

**Brahmanbaria Medical College**  
**Department of Anatomy**  
**1<sup>st</sup> Term Final Written Examination**  
**BMC-10**

Date: 04.01.2024

Time: 2 hours 40 minutes

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**

<b>Q. 1</b>	Classify connective tissue with examples. Mention the composition of connective tissue. Name the connective tissue cells with two characteristics and functions of any THREE cells. ( <i>Use diagram</i> )	2.5+2+(2+3.5)
	<b>“OR”</b>	
	Define gametogenesis, spermatogenesis & oogenesis. Mention the sites, steps and organs involved in spermatogenesis. Describe the structures of a normal spermatozoon. ( <i>Use diagram</i> )	2+(1+3+1)+3
<b>Q. 2</b>	<b>Instruction:Please read the following problem and answer(s) the questions using your knowledge of Anatomy according to the mark’s breakdown.</b>	
	A newly married woman came to the Gynecology & Obstetrics department with history of two missed menstrual periods & her pregnancy test was positive. On ultrasonography, no fetus found in the uterine cavity but found outside the uterus.	
	i) Name the condition describes in the scenario & defines it.	1.5+1.5
	ii) Mention probable sites outside the uterus where fetus can be found in such condition.	2
<b>Q. 3</b>	Describe the histological structures of medium sized artery. ( <i>Use diagram</i> )	3
	Mention the components of the lymphatic system.	2
<b>Q. 4</b>	<b>Draw and label the followings:</b>	
	i) Skeletal muscles according to direction of fibers.	3
	ii) Different types of capillaries.	2
<b>Q. 5</b>	Define and classify joints with examples	3
	Narrate the “Law of union of epiphysis” with example.	2
<b>Q. 6</b>	<b>Explain anatomically why/how:</b>	
	i)The 2 <sup>nd</sup> week of development is called week of twos.	2.5
	ii)Lesser tubercle of humerus is an example of traction epiphysis.	2.5
<b>Q. 7</b>	<b>How would you differentiate between following paired terms:</b>	
	i) Mitosis and cleavage division.	2
	ii) Hyaline, fibro and elastic cartilages.	3
<b>Q. 8</b>	Name cell surface modifications their structures& distribution.	3
	Define gene, genome, genotype and phenotype.	2

<b>Group B</b>		
<b>Q. 9</b>	What is diaphragm? Name the major openings of the diaphragm with their vertebral level, shape, type and structures passing through it. Describe nerve supply of the diaphragm. Define hiatus hernia.	1+5+3+1
	<b>“OR”</b>	
	Name the intrinsic muscle groups of the hand. Mention the motor and sensory nerve supply of the hand (Use diagram). What are radial tripod and Dupuytren's contracture?	2+5+(1.5+1.5)
<b>Q. 10</b>	<b>Instruction: Please read the following problem and answer(s) the questions using your knowledge of Anatomy according to the mark's breakdown.</b>	
	A baby boy was delivered by an obstetrician by pulling baby's head using forceps (forcep's delivery). Two weeks later, parents took the baby to pediatrician for regular checkup. While examining the baby, pediatrician found that baby's right arm was medially rotated & adducted, while baby's forearm was extended and pronated.	
	i) Name the position of upper limb describes in the scenario.	1
	ii) Which clinical condition is represented by this position with nerve root involved?	2
	iii) Name the muscles paralyzed here.	2
<b>Q. 11</b>	Describe the origin, course and distribution of left coronary artery. (Use diagram)	3.5
	Mention the layers, artery and nerve supply of it.	1.5
<b>Q. 12</b>	Describe the venous drainage of the upper limb.	3
	Enlist the axillary group of lymph nodes with their areas of drainage.	2
<b>Q. 13</b>	<b>How would you differentiate between following paired terms:</b>	
	i) Pulmonary and systemic circulation.	2.5
	ii) Supination and pronation of the radio-ulnar joint.	2.5
<b>Q. 14</b>	<b>Draw and label the followings:</b>	
	i) Lung lobule.	1.5
	ii) Brachial plexus with roots, trunks, divisions, cords & branches	3.5
<b>Q. 15</b>	<b>Explain anatomically why:</b>	
	i) Lung alveoli is lined by simple squamous epithelium	2
	ii) Supracondylar fracture of the humerus produces Volkmann's ischemic contracture.	3
<b>Q. 16</b>	Narrate the origin, insertion and innervation of abductor and adductor of the shoulder joint.	2.5
	What are the boundaries and contents of superior mediastinum?	2.5

**Brahmanbaria Medical College**  
**Department of Anatomy**  
**1<sup>st</sup> Term Final Written Examination (MCQ)**  
**BMC-10**

**Date: 04.01.2024**

**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)**

<b>1. The transverse sinus of the heart is</b>	<b>6. Following events are correct regarding meiosis</b>
a) a cul-de-sac behind left atrium.	a) synapsis is occurred in leptotene
b) lined by visceral pericardium.	b) tetrad formation is occurred in pachytene
c) ligated during cardiac surgery.	c) chiasma happens in diplotene
d) related to four pulmonary veins.	d) crossing over happens in zygotene
e) developed from dorsal mesogastrium.	e) nucleolus is disappeared in diakinesis
<b>2. Intercostal spaces</b>	<b>7. Diploid number of chromosomes present in</b>
a) are eleven in number anteriorly.	a) hepatocytes.
b) contain three intercostal muscles.	b) immature germ cells.
c) are formed superiorly by upper border of upper rib.	c) mature ovum.
d) have one intercostal artery anteriorly.	d) spermatozoon.
e) have two parts- interosseous&intercartilaginous.	e) skin cells.
<b>3. Considering anatomical position of human body, followings statements are correct</b>	<b>8. Avascular structures of the body are</b>
a) face looking forwards, mouth is closed and expression is neutral.	a) bones.
b) eyes are closed& focused on something distance.	b) cartilages.
c) rim of bone under eyes is in same horizontal plane as top of opening to the ear.	c) epithelium.
d) arms hang to the sides with palms facing forward.	d) blood.
e) feet apart with toes point forwards.	e) hair.
<b>4. The Superior vena cava</b>	<b>9. Muscle of the upper limb gets dual supply are</b>
a) drains into the right atrium.	a) Brachialis.
b) is formed by right and left brachiocephalic vein.	b) Flexor digitorum superficialis.
c) is contained within the posterior mediastinum.	c) Flexor digitorum profundus.
d) has valve.	d) Pronator teres.
e) collects blood from abdomen.	e) Lumbricals.
<b>5. The glenoidal labrum of the shoulder joint</b>	<b>10. Ulnar nerve innervates</b>
a) is hyaline cartilaginous in nature.	a) biceps brachii.
b) has maximum thickness at periphery.	b) flexor carpi ulnaris.
c) holds 5/6 <sup>th</sup> of head of humerus.	c) triceps.
d) supports the shoulder joint all around.	d) palmar interossei.
e) deepens the joint cavity.	e) adductor pollicis.

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

<b>11. Example of unicellular gland is</b>	<b>16. Utero-placental circulation is established at</b>
a) goblet cell.	a) 9 <sup>th</sup> days of intrauterine life.
b) mammary gland.	b) 10 <sup>th</sup> days of intrauterine life.
c) Brunner's gland.	c) 11 <sup>th</sup> days of intrauterine life.
d) pancreatic acinar cell.	d) 12 <sup>th</sup> days of intrauterine life.
e) submucous gland of oesophagus.	e) 13 <sup>th</sup> days of intrauterine life.
<b>12. Most medial content of cubital fossa is</b>	<b>17. The neck of 1st rib is related most medially to</b>
a) median nerve	a) sympathetic trunk.
b) ulnar nerve.	b) anterior intercostal vein.
c) tendon of brachialis.	c) superior intercostal vein.
d) tendon of biceps brachii.	d) intercostal nerve.
<b>13. The thymus is located in the following</b>	<b>18. Most infective part of the growing long bone</b>
a) Superior and anterior mediastinum.	a) epiphysis.
b) Superior and middle mediastinum.	b) metaphysis.
c) Anterior and middle mediastinum.	c) diaphysis.
<b>14. A 14-yr-old boy falls on outstretched hand &amp; has a fracture of scaphoid bone. Fracture is accompanied by rupture of which of following arteries?</b>	<b>19. Examples of cells that do not divide in post natal life are</b>
a) Brachial artery	a) cells of olfactory neurons.
b) Ulnar artery.	b) cells of hippocampus.
c) Deep palmar arterial arch.	c) neurons.
d) Radial artery.	d) liver cells.
e) Princeps pollicis artery.	
<b>15. In chest X-ray right border of heart is formed by</b>	<b>20. Total gestational weeks according to calendar months is</b>
a) pulmonary trunk.	a) 38 weeks.
b) superior vena cava.	b) 36 weeks.
c) right ventricle.	c) 37 weeks.
d) left ventricle.	d) 40 weeks.
e) base of heart.	e) 41 weeks.

