

Brahmanbaria Medical College
Department of Anatomy
1st Term Final Written Examination
BMC-09

Date: 02.01.2023

Time: 2 hrs 40 mins

Marks: 80

Answer total 07 questions. Draw diagram where applicable.
Answer to the question no.1 &2 from Group A and question no.9 &10 from Group B are mandatory.
Answer any five questions from question no.3 to 8 from Group A and any five questions from
question no.11 to 16 from Group B.

Group A

Q. 1	a) Define fertilization, blastocyst and implantation.	4.5
	b) Mention the results and fate of fertilization.	3
	c) Enlists the normal and abnormal sites of fertilization.	2.5
	“OR”	
	a) Define tissue. Name the basic tissues of human body.	1.5+1.5
	b) Classify surface epithelium with two characteristics and one example of each.	6
	c) Enumerate two functions of surface epithelium.	1
Q. 2	Instruction:Please read the following problem and answer(s) the questions using your knowledge of Anatomy according to the mark's breakdown.	
	An eight years old boy came to the Pediatrics department of BMCH with his mother. She complained about the presence of flat facies, small ears, single palmar crease in hand with some other cranio-facial defects. She also noticed there is increased gap between 1 st & 2 nd toes of his son.	
	i) Name the defect describe above. Mention its karyotype.	1.5+1.5
	ii) What are the causes of such type of defects?	2
Q. 3	Enumerate the connective tissue cells. Give the characteristics and functions of macrophages and plasma cells.	3.5
	Narrate the “Law of union of epiphysis”.	1.5
Q. 4	Draw and label the followings:	
	i) Typical eukaryotic cell	3
	ii) Synovial joint	2
Q. 5	Define joint. Classify with example of each.	1+3
	Mention the parts of a growing long bone.	1
Q. 6	Explain anatomically why/how:	
	i)2 nd week of development is called week of twos.	2.5
	ii)Abnormal anaphase may lead to non-disjunction.	2.5
Q. 7	How would you differentiate between following paired terms:	
	i) Skeletal, smoth and cardiac muscles.	3
	ii) Organelles and inclusions	2
Q. 8	What do you mean by monozygotic and dizygotic twins?	2
	Enlists the major events in the 3 rd week of development. Define gastrulation.	2+1

Group B			
Q. 9	a) What is diaphragm?	2	
	b) Mention the origins and insertion of the diaphragm.	3	
	c) Name the major openings of diaphragm with different structures passing through it. What is hiatus hernia?	4+1	
	OR		
	a) Mention the definition and extension of mammary gland. How mammary bed is formed?	2+2	
b) Describe the lymphatic drainage of the mammary gland. (Use diagram)	4		
c) What is Peaud'orange?	2		
Q. 10	Instruction: Please read the following problem and answer(s) the questions using your knowledge of Anatomy according to the mark's breakdown.		
	The 1st year Anatomy students in their dissection class were instructed to dissect the triangular depressed area in front of the elbow. They were also instructed to dissect the superficial structures carefully for exposing a vein that used for vene puncture/blood collection. Before starting the dissection, the teacher was demonstrated the steps of incision.		
	a) Identify the suitable vein.	2	
	b) Why this vein is suitable for vene puncture?	3	
Q. 11	Mention the boundaries and contents of a typical intercostal space.	2.5	
	Mention the origin, insertion and innervation of flexor of elbow joint in a tabulated form.	2.5	
Q. 12	How the roots, trunks, division and cords of brachial plexus is formed?	5	
	Enlist the clinical importance of radial, brachial and internal thoracic arteries.	3	
Q. 13	How would you differentiate between following paired terms:		
	i) Right and left lungs	2.5	
	ii) Parietal and visceral pleura	2.5	
Q. 14	Draw and label the followings:		
	i) Brochopulmonary segment of right lung.	2	
	ii) Venous drainage of posterior thoracic wall	3	
Q. 15	Explain anatomically why:		
	i) Coronary arteries are called functional end artery.	2.5	
	ii) Fracture of the shaft of humerus produces wrist drop.	2.5	
Q. 16	Define pericardium. Mention the layers, artery and nerve supply of it.	4	
	What is Deupytren's contracture?	1	

Brahmanbaria Medical College
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Use OMR (Optical Mark Recognition) sheet as answer script.
Select "T" for true and "F" for false statements (For Question 1 to 10)

1. Structures passes through hilum of right lung are	6. Following events are correct regarding meiosis
a) right principal brochus	a) synapsis is occurred in laptotene
b) right phrenic nerve	b) tetrad formation is occurred in pachytene
c) right upper lobar bronchus	c) chiasma happens in diplotene
d) right pulmonary artery	d) crossing over happens in zygotene
e) right vagus nerve	e) nucleolus is disappeared in diakinesis
2. The suprapleural membrane	7. Changes occur during spermiogenesis are
a) isa part of cervical pleura.	a) formation of zygote
b) covers the medial surface of lung.	b) condensation of nucleus
c)is derived from scalenusminimus muscle.	c) shedding of most of cytoplasm
d)attaches to the thoracic vertebral spine.	d) formation of head only
e)has both muscular &fascial part.	e) formation of head, neck, middle piece & tail
3. Apex of the axilla is formed by	8. In hyaline cartilage,
a) outer border of 1st rib.	a) cells are arranged in column.
b) lateral border of manubrium sterni.	b) matrix is homogenous in appearance.
c) clavicle.	c) perichondrium is present.
d) superior surface of scapula.	d) type I collagen fibers is found.
e) head of humerus.	e) elastic fibers present.
4. The Superior vena cava	9. Diploid number of chromosomes present in
a. drains into the right atrium	a) Oogonia.
b. is formed by right and left brachiocephalic vein	b) primary oocytes.
c. is contained within the posterior mediastinum	c) mature ovum.
d. has valve	d) spermatids.
e. collects blood from abdomen	e) primary spermatocytes.
5.Intrinsic muscles of the hand includes:	10. Examples of dense irregular connective are
a) Flexor digitorumsuperficialis	a) dermis of skin
b) Flexor pollicisbravis	b) tendon
c) Opponensdigitiminimi	c) ligaments
d) Palmaris longus	d) submucus coat of GIT
e) Adductor pollicis	e) lamina propria

**Each question below is followed by five suggested answers. Select one Best/Correct answer
(For Question 11 to 20)**

11. Example of unicellular gland is	16. The principal muscle of inspiration is
a) goblet cell.	a) diaphragm.
b) mammary gland.	b) intercostal muscles.
c) Brunner's gland.	c) erectorspinae muscle.
d) pancreaticacinar cell.	d) sternocleidomastoid.
e) submucus gland of oesophagus.	e) pectoral muscles.
12. The 16 cells stage of the embryo is known as	17. The neck of 1st rib is related most medially to
a) zygote.	a) sympathetic trunk.
b) blastocyst.	b) anterior intercostal vein.
c) morula.	c) internal jugular vein.
d) blatocele.	d) internal thoracic artery.
e) blastomere.	e) anterior jugular vein.
13. Which junctional complex prevents reabsorption of waste products?	18. Apex of the heart is formed by
a) zonulaadherens.	a) right ventricle.
b) zonulaoccludens.	b) left ventricle.
c) gap junction.	c) both right and left ventricles.
d) desmosome.	d) left ventricle mainly and partly right ventricle .
e) hemidesmosome.	e) right ventricle mainly and partly left ventricle..
14. Utero-placental circulation is established at	19. Abduction of shoulder joint from 0-15 degree is produced by
a) 9 th days of intrauterine life.	a) deltoid muscle.
b) 10 th days of intrauterine life.	b) trapezius.
c) 11 th days of intrauterine life.	c) infraspinatus.
d) 12 th days of intrauterine life.	d) supraspinatus.
e) 13 th days of intrauterine life.	e) bicepsbrachii.
15. Examples of modified long bone in upper limb is	20. Which muscle of the forearm gets dual supply?
a) humerus.	a) Brachialis.
b) radius.	b) Flexor digitorumsuperficialis.
c) ulna.	c) Flexor digitorumprofundus.
d) metacarpals.	d) Pronator teres.
e) clavicle.	e) Lumbricals.

Brahmanbaria Medical College
Department of Anatomy
2nd Term Final Written Examination
BMC-09

Date: 07.05.2023

Time: 2 hrs 40 mins

Marks: 80

Answer total 07 questions. Draw diagram where applicable.
Answer to the question no.1 &2 from Group A and question no.9 &10 from Group B are mandatory.
Answer any five questions from question no.3 to 8 from Group A and any five questions from
question no.11 to 16 from Group B.

