

FINAL ANSWER KEY

Question 112/2025/OL

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Department Medical Education

Question1:-All are true about the structure of bone except

A:-Cement lines are strongly basophilic and let canaliculi to pass through

B:-Bone endosteum is likely to be important in calcium homeostasis because it provides a total surface area of approximately 2.3 m^2 in an average adult

C:-Osteoclasts, located in Howship's lacunae have a low content of rough endoplasmic reticulum

D:-The maximum diameter of an osteon is such that no osteocyte is 200 micrometers from a blood vessel

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question2:-The following is not true about the components of the vascular tissue

A:-The Weibel Palade bodies store Von Willebrand factor

B:-Pericytes form a continuous layer around post capillary venules

C:-Corbular sarcoplasmic reticulum is present close to the Z - discs

D:-Ryanodine receptors are concerned with the sodium pump

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question3:-The following are true about Merkel Cells

(i) Merkel cells are thought to function as neuroendocrine sensory receptors

(ii) Merkel cells respond to directional deformations of the epidermis and the direction of hair movement by releasing a transmitter from their dense-core cytoplasmic granules

(iii) Merkel cells can undergo malignant transformation and give rise to Merkel cell carcinoma that typically presents with a painful growing nodule on sun exposed sites

(iv) Merkel cells are thought to derive embryologically from the mesoderm

A:-(i), (ii) (iii) are correct

B:-(i), (ii), (iv) are correct

C:-(i), (iii), (iv) are correct

D:-(ii), (iii), (iv) are correct

Correct Answer:-**Question Cancelled**

Question4:-Apocrine sweat glands are located in the following locations except

A:-Tympanic membrane

B:-Inner preputial surface

C:-Ala of nose

D:-Clitoris

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question5:-Metachromatic Mast cell granules contain all except

A:-Heparin

B:-Histamine

C:-Eosinophil chemotactic factor of anaphylaxis

D:-Leukotrienes E_4

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question6:-Cartilage growth depends mainly on the hypophyseal growth hormone **somatotropin**. This hormone does not act directly on cartilage cells but promotes the synthesis of **somatomedin C** from which of the following anatomical resources?

A:-Orangeophils of anterior hypophysis

B:-C cells of the parathyroid

C:-Liver

D:-Epsilon cells of the pancreatic islets

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question7:-The mutation effecting the following cell organelle is responsible for the clinical features of Zellweger syndrome featured by craniofacial dysmorphism and malformations of brain, liver, eye and kidney

A:-Endosome

B:-Peroxisome

C:-26S Proteasome

D:-Lysosome

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question8:-Iron Carbamyl is a dye best used for the isolation of the following type of connective tissue cell from a mixed cell culture

A:-Plasma cell

B:-Macrophage

C:-Melanocyte

D:-Mast cell

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question9:-VIP staining neurons are seen in the following locations except

A:-Bipolar neurons of the cerebral cortex

B:-Sacral Dorsal root ganglion cells

C:-The median eminence of the hypothalamus

D:-Pars compacta of substantia nigra

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question10:-The following type of receptors are rapidly adapting mechanoreceptors, sensitive to shape and textural changes in exploratory and discriminatory touch. It is their acute sensitivity which is the neural basis for reading Braille text

A:-Pacinian corpuscles

B:-Meissner's corpuscles

C:-Ruffini endings

D:-Merkel tactile endings

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question11:-Pick the most appropriate one

(i) The collodiaphysial angle is the angle between the long axis of the femoral shaft and the head and neck of the femur and the normal range varies between 125° and 140°

(ii) A CDA more than 120° is a feature of a coxa vara deformity

(iii) The femur normally alligns on the tibia obliquely, creating an angle of 174°

(iv) The hip-knee (femoral-tibial) angle in children is -2.5° between the ages of 1 and 2 years

A:-(i) and (ii) are correct

B:-(i) and (iii) are correct

C:-(ii) and (iii) are correct

D:-(ii) and (iv) are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question12:-The artery causing troublesome bleeding if injured during the posterior approach to the hip

A:-Descending branch of inferior gluteal

B:-Ascending branch of first perforating from profunda femoris

C:-Ascending branch of the medial circumflex femoral artery

D:-Arteria comitans nervi ischiadici

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question13:-Breast reconstruction flaps from the lower limb are obtained from the following perforator based flaps except

A:-Inferior gluteal artery perforator flaps

B:-Profunda artery perforator flaps

C:-Tensor fasciae lata flaps

D:-Transverse upper Gracilis flap

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question14:-In hip arthroscopy a needle is first inserted into the joint