**Brahmanbaria Medical College**  
**Department of Anatomy**  
**2<sup>nd</sup> Term Final Written Examination**  
**BMC-10**

Date: 16.05.2024

Time: 2 hours 40 minutes

Marks: 80

**Answer total 06 questions. Draw diagram where applicable.**  
**Answer to the question no.1 &2 from Group A and question no.8&9 from Group B are mandatory.**  
**Answer any four questions from question no.3 to 7 from Group A and any four questions from**  
**question no.10 to 14 from Group B.**

**Group A**

Q. 1	Describe the histological structures of kidney ( <i>Use diagram</i> ). Mention the histological features, locations and major functions of different parts of nephron (renal tubule) in a tabulated form.	4+6
	<b>“OR”</b>	
	Enlist the different parts, extension and blood supply of the gut tube with their derivatives. Define situs inversus, situs solitus and situs ambiguus.	7+3
Q. 2	<b>Instruction: Please read the following problem and answer(s) the questions using your knowledge of Anatomy according to the mark's breakdown.</b>	
	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, and single palmar crease in hand with some other cranio-facial defects. She also noticed there is increased gap between 1 <sup>st</sup> & 2 <sup>nd</sup> 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	a) What are Amelia and Polydactyle?	2
	b) Describe the formation and gross feature of the placenta.	3
Q. 4	<b>Draw and label the followings:</b>	
	i) Microscope structures of liver.	3
	ii) Structures of lymph node	2
Q. 5	a) Describe the histological structures of testes. ( <i>Use diagram</i> )	3
	b) Narrate the parts of mucus layer of the GIT.	2
Q. 6	<b>Explain anatomically why/how:</b>	
	i) Large intestine is lined by simple columnar epithelium with numerous goblet cells.	2.5
	ii) Malrotation of pancreatic bud gives rise to annular pancreas.	2.5
Q. 7	<b>How would you differentiate between following paired terms:</b>	
	i) 'Blood capillary' and 'Lymph capillary'.	2.5
	ii) 'Omphalocele' and 'Gastroschisis'.	2.5

<b>Group B</b>		
<b>Q. 8</b>	Define rectus sheath. Mention the formation and contents of rectus sheath (use diagram). Enlist the peculiarities of rectus abdominis muscle with its two functions? What is linea alba?	1+5+3+1
	<b>“OR”</b>	
	Enlist the steps of incisions of the popliteal fossa. Mention the boundaries and contents of the popliteal fossa ( <i>use diagram</i> ). Narrate the beginning, termination and site of pulsation of popliteal artery.	2+5+3
<b>Q. 9</b>	<b>Instruction: Please read the following problem and answer(s) the questions using your knowledge of Anatomy according to the mark's breakdown.</b>	
	An 18-year-old student underwent a motorcycle accident & brought to emergency department. On examination, he had extensive paralysis of muscles of anterior and lateral compartments of left leg. As a result, patient was unable to dorsiflex ankle joint and everts foot. The radiographic examination ruled out the possibility of fracture of neck of fibula.	
	i) Name the position of foot due to loss of dorsiflex and eversion movements in the scenario.	1
	ii) Explain why fracture of neck of fibula produces such condition.	2
	iii) Name the muscles paralyzed here.	2
<b>Q. 10</b>	a) Describe the mode of blood supply to uterus. (Use diagram)	3
	b) Mention the visceral relations of the spleen.	2
<b>Q. 11</b>	<b>Explain anatomically why:</b>	
	i) Gastric ulcer is more common along the lesser curvature.	2.5
	ii) Varicose vein is common in lower limb.	2.5
<b>Q. 12</b>	<b>How would you differentiate between following paired terms:</b>	
	i) 'Carpals' and 'Tarsals' bone of extremities.	2
	ii) 'Small intestine' and 'Large intestine'.	3
<b>Q. 13</b>	<b>Draw and label the followings:</b>	
	i) Regions and quadrants of the abdomen with different planes.	3
	ii) Lumbar plexus.	2
<b>Q. 14</b>	a) Narrate origins, insertions, nerve supply of Hamstring group of muscles in a tabulated form.	3
	b) Mention the movements of knee joint with prime movers.	2

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**BMC-10**

Date: 16.05.2024

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)

<b>1. Examples of 45cm long structures are</b>	<b>6. Deep inguinal rings</b>
a) transverse colon.	a) present in fascia transversalis.
b) femur.	b) permits direct inguinal hernia.
c) sartorius muscle.	c) lateral to inferior epigastric artery.
d) tibia.	d) triangular in shape.
e) tendo-achilis.	e) medial to inferior epigastric artery.
<b>2. The superficial inguinal lymph nodes</b>	<b>7. The stomach</b>
a) are arranged in two groups.	a) is lined by simple columnar epithelium.
b) receives afferent from perineum.	b) has pyloric sphincter formed by circular muscle.
c) terminates in great saphenous vein.	c) is a midgut derivatives.
d) receives afferent from glans penis.	d) is supplied by branches of celiac trunk.
e) receives afferent from testis.	e) has Brunner's gland in submucosa.
<b>3. Contents of submucosa of large intestine are</b>	<b>8. The alantoid of the gut tube</b>
a) arteries.	a) arises from the posterior wall of yolk sac.
b) veins.	b) is a vestigial organ in human.
c) enterochromaffin cells.	c) becomes fibrous & form median umbilical ligament.
d) goblet cells.	d) plays role in excretion (human).
e) absorptive columnar cells.	e) is completely obliterated in human.
<b>4. The pancreatic islets has</b>	<b>9. Derivatives of cloaca are</b>
a) blood capillaries.	a) sigmoid colon..
b) beta cells.	b) rectum.
c) delta cells.	c) trigone of the urinary bladder.
d) serous acini.	d) upper 2/3rds of anal canal.
e) intercalated duct.	e) Membranous urethra.
<b>5. The acetabulum labrum of the hip joint</b>	<b>10. Injury to the sciatic nerve produces</b>
a) is hyaline cartilaginous in nature.	a) motor loss to hamstring muscles.
b) is semi-lunar in shape.	b) foot drop.
c) holds 1/6 <sup>th</sup> of head of femur.	c) sensory loss of lateral side of the leg.
d) supports the hip joint all superiorly.	d) sensory loss of sole.
e) deepens the joint cavity.	e) motor loss to quadriceps femoris.

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

<b>11. Diarrhea may result if which of following organs fails to carry out its role in absorbing water from the feces?</b>	<b>16. 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?</b>
a) Anal canal.	a) T9 segment.
b) Cecum.	b) T7 segment.
c) Colon.	c) T10 segment.
d) Jejunum.	d) T11 segment.
e) Duodenum.	e) T12 segment.
<b>12. The great saphenous vein:</b>	<b>17. Which is the most common site for appendix found at appendectomy?</b>
a) joins the femoral vein above inguinal ligament.	a) retro-ileal.
b) upward continuation of lateral marginal vein.	b) retro-caecal.
c) runs behind the medial malleolus.	c) pelvic.
d) enters femoral vein on its anteromedial side.	d) anterior to terminal ileum.
<b>13. In Dizygotic twinning, twins</b>	<b>18. Period of organogenesis extent from</b>
a) are fraternal or unlike.	a) 2 <sup>nd</sup> to 8 <sup>th</sup> weeks.
b) have similar sex.	b) 3 <sup>rd</sup> to 8 <sup>th</sup> weeks.
c) are diamniotic & monochorionic.	c) 4 <sup>th</sup> to 8 <sup>th</sup> weeks.
<b>14. Dermatomes of lower limb</b>	<b>19. Physiological herniation occurs due to</b>
a) S1 supplies the great toe.	a) rapid elongation of primary intestinal loop.
b) L2 supplies anterior upper thigh.	b) failure of formation of ventral body wall.
c) S3 supplies perianal area.	c) abnormal size of abdominal organs.
d) L4 supplies medial thigh.	d) chromosomal defect.
e) L5 supplies medial calf.	
<b>15. Contents of the spermatic cord include all of the following EXCEPT</b>	<b>20. The femoral canal</b>
a) Ductus deferens.	a) is the lateral compartment of the femoral sheath
b) Testicular artery.	b) lies medial to the pubic tubercle .
c) Pampiniform plexus.	c) contains the femoral nerve .
d) Ilioinguinal nerve.	d) is medial to the femoral vein .
e) Genital branch of the genitofemoral nerve.	e) transmits femoral branch of genitofemoral nerve.



