

[KQ 222] MARCH 2007 Sub. Code : 2239

M.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Branch V — Anatomy

**Paper IV — SURGICAL ANATOMY AND APPLIED
ANATOMY AND RECENT ADVANCES**

(For candidates admitted from 2004–2005 onwards)

Time : Three hours Maximum : 100 marks

**Theory : Two hours and Theory : 80 marks
forty minutes**

M.C.Q. : Twenty minutes M.C.Q. : 20 marks

Answer ALL questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

I. Write an Essay :

(1) Describe the surgical anatomy of fascial spaces in the neck (20)

(2) Describe the sites, causes and applied significance of varicosities of veins in human body. (15)

(3) Discuss in detail the surgical anatomy of parotid gland. (15)

II. Write short notes on : (6 × 5 = 30)

- (a) Femoral hernia**
 - (b) Pleural recesses**
 - (c) Non invasive imaging of the brain**
 - (d) Horner's syndrome**
 - (e) Deep cervical lymph nodes**
 - (f) Hepato renal pouch of Morison.**
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SEPTEMBER 2007

[KR 231]

Sub. Code : 2237

M.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Branch V — Anatomy

(Candidates admitted from 2004–05 onwards)

(Old/New/Revised Regulations)

Paper IV — SURGICAL ANATOMY AND APPLIED
ANATOMY AND RECENT ADVANCES

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Theory : Two hours and
forty minutes

Theory : 80 marks

M.C.Q. : Twenty minutes

M.C.Q. : 20 marks

Answer ALL questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

I. Write an Essay :

1. Describe the surgical anatomy of abdominal incisions. (20)

2. Describe the sites, causes and applied significance of portocaval anastomoses. (15)

3. Discuss in detail the surgical anatomy of thyroid gland. (15)

II. Short notes :

(6 × 5 = 30)

(a) Surgical importance, boundaries and contents of calot's triangle.

(b) Subdiaphragmatic spaces.

(c) Ultrasonography.

(d) MRI Scan.

(e) Foot drop.

(f) Atrial septal defects and their types.

[KS 231]

Sub. Code : 2236

M.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Branch V — Anatomy

(Common to all candidates)

Paper IV — SURGICAL ANATOMY AND APPLIED
ANATOMY AND RECENT ADVANCES

Q.P. Code : 22236

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions.

I. Essay Questions : (2 × 20 = 40)

(1) Describe the surgical anatomy of varicose veins of lower limb.

(2) Describe the inguinal canal and inguinal hernia.

II. Short notes : (10 × 6 = 60)

(1) Bell's palsy.

(2) Ishiorectal fossa.

(3) Bronchopulmonary segments.

(4) Hydrocoel.

(5) Carpel-tunnel syndrome.

(6) Dangerous layer of scalp.

(7) Ascitis.

(8) Wrist drop.

(9) C.T. Scan.

(10) Pylogram.

September 2008

[KT 231]

Sub. Code: 2236

M.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

Branch V – ANATOMY

**Paper IV – SURGICAL ANATOMY AND APPLIED
ANATOMY AND RECENT ADVANCES**

(Common to all candidates)

Q.P. Code : 222236

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary.

Answer ALL questions.

I. Essay questions : (2 X 20 = 40)

1. Describe the blood supply of heart. Add a note on coronary bypass surgeries.
2. Discuss surgical anatomy of Hip joint.

II. Write short notes on : (10 X 6 = 60)

1. M.R.I.
 2. Sciatica.
 3. Medical meniscus.
 4. Extra hepatic biliary apparatus.
 5. Referred umbilical pain.
 6. Trigeminal neuralgia.
 7. Facial nerve lesions.
 8. Suprameatal triangle.
 9. Femoral hernia.
 10. Cryptorchism.
-

March 2009

[KU 231]

Sub. Code: 2236

M.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

Branch V – ANATOMY

(Common to all candidates)

**Paper IV – SURGICAL ANATOMY AND
APPLIED ANATOMY AND RECENT ADVANCES**

Q.P. Code : 222236

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

I. Essay questions :

(2 x 20 = 40)

1. Give the surgical anatomy of anterior abdominal wall incisions.
2. Give a detailed account of the blood supply of the heart. Add a note on newer imaging techniques to visualize the arterial supply of the heart.