A:-To aspirate the synovial fluid to make space for the scope to be inserted

B:-To anaesthetise the pain receptors in the Ligamentum Teres femoris and Transverse femoral ligament

C:-To eliminate the suction effect

D:-To aspirate the intra synovial haemorrhage occurring as a result of exposure related injury to the retinacular vessels around the zona orbicularis

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question15:-The postero lateral corner of the knee contains several important structures that maintain the varus and rotational stability throughout all ranges of motion. The single most important stabilizer of the posterolateral knee is

A:-Popliteo fibular ligament

B:-The tendon of popliteus

C:-Fabello fibular ligament

D:-The fibular collateral ligament

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question16:-The following statement about the muscles on the sole of foot is incorrect

A:-Flexor accessorius arises by two heads, with the long plantar ligament situated deeply in the interval between the two heads

B:-The lumbricals remain inside the fibrous flexor sheaths of flexor digitorum longus and cross the plantar aspects of the deep transverse metatarsal ligaments

C:-To test the action of flexor digitorum brevis, the examiner passively extends the distal interphalangeal joint and asks the subject to flex the toes at the proximal interphalangeal joint

D:-Between the heads of the first dorsal interosseous muscle, there is an angular space which transmits the terminal part of the dorsalis pedis artery

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question17:-Regarding arterial supply of lower limb the following is incorrect

A:-The middle genicular artery pierces the oblique popliteal ligament to supply the cruciate ligaments and synovial membrane

B:-Lateral plantar artery unites with the deep plantar artery to complete the plantar arch

C:-Navicular bone is supplied by dorsalis pedis and medial plantar arteries

D:-The arcuate artery arises from dorsalis pedis near the cuboid, passes laterally over the metatarsal bases and anastomoses with the lateral tarsal and plantar arteries

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question18:-About the adductor magnus which is not true?

A:-The anterior, horizontal part of the muscle from pubis inserted to gluteal tuberosity is called as adductor minimus

B:-The upper fibers of the ischio condylar part of the adductor magnus may fuse with quadratus femoris

C:-Both parts of adductor magnus get nerve supply from the anterior division of the lumbosacral plexus indicating a primitive flexor origin

D:-Most of the blood supply comes from obturator artery

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question19:-Features of the calcaneum include all except

A:-Only tarsal bone with two ossification centers

B:-A deep groove on the inferior surface holds the tendon of peroneus longus

C:-During locomotion, the tension of the calcaneocuboid joint helps 'lock' the mid-tarsal joint and acts as a major stabilizer of the foot

D:-Sulcus calcanei attaches cervical ligament and inferior extensor retinaculum

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question20:-Which is the cutaneous nerve piercing gracilis and passing to the skin of the superomedial aspect of thigh?

A:-Saphenous nerve

B:-Medial femoral cutaneous nerve

C:-Cutaneous branch of the obturator nerve

D:-Accessory obturator nerve

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question21:-The hormone responsible for the growth and maturation of ovarian follicles is

A:-Luteinizing hormone

B:-Estrogen

C:-Follicle stimulating hormone

D:-Progesterone

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question22:-The most common site of ectopic implantation is

A:-Ovary

B:-Uterine tube

C:-Mesentery

D:-Abdominal cavity

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question23:-What is the result of gastrulation in the developing embryo?

A:-Formation of neural tube

B:-Formation of notochord

C:-Formation of bilaminar germ disc

D:-Formation of trilaminar germ disc

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question24:-What is the effect of cephalocaudal folding in development of embryo?

A:-Development of primitive gut

B:-Positioning of heart

C:-Establishment of body axis

D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question25:-What is the role of corpus luteum in menstrual cycle?

A:-Induce ovulation

B:-Stimulate growth of ovarian follicles

C:-Produce progesterone

D:-Regulate FSH production

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question26:-The purpose of ICSI (Intracytoplasmic sperm injection) in assisted reproductive technique is

A:-Treat hormonal imbalance

B:-Monitor fetal development

C:-To inject sperm into ovum

D:-To diagnose genetic disorder

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question27:-What is the purpose of chorionic villus sampling in prenatal diagnosis?

A:-Diagnose chromosomal abnormalities

B:-Detect neural tube defects

C:-Determine fetal sex

D:-To assess fetal maturity

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question28:-The most accurate method of determining the age of fetus during first trimester of pregnancy is

A:-Measure CRL (Crown Rump Length)

B:-Assess fetal weight

C:-Determine fetal heart rate

D:-Evaluate fetal reflexes

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question29:-What is the role of intrauterine transfusion in fetal therapy?