**Brahmanbaria Medical College**  
**Department of Anatomy**  
**2<sup>nd</sup> Term Supplementary Written Examination**  
**BMC-10**

Date: 24.10.2024

Time: 2 hours 30 minutes

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	Name the histological layers of the duodenum. Describe the special features of the inner two layers of the duodenum (use diagram). Why presence of Brunner's gland is important for normal digestion of food.	2+5+3
	<b>"OR"</b>	
	Define congenital anomaly, teratology, teratogen and teratogenicity. Enlists the causes of congenital anomaly. Describe the types of anomalies with examples of each.	6+1+3
Q. 2	<b>Instruction: Please read the following problem and answer(s) the questions using your knowledge of Anatomy according to the mark's breakdown.</b>	
	An 11-yrs-old girl came to Pediatrics department of BMCH with her mother. Her mother complained about relative short height of her baby with an extra fold of skin in neck & nipples are widely spaced. Pediatrician mentioned that it may be a genetic disorder, so he advised some investigations to confirm it.	
	i) Name the defect describe above. Mention its karyotype.	1+1.5
	ii) Explain why such type of defect is occurred?	2.5
Q. 3	Mention the functions of the notochord.	2
	Describe the histological structure of the urinary bladder.(Use diagram)	3
Q. 4	<b>Draw and label the followings:</b>	
	a) Microscope structure of testis.	3
	b) Primary, secondary and tertiary villi	2
Q. 5	Describe the microscopic structure of ovary. (Use diagram)	3.5
	Define red and white pulp of spleen.	1.5
Q. 6	<b>Explain anatomically why/how:</b>	
	a) Transverse colon gets dual blood supply.	2.5
	b) Pancreatic acini have numerous rough endoplasmic reticulum.	2.5
Q. 7	<b>How would you differentiate between following paired terms:</b>	
	a) 'Serous' and 'mucusacini'.	2.5
	b) 'Omphalocele' and 'Gastroschisis'.	2.5
Q. 8	Mention the derivatives of the cloaca.	2
	Describe the development of the liver.	3

<b>Group B</b>		
<b>Q. 9</b>	Enlists the steps of incision of rectus sheath. Name the layers incised in the midline during dissection. Mention the formation of rectus sheath from costal margin to umbilicus (use diagram). Why midline surgical incision is better to avoid?	2+2+3+3
	<b>“OR”</b>	
	Mention the beginning, termination, branches and sites of pulsation of the external iliac, femoral, popliteal, tibial and dorsalis pedis arteries.	2X5= 10
<b>Q. 10</b>	<b>Instruction: Please read the following problem and answer(s) the questions using your knowledge of Anatomy according to the mark's breakdown.</b>	
	A18-year-old student underwent a motorcycle accident & brought to emergency department. On examination, he had extensive paralysis of muscles of posterior compartment of right leg. As a result, foot was dorsiflex at ankle joint & held in eversion position & patient cannot stand on toes. Radiographic image ruled out dislocation of knee joint & fracture of lower end of femur.	
	i) Name the nerve damage here.	0.5
	ii) Explain why foot was dorsiflex at ankle joint & held in eversion position.	2.5
	iii) Why patient cannot stand on toes?	2
<b>Q. 11</b>	Describe the macroscopic structure of the kidney. (Use diagram)	4
	Define peritonitis.	1
<b>Q. 12</b>	<b>Explain anatomically why:</b>	
	a) Soleus muscle is called peripheral heart.	2.5
	b) Sites of ureteric constrictions are important clinically.	2.5
<b>Q. 13</b>	<b>How would you differentiate between following paired terms:</b>	
	a) Locking and unlocking of the knee.	2.5
	b) Superficial and deep inguinal rings.	2.5
<b>Q. 14</b>	<b>Draw and label the followings:</b>	
	a) Lumber plexus.	2
	b) Regions and quadrants of the abdomen with different planes.	3
<b>Q. 15</b>	Mention the formation of longitudinal arches of the foot. (Use diagram)	3
	Trace the attachments of ilio tibial tract?	2
<b>Q. 16</b>	Describe the lymphatic drainage of the stomach. (Use diagram)	3.5
	Name the muscles involved in eversion and inversion of the subtalar joint.	1.5

**Brahmanbaria Medical College**  
**Department of Anatomy**  
**2<sup>nd</sup> Term Supplementary Examination (MCQ)**  
**BMC-10**

**Date: 24.10.2024**

**Duration: 30mins**

**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)**

<b>1. Submucous coat are absent in following structures</b>	<b>6. Commonly injured ligaments of the knee are</b>
a) stomach.	a) posterior cruciate ligament.
b) esophagus.	b) anterior cruciate ligament.
c) gall bladder.	c) medial meniscus.
d) ureter.	d) lateral meniscus.
e) urinary bladder.	e) tibial collateral ligament.
<b>2. The uterine tube of female reproductive system</b>	<b>7. The root of the mesentery are crossed by</b>
a) has three histological layers.	a) 2 <sup>nd</sup> part of duodenum.
b) is lined by simple layer of epithelium.	b) abdominal aorta.
c) is composed of only circular muscle.	c) right sacro-iliac joint.
d) have numerous microvilli.	d) left gonadal vessels.
e) has 3-6 longitudinal folds.	e) ilio-inguinal nerve.
<b>3. Derivatives of the foregut are</b>	<b>8. The ventral mesogastrium is divided into</b>
a) jejunum.	a) greater omentum.
b) lungs.	b) lesser omentum.
c) stomach.	c) falciform ligament.
d) liver.	d) septum transversum.
e) appendix.	e) mesoduodenum.
<b>4. Examples of fetal membranes are</b>	<b>9. The traction epiphysis are</b>
a) placenta.	a) lesser trochanters of femur.
b) yolk sac.	b) adductor tubercle of femur.
c) primitive streak.	c) styloid process of fibula.
d) exocoelomic cavity.	d) tuberosity of tibia.
e) allantois.	e) tubercle of calcaneum.
<b>5. Contents of the spermatic cord are</b>	<b>10. Retro peritoneal organs are</b>
a) vasa deferens.	a) liver.
b) testicular artery.	b) ovary.
c) ilioinguinal nerve.	c) pancreas.
d) dense connective tissue.	d) abdominal aorta.
e) part of processus vaginalis.	e) sigmoid colon.

**Each question below is followed by 3/4/5 suggested answers. Select one Best / Correct answer (For Question 11 to 20)**

<b>11. Most characteristic event in 3rd week of development is</b>	<b>16. The lacteal of the alimentary tract is</b>
a) gastrulation.	a) blood vessel in lamina propria of small intestine.
b) notochord formation.	b) blood vessel in lamina propria of large intestine.
c) fate map for epiblast.	c) lymphatic vessel in lamina propria of small intestine.
d) body axes establishment.	d) lymphatic vessel in lamina propria of large intestine.
e) development of vili.	
<b>12. Ala of the sacrum most medially is related to</b>	<b>17. Meissner's plexus is found in</b>
a) obturator nerve.	a) muscularis externa.
b) ilio-lumbar artery.	b) submucosa.
c) lumbo-sacral trunk.	c) mucosa.
d) sympathetic trunk.	d) serosa.
e) median sacral artery.	
<b>13. Innervation of the great toe is</b>	<b>18. Most characteristic feature of veins of lower limb is</b>
a) L3 segment of spinal cord.	a) composed of 3 sets-- superficial, perforating & deep.
b) L4 segment of spinal cord.	b) always accompanied by arteries.
c) L5 segment of spinal cord.	c) contained venous valve to work against gravity.
d) S1 segment of spinal cord.	d) enclosed in a non elastic deep fascia.
<b>14. Maximum surface area of the small intestine is increased by</b>	<b>19. When the primary intestinal loop undergoes physiological herniation, which of following blood vessels lies along the axis around which it rotates ?</b>
a) circular fold	a) abdominal aorta.
b) intestinal villi.	b) celiac artery.
c) microvilli.	c) inferior mesenteric artery.
	d) superior mesenteric artery.
<b>15. Most dilated part of the male urethra is</b>	<b>20. The most abundant membranous organelle found in proximal convoluted tubules of kidney is numerous</b>
a) preprostatic part.	a) peroxisome
b) prostatic part.	b) mitochondria.
c) membranous part.	c) smooth endoplasmic reticulum.
d) spongy part.	d) golgi complex
	e) lysosome.

**Brahmanbaria Medical College**  
**Department of Anatomy**  
**3<sup>rd</sup>Term Written Examination**  
**BMC-10**

Date: 05.11.2024

Time: 2 hours 30 minutes

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	Describe the development of the lungs (use diagram). Mention the parts, lining epithelium, histological structures / features & functions of the airways within the lungs in a tabulated form. What is hyaline membrane disease?	3+6+1
	<b>“OR”</b>	
	Enlists ten derivatives of the neural crest cells. Define neuralation. Describe the process of neuralation (use diagram). Name the primary and secondary brain vesicles with their derivatives.	3+1+3+3
Q. 2	<b>Instruction: Please read the following problem and answer(s) the questions using your knowledge of Anatomy according to the mark’s breakdown.</b>	
	A 5-yr-old boy came to the Pediatric surgery department and his mother complained about the presence of a swelling in her baby's neck. On examination, the duty doctor found the swelling is located in the midline of his neck and it moves with deglutition. The duty doctor explained his mother about the correctable surgery for such condition.	
	a) Identify the anatomical defect describes in the scenario.	1
	b) Explain the embryological basis of such defect.	2.5
	c) Name the other locations where such type swelling are found.	1.5
Q. 3	Name the lymphoidorgans.	2
	Describe the histological features of the spinal cord. (Use diagram)	3
Q. 4	<b>Draw and label the followings:</b>	
	a) Histological structures of cerebellum.	3
	b) Parts of heart tube.	2
Q. 5	Mention the derivatives pharyngeal arches in tabulated form.	4
	Define cleft lip.	1
Q. 6	<b>Explain anatomically why/how:</b>	
	a) Tongue is lined by non keratinized stratified squamous epithelium.	2.5
	b) Inferior parathyroid gland is called parathyroid III.	2.5
Q. 7	<b>How would you differentiate between following paired terms:</b>	
	a) Thick and thin skin.	3
	b) Lymph capillaries and blood capillaries.	2
Q. 8	Describe the development of the kidney.	3
	Name any four male-female homologous organs with their developmental sources.	2