II. Write short notes on :

(10 x 6 = 60)

1. Cadaver preservation techniques.
2. Surface marking of the boundaries of the heart and the valves.
3. Anatomy of the uterus in pregnancy as seen in an ultrasound scan.
4. Age changes of the mandible.
5. Surgical anatomy of lumbar puncture.
6. Nerve injuries of the upper limb.
7. Paraluminal spaces of larynx.
8. Superficial musculo aponeurotic system of face.
9. Broncho pulmonary segments.
10. Mid palmar space.

September 2009

[KV 231]

Sub. Code: 2236

M.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

Branch V – ANATOMY

(Common to all candidates)

**Paper IV – SURGICAL ANATOMY AND
APPLIED ANATOMY AND RECENT ADVANCES**

Q.P. Code : 222236

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

I. Essay questions :

(2 x 20 = 40)

1. Discuss the surgical anatomy of fascial spaces of wrist and hand.
2. Discuss the surgical anatomy of extra hepatic biliary apparatus.

II. Write short notes on :

(10 x 6 = 60)

1. Organ transplantation.
2. Principles of C.T.
3. In vitro fertilization.
4. Surgical anatomy of broncho pulmonary segment.
5. Applied anatomy of great saphenous vein.
6. Emissary veins and their clinical importance.
7. Carpal tunnel syndrome.
8. Applied anatomy of ischio rectal fossa.
9. Lumbar sympathectomy.
10. Principles of ultra sound.

March 2010

[KW 231]

Sub. Code: 2236

M.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

Branch V – ANATOMY

(Common to all candidates)

**Paper IV – SURGICAL ANATOMY AND
APPLIED ANATOMY AND RECENT ADVANCES**

Q.P. Code : 222236

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

I. Essay questions : (2 x 20 = 40)

1. Describe the surgical anatomy of extra hepatic biliary apparatus.
2. Describe the supports of uterus and their applied importance.

II. Write short notes on : (10 x 6 = 60)

1. Causes and effects of ulnar nerve injury at various levels.
2. Thoracic inlet syndrome.
3. Surgical anatomy of femoral hernia.
4. Cisternal puncture.
5. Maxillary sinus.
6. Hepato-renal pouch.
7. Internal hemorrhoids
8. Pleural recesses.
9. Cavernous sinus thrombosis.
10. Male urethra and extravasation of urine.

MAY 2011

[KY 119]

Sub. Code: 2092

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION
BRANCH XXIII – ANATOMY
SURGICAL ANATOMY AND APPLIED ANATOMY
AND RECENT ADVANCES

Q.P. Code : 202092

Time : 3 hours
(180 Min)

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions in the same order.

I. Essay :

	Pages (Max.)	Time (Max.)	Marks (Max.)
1. Draw a diagram and describe the relations of the Cavernous sinus and mention its applied anatomy.	6	15	10
2. Describe the surgical anatomy of the Mammary gland.	6	15	10

II. Short Questions:

1. Surgical anatomy of fracture of scaphoid.	3	8	5
2. Surgical anatomy of femoral hernia.	3	8	5
3. Surgical anatomy of foot drop.	3	8	5
4. Surgical anatomy of coronary angiography.	3	8	5
5. Vascular segments of kidney.	3	8	5
6. Surgical anatomy of facial palsy.	3	8	5
7. Surgical anatomy of subdural hematoma.	3	8	5
8. Ultrasonography.	3	8	5

III. Reasoning Out:

Each of the following questions has a stem followed by five options. Mention whether the options are TRUE or FALSE and mention the REASON.

1. Claw hand

- The cause may be an injury of the median nerve.
- The cause may be an injury of the ulnar nerve.
- The metacarpophalangeal joints are flexed.
- The interphalangeal joints are flexed.
- The cause may be an injury of the radial nerve.