Group A

Q. 1	a)Enlists the different parts of the heart tube with their fate.	4
	b)Describe the development of the inter-ventricular septum.	3
	c)Mention the circulatory changes after birth.	3
	“OR”	
	a)Name the histological layers of the gastro-intestinal tract (GIT).	2
	b)Describe the special features of the inner most layer of the GIT.	6
	c)State the development of the mucus layer of the GIT?	2
Q. 2	Instruction:Please read the following problem and answer(s) the questions using your knowledge of Anatomy according to the mark's breakdown.	
	An 11-yrs-old girl came to the Pediatrics department of BMCH with her mother. Her mother complained about relative short height of her baby with an extra fold of skin in the neck and nipples are widely spaced. The pediatrician mentioned that it may be a genetic disorder, so he advised some investigations to confirm it.	
	i) Name the defect describe above.	2.5
	ii) Mention its karyotype.	2.5
Q. 3	Lists the male and female homologous organs with their developmental source.	3.5
	What are epispadias and hypospadias?	1.5
Q. 4	Draw and label the followings:	
	i) Histological structure of ovary	3
	ii) Intestinal villus	2
Q. 5	Describe the development of the liver.	3.5
	What is red pulp and white pulp?	1.5
Q. 6	Explain anatomically why/how:	
	i)Anterior superior surface of the stomach is supplied by the left vagus nerve.	2.5
	ii)Bruner's glands of the duodenum are important.	2.5
Q. 7	How would you differentiate between following paired terms:	
	i) 'Monozygotic' and 'Dizygotic' twinning.	3
	ii) 'Omphalocele' and 'Gastroschisis'.	2
Q. 8	Describe the histological structure of the kidney.	3
	Mention the characteristics of the transitional epithelium of the urinary bladder.	2

Group B			
Q. 9	a) Define rectus sheath.	2	
	b) Mention the formation and contents of rectus sheath. (Use diagram)	3+2	
	c) Enlist the peculiarities of rectus abdominis muscle with its two functions?	1.5+1.5	
	OR		
	a) Describe the venous drainage of the lower limb.	5	
	b) Enlist the factors responsible for venous drainage from the lower limb.	3	
	c) What is varicose vein?	2	
Q. 10	Instruction: Please read the following problem and answer(s) the questions using your knowledge of Anatomy according to the mark's breakdown.		
	An educated mother brought her 6-month-old son to the hospital and complained that her son's right scrotum was empty. On examination, the doctor found only the left scrotum contained testis and a small swelling on the right inguinal region measuring 1.5cm in diameter.		
	i) Name the anatomical abnormality present in this child.	2	
	ii) Identify the sites where the testis may be suspended.	3	
Q. 11	Describe the lymphatic drainage of the stomach.	3	
	Mention the sites of porto-systemic anastomoses.	2	
Q. 12	Narrate the origins, insertions, nerve supply of Hamstring group of muscles in a tabulated form.	3	
	Mention the sites of peripheral pulsations in the lower limb.	2	
Q. 13	How would you differentiate between following paired terms:		
	i) Inversion and eversion movements of sub-talar joint	2	
	ii) Large and small gut	3	
Q. 14	Draw and label the followings:		
	i) Regions of the abdomen with different planes.	2	
	ii) Boundaries and contents of femoral triangle.	3	
Q. 15	Explain anatomically why:		
	i) Greater omentum acts as a policeman of the abdomen.	2.5	
	ii) Femoral hernia is common in female.	2.5	
Q. 16	Describe the mode of blood supply to the uterus.	4	
	What is foot drop?	1	

Brahmanbaria Medical College
Department of Anatomy
2ndTerm Final Written Examination (MCQ)
BMC-09

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Marks: 20

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Use OMR (Optical Mark Recognition) sheet as answer script.
Select "T" for true and "F" for false statements (For Question 1 to 10)

1. Goblet cells present in	6. Sites of constrictions of the ureter are at the
a) trachea	a) commencement of pelvis of ureter.
b) oesophagus	b) pelvi-ureteric junction.
c) caecum	c) pelvic brim.
d) rectum	d) commencement of the urinary bladder.
e) appendix	e) exit point from the urinary bladder.
2. Submucous coat are absent in the following structures	7. Ossification starts in following tarsal bones during intrauterine life
a) tongue	a) Talus.
b) esophagus	b) Calcaneus.
c) gall bladder	c) Cuboid.
d) ureter	d) Navicular.
e) vermiform appendix	e) Cuneiform.
3. The Secondary heart field (SHF) gives rise to-	8. Commonly injured ligaments of the knee are
a) part of the right ventricle.	a) posterior cruciate ligament.
b) outflow tract	b) anterior cruciate ligament.
c) aorta.	c) medial meniscus.
d) left ventricle.	d) lateral meniscus,
e) some part of left ventricle.	e) tibial collateral ligament.
4. Muscles are developed from ectoderm are	15. Examples of intra-peritoneal structures are
a) sartorius	a) stomach
b) arrector pili.	b) kidneys
c) muscles of iris.	c) most of duodenum
d) myo-epithelial cells of sweat glands.	d) jejunum
e) rectus abdominis.	e) spleen
5. Derivatives of cloaca are	10. Triangle of Hasselbach is formed by
a) sigmoid colon.	a) lateral border of rectus abdominis muscle.
b) rectum	b) medial border of rectus abdominis muscle.
c) trigone of the urinary bladder.	c) inguinal ligament.
d) upper 2/3rds of anal canal	d) inferior epigastric artery.
e) Membranous urethra	e) conjoint ligament.

**Each question below is followed by five suggested answers. Select one Best/Correct answer
(For Question 11 to 20)**

11. A 45-yr-old person came to the hospital with the complaints of sudden, severe pain in the right iliac fossa. Later it radiates in peri-umbilical region. While the doctor was examine the abdomen, maximum tenderness (pain) found at Mac' Burney's point. Name the affected organ.	16. A 20-yr-old patient cannot flex and medially rotates the thigh while running and climbing. Which of the following muscle is most likely to be damaged?
a) Appendix.	a) Semimembranosus.
b) Caecum.	b) Sartorius.
c) Right Ovary.	c) Rectus femoris.
d) Right Testes.	d) Vastusintermedius.
e) Terminal ileum.	e) Tensor fascia lata.
12. Ala of the sacrum most medially is related to	17. Which muscle of the thigh receives dual innervation?
a) obturator nerve.	a) Sartorius.
b) ilio-lumbar artery.	b) Adductor magnus.
c) lumbo-sacral trunk.	c) Gracilis.
d) median sacral artery.	d) Vastusmedialis.
e) sympathetic trunk.	e) Biceps femoris.
13. A 40-yr-old lady was diagnosed as cholecystitis with radiation of pain in the tip of the shoulder joint. Which nerve segment is involved?	18. Loss of planter reflex and cutaneous sensation on the antero-medial side of the leg indicate damage of which spinal nerve?
a) T9 segment.	a) L4.
b) T7segment.	b) L2.
c) T10 segment.	c) L5.
d) T11 segment.	d) S2.
e) T12 segment.	e) S4.
14. Posteriorly the neck of the pancreas is related to the formation of	19. The gap between 1st& 2nd toes are supplied by
a) portal vein.	a) commonperoneal nerve.
b) splenic vein.	b) superficialperoneal nerve.
c) superior mesenteric vein.	c) deepperoneal nerve.
d) left renal vein.	d) sciatic nerve.
e) inferior vena cava.	e) tibial nerve.
15. Tip of the transverse process of all lumbar vertebrae give attachment to	20. Unlocking of the knee joint to permit flexion is caused by the action of the
a) anterior layer of thora-lumbar fascia.	a) vastusmedialis muscle.
b) fasciatransversalis.	b) articularis genu muscle.
c) middle layer of thora-lumbar fascia.	c) popliteus muscle.
d) fasciailiaca.	d)gastrocnemius muscle.
e) posterior layer of thora-lumbar fascia.	e) bicepsfemoris muscle.

Brahmanbaria Medical College
Department of Anatomy
2nd Term Final Written Examination (Re-supplementary-3)
BMC-09

Date: 07.03.2024

Time: 2 hrs 40 mins

Marks: 80

Answer total 07 questions. Draw diagram where applicable.
Answer to the question no.1 &2 from Group A and question no.9 &10 from Group B are mandatory.
Answer any five questions from question no.3 to 8 from Group A and any five questions from question no.11 to 16 from Group B.

Group A

Q. 1	a)Enlists the different parts of the gut tube with their derivative.	4
	b)Describe the development of the stomach.	4
	c)Mention the blood supply of the gut tube.	2
	“OR”	
	a)Name the histological layers of the gastro-intestinal tract with lining epithelium (GIT).	4
	b)Describe the histological features of the duodenum.	4
	c)Mention special features of the inner most layer of the GIT layer?	3
Q. 2	Instruction:Please read the following problem and answer(s) the questions using your knowledge of Anatomy according to the mark's breakdown.	
	An 11-yrs-old girl came to the Pediatrics department of BMCH with her mother. Her mother complained about relative short height of her baby with an extra fold of skin in the neck and nipples are widely spaced. The pediatrician mentioned that it may be a genetic disorder, so he advised some investigations to confirm it.	
	i) Name the defect describe above.	2.5
	ii) Mention its karyotype.	2.5
Q. 3	Lists the male and female homologous organs with their developmental source.	3.5
	What are epispadias and hypospadias?	1.5
Q. 4	Draw and label the followings:	
	i) Histological structure of liver	3
	ii) Light microscopic structure of testis.	2
Q. 5	Describe the development of the kidney.	3.5
	Define red pulp and white pulp?	1.5
Q. 6	Explain anatomically why/how:	
	i)Venous valves help in drainage of blood from distal part of body.	2.5
	ii)Malrotation of pancreatic bud gives rise to annular pancreas.	2.5
Q. 7	How would you differentiate between following paired terms:	
	i) 'Monozygotic' and 'Dizygotic' twinning.	3
	ii) Histological difference between proximal and distal convoluted tubules.	2
Q. 8	Describe the histological structure of the kidney.	3
	Mention the characteristics of the transitional epithelium of the urinary bladder.	2

Group B			
Q. 9	a) Define rectus sheath.	2	
	b) Mention the formation and contents of rectus sheath. (Use diagram)	3+2	
	c) Enlist the peculiarities of rectus abdominis muscle with its two functions?	1.5+1.5	
	OR		
	a) Describe the venous drainage of the lower limb.	5	
	b) Enlist the factors responsible for venous drainage from the lower limb.	3	
	c) What is varicose vein?	2	
Q. 10	Instruction: Please read the following problem and answer(s) the questions using your knowledge of Anatomy according to the mark's breakdown.		
	An educated mother brought her 6-month-old son to the hospital and complained that her son's right scrotum was empty. On examination, the doctor found only the left scrotum contained testis and a small swelling on the right inguinal region measuring 1.5cm in diameter.		
	i) Name the anatomical abnormality present in this child.	2	
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Q. 13	How would you differentiate between following paired terms:		
	i) Inversion and eversion movements of sub-talar joint	2	
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Q. 14	Draw and label the followings:		
	i) Regions of the abdomen with different planes.	2	
	ii) Dermatome of the lower limb.	3	
Q. 15	Explain anatomically why:		
	i) Appendix is known as abdominal tonsil.	2.5	
	ii) Femoral hernia is common in female.	2.5	
Q. 16	Describe the mode of blood supply to the uterus.	4	
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13. A 40-yr-old lady was diagnosed as cholecystitis with radiation of pain in the tip of the shoulder joint. Which nerve segment is involved?	18. Loss of planter reflex and cutaneous sensation on the antero-medial side of the leg indicate damage of which spinal nerve?
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d) fasciailiaca.	d)gastrocnemius muscle.
e) posterior layer of thora-lumbar fascia.	e) bicepsfemoris muscle.