<b>Group B</b>		
<b>Q. 9</b>	Mention the functions of outer most layer of the eyeball. Describe the structures of the cornea (use diagram). How does cornea maintain its nutrition? Explain why cornea looks transparent?	3+3+2+2
	<b>“OR”</b>	
	Define and classify neuroglial cells with examples. Describe the features, location and functions of the different neuroglial cells.	(1+2)+(3+2+2)
<b>Q. 10</b>	<b>Instruction: Please read the following problem and answer(s) the questions using your knowledge of Anatomy according to the mark's breakdown.</b>	
	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 mucous 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
<b>Q. 11</b>	Describe the structures of the lateral wall of nose. (Use diagram)	4
	What is gag reflex?	1
<b>Q. 12</b>	<b>Explain anatomically why:</b>	
	b) Lumbar puncture is done in children in lower level than adult.	2.5
	c) Maxillary air sinus is more prone to infection.	2.5
<b>Q. 13</b>	<b>How would you differentiate between following paired terms:</b>	
	c) Sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system.	3
	d) Neurocranium and splanchnocranium.	2
<b>Q. 14</b>	<b>Draw and label the followings:</b>	
	c) Circle of Willis.	3
	b) Interior of larynx.	2
<b>Q. 15</b>	Mention the boundaries of the carotid triangle of the neck. (Use diagram)	3
	Enlist the functions of the corpus callosum.	2
<b>Q. 16</b>	Name the components of the limbic system.	2
	Mention the nerve supply of the pharynx.	2
	What is torticollis?	1

**Brahmanbaria Medical College**  
**Department of Anatomy**  
**3<sup>rd</sup>Term Examination (MCQ)**  
**BMC-10**

<b>Date: 05.11.2024</b>	<b>Duration: 30mins</b>	<b>Marks: 20</b>
<b>All questions carry equal mark. Use OMR (Optical Mark Recognition) sheet as answer script.</b>		
<b>Select "T" for true and "F" for false statements (For Question 1 to 10)</b>		
<b>1. The corpus striatum of Basal nuclei consists of</b>	<b>6. The unencapsulated receptors include following:</b>	
a. caudate nucleus.	a. Ruffini corpuscles.	
b. internal capsule.	b. Pacinian corpuscles.	
c. claustrum.	c. Meissner corpuscles.	
d. globes pallidus.	d. Free nerve endings.	
e. putamen.	e. Merkel cells.	
<b>2. The thalamus of the diencephalon</b>	<b>7. The bony cavities orbit are</b>	
a. is divided by a internal medullay lamina.	a.bounded medially by maxilla, lacrimal & ethmoid.	
b. has a triangular pulvinar nucleus.	b. contained extra ocular muscles only.	
c. has eight basic groups of nuclei.	C. bounded superiorly by frontal, zygomatic & maxilla.	
d. acts as rely station for all sensory senses.	d.floored by maxilla and palatine bone.	
e. has medial, lateral & intermediate geniculate bodies.	e. in direct communication with middle cranial fossa.	
<b>3. The reticular system of the brain</b>	<b>8. Parasympathetic ganglion present in head-neck regions are</b>	
a. are arranged in three columns.	a. otic ganglion.	
b. receives inputs from sensory system.	b. ciliary ganlion.	
c. influences biological clocks via hypothalamus.	c. trigeminal ganglion.	
d. gives negative stimulation to hypothalamus.	d. pterygopalatine ganglion.	
e. involves pons, medulla and spinal cord.	e. superior cervical ganglion.	
<b>4. During development of the face, the</b>	<b>9. The auditory tubeof the middle ear</b>	
a. fronto nasal prominence forms tip of nose.	a. is directed downwards, forwards &medially.	
b. development starts at 4th week of intra uterine life.	b. has only osseous part.	
c. maxillary process forms checks & upper lip.	c. connects nasopharynx & tympanic cavity.	
d. developmental anomalies are due to non fusion of process.	d. maintain equilibrium of air pressure.	
e. facial muscles are developed from 2nd pharyngeal arch.	e. is developed from 1 <sup>st</sup> pharyngeal arch.	
<b>5. Derivatives of the ureteric buds are</b>	<b>10. The salivary glands of the head-neck are</b>	
a. glomerulus.	a. are ectodermal in origin.	
b. loop of Henle.	b. are composed of parenchyma & stroma.	
c. major calyx.	c. are endocrine in nature.	
d. ureter.	d. are sublingual, submandibular & parotid.	
e. renal pelvis.	e. mainly secret hormones.	

Each question below is followed by 3/4/5 suggested answers. Select one Best / Correct answer (For Question 11 to 20)

**11. Which cells precursors originating in the bone marrow & function as antigen-presenting cells in skin?**

- a. Keratinocytes.
- b. Langerhans cells.
- c. Melanocytes.
- d. Merkel cell.

**12. Rod cells of the retina are absent in**

- a. macula lutea.
- b. central part of retina.
- c. ora serrate.
- d. fovea centralis.

**13. Bell's palsy is produced due to paralyse of facial nerve**

- a. at facial canal.
- b. after exit through stylomastoid foramen.
- c. after entering into the parotid gland.
- d. within the cranium.

**14. The epithelial cells within the organ of Corti are supported by which of the following structures?**

- a. Spiral limbus
- b. Tectorial membrane.
- c. Vestibular membrane.
- d. Basilar membrane.
- e. Spiral ligament.

**15. Example of limiting sulcus is**

- a. central sulcus.
- b. posterior part of calcarine sulcus.
- c. lunate sulcus.
- d. anterior part of calcarine sulcus.
- e. collateral sulcus.

**16. Secretion of which neuroendocrine cell is directly controlled by neuronal activities at night?**

- a. Pituicyte.
- b. Melanocyte.
- c. Pinealocyte.
- d. Chromaffin cell.

**17. Example of most dilated subarachnoid space or cistern is**

- a. cisterna pontis.
- b. cisterna ambiens.
- c. cisterna cerebello-medullaris.
- d. cisterna interpenduncularis.
- e. cisterna lateral sulcus.

**18. The most important functional characteristic of tonsil is**

- a. a primary lymphoid organ.
- b. located in the lateral wall of oropharynx.
- c. consisting of 12-15 tonsillar pits.
- d. covered by taste buds.
- e. related to palato-glossal arch anteriorly.

**19. The most abundant membranous organelle found in neurons is**

- a. peroxisome.
- b. mitochondria.
- c. endoplasmic reticulum.
- d. golgi complex
- e. lysosome.

**20. Which of the following fontanelles is located at junction of sagittal and coronal sutures and at what age does this fontanelle typically close?**

- a. Posterior fontanelle closes at about 2 years.
- b. Mastoid fontanelle closes at about 16 months.
- c. Lambdoid fontanelle closes at 8 months to 1 years.
- d. Sphenoidal fontanelle closes at 3 years.
- e. Anterior fontanelle closes at 18 months.



**Brahmanbaria Medical College**  
**Department of Anatomy**  
**Abdomen Card Final Written Examination**  
**Subject: Anatomy (BMC: 10)**

**Date: 14.03.2024**

**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. 8**

<b>Q. 1</b>	Mention the steps of incision of inguinal region. What is processes vaginalis? What are the boundaries and contents of the inguinal canal? Enlist the shape, formation and situation of the superficial and deep inguinal rings?	2+1+4+3
	<b>“OR”</b>	
	Define perineum. Enumerate the subdivisions of the perineum. Mention the boundaries and contents of the ischio-rectal / anal fossa(use diagram). Narrate the formation and functions of the urogenital and pelvic diaphragm.	2+1+4+3
<b>Q. 2</b>	<b>Instruction:Please read the following problem and answer(s) the questions using your knowledge of Anatomy according to the mark's breakdown.</b>	
	A 40-year-old female admitted into Surgery department of Brahmanbaria Medical College & Hospital with the complaints sudden, severe pain in right hypochondriac region & pain particularly increase after fatty meal. Few hours later, this pain radiated to tip of right shoulder. On examination, intern doctor found maximum tenderness at tip of 9 <sup>th</sup> costal cartilage.	
	i) Name the clinical condition describe in the scenario.	1.5
	ii) Which organ is most likely to be involved in the scenario?	1.5
	ii) Why the pain radiates to tip of right shoulder?	2
<b>Q. 3</b>	Describe the macroscopic structures of the kidney. (Use diagram)	4
	What is renal angle and mention its clinical importance?	1
<b>Q. 4</b>	<b>Draw and label the followings:</b>	
	i) Transverse section of the penis.	2.5
	ii) Interior of the anal canal.	2.5
<b>Q. 5</b>	<b>How would you differentiate between the following paired terms:</b>	
	a) Small intestine and large intestine	2.5
	b) Doudenum, jejunum and ileum	2.5
<b>Q. 6</b>	<b>Explain anatomically why/how:</b>	
	i) Any incision along lineasemilunaris produces segmental paralysesofrectus abdominismuscle.	2.5
	ii) Pouch of Douglus is important clinically.	2.5
<b>Q. 7</b>	a) Mention the support of the liver and artery supply of the liver.	3
	b) State the sites of porto-systemic anastomoses.	2
<b>Q. 8</b>	Enumerate the different parts of gastro-intestinal system with their lengths.	2
	Describe the lymphatic drainage of the stomach.(Use diagram)	3