4 10 5

(PTO)

	Pages (Max.)	Time (Max.)	Marks (Max.)
2. Winging of the scapula is caused by a) Injury to the lateral thoracic nerve b) Injury to the thoracodorsal nerve c) Dislocation of the shoulder joint d) Injury to the long thoracic nerve e) Paralysis of the serratus anterior	4	10	5
3. Injury of the external laryngeal nerve causes a) Weakness of the voice b) Paralysis of the posterior crico-arytenoid c) Paralysis of the lateral crico-arytenoid d) Acute breathlessness e) Loss of sensation of the larynx above the vocal cords.	4	10	5
4. In the femoral triangle a) The femoral artery is medial to the femoral vein b) The femoral nerve is outside the femoral sheath c) The femoral vein is adjacent to the femoral canal. d) The femoral canal contains the femoral nerve e) The femoral artery lies in the groove between psoas and iliacus.	4	10	5

IV. Very Short Answers :

1. What is the location of the cell bodies of the peripheral nerves carrying pain sensation from the stomach?	1	4	2
2. The long axis of the spleen lies along which rib?	1	4	2
3. Name the subdivisions of the greater sac formed by the transverse mesocolon.	1	4	2
4. The ileal diverticulum is found along which border of the ileum?	1	4	2
5. What are the two most common positions of the appendix?	1	4	2
6. The taenia coli converge to which point?	1	4	2
7. Descent of the pelvis on the unsupported side indicates weakness of which muscles?	1	4	2
8. What is mummification?	1	4	2
9. Name the vessel in the groin which is used for injecting embalming fluid.	1	4	2
10. What is the action of phenol that is added to embalming fluids?	1	4	2

October 2011

[KZ 119]

Sub. Code: 2092

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION

BRANCH XXIII – ANATOMY

SURGICAL ANATOMY AND APPLIED ANATOMY AND RECENT ADVANCES

Q.P. Code : 202092

**Time : 3 hours
(180 Min)**

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions in the same order.

I. Essay :

**Pages Time Marks
(Max.) (Max.) (Max.)**

- | | | | |
|--|---|----|----|
| 1. Describe the inguinal canal with a note on inguinal hernia. | 6 | 15 | 10 |
| 2. Describe shoulder point and its movements. | 6 | 15 | 10 |

II. Short Questions:

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. PET Scan (Positive Emission Tomography). | 3 | 8 | 5 |
| 2. Trigeminal neuralgia. | 3 | 8 | 5 |
| 3. Macewen's triangle. (Suprameatal triangle) | 3 | 8 | 5 |
| 4. Ectopic testis. | 3 | 8 | 5 |
| 5. Perianal abscess. | 3 | 8 | 5 |
| 6. PICA syndrome. | 3 | 8 | 5 |
| 7. IVU. | 3 | 8 | 5 |
| 8. CT Scan in Hemiplegia. | 3 | 8 | 5 |

III. Reasoning Out:

- | | | | |
|---|---|----|---|
| 1. Why scalp injury bleeds profusely? | 4 | 10 | 5 |
| 2. Why pituitary tumour produces tubular vision? | 4 | 10 | 5 |
| 3. In anorexia nervosa, patient is emaciated, Describe why and how? | 4 | 10 | 5 |
| 4. If a thyroidectomy patient goes for fits in post-operative period.
What is the cause and how will you treat it? | 4 | 10 | 5 |

IV. Very Short Answers :

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Individuals after vasectomy becomes sterile but not impotent why? | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 2. What is the most common dislocation in children? | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 3. Mention the name of bones used for bone-marrow aspiration. | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 4. What is the site of peptic ulcer and carcinoma in the stomach? | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 5. What are the common positions of appendix? | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 6. In prostate which part (lobe) is involved in Benign enlargement
and cancer. | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 7. Mcburneys point. | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 8. Pterion. | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 9. Anencephaly. | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 10. Club foot (CTEV). | 1 | 4 | 2 |

APRIL 2012

[LA 119]

Sub. Code: 2092

**M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS
BRANCH XXIII – ANATOMY
PAPER IV – SURGICAL ANATOMY AND APPLIED ANATOMY AND RECENT
ADVANCES
Q.P. Code : 202092**

**Time: Three hours
(180 Min)**

Maximum: 100 Marks

Answer All questions in the same order.