Brahmanbaria Medical College
Department of Anatomy
3rdTerm Final Written Examination
BMC-09

Date: 27.09.2023

Time: 2 hrs 40 mins

Marks: 80

Answer total 07 questions. Draw diagram where applicable.
Answer to the question no.1 &2 from Group A and question no.9 &10 from Group B are mandatory.
Answer any five questions from question no.3 to 8 from Group A and any five questions from question no.11 to 16 from Group B.

Group A

Q. 1	a) Define pharyngeal arches, pouches and clefts. (Use diagram)	3
	b) Mention muscular and skeletal derivatives of pharyngeal arches with innervation.	6
	c) What is branchial cyst?	
	“OR”	
	a) Name exocrine and endocrine glands present in head-neck and brain.	2
	b) Describe histological structures of a gland. (Use diagram)	3
	c) Define serous acinus, mucous acinus and serous demilune of exocrine gland. (Use diagram)	5
Q. 2	Instruction: Please read the following problem and answer(s) the questions using your knowledge of Anatomy according to the mark's breakdown.	
	A 61-year-old woman suddenly collapsed in the supermarket and was in coma when admitted to the hospital. Twenty-four hours later, she recovered consciousness and was found to have paralysis on the left side of her body, mainly involving the both lower limbs but she has no difficulty in speech.	
	a) Identify and define two types of paralysis described in the scenario.	2
	b) Explain why speech is unaffected in such condition.	3
Q. 3	Describe the histological structures of cerebellum. (Use diagram)	4
	What is gag reflex?	1
Q. 4	Draw and label the followings:	
	i) Different layers of retina.	2.5
	ii) Neuromuscular Junction	2.5
Q. 5	Classify lymphoid organs with example.	3
	Enumerate the brain vesicles with their derivatives.	2
Q. 6	Explain anatomically why/how:	
	i) Hard palate has dual lining in its upper and lower surface.	2.5
	ii) Regeneration of peripheral nerve is possible.	2.5
Q. 7	How would you differentiate between following paired terms:	
	i) Follicular & parafollicular cells of thyroid glands.	2.5
	ii) Vein & venous sinus.	2.5
Q. 8	Define neurulation. Describe the process of it.	3
	Enlist 6 derivatives of the neural crest cells.	2

Group B			
Q. 9	a) Describe the boundaries and contents of orbit. (Use diagram)	2+1	
	b) Name the extra-ocular muscles with their nerve supply.	5	
	c) What is diplopia? How this condition is produced?	2	
	OR		
	a) Mention the functional areas present in temporal lobe of cerebral hemisphere with functions.	3	
	b) Describe the mode of blood supply of different surfaces cerebral hemisphere. (Use diagram).	6	
	c) What is paracentrallobule.	1	
Q. 10	Instruction: Please read the following problem and answer(s) the questions using your knowledge of Anatomy according to the mark's breakdown.		
	A 28-year-old man came to the emergency room of Brahmanbaria Medical College & Hospital after road traffic accident and complaint of cut injury with profuse bleeding from affected site. After examining, the doctor found a transversely gaping cut in the scalp. X-ray excludes the presence of fracture. After few days, he developed black eye and came to the doctor again.		
	i) Why does such type of injury produce profuse bleeding & gaping?	3	
	ii) How does the eye develop blackish appearance in this patient?	2	
Q. 11	Give the contents & boundaries of the carotid triangle. (Use diagram)	3.5	
	Name the parasympathetic ganglion present in head-neck regions.	1.5	
Q. 12	Enumerate the components of limbic system with their functions.	3	
	Mention the functions of the hypothalamus.	2	
Q. 13	How would you differentiate between following paired terms:		
	i) Neurocranium & Splanchnocranium.	2.5	
	ii) Fibrous & protoplasmic astrocytes.	2.5	
Q. 14	Draw and label the followings:		
	i) Transverse section of spinal cord with ascending & descending tract.	3	
	ii) Lacrimal apparatus.	2	
Q. 15	Explain anatomically why:		
	i) Digastric muscle gets dual innervation.	2	
	ii) Lumbar puncture in children performs in lower level than adults.	3	
Q. 16	Lists the muscles acts on temporo-mandibular joint for mastication with their origin, insertion & nerve supply.	3.5	
	How Waldeyer's lymphatic ring is formed?	1.5	

Brahmanbaria Medical College
Department of Anatomy
3rdTerm Final Written Examination (MCQ)
BMC-09

Date: 27.09.2023

Duration: 20mins

Marks: 20

All questions carry equal mark.
Use OMR (Optical Mark Recognition) sheet as answer script.
Select "T" for true and "F" for false statements (For Question 1 to 10)

1. Mesenchyme of head-neck is derived from	6. The unencapsulated receptors include following:
a) paraxial mesoderm.	a) Ruffini corpuscles.
b) neural crest.	b) Pacinian corpuscles.
c) ectodermalplacodes.	c) Meissner corpuscles.
d) neuraectoderm.	d) Free nerve endings.
e) intermediate mesoderm.	e) Merkel cells.
2. Bones of skull having both intra-membranous & intra-cartilaginous ossification are	7. Cells of the cerebellar cortex are
a) mandible.	a) pyramidal cells
b) temporal.	b) purkinjee cells
c) occipital.	c) basket cell
d) parietal.	d) stellate cell
e) sphenoid.	e) horizontal cells of Cajal
3. The blood brain barrier is formed by	8. The interpeduncular fossa is
a) astrocytes.	a) situated at the base of the brain.
b) oligodendrocytes.	b) bounded anteriorly by optic chaisma.
c) capillary endothelium.	c) bounded posterior laterally by optic tract..
d) basement membrane.	d) occupied by circle of Willis.
e) capillary mesothelium.	e) related to pons in the floor of the fossa.
4. Cranial nerves emerge from the area between olive and inferior cerebellar peduncles are	9. Neurons of the visual pathway
a) Trigeminal	a) Rods & cones
b) Vagus	b) Bipolar cells
c) Accssesory	c) Ganglion cells
d) Olfactory	d) Neurons in the medial geniculate body
e) Facial	e) Neurons in the visual cortex
5. Sensory areas of the brain are	10. Palatine tonsil is
a) auditory cortex	a) secondary lymphoid organ
b) somatosensory cortex	b) located in the lateral wall of nasopharynx.
c) visual cortex	c) lined with stratified squamous epithelium.
d) posterior central gyrus	d) covered by taste buds.
e) pre-frontal cortex	e) developed from 3rd pharyngeal pouch.

Each question below is followed by five suggested answers. Select one Best/Correct answer (For Question 11 to 20)

11. Plaodes are localized thickenings of	16. Collections of neuronal cell bodies (somata) in the central nervous system is called
a) ectoderm.	a) Ganglia.
b) mesoderm.	b) Neuroglia.
c) endoderm.	c) Nodes.
d) neural crest.	d) Nuclei.
12. Which cells transmit visual signals from the retina to the brain?	17. The epithelial cells within the organ of Corti are supported by which of the following structures?
a) Bipolar cells	a) Spiral limbus
b) Amacrine cells.	b) Tectorial membrane.
c) Ganglion cells.	c) Vestibular membrane.
d) Horizontal cells.	d) Basilar membrane.
e) Müller cells.	e) Spiral ligament.
13. The external germinal layer of the cerebellum gives rise to which of the following?	18. Sense of Joint sense, vibration & two point discrimination are carried by
a) Outer stellate cells.	a) posterior spinocerebellar tract.
b) Purkinje cells	b) anterior spinocerebellar tract.
c) Granule cells.	c) Lateral spinothalamic tract.
d) Basket cells.	d) anterior spinothalamic tract.
14. Isthmus of thyroid gland lies opposite	19. Which one is the main artery of nasal bleeding?
a) 1 st -2 nd tracheal ring.	a) Ascending palatine & ascending pharyngeal.
b) 2 nd -3 rd tracheal ring.	b) Posterior superior alveolar & accessory meningeal.
c) 3 rd -4 th tracheal ring.	c) Posterior ethmoidal & middle meningeal.
d) 4 th -5 th tracheal ring.	d) Septal branches of sphenopalatine & superior labial.
e) 5 th -6 th tracheal ring.	e) Descending palatine & pharyngeal artery.
15. Example of limiting sulcus is	20. Which function is carried out by all lymphoid tissues and organs?
a) central sulcus.	a) Filtration of lymph
b) posterior part of calarine sulcus.	b) Filtration of blood.
c) lunate sulcus.	c) Extramedullary hemopoiesis.
d) anterior part of calarine sulcus.	d) Production of lymphocytes
e) collateral sulcus.	e) Destruction of old erythrocytes.

Brahmanbaria Medical College
Department of Anatomy
3rd Term Final Written Examination (3)
BMC-09

Date: 28.03.2024

Time: 2 hrs 40 mins

Marks: 80

Answer total 07 questions. Draw diagram where applicable.
 Answer to the question no. 1 & 2 from Group A and question no. 9 & 10 from Group B are mandatory.
 Answer any five questions from question no. 3 to 8 from Group A and any five questions from
 question no. 11 to 16 from Group B.