**Brahmanbaria Medical College**  
**Department of Anatomy**  
**Abdomen Card Final Written Examination (MCQ)**  
**Subject: Anatomy (BMC: 10)**

**Date: 14.03.2024**

**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)**

<b>1. The aponeurotic sheath of the rectus abdominis muscle</b>	<b>6. Lymphatics from the lower part of body of uterus are drained into</b>
a) is absent above the costal margin anteriorly.	a) pre-aortic node.
b) presents a thickest layer below arcuate line.	b) superficial inguinal node.
c) is mainly formed by transversus abdominis.	c) external iliac node.
d) prevents the muscle from bow stringing.	d) internal iliac node.
e) contains superficial circumflex artery.	e) obturator node.
<b>2. The right iliac fossa are related to</b>	<b>7. Most medial relation of the ala of sacrum is</b>
a) transverse colon.	a) ilio-lumbar artery.
b) beginning of ascending colon.	b) sympathetic trunk.
c) sigmoid colon.	c) obturator nerve.
d) caecum.	d) iliacus muscle.
e) appendix.	e) lumbo-sacral trunk.
<b>3. Sites of constrictions of the ureter are at the</b>	<b>8. Single most important factor for descent of Testes is</b>
a) commencement of pelvis of ureter.	a) uncurling of fetal curvature.
b) pelvi-ureteric junction.	b) intra-abdominal temperature.
c) pelvic brim.	c) intra-abdominal pressure
d) commencement of the urinary bladder.	d) gubernaculum testes.
e) exit point from the urinary bladder.	e) processus vaginalis.
<b>4. The pancreas is</b>	<b>9. Direct continuation of the abdominal aorta is</b>
a) an example of retroperitoneal organ.	a) median sacral artery.
b) located in umbilical and right hypochondriac region.	b) renal artery.
c) supplied by branches of superior mesenteric artery.	c) gonadal artery.
d) a mixed gland having both exo & endocrine function.	d) Right common iliac artery.
e) innervated by somatic & autonomic nerves.	
<b>5. Root of the mesentery is crossed by</b>	<b>10. A 20-year-old male had sudden, severe pain around umbilical region &amp; finally this pain radiated to right iliac fossa. On examination, maximum tenderness at Mac Burney's point. Which organ may involve?</b>
a) left ureter.	a) Testes.
b) 1st part of the duodenum.	b) Ovary.
c) inferior vena cava.	c) Appendix.
d) abdominal aorta.	d) Caecum.
e) right ovarian vein.	

**Brahmanbaria Medical College**  
**Department of Anatomy**  
**Abdomen Card Supplementary Final Written Examination**  
**Subject: Anatomy (BMC: 10)**

Date: 20.10.2024

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. 8**

<b>Q. 1</b>	Define hernia. What are the common sites of hernia in abdomen. Why inguinal hernia is more common in male. How can you differentiate between direct and indirect inguinal hernia.	2+3+2+3
	<b>“OR”</b>	
	Define ischio-rectal fossa. Mention the boundaries and contents of this fossa. Enlists the subdivisions of ischio-rectal fossa. Why ischio-rectal fat is important clinically? (Use diagram)	2+4+1+3
<b>Q. 2</b>	<b>Instruction: Please read the following problem and answer(s) the questions using your knowledge of Anatomy according to the mark's breakdown.</b>	
	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. Define such condition.	1+2
	ii) Identify the sites where the suchtype ofswelling may be found.	2
<b>Q. 3</b>	Describe the interior of the urinary bladder. (Use diagram)	4
	What is linea terminalis?	1
<b>Q. 4</b>	<b>Draw and label the followings:</b>	
	i) Lymphatic drainage of the stomach.	2.5
	ii) Hepatic lobule, portal lobule & portal acinus.	2.5
<b>Q. 5</b>	<b>How would you differentiate between the following paired terms:</b>	
	a) Right and left kidneys.	2.5
	b) Doudenum, jejunum and ileum.	2.5
<b>Q. 6</b>	<b>Explain anatomically why/how:</b>	
	i) Infection of linea alba leads to poor healing after surgery if incision given here.	2.5
	ii) Pain of cholecystitis is referred tothe tip of the right shoulder.	2.5
<b>Q. 7</b>	Describe the mode of blood supply of the uterus. (Use diagram)	3
	Name five retro peritoneal organs.	2
<b>Q. 8</b>	Mention the beginning, termination and branches of the abdominal aorta.	3.5
	What is Meckel's diverticulum?	1.5

**Brahmanbaria Medical College**  
**Department of Anatomy**  
**Abdomen Card Supplementary Written Examination (MCQ)**  
**Subject: Anatomy (BMC: 10)**

**Date: 21.10.2024**

**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)**

<b>1. The 2nd part of duodenum</b>	<b>6. Commonest position occupied by the appendix in the body is</b>
a) has permanent mucosal folds.	a) sub-caecal type.
b) is lies vertically and 5cm long.	b) retro-caecal type.
c) is related to quadrate lobe of liver.	c) splenic type.
d) is supplied by the end arteries.	d) promontoric type.
e) lies opposite L1 vertebral level.	e) pelvic type.
<b>2. The root of the mesentery are crossed by</b>	<b>7. Most medially related muscle in the posterior surface of kidneys is</b>
a) 2nd part of duodenum.	a) Posas major.
b) abdominal aorta.	b) Posas minor.
c) right sacro-iliac joint.	c) Quadratus lumborum.
d) left gonadal vessels.	d) Transversus abdominis. .
e) ilio-inguinal nerve.	
<b>3. The hypogastric region of the abdomen is occupied by</b>	<b>8. The male urethra is</b>
a) ovary.	a) for the passage for urine only.
b) prostate.	b) most dilated in membranous part.
c) uterus.	c) for passage for both urine & semen.
d) rectum.	d) crossed by deep perineal pouch.
e) appendix.	
<b>4. The exocrine portion of the pancreas</b>	<b>9. Umbilicus is innervated by</b>
a) has two ducts which opens into duodenum.	a) T9 segment of spinal cord.
b) lies composed of turbo-alveolar type of glands.	b) T10 segment of spinal cord.
c) is devoid of definitive fibrous capsule.	c) T11 segment of spinal cord.
d) is about one million in number.	d) T12 segment of spinal cord.
e) occupies the outer most part of pancreas.	
<b>5. Impressions found in the visceral surface of the spleen are</b>	<b>10. The area of anal canal below the pectinate line is supplied by</b>
a) fundus of stomach.	a) superior rectal artery.
b) left lobe of liver.	b) middle rectal artery.
c) left kidney.	c) inferior rectal artery.
d) body of pancreas.	
e) transverse colon..	

**Brahmanbaria Medical College**  
**Department of Anatomy**  
**CNS & Eyeball Card Final Written Examination**  
**Subject: Anatomy (BMC: 10)**

Date: 02.11.2024

Time: 1 hrs 20 minutes

Marks: 40

**Answer total 07 questions. Draw diagram where applicable.**  
**Answer to the question no. 1 & 2 are mandatory.**  
**Answer any 5 questions from question no. 3 to question no. 8**

Q. 1	Mention the beginning, termination and length (both gender) of the spinal cord. Define cauda equina, filum terminale and conus medullaris. Describe the gross structure of the spinal cord (use diagram). Why lumbar puncture is done in adult at higher level than children.	2+3+3+2
	<b>“OR”</b>	
	Describe the major sulci, gyri and functional areas with their functions present in superiolateral surface of the cerebrum (use diagram). Mention the functional types of sulci present in the superiolateral surface of the cerebrum.	2+2+4+2
Q. 2	<b>Instruction: Please read the following problem and answer(s) the questions using your knowledge of Anatomy according to the mark's breakdown.</b>	
	A 61-year-old man brought to Brahmanbaria Medical College & Hospital with the history paralyses of both lower limb. On examination, the duty doctor found flaccid type with atrophy of both limb muscles and all reflexes are lost. is 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 such type of features found.	3
Q. 3	Describe details of the phylogenic subdivisions of the cerebellum in a tabulated form.	3.5
	Enlists the examples of bipolar neurons.	1.5
Q. 4	Trace the pathway of the cerebrospinal fluid.	2.5
	Mention the general organisation of the autonomic nervous system.	2
	What is phantom limb?	1
Q. 5	<b>Draw and label the followings:</b>	
	a) Nuclear subdivisions of the thalamus.	2.5
	b) Transverse section of pons at the level of facial colliculus.	2.5
Q. 6	Mention the parts of the Basal nuclei.	2
	Describe the structures of a multi polar neuron. (Use diagram)	3
Q. 7	<b>Explain anatomically why/how:</b>	
	a) Retina is an example of moving brain.	2.5
	b) Trigeminal nerve has a large sensory and a small motor roots.	2.5
Q. 8	<b>How would you differentiate between the following paired terms:</b>	
	a) Pyramidal and Extra-pyramidal tracts.	3
	b) Fibrous and Protoplasmic astrocytes.	2

**Brahmanbaria Medical College**  
**Department of Anatomy**  
**CNS & Eyeball Card Final Written Examination (MCQ)**  
**Subject: Anatomy (BMC: 10)**

Date: 02.11.2024

Duration: 10minutes

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. The internal carotid artery**

- a) is the largest branch of common carotid artery.
- b) supplies whole superiolateral surface of cerebrum.
- c) gives off the posterior cerebral artery.
- d) enters through the carotid canal.
- e) gives off artery of cerebral hemorrhage.