	Pages (Max.)	Time (Max.)	Marks (Max.)
I. Essay:			
1. Describe the surgical anatomy of the thyroid gland.	9	15	10
2. Describe the surgical anatomy of anal canal.	9	15	10
II. Short Questions:			
1. Avascular necrosis of head of femur	3	8	5
2. Anatomical basis of direct inguinal hernia	3	8	5
3. Features of carpal tunnel syndrome	3	8	5
4. Paralysis of diaphragm	3	8	5
5. Anatomical basis of renal angiography	3	8	5
6. Dangerous area of scalp	3	8	5
7. Paramedian abdominal incision	3	8	5
8. MRI in hemiplegia	3	8	5
III. Reasoning Out:			
Each of the following questions have a stem and are followed by five options. Mention whether the options are TRUE or FALSE and mention the REASON.			
1. Pes cavus is due to			
a) Flattening of lateral longitudinal arch			
b) Flattening of medial longitudinal arch			
c) Flattening of transverse longitudinal arch	5	10	5
d) High lateral longitudinal arch			
e) High medial longitudinal arch			
2. In wry neck			
a) There is shortening of sternocleidomastoid muscle			
b) There is shortening of sternohyoid muscle			
c) Bleeding into sternocleidomastoid muscle	5	10	5
d) The face is turned opposite to the side of lesion			
e) There is injury to spinal part of accessory nerve			
3. In supracondylar fracture of humerus, there is injury to			
a) Median nerve			
b) Ulnar nerve			
c) Radial nerve	5	10	5
d) Brachial artery			
e) Ulnar artery			

(PTO)

April 2012

4. In the popliteal fossa
- a) The popliteal artery is posterior to the popliteal vein in the upper part of fossa
 - b) The popliteal artery is medial to the popliteal vein in the lower part of fossa
 - c) The tibial nerve is lateral to the popliteal vein in the upper part of the fossa 5 10 5
 - d) The tibial nerve lies in between the popliteal vessels
 - e) The descending genicular artery lies in between the popliteal vessels

IV. Very Short Answers:

1. What is the location of the cell bodies of the peripheral nerves carrying pain sensations from the cervix? 1 4 2
2. The fundus of the gallbladder is related to which costal cartilage? 1 4 2
3. Name two peritoneal recesses associated with the duodenum. 1 4 2
4. Name two types of caecum. 1 4 2
5. Mention the flexures of the rectum. 1 4 2
6. What is tennis elbow? 1 4 2
7. Mention two reasons the medial meniscus is more frequently torn. 1 4 2
8. What is cephalhaematoma? 1 4 2
9. Name two vessels that can be used for embalming? 1 4 2
10. Why is glycerine added to the embalming fluid? 1 4 2

(LC 119)

APRIL 2013

Sub. Code: 2092

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

BRANCH XXIII – ANATOMY

PAPER IV – SURGICAL ANATOMY AND APPLIED ANATOMY AND
RECENT ADVANCES

Q.P. Code : 202092

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 100 marks

I. Essay:

(2X10=20)

1. Describe appendix and its various positions.
2. Describe Anatomy of gall bladder and its anomalies.

II. Short Questions:

(8X5=40)

1. Galea aponeurotica and its applied anatomy
2. Surgical anatomy of great saphenous vein
3. Atavistic epiphysis Supracondylar fracture of humerus
4. Ischioanal fossa and its importance
5. Abnormal obturator artery and its clinical Significance
6. The location and clinical significance of Oblique and transverse sinuses
7. Subtalar movements
8. Referred pain in ureteric colic

III. Reasoning Out:

(4X5=20)

Each of the following questions have a stem and are followed by five options. Mention whether the options are **TRUE or FALSE** and mention the reasons.