Group A

Q. 1	Define pharyngeal arches, pouches and clefts (use diagram). Mention muscular and skeletal derivatives of pharyngeal arches with innervation in a tabulated form. What is branchial cyst?	3+5+2
	“OR”	
Q. 2	Describe the boundaries and contents of orbit (use diagram). Name the extra-ocular muscles with their nerve supply. Trace the lacrimal pathway.	3+4+3
	Instruction: Please read the following problem and answer(s) the questions using your knowledge of Anatomy according to the mark's breakdown.	
Q. 2	A 28-day-old baby boy came to the pediatrics department of Brahmanbaria Medical College & Hospital with his mother with the complaint of presence of depression front of the forehead since birth. The duty doctor advised ultrasonography of brain & found absence frontal bone & brain parenchyma in frontal lobe.	
	i) Name the clinical conditions describe in the scenario and define it.	1+1
	ii) Explain the embryological basis of such condition?	3
Q. 3	Describe the development of the tongue.	3
	Enlists the six derivatives of the neural crest.	2
Q. 4	Draw and label the followings:	
	i) Histological structures of cerebrum.	2.5
Q. 5	ii) A typical neuron.	2.5
	Define serus acinus, mucus acinus and serus demilunes.	3
Q. 6	What are the boundaries of Waldeyer's lymphatic ring. (Use diagram)	2
	Explain anatomically why/how:	
Q. 7	i) Upper part of the epiglottis has dual lining in its anterior and posterior surfaces.	2.5
	ii) Maxillary air sinus is more prone to infection	2.5
Q. 8	How would you differentiate between following paired terms:	
	i) exocrine and endocrine glands.	2.5
Q. 8	ii) Structure of spleen and lymph node.	2.5
	Describe the development of the thyroid gland.	3
Q. 8	Name the modifications of deep fascia of the neck.	2

Group B		
Q. 9	Mention the steps of incisions of anterior triangle of neck. What are subdivisions of the anterior triangle of neck. Give the contents & boundaries of the carotid triangle (use diagram).	3+2+5
	OR	
	Describe the location, area number & functions of different functional areas present in the superior-lateral surface of the brain (use diagram). What motor and sensory aphasia?	7+3
Q. 10	Instruction: Please read the following problem and answer(s) the questions using your knowledge of Anatomy according to the mark's breakdown.	
	Mr. Rahim, a young taxi driver, suffered a head injury following road traffic accident & became unconscious. He was taken to emergency room of Brahmanbaria Medical College. After examination, intern doctor advised a lateral radiograph of the skull & it revealed presence of fracture in anterior inferior angle of parietal bone with collection of blood.	
	a) Identify the fractured area described in the scenario & mention how it is formed.	1.+1.5
	b) Explain why the fractured site is more vulnerable to injury.	2.5
Q.11	Describe the blood supply of the thyroid gland. (Use diagram)	3.5
	Mention the nerve supply of the pharynx.	1.5
Q. 12	Enumerate the components of limbic system with their functions.	3
	What do you mean by medial and spinal lemniscus?	2
Q. 13	How would you differentiate between following paired terms:	
	i) Cranial & spinal duramater.	2.5
	ii) Sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system.	2.5
Q. 14	Draw and label the followings:	
	i) Transverse section of pons at the level of facial colliculus.	2.5
	ii) Different layers of retina.	2.5
Q. 15	Explain anatomically why:	
	i) Pain of tonsillitis sometimes referred to middle ear cavity.	2
	ii) Regeneration of peripheral nerve is possible.	3
Q. 16	Lists the muscles acts on temporo-mandibular joint for mastication with their origin, insertion & nerve supply.	3
	Define somatic & visceral pain.	2

Brahmanbaria Medical College
Department of Anatomy
3rd Term Final Written Examination (MCQ)
BMC-09

Date: 28.03.2024

Duration: 20mins

Marks: 20

All questions carry equal mark.
Use OMR (Optical Mark Recognition) sheet as answer script.
Select "T" for true and "F" for false statements (For Question 1 to 10)

1. Sensory areas of the brain are	6. The unencapsulated receptors include following:
a) auditory cortex	a) Ruffini corpuscles.
b) somatosensory cortex	b) Pacinian corpuscles.
c) visual cortex	c) Meissner corpuscles.
d) posterior central gyrus	d) Free nerve endings.
e) pre-frontal cortex	e) Merkel cells.
2. The deep fascia of neck	7. Cells of the cerebellar cortex are
a) is known as fascia Coli.	a) pyramidal cells
b) has two layers.	b) purkinjee cells
c) also distribute to the face.	c) basket cell
d) forms carotid sheath.	d) stellate cell
e) continues above with pectoral fascia.	e) horizontal cells of Cajal
3. The blood brain barrier is formed by	8. The interpeduncular fossa is
a) astrocytes.	a) situated at the base of the brain.
b) oligodendrocytes.	b) bounded anteriorly by optic chaisma.
c) capillary endothelium.	c) bounded posterior laterally by optic tract..
d) basement membrane.	d) occupied by circle of Willis.
e) capillary mesothelium.	e) related to pons in the floor of the fossa.
4. Mesenchyme of head-neck is derived from	9. Neurons of the visual pathway
a) paraxial mesoderm	a) Rods & cones
b) neural crest	b) Bipolar cells
c) ectodermal placodes	c) Ganglion cells
d) neuraectoderm	d) Neurons in the medial geniculate body
e) intermediate mesoderm	e) Neurons in the visual cortex
5. Bones of skull having both intra-membranous & intra-cartilaginous ossification are	10. The parathyroid glands of the neck
a) mandible	a) are examples of endocrine glands.
b) temporal	b) is related to anterior border of thyroid.
c) occipital	c) is essential for life as secretes parathormone.
d) parietal	d) are eight in number.
e) sphenoid	e) are developed from 3 rd pharyngeal pouch.

**Each question below is followed by five suggested answers. Select one Best / Correct answer
(For Question 11 to 20)**

11. Plaodes are localized thickenings of	16. Collections of neuronal cell bodies in the central nervous system is called
a) ectoderm.	a) Ganglia.
b) mesoderm.	b) Neuroglia.
c) endoderm.	c) Nodes.
d) neural crest.	d) Nuclei.
12. Which cells transmit visual signals from the retina to the brain?	17. The external germinal layer of the cerebellum gives rise to which of the following?
a) Bipolar cells	a) Outer stellate cells.
b) Amacrine cells.	b) Purkinje cells
c) Ganglion cells.	c) Granule cells.
d) Horizontal cells.	d) Basket cells.
e) Müller cells.	e) pyramidal cells.
13. The epithelial cells within the organ of Corti are supported by which of the following structures?	18. Sense of Joint sense, vibration & two point discrimination are carried by
a) Spiral limbus	a) posterior spinocerebellar tract.
b) Tectorial membrane.	b) anterior spinocerebellar tarct.
c) Vestibular membrane.	c) Lateral spinothalamic tract.
d) Basilar membrane.	d) anterior spinothalamic tract.
e) Spiral ligament.	
14. Which function is carried out by all lymphoid tissues and organs?	19. Which one is the main artery of nasal bleeding?
a) Filtration of lymph	a) Ascending palatine & ascending pharyngeal.
b) Filtration of blood.	b) Posterior superior alveolar & accessory meningeal.
c) Extramedullary hemopoiesis.	c) Posterior ethmoidal & middle meningeal.
d) Production of lymphocytes	d) Septal branches of sphenopalatine & superior labial.
e) Destruction of old erythrocytes.	e) Descending palatine & pharyngeal artery.
15. Example of limiting sulcus is	20. Isthmus of thyroid gland lies opposite
a) central sulcus.	a) 1st-2nd tracheal ring.
b) posterior part of calarine sulcus.	b) 2nd-3rd tracheal ring.
c) lunate sulcus.	c) 3rd-4th tracheal ring.
d) anterior part of calarine sulcus.	d) 4th-5th tracheal ring.
e) collateral sulcus.	e) 5th-6th tracheal ring

Brahmanbaria Medical College
Department of Anatomy
Abdomen Card Final Written Examination
Subject: Anatomy (BMC: 09)

Date: 14.03.2023

Time: 1 hrs 20 mins

Marks: 40

Answer total 07 questions. Draw diagram where applicable.
 Answer to the question no.1 & 8 are mandatory.
 Answer any five questions from question no. 2 to question no. 7

Q. 1	a) Define rectus sheath. b) Mention the formation and contents of rectus sheath. (Use diagram) c) Enlist the peculiarities of rectus abdominis muscle with its two functions?	2+(3+2)+(1.5+1.5)
	“OR”	
	a) Define peritoneum, mesentery, intra-peritoneal and retro-peritoneal organs. b) Name five intra-peritoneal and retro-peritoneal organs. c) Write down four important functions of peritoneum.	4+(2+2)+2
Q. 2	Enumerate the different parts of gastro-intestinal system.	2
	Describe the interior of anal canal.(Use diagram)	3
Q. 3	Describe the blood supply of both kidneys.	3
	What is renal angle with its clinical importance?	1+1
Q. 4	Draw and label the followings:	
	i) Portal lobule, hepatic lobule and hepatic acinus	3
	ii) Regions of abdomen with vertical and horizontal lines	2
Q. 5	Describe the macroscopic structures of the testes. (Use diagram)	3
	Enlists the contents of spermatic cord.	2
Q. 6	Explain anatomically why/how:	
	i) Greater omentum is called abdominal policeman.	2.5
	ii) Pain of cholecystitis is referred to the tip of the right shoulder.	2.5
Q. 7	How would you differentiate between large and small intestine?	3
	State the formation and two functions of the pelvic diaphragm.	2
Q. 8	Instruction: Please read the following problem and answer(s) the questions using your knowledge of Anatomy according to the mark's breakdown.	
	A 20-year-old male admitted into the Surgery department of Brahmanbaria Medical College and Hospital with the complaints sudden, severe pain around the umbilical region. Few hours later, this pain radiated to the right iliac fossa. On examination, the intern doctor found maximum tenderness at Mac' Burney's point.	
	i) Name the organs is most likely to be involved.	1
	ii) How the doctor find the Mac' Burney's point?	2
	iii) Why the pain radiates from umbilical to right iliac fossa?	2

Brahmanbaria Medical College
Department of Anatomy
AbdomenCard Final Examination (MCQ)
Subject: Anatomy (BMC: 09)

Date: 14.03.2023

Duration: 10mins

Marks: 10

All questions carry equal mark.
Use OMR (Optical Mark Recognition) sheet as answer script.

