

(MCQs) Mark the right answer (1x10)

1. Immovable joints are:
 - a. Synovial
 - b. Primary cartilaginous
 - c. Secondary cartilaginous
 - d. Fibrous
2. In clenching the fist, which of the following muscles act as synergists?
 - a. Flexors of the wrist
 - b. Extensors of the wrist
 - c. Adductors of the wrist
 - d. Abductors of the wrist
3. Normal chromosome number of the secondary oocyte is:
 - a. 22X
 - b. 22Y
 - c. 44XX
 - d. 44XY
4. Pulse of radial artery at the wrist is felt immediately lateral to which tendon?
 - a. Abductor pollicis longus
 - b. Extensor pollicis longus
 - c. Flexor carpi radialis
 - d. Flexor digitorum profundus
5. In a fracture of the mid-shaft of the humerus, which nerve is most likely to be injured?
 - a. Radial
 - b. Upper Subscapular
 - c. Axillary
 - d. Medial pectoral
6. A 20-year old male met with motorcycle accident and found to have paralysis of right pectoralis major muscle. Which set of movements at the shoulder joint would be greatly weakened?
 - a. Adduction and medial rotation
 - b. Abduction and flexion
 - c. Abduction and extension
 - d. Adduction and lateral rotation
7. Which movement would be affected in paralysis of quadriceps femoris muscle?
 - a. Extension at the knee
 - b. Flexion at the knee
 - c. Extension at the hip
 - d. Adduction at the hip
8. In order to avoid injury to the sciatic nerve, intramuscular injections should be given in which quadrant of the buttock?
 - a. Upper medial
 - b. Upper lateral
 - c. Lower medial
 - d. Lower lateral
9. Which of these bursae communicates with knee joint cavity?
 - a. Prepatellar bursa
 - b. Deep Infrapatellar bursa
 - c. Suprapatellar bursa
 - d. Anserine bursa
10. Which of these connective tissue cells has cart wheel nucleus?
 - a. Fibroblasts
 - b. Lymphocytes
 - c. Macrophages
 - d. Plasma cells

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First Terminal Examination (MBBS 2025 Batch)

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Max Marks- 100

- Instructions:** 1. Draw well labelled diagrams wherever necessary.
2. Answer questions in a serial order.

Q.1. After a roadside accident, a person attended the trauma emergency department with the complaint of a **bulge appearing at the antero-inferior side of the shoulder joint. He was unable to lift the arm more than 20 degrees.** On examination, the doctor felt a hard rounded structure in the bulging area, more towards the inferior side.

(2+6+7)

- (A) What is the bulging and name the condition.
(B) Describe the complete anatomy of the related structures and explain the reason why this condition occurs.
(C) Explain the anatomical basis of abduction in this patient and describe the muscles and nerves involved in abduction.

Q.2 An intern doctor wants to **take blood pressure in the upper limb**, so he tightened the blood pressure cuff and tried to find out the artery.

(5+5+5)

- (A) How does he can locate the artery? Explain the anatomical basis
(B) Which vein is commonly used for intravenous injection in the upper limb and why? Describe the related veins.
(c) Describe the boundaries and contents of the area where the mentioned artery is present.

Q.3. A patient attended the surgical OPD with **swelling, pain, and redness around the wrist.** He reported that his thumb had been pricked a few days earlier. The doctor found **swelling on both sides of the flexor retinaculum**, shaped like an hourglass, with redness extending to the thumb. He also observed that the **thenar muscle eminence was flat and the patient was unable to perform the opposition movement.**

(2+3+5+5)

- (A) What is the name of the condition associated with this type of swelling?
(B) Explain the anatomical basis of swelling from the thumb to the wrist.
(C) Explain why the thenar eminence becomes flat and why opposition movement is lost?
(D) Name the above condition related with hand and explain the anatomical basis.

Q.4. A 70-year-old female fell in the bathroom. Afterwards, she experienced severe pain around the hip joint and her leg was rotated medially. She visited the orthopaedic OPD, where the doctor diagnosed her with a fracture of the neck of the femur. After one month, in the X-ray, and the head of the femur appeared to be disappearing (necrosis).

(4+5+6)

- (A) Why is the head of the femur disappearing in this case?
(B) Describe the anatomy of the structures responsible for necrosis of the femoral head.
(C) Describe the attachment of capsule and ligament of Hip joint.

Q.5. A traffic policeman noticed **dilated, tortuous veins on his medial side of leg.**

(5+10)

- (A) Name the condition and the anatomy of related veins.
(B) Why do the veins become dilated? Explain this condition with reference to the role of deep vein connections and their anatomical details.

Q.6. After a roadside motor vehicle accident, a patient was admitted with **a fracture of the neck of the fibula. He complained of walking on his toes with the foot rolling inwards on the injured side.**

(3+7+5)

- (A) Name the condition and the injured structure responsible for this presentation.
(B) Explain the anatomical basis of the patient's complaints.
(C) Another patient had an injury to the back of the leg but was walking on the calcaneus. Explain this condition.