a) Lingual nerve
- b) Chorda Tympani nerve
- c) Internal Laryngeal nerve
- d) Glossopharyngeal nerve

D

32. The fibrous ring that forms the base of the heart and provides attachment for the heart valves is called the:

- a) Annulus fibrosis
- b) Fibrous pericardium
- c) Coronary sinus
- d) Aortic ring

A

33. The anatomical landmark known as the 'sphenopalatine foramen' is found in which bone?

- a) Maxilla
- b) Sphenoid
- c) Ethmoid
- d) Palatine

B

34. The parietal pleura is innervated by which of the following nerves?

- a) Vagus nerve
- b) Phrenic nerve
- c) Intercostal nerves
- d) Thoracodorsal nerve

C

35. The 'nucleus pulposus' is a component of which structure?

- a) Intervertebral disc
- b) Vertebral body
- c) Annulus fibrosus
- d) Ligamentum flavum

A

36. Which of the following ligaments is part of the medial collateral ligament complex of the knee?

- a) Anterior cruciate ligament
- b) Posterior cruciate ligament
- c) Tibial collateral ligament
- d) Patellar ligament

C

37. The structure known as the 'hippo-campus' is part of which brain region?

- a) Limbic system
- b) Occipital lobe
- c) Cerebellum
- d) Brainstem

A

38. The 'great saphenous vein' terminates by draining into which vein?

- a) External iliac vein
- b) Femoral vein
- c) Popliteal vein
- d) Internal jugular vein

B

39. Which of the following structures is NOT a component of the rotator cuff?

- a) Supraspinatus
- b) Infraspinatus
- c) Teres major
- d) Subscapularis

C

40. The 'subarachnoid space' is primarily filled with:

- a) Blood
- b) Cerebrospinal fluid
- c) Lymph
- d) Mucus

B

41. The 'lateral epicondyle' of the humerus is the site of attachment for which type of muscles?

- a) Flexor
- b) Extensor
- c) Rotator
- d) Adductor

B

42. The 'trapezius muscle' is primarily innervated by which nerve?

- a) Accessory nerve (CN XI)
- b) Suprascapular nerve
- c) Long thoracic nerve
- d) Dorsal scapular nerve

A

43. The 'incus' is found in which part of the ear?

- a) Outer ear
- b) Middle ear
- c) Inner ear
- d) Auditory tube

B

44. Which of the following arteries is a direct branch of the subclavian artery?

- a) Internal carotid artery
- b) Dorsal Scapular artery
- c) External carotid artery
- d) Brachial artery

B

45. The 'coronary sinus' drains into which heart chamber?

- a) Left atrium
- b) Right atrium
- c) Left ventricle
- d) Right ventricle

B

46. The 'genitofemoral nerve' provides sensory innervation to which regions?

- a) Scrotum and inner thigh
- b) Lateral thigh and knee
- c) Gluteal region and calf
- d) Anterior chest and shoulder

A

47. The 'ligamentum teres' (round ligament) is associated with which structure in the liver?

- a) Porta hepatis
- b) Falciform ligament
- c) Hepatic vein
- d) Common bile duct

B

48. The 'campers' fascia' is located in which body region?

- a) Abdominal wall
- b) Thoracic cavity
- c) Pelvic region
- d) Neck

A

49. Which of the following muscles is NOT involved in the movement of the scapula?

- a) Rhomboid major
- b) Latissimus dorsi
- c) Teres minor
- d) Serratus anterior

C

50. The 'semilunar valves' are found in which vessels?

- a) Veins
- b) Arteries
- c) Capillaries
- d) Lymphatics

B

51. The 'flexor retinaculum' is associated with which anatomical structure?

- a) Wrist
- b) Elbow
- c) Ankle
- d) Shoulder

A

52. Which of the following structures is correctly paired with its embryonic origin?

- A. The thyroid gland originates from the endoderm of the first pharyngeal arch.
- B. The adrenal medulla develops from neural crest cells.
- C. The pancreas originates from the mesoderm of the second pharyngeal arch.
- D. The cerebellum is derived from the neural tube's myelencephalon.

B

53. The 'marginal artery' provides blood supply to which part of the body?

- a) Brain
- b) Large intestine
- c) Liver
- d) Kidneys

B

54. Which cranial nerve is responsible for innervating the majority of the extrinsic eye muscles?

- a) Trochlear nerve (CN IV)
- b) Abducent nerve (CN VI)
- c) Oculomotor nerve (CN III)
- d) Optic nerve (CN II)

C

55. The 'pterygoid plexus' is associated with which anatomical region?

- a) Infratemporal fossa
- b) Oral cavity
- c) Thoracic cavity
- d) Pelvic cavity

A

56. The 'radial nerve' injury typically results in which condition?

- a) Foot drop
- b) Wrist drop
- c) Claw hand
- d) Ape hand

B

57. Which of the following structures is a component of the 'autonomic nervous system'?

- a) Cauda equina
- b) Dorsal column
- c) Sympathetic chain ganglia
- d) Medulla oblongata

C

58. The 'coronary arteries' originate from which part of the heart?

- a) Left atrium
- b) Right atrium
- c) Aortic root
- d) Pulmonary trunk

C

59. The 'phrenic nerve' primarily provides motor innervation to which muscle?

- a) Diaphragm
- b) Intercostal muscles
- c) Abdominal muscles
- d) Sternocleidomastoid

A

60. The 'foramen magnum' allows passage of which structure?

- a) Optic nerve
- b) Spinal cord
- c) Internal carotid artery
- d) Jugular vein

B