**2. The reticular system of the brain**

- a) are arranged in three columns.
- b) receives inputs from sensory system.
- c) influences biological clocks via hypothalamus.
- d) gives negative stimulation to hypothalamus.
- e) involves pons, medulla and spinal cord.

**3. The upper motor neurons**

- a) are located in grey matter of motor cortex.
- b) innervate skeletal muscles via anterior horn.
- c) pass through white matters of spinal cord.
- d) lesion produces flaccid paralysis of muscle.
- e) are cranial nerve nuclei in brain stem.

**4. Anatomical structures involve in the limbic system are**

- a) cingulate gyri.
- b) the fornix.
- c) mammillary bodies.
- d) posterior thalamic nuclei.
- e) parahippocampal gyri.

**5. Transverse section of midbrain at the level of superior colliculus contains**

- a) nuclei of 4th nerve.
- b) the red nucleus.
- c) Edinger Westphal nucleus.
- d) sensory nuclei of 5th nerve.
- e) trapezoid nuclei.

**6. Transparency of cornea is maintained due to**

- a) non keratinized stratified squamous epithelial lining.
- b) densely packed disperse fine collagen fibres.
- c) parallel arrangement of collagen fibrils to surface.
- d) acellular and homogeneous descemet membrane.
- e) presence of microvilli in the outer most layer.

**7. The largest commissural fibre of neocortex is**

- a) corpus callosum.
- b) hippocampal.
- c) habenular nucleus.
- d) anterior commissure.
- e) posterior commissure.

**8. Example of most dilated subarachnoid space or cistern is**

- a) cisterna pontis.
- b) cisterna ambiens.
- c) cisterna cerebello-medullaries.
- d) cisterna interpenduncularis.
- e) cisterna lateral sulcus.

**9. The most characteristic feature of dural venous sinus is**

- a) lined by simple squamous epithelium.
- b) more dilated than the normal veins.
- c) devoid of middle tunica media coat.
- d) contained deoxygenated blood.

**10. Thalamus acts as a relay station for all sensory senses except the sense of**

- a) vision.
- b) audition.
- c) balance.
- d) olfaction.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Brahmanbaria Medical College</b>  <b>Department of Anatomy</b>  <b>Anatomical terminologies, English in Anatomy, Introduction to Embryology&amp; Cell Divisions Written Examination</b>  <b>Subject: Anatomy (BMC: 10)</b></p>		
<b>Date: 09.09.2023</b>	<b>Time: 45mins</b>	<b>Marks: 30</b>
<b>Answer all questions. Draw diagram where applicable.</b>		
<b>Q. 1</b>	Mention the meaning of following anatomical terminologies& planes:	0.5X10= 05
	i) Peri& Para	
	ii) Intra & Inter	
	iii) Proximal & Distal	
	iv) Strata & 'A'	
	v) Coronal & Sagittal plane	
<b>Q. 2</b>	<b>Draw and label the followings:</b>	
	i) A typical human cells.	2.5
	ii) Stages of mitosis.	2.5
<b>Q. 3</b>	<b>Explain anatomically why/how:</b>	
	i) Barr body is present in normal female but absent in normal male.	2.5
	ii) Abnormal anaphase leads to development of polysomy or monosomy.	2.5
<b>Q. 4</b>	<b>How would you differentiate between the following paired terms:</b>	
	i) Embryonic & fetal period	2
	ii) Multiplicative, auxetic&accretionary growth	3
<b>Q. 5</b>	Define Anatomy, Embryology, Chromosome and Differentiation.	0.5X4= 02
	Mention SIX rules of singular & plural forms used in Anatomy.	03

<b>Brahmanbaria Medical College</b> <b>Department of Anatomy</b> <b>Anatomical terminologies, English in Anatomy, Introduction to Embryology &amp; Cell Divisions</b> <b>Written Examination</b> <b>Subject: Anatomy (BMC: 10)</b>		
<b>Date: 09.09. 2023</b>	<b>Duration: 10mins</b>	<b>Marks: 5</b>
<b>All questions carry equal mark</b>		
<b>Select "T" for true and "F" for false statements (For Question 1 to 3)</b>		<b>Each question below is followed by five suggested answers. Select one Best/Correct answer (For Question 4 to 5)</b>
<b>1. Following events are correct regarding meiosis</b>		<b>4. Total gestational weeks according to calendar months is</b>
a) synapsis is occurred in leptotene		a) 38 weeks.
b) tetrad formation is occurred in pachytene		b) 36 weeks.
c) chiasma happens in diplotene		c) 37 weeks.
d) crossing over happens in zygotene		d) 40 weeks.
e) nucleolus is disappeared in diakinesis		e) 41 weeks.
<b>2. Diploid number of chromosomes present in</b>		<b>5. Examples of cells that do not divide in post natal life are</b>
a) hepatocytes.		a) cells of olfactory neurons.
b) immature germ cells.		b) cells of hippocampus.
c) mature ovum.		c) neurons.
d) spermatozoon.		d) liver cells.
e) skin cells.		
<b>3. Considering anatomical position of the human body, followings statements are correct</b>		
a) face looking forwards, mouth is closed and expression is neutral.		
b) eyes are closed and focused on something in the distance.		
c) rim of bone under the eyes is in the same horizontal plane as top of opening to the ear.		
d) arms hang to the sides with palms facing forward and fingers are straight and toes.		
e) feet apart with toes point forwards.		



**Brahmanbaria Medical College**  
**Department of Anatomy**  
**Head-Neck Card Final Written Examination**  
**Subject: Anatomy (BMC: 10)**

<b>Date: 23.09.2024</b>		<b>Time: 1 hrs 20 minutes</b>		<b>Marks: 40</b>	
<b>Answer total 07 questions. Draw diagram where applicable.</b> <b>Answer to the question no. 1 &amp; 2 are mandatory.</b> <b>Answer any 5 questions from question no. 3 to question no. 8</b>					
<b>Q. 1</b>	Describe the features of both surfaces of the tongue (use diagram). Name the muscles of the tongue. Mention the innervation on developmental background. What is tongue tie?				4+2+3+1
	<b>“OR”</b>				
	Outline the steps incisions of the anterior triangle of neck. Enumerate the triangles present in the anterior part of neck What are the boundaries and contents of carotid triangle (use diagram)? Mention the formation and situation of carotid sheath.				2+1+4+3
<b>Q. 2</b>	<b>Instruction: Please read the following problem and answer(s) the questions using your knowledge of Anatomy according to the mark's breakdown.</b>				
	A 28-year-old man came to the emergency room of Brahmanbaria Medical College & Hospital after road traffic accident and complaint of profuse bleeding from head. After examining, the intern doctor found a transversely gaping cut injury in the scalp. After few days, he developed black coloration around the eyes and came to the doctor again.				
	i) Why does such injury produce gaping when cut transversely?				2.5
	ii) How does black coloration of eye develop after such injury?				2.5
<b>Q. 3</b>	Describe the features lateral wall of the nasopharynx. (Use diagram)				3
	Enumerate the modifications of deep fascia in head-neck.				2
<b>Q. 4</b>	Mention the boundaries and contents of middle ear cavity. (Use diagram)				3.5
	What is ansa cervicalis?				1.5
<b>Q. 5</b>	<b>Draw and label the followings:</b>				
	i) A cross section of the neck showing lymph nodes of outer and inner circles.				3
	ii) Anastomoses of Little's area of nose.				2
<b>Q. 6</b>	List the muscles of mastication with their origin, insertion, nerve supply and action on temporomandibular joint.				3.5
	Narrate the paired and unpaired cartilages of larynx.				1.5
<b>Q. 7</b>	<b>Explain anatomically why/how:</b>				
	i) Maxillary air sinus is more prone to infection.				2.5
	ii) Thyroid gland moves with swallowing.				2.5
<b>Q. 8</b>	<b>How would you differentiate between the following paired terms:</b>				
	i) "Cephalohematoma" and "Caput succedenum".				2
	ii) Morphological difference between "Parotid", "Submandibular" & "Sublingual" salivary glands.				3

**Brahmanbaria Medical College**  
**Department of Anatomy**  
**Head-Neck Card Final Examination (MCQ)**  
**Subject: Anatomy (BMC: 10)**

Date: 23.09.2024

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)