Select "T" for true and "F" for false statements (For Question 1 to 5)

Each question below is followed by five suggested answers. Select one Best/Correctanswer (For Question 6 to 10)

1. Triangle of Hasselbach is formed by	6. Posteriorly the neck of the pancreas is related to the formation of
a) lateral border of rectus abdominis muscle.	a) portal vein.
b) medial border of rectus abdominis muscle.	b) splenic vein.
c) inguinal ligament.	c) superior mesenteric vein.
d)inferiorepigastric artery.	d) left renal vein.
e) conjoint ligament.	e) inferior vena cava.
2. The stomach bed is formed by the	7. Tip of the transverse process of all lumbar vertebrae give attachment to
a) diaphragm.	a) anterior layer of thora-lumbar fascia.
b) right kidney.	b) fasciatransversalis.
c) splenic artery.	c)middle layer of thora-lumbar fascia.
d) left suprarenal gland.	d) fasciailiaca.
e) spleen.	e) posterior layer of thora-lumbar fascia.
3. Sites of constrictions of the ureter are at the	8. The spleen is
a) commencement of pelvis of ureter.	a)
b) pelvi-ureteric junction.	b)
c) pelvic brim.	c)
d) commencement of the urinary bladder.	d)
e) exit point from the urinary bladder.	e)
4. The 45cm long structures of the body are	9. Transtubercular plane passes through the
a) esophagus.	a) lowerboder of L1 vertebra.
b) thoracic duct.	b) upper border of L1 vertebra.
c) vas deferens.	c) at the level of body of L4 vertebra.
d) ureters.	d) upper border of L5 vertebra.
e) rectusabdominis muscle.	e) lower border of L5 vertebra.
5. Sites of porto-systemic anastomoses are	10. Umbilicus is innervated by
a) liver.	a) T9 segment of spinal cord.
b) kidney.	b) T10 segment of spinal cord.
c) spleen.	c) T11 segment of spinal cord.
d) anal canal.	d) T12 segment of spinal cord.
e) esophagus.	e) L1 segment of spinal cord.

Brahmanbaria Medical College
Department of Anatomy
CNS & Eyeball Card Final Written Examination
Subject: Anatomy (BMC: 09)

Date: 18.09.2023

Time: 1 hrs 20 mins

Marks: 40

Answer total 07 questions. Draw diagram where applicable.
Answer to the question no.1 &2 are mandatory.
Answer any five questions from question no. 3 to question no. 7

Q. 1	a)Enlist the neurons of visual pathway.	2
	b)Define and trace the pathway of direct & consensual light reflexes.	3+3
	c)What is Argyll Robertson pupil?	2
	“OR”	
	a)Mention the phylogenic subdivisions of cerebellum with its components, nucleus, connections and functions.	6
	b)Explain how cerebellum serves as a comparator.	3
	c) What is cerebellar syndrome?	2
Q. 2	Instruction:Please read the following problem and answer(s) the questions using your knowledge of Anatomy according to the mark’s breakdown.	
	A 61-year-old woman suddenly collapsed in the supermarket and was in coma when admitted to the hospital. Twenty-four hours later, she recovered consciousness and was found to have paralysis on the left side of her body, mainly involving the lower limb but she have no difficulty in speech.	
	a) Identify and define two types of paralyses described in the scenario.	2
	b) Explain why speech is unaffected in such condition.	3
Q. 3	What are the functions and effects of lesion of areas 17, 44 and 39?	3
	Define somatic & visceral pain.	2
Q. 4	Narrate the extension of reticular formation? Mention functions of reticular formation.	1+2
	Name the ascending and descending tracts.	2
Q. 5	Draw and label the followings:	
	i) Neuromuscular spindle showing nuclear bag & nuclear chain fibers.	2.5
	ii) Transverse section of medulla at the level of pyramid decussation.	2.5
Q. 6	Give anatomical classification of receptor with their location.	3
	How circle of Willis is formed show in diagram.	2
Q. 7	Explain anatomically why/how:	
	i)Presence of blood brain barrier protects brain from noxious agents.	2
	ii)Lumbar puncture in children performs in lower level than adults.	3
Q. 8	How would you differentiate between the following paired terms:	
	i) Sympathetic¶sympathetic nervous system.	3
	ii) Vein & venous sinus.	2

Brahmanbaria Medical College
Department of Anatomy
CNS & Eyeball Card Final Written Examination (MCQ)
Subject: Anatomy (BMC: 09)

Date: 18.09.2023

Duration: 10mins

Marks: 10

All questions carry equal mark.
 Use OMR (Optical Mark Recognition) sheet as answer script.

Select "T" for true and "F" for false statements (For Question 1 to 5)

Each question below is followed by 4/5 suggested answers. Select ONE best / correct answer (For Question 6 to 10)

1. Features of cranial duramater are	6. Example of axial sulcus is
a) presence of 4 dural folds.	a) central sulcus.
b) presence of epidural space.	b) posterior part of calarine sulcus.
c) connected with extra cranial vessels via emissary veins.	c) lunate sulcus.
d) avascular.	d) anterior part of calarine sulcus.
e) non-nervous.	e) collateral sulcus.
2. The interpeduncular fossa is	7. Facial colliculus is formed by
a) situated at the base of the brain.	a) abducent nerve nucleus.
b) bounded anteriorly by optic chiasma.	b) facial nerve nucleus.
c) bounded posterior laterally by optic tract..	c) trigeminal nerve nucleus.
d) occupied by circle of Willis.	d) trochlear nerve nucleus.
e) related to pons in the floor of the fossa.	
3. Association fibers are	8. Sense of Joint sense, vibration & two point discrimination are carried by
a) connect different cortical areas of same hemisphere.	a) posteriorspinocerebellar tract.
b) connect different cortical areas of opposite hemisphere.	b) anteriorspinocerebellar tract.
c) cingulum.	c) Lateral spinothalamic tract.
d) divide into short and long fibers	d) anteriorspinothalamic tract.
e) corpus callosum.	e) fasciculus gracilis & cuneatus.
4. The spinal cord	9. Cells of mononuclear phagocytic system in brain is
a) is a lower cylindrical portion of peripheral NS.	a) monocytes.
b) is 45 cm long in male	b) macrophages.
c) presents a lower tapering end called conus medullaris	c) kuffer cells.
d) composed of outer gray matter	d) microglial cells.
e) is supplied by two anterior spinal arteries	e) Langerhans cells.
5. The outermost layer of the eyeball	10. Rod cells of the retina are absent in
a) is vascular in nature.	a) macula lutea.
b) is composed of cornea & sclera.	b) central part of retina.
c) protects & maintain shape of eyeball.	c) ora serrate.
d) provides nutrition to the outer layer of retina.	d) fovea centralis.
e) has cornea which has parallel bundles of collagen.	

Brahmanbaria Medical College
Department of Anatomy
General Embryology Card Final Written Examination
Subject: Anatomy (BMC: 09)

Date: 24.06.2023

Time: 45mins

Marks: 40

Answer total 07 questions. Draw diagram where applicable.
 Answer any five questions from question

Q. 1	a) Define fertilization.	3	
	b) Describe the phases of fertilization.	4	
	c) Mention the results of fertilization.	3	
	“OR”		
	a) Define gastrulation.	2	
	b) Describe the process of gastrulation.	4	
	c) What is Mermaid syndrome? Mention its features.	4	
Q. 2	Name the fetal membrane.	2	
	Mention the formation & functions of placenta.	3	
		1.5	
Q. 3	Draw and label the followings:		
	i) Graafian follicle.	2.5	
	ii) Changes in spermiogenesis.	2.5	
Q. 4	Explain anatomically why/how:		
	i) Zonapellucida prevents polyspermy.	2.5	
	ii) Second week of development is known as week of twos.	2.5	
Q. 5	How would you differentiate between the following paired terms:	4	
	i) Mitosis & Meiosis.	1	
	ii) Monozygotic & Dizygotic twinning.		
Q. 6	Instruction:		
	Please read the following problem and answer(s) the questions using your knowledge of Anatomy according to the mark's breakdown.		
	An eight years old boy came to the Pediatrics department of BMCH with his mother. She complained about the presence of flat facies, small ears, single palmar crease in hand with some other cranio-facial defects. She also noticed there is increased gap between 1st & 2nd toes of his son.		
	i) Name the defect describe above. Mention its karyotype.	1.5+1.5	
	ii) Mention the embryological basis of such type of defects?	2	

Brahmanbaria Medical College
Department of Anatomy
General Anatomy Written Examination
Subject: Anatomy (BMC: 09)

Date: 08/07/2023	Time: 1 hrs 20 mins	Marks: 40
Answer total 07 questions. Draw diagram where applicable		
Q. 1	a) Define bones. b) Name the bone cells with their TWO characteristics & functions of each. c) Describe the organic & inorganic compositions of bones.	2+5+3
	“OR”	
	a) Define joints. b) Classify joints with each example of each variety. c) What is Hilton’s law?	2+6+2
Q. 2	Define & classify capillaries with their distribution.	2
	Enumerate the components of lymphatic system.	3
Q. 3	Define prime mover, synergists, antagonist & fixators with one example of each.	4
	What is anastomosis?	1
Q. 4	Draw and label the followings:	
	i) Haversian system of compact bone	2
	ii) Different types of muscles according to direction of their fibers	3
Q. 5	Describe the mechanism of muscle contraction. (Use diagram)	4
	What is endomysium?	1
Q. 6	Explain anatomically why/how:	
	i) Periosteum must be preserved during surgery.	2.5
	ii) Synovial joints allow wide range of movements.	2.5
Q. 7	Name the factors for effective venous return.	3
	Mention the sites of portal circulation with their importance.	2
Q. 8	How would you differentiate between the following paired terms in a tabulated manner:	
	i) Hyaline, fibro & elastic cartilages.	2.5
	ii) Systemic, pulmonary & portal circulations	2.5