1. Abdominal incisions
 - a. Transverse incision heals better
 - b. For emergency abdominal surgery midline incision preferred
 - c. Incisional hernia occurs through infected incisions
 - d. Keloid occurs in scar
 - e. Healthy granulation tissue indicates good healing
2. Appendix
 - a. Vestigial organ
 - b. Helps in cellulose digestion in herbivorous animals
 - c. Is a lymphoid organ
 - d. Has no lumen
 - e. Blind loop syndrome can occur
3. Temporomandibular joint
 - a. Synovial joint
 - b. Articular disc makes 2 joints
 - c. Dislocation of temporomandibular joint can occur in yawning.
 - d. Medial pterygoid depresses the joint
 - e. Articular disc is hyaline cartilage

(PTO)

4. Bone

- a. Is a connective tissue
- b. Histologically of 2 types
- c. Developmentally also 2 types.
- d. Morphologically it is 5 types
- e. Periosteum is absent in sesamoid bone

IV. Very Short Answers:

(10X2=20)

1. Lateral meniscus
2. Papillary muscle
3. Pseudoganglion
4. Anatomical snuff box
5. Upper boundary of popliteal fossa
6. Branches of brachial artery
7. Lateral rectus muscle of eye
8. Dorsal venous arch
9. Terminal branches of Sciatic nerve
10. Wrist drop

[LE 119]

APRIL 2014

Sub. Code: 2092

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION
BRANCH XXIII – ANATOMY
PAPER IV –SURGICAL, ANATOMY AND APPLIED ANATOMY AND
RECENT ADVANCES
Q.P. Code :202092

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 marks

I. Essay:

(2X10=20)

1. Discuss the applied anatomy of Larynx with special reference to Vocal cords.
2. Discuss the clinical anatomy of the Shoulder joint.

II. Short Questions:

(8X5=40)

1. Meckel's diverticulum.
2. Dangerous area of face.
3. Krukenburg's tumour.
4. Porta-caval anastamosis.
5. Anatomical basis of diaphragmatic hernia
6. Flat foot.
7. Medial medullary syndrome.
8. Anatomical basis of coronary bypass surgery.

III. Reasoning Out:

(4X5=20)

State whether each of the following is TRUE or FALSE and reason out.

1. Congenital dislocation of hip joint is marked by gross inability to adduct the thigh.
2. The triangle of auscultation is enlarged by flexion of the trunk.
3. Opposition of thumb and fine movements of 2nd and 3rd digits are affected in some attempted suicides.
4. Loss of action of nasalis muscles is indicative of habitual mouth breathing.

IV. Very Short Answers:

(10X2=20)

1. Nelaton's line.
2. Sleeping foot.
3. Myocutaneous flaps.
4. Q-angle of thigh.
5. Name two peritoneal recesses related to duodenum.
6. Which lobe is commonly involved in Carcinoma prostate?
7. What is bicornuate uterus?
8. Why is Sural nerve used for nerve grafts?
9. When does Azygos vein open up to establish collateral circulation?
10. What is Atonic bladder?

[LF 119]

OCTOBER 2014

Sub. Code: 2092

**M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION
BRANCH XXIII – ANATOMY
PAPER IV – SURGICAL ANATOMY AND APPLIED ANATOMY AND
RECENT ADVANCES**

Q.P. Code :202092

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 marks

I. Essay:

(2 x 10 = 20)

1. Describe the inguinal canal and its applied anatomy.
2. Describe the surgical anatomy of palmar spaces.

II. Short Questions:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Ape hand.
2. Peritonsillar abscess.
3. Hydrocephalus.
4. Talipes equino varus.
5. Sliding hernia.
6. Applied anatomy of male urethra.
7. Ultrasonography.
8. Horner's syndrome.

III. Reasoning Out:

(4 x 5 = 20)

State whether each of the following is TRUE or FALSE and reason out.

1. In Colles' fracture, the radial styloid process is at a higher level than the ulnar styloid process.
2. Irritation of the nerve of the pterygoid canal causes lacrimation and excessive secretion of nasal and palatine glands.
3. Avascular necrosis of the head of femur is more common in extracapsular fracture of the neck of femur.
4. Varicocele is more common on the right side.

IV. Very Short Answers:

(10 x 2 = 20)

1. Caput medusae.
2. Cephalhaematoma.
3. Troisier's sign.
4. Flail chest.
5. Paramedian abdominal incision.
6. Why is soleus considered as the peripheral heart?
7. Pes cavus.
8. Genu valgum.
9. Fracture of scaphoid.
10. Epidural anaesthesia.