<b>1. The bony cavities orbit are</b>	<b>7. The first branch of external carotid artery is</b>
a) bounded medially by maxilla, lacrimal & ethmoid.	a) facial artery.
b) contained extra ocular muscles only.	b) lingual artery.
c) bounded superiorly by frontal, zygomatic & maxilla.	c) maxillary artery.
d) floored by maxilla and palatine bone.	d) occipital artery.
e) in direct communication with middle cranial fossa.	e) ascending pharyngeal artery.
<b>2. The external carotid artery of the neck</b>	<b>7. All muscles of soft palate supplied by accessory nerve except</b>
a) runs upwards from upper border of thyroid cartilage.	a) Levator veli palatini
b) terminates by giving superficial temporal & maxillary arteries.	b) Tensor veli palatini.
c) lies medial to internal carotid artery with in carotid sheath.	c) Musculus uvulae.
d) is divided into eight branches to supply deep structures.	d)Palatopharyngeus.
e) lies over anterior belly of digastric & stylohyoid muscles.	e) Palatoglossus.
<b>5. Infrahyoid muscles are-</b>	<b>8. Bell's palsy is produced due to paralyses of facial nerve</b>
a) thyrohyoid muscle.	a) at facial canal.
b) mylohyoid muscle.	b) after exit through stylomastoid foramen.
c) sternothyroid muscle.	c) after entering into the parotid gland.
d) geniohyoid muscle.	d) within the cranium.
e) omohyoid muscle.	
<b>4. The palatine tonsil is</b>	<b>7. The auditory tubeof the middle ear</b>
a) a primary lymphoid organ.	a) is directed downwards, forwards & laterally.
b) located in the lateral wall of nasopharynx.	b) has only osseous part.
c) consisting of 12-15 tonsillar pits.	c) connects nasopharynx & tympanic cavity.
d) covered by taste buds.	d) does not maintain equilibrium of air pressure.
e) related to palato-glossal arch posteriorly.	e) is developed from 1 <sup>st</sup> pharyngeal arch.
<b>5. The posterior cranial fossa is related to</b>	<b>10. The parathyroid glands of the neck</b>
a) mandibular nerve.	a) are examples of exocrine gland.
b) optic nerve.	b) is related to anterior border of thyroid lobule.
c) vagus nerve.	c) is essential for life as it secretes parathormone.
d) hypoglossal nerve.	d) are 3 in number.
e) accessory nerve.	e) are developed from pharyngeal arches.

**Brahmanbaria Medical College**  
**Department of Anatomy**  
**Inferior Extremity Card Final Written Examination**  
**Subject: Anatomy (BMC: 10)**

<b>Date: 08.05.2024</b>	<b>Time: 1 hrs 20 mins</b>	<b>Marks: 40</b>
<b>Answer total 07 questions. Draw diagram where applicable.</b> <b>Answer to the question no. 1 &amp; 2 are mandatory.</b> <b>Answer any 5 questions from question no. 3 to question no. 8</b>		
<b>Q. 1</b>	Discuss the venous drainage of the lower limb (use diagram).Mention the factors responsible for venous drainage from the lower limb.What is varicose vein?	5+3+2
	<b>“OR”</b>	
	Narrate the formation and functions of femoral sheath. Mention the subdivisions of femoral sheath. What are boundaries of femoral ring? Explain why femoral hernia is more common in female.	3+2+2+3
<b>Q. 2</b>	<b>Instruction: Please read the following problem and answer(s) the questions using your knowledge of Anatomy according to the mark's breakdown.</b>	
	A 12-year-old boy brings to hospital by his parents with the complaining of passage of watery stool 20 times since morning. After clinical examination he found lethargic and severely dehydrated. The patient needed emergency volume replacement. The doctor tried to cannulate, but no veins was accessible. Finally he cannulate in a vein in the leg region.	
	a) Which vein is used to cannulate in such case?	1
	b) Why this vein is chosen for cannulation?	2
	c) How one can find this vein in living body?	2
<b>Q. 3</b>	Mention the formation and functionsof medial longitudinal arch of the foot.	3
	Define pesfoot and pescavus.	2
<b>Q. 4</b>	Mention the areas of drainage of inguinal groups of lymph node.(Use diagram)	4
	What is haversian fat?	1
<b>Q. 5</b>	<b>Draw and label the followings:</b>	
	i) A cross section of middle third of thigh.	2
	ii) Dermatome of the lower limb.	3
<b>Q. 6</b>	Enlist the origins, insertions and innervation of muscles of lateral compartment of leg in a tabulated form.	3
	Enumerate the functions of cruciate ligaments of the knee joint.	2
<b>Q. 7</b>	<b>Explain anatomically why/how:</b>	
	i) The great toe is strongest and stoutest compared to other toes.	2.5
	ii) Soleus muscle is called peripheral heart.	2.5
<b>Q. 8</b>	<b>How would you differentiate between the following paired terms:</b>	
	i) Palmar and dorsal interossei muscles of foot.	2.5
	ii) Metacarpals and metatarsals bone of extremities.	2.5

**Brahmanbaria Medical College**  
**Department of Anatomy**  
**Inferior Extremity Final Examination (MCQ)**  
**Subject: Anatomy (BMC: 10)**

**Date: 08.05.2024**

**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)**

<b>1. Ossification starts in following tarsal bones during intrauterine life are</b>	<b>6. The knee cap or patella</b>
a) talus.	a) haswell developed haeversiansystem.
b) calcaneus.	b) is covered by periosteum.
c) cuboid.	c) develops before birth.
d) navicular.	d) is formed in the tendon of quadriceps femoris
e) cuneiform.	e) formsyndemosis type of joint with lower end of femur.
<b>2. Greater sciatic foramen transmits following nerves</b>	<b>7. The most medial structure passing under the inferior extensor retinaculum of the foot is</b>
a) Superior gluteal nerve.	a) deepperoneal nerve.
b) Obturator nerve.	b) tibialis anterior.
c) Sciatic nerve.	c) extensorhallucislongus.
d) Femoral nerve.	d)anteriortibial artery.
e) Inferior gluteal nerve.	e) peroneusbrevis.
<b>3. The popliteus muscle</b>	<b>8.Largest branch offemoral artery is</b>
a) has a fleshy origin	a) arteriaprofundaemoris.
b) originates from popliteal groove below the medial epicondyle of femur	b) superficialcircumflex iliacartery.
c) is a intracapsular	c) superficial external iliacartery.
d) is inserted to tibia below the soleal line.	d) deepexternal pudentalartery..
e) extend the knee joint.	
<b>4. Muscles that act on both hip &amp; knee joints are-</b>	<b>9. In the popliteal fossa, deepest of these structures is:</b>
a) sartorius.	a) popliteal vein.
b) rectusfemoris.	b) popliteal artery.
c) adductorlongus.	c) tibial nerve.
d) iliacus.	d) sural nerve .
e) gracilis.	e) plantaris muscle.
<b>5. Uni-axial joint of the lower limb are</b>	<b>10. The femoral nerveof the lower limb</b>
a) Knee joint.	a) is formed byventral divisions ofventral rami of L2-4
b) anklejoint.	b) is formed from same spinal segments as obturator nerve
c) hipjoint.	c) divides after passing through the femoral triangle
d) inter phalangeal joint.	d) has no cutaneous branches other than saphenous nerve
e) talo-calcaneo-navicularjoint.	e) enters the thigh in the femoral sheath

**Brahmanbaria Medical College**  
**Department of Anatomy**  
**Superior Extremity Card Final Written Examination**  
**Subject: Anatomy (BMC: 10)**

Date: 14.12.2023

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 5 questions from question no. 3 to question no. 8**

<b>Q. 1</b>	a) Give the steps of dissection of cubital fossa.	2
	b) Mention boundaries and contents of cubital fossa.	6
	c) Explain why median cubital vein is important clinically?	2
	<b>“OR”</b>	
	a) What is axillary tail of Spence? Why mammary glands freely movable over pectoral muscle?	4
	b) Describe the glandular structures of the mammary gland. (Use diagram)	4
	c) What is Montgomery tubercle?	2
<b>Q. 2</b>	<b>Instruction: Please read the following problem and answer(s) the questions using your knowledge of Anatomy according to the mark's breakdown.</b>	
	A 56-year-old diabetic woman came to Medicine outdoor with complaints of gradual onset of numbness of both hands. She had difficulty in gripping smaller things with gradual loss of opposition of thumb. On Examination, atrophy of thenar muscles was observed in both hands.	
	a) Name the clinical condition and identify the affected nerves described in the scenario.	2
	b) Explain how such condition is developed.	3
<b>Q. 3</b>	Describe the lymphatic drainage of upper limb.	4
	What is radial tripod?	1
<b>Q. 4</b>	Mention the modifications of deep fascia of the upper limb.	2
	Enumerate the structures passing below the flexor and extensor retinaculum.	3
<b>Q. 5</b>	<b>Draw and label the followings:</b>	
	i) Dermatome of right upper limb.	2.5
	ii) Deep palmar arch.	2.5
<b>Q. 6</b>	Enlist the muscles producing supination and pronation with their origin and insertion.	3
	In which joint and axis supination and pronation takes place.	2
<b>Q. 7</b>	<b>Explain anatomically why/how:</b>	
	i) Intramuscular injection is given to the lower part of the deltoid muscle.	2
	ii) Fracture of Clavicle is common at the junction of medial 2/3rds and lateral 1/3 <sup>rd</sup> .	3
<b>Q. 8</b>	<b>How would you differentiate between the following paired terms:</b>	
	i) Palmar and dorsal interossei muscles of hand.	2.5
	ii) Colles' fracture and Smith fracture.	2.5