Brahmanbaria Medical College
Department of Anatomy
General Histology Written Examination
Subject: Anatomy (BMC: 09)

Date: 09/07/2023	Time: 1 hrs 20 mins	Marks: 40
Answer total 07 questions. Draw diagram where applicable		
Q. 1	a) Name the membranous organelles of cell. b) Describe the structure & functions of a mitochondrion. (Use diagram) c) Mention THREE important cells where numerous mitochondria present.	2+(4+2)+2
	“OR”	
	a) Classify surface epithelium with their distribution. b) Mention THREE important characteristics of transitional epithelium. c) How epithelium of skin maintains its viability?	6+2+2
Q. 2	Mention the functions of cell surface modifications.	2
	Classify connective tissue with example.	3
Q. 3	Describe the organization of a skeletal muscle.	3
	What are muscular diad & triad?	2
Q. 4	Draw and label the followings:	
	i) Loose connective tissue.	2
	ii) Histological structure of hyaline cartilage	3
Q. 5	Define prime mover, antagonist, synergist & fixators with example.	4
	Mention important structure & function of plasma cell.	1
Q. 6	Explain anatomically why/how:	
	i) Lysosome is called 'suicidal bag' of cell.	2.5
	ii) Abnormal anaphase leads to non-disjunction.	2.5
Q. 7	Describe the histological structure of an artery. (Use diagram)	4
	What is vasavosorum?	1
Q. 8	How would you differentiate between the following paired terms in a tabulated manner:	
	i) Histological differences between skeletal, smooth & cardiac muscles.	2.5
	ii) Collagen, reticular & elastic fibers.	2.5

Brahmanbaria Medical College
Department of Anatomy
Head-Neck Card Final Written Examination
Subject: Anatomy (BMC: 09)

Date: 08.08.2023

Time: 1 hrs 20 mins

Marks: 40

Answer total 07 questions. Draw diagram where applicable.
Answer to the question no.1 &2 are mandatory.
Answer any five questions from question no. 3 to question no. 7

Q. 1	a) Mention the subdivisions of middle ear. How middle ear communicates with pharynx?	2+1
	b) Describe the boundaries and contents of middle ear cavity. (Use diagram)	5
	c) Explain why middle ear infection is more common in children.	2
	“OR”	
	a) Describe the boundaries and contents of orbit. (Use diagram)	4
	b) Name the extra-ocular muscles with their nerve supply.	2+2
	c) What is diplopia? How this condition is produced?	1+1
Q. 2	Instruction: Please read the following problem and answer(s) the questions using your knowledge of Anatomy according to the mark's breakdown.	
	A 12-year-old boy presented with complaint of severe painful swelling on Lt side of face in front of ear. On examination, physician found that area over swelling is inflamed & it also extends upto mucus membrane of vestibule of mouth on Lt side. He was diagnosed as acute parotitis.	
	i) Why such swelling is painful?	3
	ii) What is the cause of inflammation inside the vestibule of the mouth?	2
Q. 3	How the Waldeyer's ring is formed? What is the importance of this ring?	3
	Enumerate the modifications of deep fascia in head-neck.	2
Q. 4	Lists the muscles acts on temporo-mandibular joint for mastication with their origin, insertion & nerve supply.	3
	Enlists the structures open in the lateral wall of nose.	2
Q. 5	Draw and label the followings:	
	i) Superficial veins of the face & neck region	2.5
	ii) Layers of scalp	2.5
Q. 6	Describe the interior of larynx.	3.5
	Mention the nerve supply of the pharynx.	1.5
Q. 7	Explain anatomically why/how:	
	i) Site of ligation of thyroid arteries is important during surgery.	2.5
	ii) Paranasal air sinuses are important for phonation.	2.5
Q. 8	How would you differentiate between the following paired terms:	
	i) Neurocranium & Splanchochranium	2.5
	ii) Fungiform, Vallate, foliate and filiform papillae.	2.5

Brahmanbaria Medical College
Department of Anatomy
Head-NeckCard Final Examination (MCQ)
Subject: Anatomy (BMC: 09)

Date: 08.08.2023

Duration: 10mins

Marks: 10

All questions carry equal mark.
 Use OMR (Optical Mark Recognition) sheet as answer script.

Select "T" for true and "F" for false statements (For Question 1 to 5)

Each question below is followed by five suggested answers. Select one Best/Correctanswer (For Question 6 to 10)

1. Bones of skull having both intra-membranous & intra-cartilaginous ossification are	6. Which of the following fontanelles is located at junction of sagittal and coronal sutures and at what age does this fontanelle typically close?
a) mandible.	a) Posterior fontanelle closes at about 2 years.
b) temporal.	b) Mastoid fontanelle closes at about 16 months.
c) occipital.	c) Lambdoidfontanelle closes at 8 months to 1 years.
d) parietal.	d) Sphenoidalfontanelle closes at 3 years.
e) sphenoid.	e) Anterior fontanellecloses at 18 months.
2. Carotid sheath is pierced by	7. Bell's pulsy is produced due to paralyses of facial nerve
a) external carotid artery.	a) at facial canal.
b) common carotid artery.	b) after exit through stylomastoid foramen.
c) vagus nerve.	c)after entering into the parotid gland.
d) accssesory nerve.	d) within the cranium.
e) internal carotid artery	
3. Parasympathetic ganglion present in head-neck regions are	8. Internal jugular vein is direct continuation of
a) otic ganglion.	a) sigmoid sinus.
b) ciliaryganlion.	b) cavernous sinus.
c) trigeminal ganglion.	c) superiorpetrosal sinus.
d) pterygopalatine ganglion.	d)transverse sinus.
e) superior cervical ganglion.	e) sagittal sinus.
4. Muscles of soft palate includes	9. Which one is the main artery of nasal bleeding?
a) genioglossus	a) Ascending palatine & ascending pharyngeal.
b) tensoevelipalati	b) Posterior superior alveolar & accessory meningeal.
c) palatoglossus	c) Posterior ethmoidal&middle meningeal.
d) styloglossus	d) Septal branches of sphenopalatine& superior labial.
e) stylophargngeus	e) Descending palatine & pharyngeal artery.
5. Palatine tonsil is	10. Isthmus of thyroid gland lies opposite
a) secondary lymphoid organ	a) 1 st -2 nd tracheal ring.
b) located in the lateral wall of nasopharynx.	b) 2 nd -3 rd tracheal ring.
c) lined with stratified squamous epithelium.	c) 3 rd -4 th tracheal ring.
d) covered by taste buds.	d) 4 th -5 th tracheal ring.
e) developed from 3rd pharyngeal pouch.	e) 5 th -6 th tracheal ring.

Brahmanbaria Medical College
Department of Anatomy
Inferior Extremity Card Final Written Examination
Subject: Anatomy (BMC: 09)

Date: 12.04.2023 **Time: 1 hrs 20 mins** **Marks: 40**

Answer total 07 questions. Draw diagram where applicable.
Answer to the question no.1 & 8 are mandatory.
Answer any five questions from question no. 2 to question no. 7

Q. 1	a) How knee joint is formed with its types?	2+1
	b) Describe the intra-articular structures of knee joint.	4
	c) How stability of the knee joint is maintained?	3
	“OR”	
	a) What is popliteal fossa?	2
	b) Enlist the steps of incisions of the popliteal fossa.	4
	c) Mention the boundaries and the contents of the popliteal fossa.	4
Q. 2	Name the compartments of the thigh and leg with their nerve supply.	3.5
	Why femoral hernia is more common in female?	1.5
Q. 3	Mention the sites of palpation of pulses in the lower limb.	3.5
	Enumerate the functions of the tendo-achilis.	1.5
Q. 4	Draw and label the followings:	
	i) Venous drainage of the lower limb.	2.5
	ii) Femoral triangle (boundaries and contents)	2.5
Q. 5	Mention the origin, insertion and innervation of the dorsi and planter flexor of the ankle joint.	3.5
	What is flat foot and claw foot?	1.5
Q. 6	Explain anatomically why/how:	
	i) Upper and outer quadrant of the gluteus maximus is a preferable site for the intramuscular injection.	2.5
	ii) Lower end of the fibula violates the law of ossification.	2.5
Q. 7	Mention the root value, course and muscles innervated by the tibial nerve.	4
	Name the modification of deep fascia of thigh.	1
Q. 8	Instruction:	
	Please read the following problem and answer(s) the questions using your knowledge of Anatomy according to the mark's breakdown.	
	A 45-year-old man came to the surgery outdoor with complaints of dull, aching pain in lower part of both legs for 3-4 months and pain was particularly severe at the end of a long day of standing at his work. He is a traffic police.	
	i) What is your probable diagnosis?	1
	ii) Why this type of condition is developed?	2
iii) What type of anatomical structure is most likely to be involved?	2	

Brahmanbaria Medical College
Department of Anatomy
Inferior Extremity Card Final Examination (MCQ)
Subject: Anatomy (BMC: 09)

Date: 12.04.2023

Duration: 10mins

Marks: 10

All questions carry equal mark.
Use OMR (Optical Mark Recognition) sheet as answer script.

