



**MBBS FIRST PROFESSIONAL (PART-II)**  
**MODEL QUESTIONS FOR ANNUAL 2009**

**Anatomy (including Histology)**  
**(Multiple Choice Questions)**

- Q.1 An infant has a small lump on the anterior aspect of thyroid gland near the midline. It is diagnosed as pyramidal lobe of thyroid gland. The pyramidal lobe is a remnant of:**
- Thyrocervical cyst.
  - First pharyngeal pouch.
  - Second pharyngeal pouch.
  - Thyroglossal duct.
  - Sulcus terminalis.
- Q.2 To anesthetize the perineum during delivery a pudendal nerve block is performed. This nerve block may result in urinary incontinence due to anesthesia of muscle lying in the:**
- Urogenital diaphragm.
  - Superficial perineal pouch.
  - Pelvic diaphragm.
  - Ischiorectal fossa.
  - Trigone of bladder.
- Q.3 After surgical repair of hernia the patient experiences numbness of skin on the anterior aspect of scrotum. Which nerve may have been damaged during herniorrhaphy?**
- Femoral nerve.
  - Obturator nerve.
  - Ilioinguinal nerve.
  - Iliohypogastric nerve.
  - Pudendal nerve.
- Q.4 Early identification of Calot's triangle during laparoscopic cholecystectomy is an important safeguard against damage to structures forming this triangle. This triangle is made up of:**
- Hepatic artery, hepatic vein and bile duct.
  - Cystic artery, cystic vein and cystic duct.
  - Right and left hepatic arteries and portal vein.
  - Hepatic artery, portal vein and bile duct.
  - Cystic artery, cystic duct and common hepatic duct.
- Q.5 A 36 year old girl complains of dryness of nose and the palate indicating a lesion of the following ganglion:**
- Inferior cervical ganglion.
  - Otic ganglion.
  - Submandibular ganglion.
  - Pterygopalatine ganglion.
  - Ciliary ganglion.

- Q.6 An acoustic neuroma is a tumor of the vestibulocochlear nerve as it exits the cranial cavity. Because this tumor compresses surrounding structures or invades nearby tissue, in addition to hearing loss and equilibrium problems a patient would most likely demonstrate ipsilateral:**
- a) Loss of general sensation on face.
  - b) Facial paralysis.
  - c) Paralysis of lateral rectus.
  - d) Tongue paralysis.
  - e) Ptosis.