**Brahmanbaria Medical College**  
**Department of Anatomy**  
 Superior Extremity Card Final Examination (MCQ)  
 Subject: Anatomy (BMC: 10)

<b>Date: 14.12.2023</b>	<b>Duration: 10mins</b>	<b>Marks: 10</b>
All questions carry equal mark. Use OMR (Optical Mark Recognition) sheet as answer script.		
<b>Select "T" for true and "F" for false statements                  (For Question 1 to 5)</b>	<b>Each question below is followed by five suggested                  answers. Select one Best/Correct answer (For                  Question 6 to 10)</b>	
<b>1. Flexor of the shoulder joint are</b>	<b>6. Post-fixed brachial plexus gets contribution from</b>	
a) clavicular part of pectoralis major.	a) C4 nerve root.	
b) clavicular part of deltoid.	b) T1 nerve root.	
c) brachialis.	c) C5 nerve root.	
d) latissimusdorsi.	d) C6 nerve root.	
e) supraspinatus.	e) T2 nerve root.	
<b>2. Shapes of carpal bones as follows</b>	<b>7. Prime mover of flexion of the elbow joint is</b>	
a) Scaphoid- boat shape.	a) brachialis muscle.	
b) Triquetral- quadrilateral shape.	b) biceps muscle.	
c) Trapezium- wedge shape.	c) brachioradialis muscle.	
d) Pisiform- pea shape.	d) coracobrachialis muscle.	
e) Hamate- semilunar shape.		
<b>3. The glenoidal labrum of the shoulder joint</b>	<b>8. A 14-yr-old boy falls on outstretched hand &amp; has a fracture of scaphoid bone. Fracture is accompanied by rupture of which of following arteries??</b>	
a) is hyaline cartilaginous in nature.	a) Brachial artery	
b) has maximum thickness at periphery.	b) Ulnar artery.	
c) holds 5/6 <sup>th</sup> of head of humerus.	c) Deep palmar arterial arch.	
d) supports the shoulder joint all around.	d) Radial artery.	
e) deepens the joint cavity.	e) Princeps pollicis artery.	
<b>4. Branches of subclavian artery are</b>	<b>9. Which muscle of the forearm gets dual supply?</b>	
a) vertebral artery.	a) Brachialis.	
b) axillary artery.	b) Flexor digitorum superficialis.	
c) brachial artery.	c) Flexor digitorum profundus.	
d) internal thoracic artery.	d) Pronator teres.	
e) dorsal scapular artery.	e) Lumbricals.	
<b>5. Axillary lymph nodes</b>	<b>10. The hook of the hamate is related to</b>	
a) are 20 to 30 in number.	a) radial artery.	
b) are divided into four groups.	b) radial nerve.	
c) drains lymph from upper limb.	c) median nerve.	
d) drains cutaneous lymphatics from trunk below umbilicus.	d) ulnar nerve.	
e) drains into subclavian nodes.	e) cephalic vein.	

**Brahmanbaria Medical College**  
**Department of Anatomy**  
**Thorax Card Final Written Examination**  
**Subject: Anatomy (BbMC: 10)**

Date: 26.10.2023

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**

<b>Q. 1</b>	a)Mention the boundaries of thoracic inlet & outlet. ( <i>Use diagram</i> )	3+3
	b)Enlist the contents of thoracic cage.	2
	c)What is thoracic outlet syndrome?	2
	<b>“OR”</b>	
	a) What is diaphragm?	2
	b) Name the major openings of the diaphragm with their vertebral level, shape, type and structures passing through it.	5
	c) Describe nerve supply of the diaphragm.	3
<b>Q. 2</b>	<b>Instruction:Please read the following problem and answer(s) the questions using your knowledge of Anatomy according to the mark’s breakdown.</b>	
	A 35-year-old man came to hospital with complaints of severe pain in right side of chest. Pain radiated down to anterior abdominal wall. Auscultation of chest revealed absent breath sounds. X-ray chest confirmed presence of fluid in pleural cavity on right side in the angle as radiopaque shadow.	
	a) Name the condition in which there is accumulation of fluid in the pleural cavity.	1
	b)Identify the angle described & explain why fluid accumulate here.	1+3
<b>Q. 3</b>	Describe the origin, course and distribution of right coronary artery. ( <i>Use diagram</i> )	3.5
	Mention the indication and preferredsitesof pericardiocentesis.	1.5
<b>Q. 4</b>	What are the boundaries and contents of posterior mediastinum?	3
	Mention the areas of drainage and termination of right lymphatic trunk.	2
<b>Q. 5</b>	<b>Draw and label the followings:</b>	
	i) Boundaries and contents of intercostal space.	3
	ii) Typical intercostal nerve.	2
<b>Q. 6</b>	Mention formation, course and tributaries of azygos vein.	3
	Narrate the beginning and termination of the esophagus.	2
<b>Q. 7</b>	<b>Explain anatomically why/how:</b>	
	i)Trachealis muscle is present posteriorly.	2
	ii)Sternum is preferred as a site of bone marrow aspiration	3
<b>Q. 8</b>	<b>How would you differentiate between the following paired terms:</b>	
	i) Pulmonary and systemic circulation.	2
	ii)Right and left lungs.	3

**Brahmanbaria Medical College**  
**Department of Anatomy**  
**Thorax Card Final Written Examination (MCQ)**  
**Subject: Anatomy (BbMC: 10)**

**Date: 26.10.2023**

**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)

<b>1. The transverse sinus of heart is</b>	<b>6. Which heart valve has two cusps?</b>
a) a cul-de-sac behind left atrium.	a) Aortic.
b) lined by visceral pericardium.	b) Mitral.
c) ligated during cardiac surgery.	c) Pulmonary.
d) related to four pulmonary veins.	d) Tricuspid.
e) developed from dorsal mesogastrium.	
<b>2. Thoracic vertebrae has</b>	<b>7. The thymus is located in the following</b>
a) kidney shaped body.	a) Superior and anterior mediastinum.
b) long spinous process.	b) Superior and middle mediastinum.
c) costal demi-facet on typical vertebra.	c) Anterior and middle mediastinum.
d) large vertebral foramen.	
e) forms secondary curvature.	
<b>3. The internal thoracic artery</b>	<b>8. The pulmonary ligamentis derived forms</b>
a) is a branch of subclavian artery	a) Visceral.
b) supplies upper six intercostal space directly.	b) Mediastinal.
c) gives off musculophrenic and superior epigastric arteries as terminal branches.	c) Costal.
d) supplies posterior thoracic wall.	d) Diaphragmatic.
e) is a content of middle mediastinum.	
<b>4. Costal cartilages are</b>	<b>9. Which of the following is related to arch of aorta on its right side?</b>
a) avascular.	a) Left phrenic nerve.
b) elastic cartilaginous in nature.	b) Right phrenic nerve.
c) twelve in number.	c) Left recurrent laryngeal nerve.
d) articulated to body of all thoracic vertebrae.	d) Right recurrent laryngeal nerve.
e) flexible in nature.	
<b>5. The suprapleural membrane</b>	<b>10. Gaseous exchange takes place in</b>
a) is a part of cervical pleura.	a) brush cells.
b) covers the medial surface of lung.	b) clara cells.
c) is derived from scalenus minimus muscle.	c) type I alveolar pneumocytes.
d) attaches to the thoracic vertebral spine.	d) type II alveolar pneumocytes.
e) has both muscular & fascial part.	e) alveolar macrophages.



**Brahmanbaria Medical College**  
**Department of Anatomy**  
**Thorax Supplementary Written Examination**  
**Subject: Anatomy (BbMC: 10)**

<b>Date: 24.12.2023</b>	<b>Time: 1 hrs 20 mins</b>	<b>Marks: 40</b>
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**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**

<b>Q. 1</b>	a) Describe the interior of the right atrium. ( <i>Use diagram</i> )	4
	b) Name the structures open in the right atrium.	2
	c) Mention the extension of the right atrium. Narrate the external features of the right atrium.	2+2
	<b>“OR”</b>	
		2
		5
		3
<b>Q. 2</b>	<b>Instruction: Please read the following problem and answer(s) the questions using your knowledge of Anatomy according to the mark's breakdown.</b>	
<b>Q. 3</b>	Name the major openings of the diaphragm with their vertebral level, shape and structures passing through it.	3.5
	Narrate the characteristics, area of drainage and termination of thoracic duct.	1.5
<b>Q. 4</b>		
<b>Q. 5</b>	<b>Draw and label the followings:</b>	
	i) Brochopulmonary segment of right lung.	3
	ii)	2
<b>Q. 6</b>	Mention the constriction of the esophagus.	2.5
<b>Q. 7</b>	<b>Explain anatomically why/how:</b>	
	i) Mediastinal growth more commonly affects right side of the thoracic cavity.	3
	ii)	2
<b>Q. 8</b>	<b>How would you differentiate between the following paired terms:</b>	
	i) Parietal and visceral pleurae.	3
	ii)	2