Select "T" for true and "F" for false statements (For Question 1 to 5)

Each question below is followed by five suggested answers. Select one Best/Correct answer (For Question 6 to 10)

1. Hamstring muscles include	6. Dermatome of the heel is
a) rectus femoris	a) L1 nerve root.
b) sartorius	b) L4 nerve root.
c) semimembranosus	c) S1 nerve root.
d) gracilis	d) S2 nerve root.
e) adductor magnus	e) S3 nerve root.
2. Superficial inguinal lymphnodes	7. Prime flexor of the hip joint is
a) are arranged in two groups	a) ilio-psoas muscle.
b) receives afferent from perineum	b) pectineus muscle.
c) terminates in great saphenous vein	c) rectus femoris muscle.
d) receives afferent from glans penis	d) Sartorius muscle.
e) receives afferent from testis	e) adductor longus muscle.
3. Ossification starts in following tarsal bones during intrauterine life	8. Which muscle of the thigh receives dual innervation?
a) Talus.	a) Sartorius.
b) Calcaneus.	b) Adductor magnus.
c) Cuboid.	c) Gracilis.
d) Navicular.	d) Vastus medialis.
e) Cuneiform.	e) Biceps femoris.
4. The femoral artery of the lower limb	9. The gap between 1st & 2nd toes are supplied by
a) passes through the deep inguinal ring.	a) common peroneal nerve.
b) is content of the femoral sheath.	b) superficial peroneal nerve.
c) is a muscular artery.	c) deep peroneal nerve.
d) clinically not important.	d) sciatic nerve.
e) is a branch of internal iliac artery.	e) tibial nerve.
5. The arch of the foot	10. Examples of restricted ball-socket type of joint is
a) helps proportional distribution of weight.	a) hip joint.
b) has two types- medial & lateral.	b) shoulder joint.
c) medially its summit is formed by talus.	c) talo-calcaneo-navicular joint.
d) anteriorly is formed by head of metatarsals.	d) calcaneo-cuboid joint.
e) sometimes absent & leads to club foot.	e) metatarso-phalangeal joint.

Brahmanbaria Medical College
Department of Anatomy
Superior Extremity Card Final Written Examination
Subject: Anatomy (BMC: 09)

Date: 19.12.2022

Time: 1 hrs 20 mins

Marks: 40

Answer total 07 questions. Draw diagram where applicable.
Answer to the question no.1 & 8 are mandatory.
Answer any five questions from question no. 2 to question no. 7

Q. 1	a) Mention the definition and extension of mammary gland. How mammary bed is formed?	2+2
	b) Describe the lymphatic drainage of the mammary gland. (Use diagram)	4
	c) What is Peaud'orange?	2
	"OR"	
	a) Name the different muscles of the hand.	4
	b) Narrate the joints present in articulated hand with their morphological types.	4
	c) What is Dupuytren's contracture?	2
Q. 2	Describe the boundaries and contents of the cubital fossa. (Use diagram)	4
	Name the structures piercing the clavipectoral fascia.	1
Q. 3	Enumerate the beginning, termination and importance of axillary, brachial and radial arteries.	3.5
	How rotator cuff is formed?	1.5
Q. 4	Draw and label the followings:	
	i) Dermatome of the upper limb	3
	ii) Superficial veins of the upper limb	2
Q. 5	Narrate the origin, insertion and innervation of supinator and pronator of the radio-ulnar joint.	3.5
	Name the muscles forming anterior and posterior axillary folds.	1.5
Q. 6	Explain anatomically why/how:	
	i) Axillary lymph nodes are clinically important.	2.5
	ii) Abduction of the shoulder joint is lost due to fracture of surgical neck of humerus.	2.5
Q. 7	Mention the root value, course and muscles innervated by the radial nerve.	4
	What is claw hand?	1
Q. 8	Instruction:	
	Please read the following problem and answer(s) the questions using your knowledge of Anatomy according to the mark's breakdown.	
	A baby boy was delivered in a hospital by an obstetrician by pulling the baby's head using forceps (forcep's delivery). Two weeks later, the parents took the baby to the pediatrician for regular checkup. While examining the baby, the pediatrician found that the baby's right arm was medially rotated and adducted, while baby's forearm was extended and pronated.	
	i) Name the position of the upper limb of the baby noticed by the pediatrician.	2
	ii) Which clinical condition is represented by this position with nerve root involved?	2+1

Brahmanbaria Medical College
Department of Anatomy
Superior Extremity Card Final Examination (MCQ)
Subject: Anatomy (BMC: 09)

Date: 19.12.2022

Duration: 10mins

Marks: 10

All questions carry equal mark.
Use OMR (Optical Mark Recognition) sheet as answer script.

Select "T" for true and "F" for false statements (For Question 1 to 5)

Each question below is followed by five suggested answers. Select one Best/Correct answer (For Question 6 to 10)

1. Examples of superficial muscles of the forearm are	6. Pre-fixed brachial plexus gets contribution from
a) pronator teres.	a) C4 nerve root.
b) pronator quadratus.	b) T1 nerve root.
c) flexor digitorum superficialis.	c) C5 nerve root.
d) flexor digitorum profundus.	d) C6 nerve root.
e) palmaris longus.	e) T2 nerve root.
2. Non-articular parts of the lower end of the humerus in flexion	7. Examples of modified long bone in upper limb is
a) capitulum	a) humerus.
b) trochlea	b) radius.
c) radial fossa	c) ulna.
d) coronoid fossa	d) metacarpals.
e) olecranon fossa	e) clavicle.
3. Apex of the axilla is formed by	8. Which muscle of the forearm gets dual supply?
a) outer border of 1st rib.	a) Brachialis.
b) lateral border of manubrium sterni.	b) Flexor digitorum superficialis.
c) clavicle.	c) Flexor digitorum profundus.
d) superior surface of scapula.	d) Pronator teres.
e) head of humerus.	e) Lumbricals.
4. Structures pass below the extensor retinaculum are	9. Cardiac catheterization is preferable through
a. adductor pollicis	a) cephalic vein.
b. extensor carpi ulnaris.	b) basilica vein.
c. brachioradialis.	c) median cubital vein.
d. extensor digiti minimi,	d) median ante-cubital vein.
e. extensor digitorum.	e) dorsal venous arch.
5. Median nerve innervates the following muscles of the hand are	10. Abduction of shoulder joint from 0-15 degree is produced by
a) lumbricals.	a) deltoid muscle.
b) opponens pollicis	b) trapezius.
c) abductor pollicis brevis.	c) infraspinatus.
d) interossei.	d) supraspinatus.
e) adductor pollicis.	e) biceps brachii.

Brahmanbaria Medical College
Department of Anatomy
Superior Extremity Supplementary Written Examination
Subject: Anatomy (BMC: 09)

Date: 22.03.2023 **Time: 1 hrs 20 mins** **Marks: 40**

Answer total 07 questions. Draw diagram where applicable.
Answer to the question no.1 & 8 are mandatory.
Answer any five questions from question no. 2 to question no. 7

Q. 1	a) Narrate the steps of incisions to expose the axilla.	3
	b) Mention the boundaries and contents of axilla. (Use diagram)	3+2
	c) What is axillary sheath?	2
	“OR”	
	a) How the roots, trunks, cords and divisions of the brachial plexus are formed?	6
	b) Draw and label a brachial plexus.	3
	c) What is Klumpke's paralysis?	1
Q. 2	Describe the structures of the mammary gland.	4
	What is wrist drop?	1
Q. 3	Describe the lymphatic drainage of the upper limb.	3.5
	What is lymphoedma?	1.5
Q. 4	Draw and label the followings:	
	i) Rotator cuff	2.5
	ii) Superficial palmar arch.	2.5
Q. 5	Narrate the origin, insertion and innervation of flexor and extensor of the elbow joint.	3.5
	Mention the mode of insertion of flexor digitorum superficialis and profundus.	1.5
Q. 6	Explain anatomically why/how:	
	i) Dislocation of shoulder joint is common inferiorly	2.5
	ii) Compression of the median nerve in the carpal tunnels produces ape like deformity of the thumb.	2.5
Q. 7	Name the joints present in an articulated hand with their morphological types.	3
	Enlists the structures passing below the flexor retinaculum.	2
Q. 8	Instruction:	
	Please read the following problem and answer(s) the questions using your knowledge of Anatomy according to the mark's breakdown.	
	The 1st year Anatomy students in their dissection class were instructed to dissect the triangular depressed area in front of the elbow. They were also instructed to dissect the superficial structures carefully for exposing a vein that used for vene puncture/blood collection. Before starting the dissection, the teacher was demonstrated the steps of incision.	
	i) Name the suitable vein.	1
	ii) Why this vein is suitable for vene puncture?	2
	iii) How the students will proceed to expose that vein?	2

Brahmanbaria Medical College
Department of Anatomy
Superior Extremity Supplementary Examination (MCQ)
Subject: Anatomy (BMC: 09)

Date: 22.03.2023

Duration: 10mins

Marks: 10

All questions carry equal mark.
Use OMR (Optical Mark Recognition) sheet as answer script.

Select "T" for true and "F" for false statements (For Question 1 to 5)

Each question below is followed by five suggested answers. Select one Best/Correct answer (For Question 6 to 10)

1. Pronator muscles of the forearm are	6. The dermatome of the thumb is
a) pronator teres.	a) C6 segment of spinal cord.
b) pronator quadratus.	b) C7 segment of spinal cord.
c) flexor digitorum superficialis.	c) T6 segment of spinal cord.
d) flexor digitorum profundus.	d) C8 segment of spinal cord.
e) palmaris longus.	e) T2 segment of spinal cord.
2. Nerves directly related with humerus	7. The hook of the hamate is related to
a) radial nerve.	a) radial artery.
b) ulnar nerve.	b) radial nerve.
c) axillary nerve.	c) median nerve.
d) musculo-cutaneous.	d) ulnar nerve.
e) median nerve.	e) cephalic vein.
3. Shapes of carpal bones as follows	8. Which muscle is pierced the musculo-cutaneous nerve?
a) Scaphoid- boat shape	a) Brachialis.
b) Triquetral- quadrilateral shape	b) Flexor digitorum superficialis.
c) Trapezium- wedge shape	c) Coraco-brachialis.
d) Pisiform- pea shape	d) Pronator teres.
e) Hamate- semilunar shape	e) Biceps brachii.
4. Branches of subclavian artery are	9. Cardiac catheterization is preferable through
a) vertebral artery.	a) cephalic vein.
b) axillary artery.	b) basilica vein.
c) brachial artery.	c) median cubital vein.
d) internal thoracic artery.	d) median ante-cubital vein.
e) dorsal scapular artery.	e) dorsal venous arch.
5. The clavipectoral fascia is pierced by	10. Above 90 degree abduction of the shoulder joint is completed by
a) basilica vein	a) deltoid muscle.
b) apical group of axillary lymph nodes	b) trapezius.
c) medial pectoral nerve	c) infraspinatus.
d) thoraco-acromial artery	d) supraspinatus.
e) cephalic vein	e) biceps brachii.

Brahmanbaria Medical College
Department of Anatomy
Thorax Card Final Written Examination
BMC-09

Date: 20.10.2022

Time: 1 hrs 20 mins

Marks: 40

Answer total 07 questions. Draw diagram where applicable.

Answer to the question no.1 & 8 are mandatory.

Answer any five questions from question no. 2 to question no. 7

Q. 1	a) How the mediastinum is subdivided into different parts?	3	
	b) What is mediastinal syndrome?	2	
	c) What are the boundaries and contents of superior mediastinum?	(2+3)	
	“OR”		
	a) Enlists the branches of ascending aorta.	1	
	b) Mention the course, branches and distribution of left coronary artery.	6	
	c) What do you mean by right and left dominance of heart?	3	
Q. 2	Name the major openings of the diaphragm with their vertebral level, shape and structures passing through it.	3	
	Narrate the characteristics, area of drainage and termination of thoracic duct.	2	
Q. 3	Mention the level of constrictions of the esophagus.	2	
	Enlists the joints formed by the sternum with their morphological types.	3	
Q. 4	Draw and label the followings:		
	i) Venous drainage of posterior thoracic wall	3	
	ii) Typical intercostal nerve	2	
Q. 5	Define pericardium. Mention the layers, artery and nerve supply of it.	1+3	
	What is thoracic outlet syndrome?	1	
Q. 6	Explain anatomically why/how:		
	i) Costodiaphragmatic recesses are clinically important	2.5	
	ii) Transverse diameter of thorax is increased by bucket handle movement.	2.5	
Q. 7	How would you differentiate between following paired terms:		
	i) Right and Left lungs	2.5	
	ii) Parietal and visceral pleura	2.5	
Q. 8	Instruction:		
	Please read the following problem and answer(s) the questions using your knowledge of Anatomy according to the mark's breakdown.		
	The 1 st year Anatomy students were instructed to dissect the intercostal space (ICS) anteriorly. The assigned teacher gave necessary demonstration & warned to dissect upper part of ICS carefully to preserve the neurovascular bundle. During dissection, two different muscle layers found; one in pocket direction & another in opposite direction.		
	a. Identify the muscles according to their direction mentioned above.	2	
	b. How the neurovascular bundle is formed? Where this bundle is located?	2+1	

Brahmanbaria Medical College
Department of Anatomy
ThoraxCard Final Examination (MCQ)
Subject: Anatomy & Histology (BMC: 09)

Date: 20.102022

Duration: 10mins

Marks: 10

All questions carry equal mark.
Use OMR (Optical Mark Recognition) sheet as answer script.

Select "T" for true and "F" for false statements (For Question 1 to 5)

Each question below is followed by five suggested answers. Select one Best/Correctanswer (For Question 6 to 10)

1. Structures passes through hilum of right lung are	6. The principal muscle of inspiration is
a) right principal brochus	a) diaphragm.
b) right phrenic nerve	b) intercostal muscles.
c) right upper lobar bronchus	c) erectorspinae muscle.
d)right pulmonary artery	d) sternocleidomastoid.
e) right vagus nerve	e) pectoral muscles.
2. The suprapleural membrane	7. The anterior surface of the neck of 1st rib is related to
a) isa part of cervical pleura.	a) sympathetic trunk.
b) covers the medial surface of lung.	b) anterior intercostal vein.
c)is derived from scalenusminimus muscle.	c)internal jugular vein.
d)attaches to the thoracic vertebral spine.	d) internal thoracic artery.
e)has both muscular &fascial part.	e) anterior jugular vein.
3. The trachea or windpipe	8. Apex of the heart is formed by
a) begins at the level of C6 vertebra	a) right ventricle.
b) ends at the level of T2 vertebra	b) left ventricle.
c) is a content of posterior mediastinum	c) both right and left ventricles.
d) lined by simple squamous epithelium	d) left ventricle mainly and partly right ventricle .
e) issupported by 16-20 cartilaginous ring.	e) right ventricle mainly and partly left ventricle..
4. The Superior vena cava	9. Gaseous exchange takes place in
a. drains into the right atrium	a) brush cells.
b. is formed by right and left brachiocephalic vein	b) clara cells.
c. is contained within the posterior mediastinum	c) type I alveolar pneumocytes.
d. has valve	d) type II alveolar pneumocytes.
e. collects blood from abdomen	e) alveolar macrophages.
5. Intercostal spaces	10. In chest X-ray right border of heart is formed by
a) are eleven in number anteriorly.	a) pulmonary trunk.
b) contains three intercostal muscles.	b) superior vena cava.
c) are formed superiorly by upper border of upper rib.	c) right ventricle.
d) has one intercostal artery anteriorly.	d) left ventricle.
e) have two parts- interosseous&intercartilaginous.	e) base of heart.

Brahmanbaria Medical College
Department of Anatomy
Thorax Card Supplementary Written Examination
Subject: Anatomy (BMC: 09)

Date: 16.11.2022

Time: 1 hrs 20 mins

Marks: 40

Answer total 07 questions. Draw diagram where applicable.
 Answer to the question no.1 & 8 are compulsory.
 Answer any five questions from question no. 2 to question no. 7

Q. 1	a) Name the receiving chambers of the heart with their artery supply.	1+2
	b) Describe the interior of right atrium.	4
	c) Mention the openings of the right atrium.	3
	“OR”	
	a) What is diaphragm?	2
	b) Mention the origins and insertion of the diaphragm.	4
	c) Describe the nerve supply of the diaphragm. What is hiatus hernia?	3+1
Q. 2	How the thoracic inlet and outlet is formed.	2+2
	What is thoracic outlet syndrome?	1
Q. 3	Mention the boundaries and contents of a typical intercostal space.	2+2
	Define intercostal nerve.	1
Q. 4	Draw and label the followings:	
	i) Brochopulmonary segment of right lung.	3
	ii) Sub-division of the mediastinum.	2
Q. 5	Mention the beginning, termination and structure of the trachea.	1+1+2
	How the superior vena cava is formed?	1
Q. 6	Explain anatomically why/how:	
	i) Coronary arteries are called functional end artery.	2.5
	ii) Aspiration of pleural fluid done through 9th intercostal space.	2.5
Q. 7	How would you differentiate between following paired terms:	
	i) Right and Left principal bronchus.	2.5
	ii) Parietal and visceral pleura.	2.5
Q. 8	Instruction: Please read the following problem and answer(s) the questions using your knowledge of Anatomy according to the mark's breakdown.	
	A 22 years old male was admitted in the hospital with the complaints of fever, weakness and gradual loss of weight for last 6 months. The attending physician noticed anemia on general examination and decided to perform bone marrow aspiration. He chose a particular part of a bone in the anterior chest wall for this procedure and performed the bone marrow aspiration with great care to avoid injury to some structures behind that bone	
	a. Identify the bone and its specific part chosen for bone marrow examination.	1+1
	b. Why that specific bone was chosen for bone marrow aspiration? What structures might be injured?	2+1

Brahmanbaria Medical College
Department of Anatomy
ThoraxCard Supplementary Examination (MCQ)
Subject: Anatomy (BMC: 09)

Date: 16.11.2022

Duration: 10mins

Marks: 10

All questions carry equal mark.
Use OMR (Optical Mark Recognition) sheet as answer script.

Select "T" for true and "F" for false statements (For Question 1 to 5)

Each question below is followed by five suggested answers. Select one Best/Correct answer (For Question 6 to 10)

1. The pericardium is supplied by the	6. In standing position, the pleural fluid is settled down in
a) internal thoracic artery	a) oblique fissure.
b) descending thoracic aorta	b) cardiac notch.
c) pulmonary artery	c) costodiaphragmatic recess.
d) coronary artery	d) horizontal fissure.
e) intercostal artery	e) costomediastinal recess.
2. Gaseous exchange occurs in	7. Most laterally neck of 1st rib anteriorly is related to
a) primary bronchus	a) sympathetic trunk.
b) segmental bronchus	b) first posterior intercostal vein.
c) terminal bronchiole	c) internal jugular vein.
d) alveoli	d) superior intercostal artery.
e) atrium	e) ventral ramus of 1 st thoracic spinal nerve.
3. Branches arch of the aorta are	8. The neurovascular bundle is located at
a) right subclavian artery	a) the superior border of ribs.
b) brachiocephalic trunk	b) costal groove.
c) right common carotid artery	c) inferior border of ribs .
d) intercostal artery	d) anterior to anterior intercostal membrane.
e) coronary arteries	e) the space between external and internal intercostal muscles.
4. Costal cartilages are	9. The esophageal opening in the diaphragm is opposite
a) avascular.	a) T6.
b) hyaline cartilaginous in nature.	b) T8.
c) twelve in number.	c) T10.
d) articulated to body of all thoracic vertebrae.	d) T12.
e) non-elastic in nature.	e) T11.
5. The supra-pleural membrane	10. In chest X-ray right border of heart is formed
a) covers the apex of lung.	a) pulmonary trunk.
b) is triangular in shape.	b) superior vena cava.
c) lies 2.5cm above the clavicle.	c) right ventricle.
d) attached to the inner border of the 1 st rib.	d) left ventricle.
e) attached with the transverse process of 1 st thoracic vertebrae.	e) base of heart.