A:-Treat cardiac arrhythmias

B:-To correct congenital anomalies

C:-Induce fetal lung maturity

D:-To treat anaemia

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question30:-What is the embryological basis of development of conjoint twins?

A:-Abnormal formation of trophoblast

B:-Fusion of two separate embryo

C:-Unequal division of inner cell mass

D:-Incomplete division of embryo during early development

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question31:-What is the function of telomeres in chromosome?

A:-To initiate DNA replication

B:-To protect the ends of chromosomes from degeneration

C:-To regulate gene expression

D:-To facilitate crossing over during meiosis

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question32:-What is the typical phenotype of Klinefelter syndrome?

A:-47, XYY

B:-46, XY

C:-47, XXY

D:-45, X

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question33:-What is an example of gene polymorphism?

A:-A gene duplication

B:-The ABO blood group system

C:-A chromosomal deletion

D:-A mutation causing Cystic fibrosis

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question34:-Which mode of inheritance is characterized by affected males having unaffected sons, but all their daughters being carriers?

A:-Autosomal dominant

B:-X-linked dominant

C:-Autosomal recessive

D:-X-linked recessive

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question35:-What is the role of homeobox genes in embryonic development?

A:-To control cell division

B:-To regulate DNA replication

C:-To specify positional information and pattern formation

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question36:-Which of the following statements is/are Correct?

Largest anterior medullary feeder arteria of spinal cord arise from

- (i) Spinal branches of lower posterior intercostal arteries - T9-T11
- (ii) Subcostal artery - T12
- (iii) L1 and L2

A:-only (i) and (ii)

B:-Only (ii) and (iii)

C:-All of the above (i), (ii) and (iii)

D:-Only (i) and (iii)

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question37:-Which of the following statements is/are correct?

Myelin stain of cerebral cortex shows

- (i) Narrow horizontal band in Layer I
- (ii) Vertical organisation of fibres in Layer II
- (iii) Outer band of Baillarger in Layer V

A:-Only (ii) and (iii)

B:-Only (i) and (ii)

C:-All of the above (i), (ii) and (iii)

D:-Only (i) and (iii)

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question38:-The anterior end of parahippocampal gyrus is cut off from temporal pole by

A:-Rhinal sulcus

B:-Collateral sulcus

C:-Olfactory sulcus

D:-Calcarine sulcus

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question39:-Which of the following statements is/are false?

- (i) VP_m nucleus of thalamus receives input from medial lemniscus and spinothalamic pathways
- (ii) Sacral segments are represented laterally and cervical segments medially in VPI nucleus of thalamus
- (iii) Taste fibres synapse most anteriorly and ventro medially in nucleus of thalamus

A:-Only (i)

B:-Only (ii) and (iii)

C:-All of the above (i), (ii) and (iii)

D:-Only (i) and (iii)

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question40:-Which of the following statement is/are true?

- (i) Midbrain lesions cause ophthalmoplegia and ptosis
- (ii) Medullary lesions cause dysarthria and dysphomia
- (iii) Papilloedema and progressive stupor occurs in blockage of foramina of Luschks and Magendie

A:-Only (i) and (ii)

B:-Only (ii) and (iii)

C:-All of the above (i), (ii) and (iii)

D:-Only (i) and (iii)

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question41:-Which of the following statements is/are true?

- (i) All corticopontine fibres arise from Lamina IV
- (ii) Reciprocal feedback pathway from cerebellum to cerebral cortex is mediated by thalamus
- (iii) Tectocerebellar pathway uses pontine nuclei as the link in its projection to vermal visual area

A:-Only (i) and (ii)

B:-Only (i) and (iii)

C:-All of the above (i), (ii) and (iii)

D:-Only (ii) and (iii)

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question42:-Which of the following statement is/are true regarding retrolenticular part of internal capsule?

- (i) It includes optic radiation and posterior thalamic radiation
- (ii) It includes Auditory radiation and inferior thalamic radiation
- (iii) It includes connection between occipital and parietal lobes

A:-Only (i) and (ii)

B:-Only (ii) and (iii)

C:-All of the above (i), (ii) and (iii)

D:-Only (i) and (iii)

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question43:-Which of the following statement is/are false?

- (i) Striatopallidal fibres constitute direct pathway
- (ii) Striatopallidal fibres utilise GABA as primary transmitter
- (iii) Striatopallidal fibres contain enkephalin

A:-Only (i)

B:-Only (ii)

C:-Only (iii)

D:-All of the above (i), (ii) and (iii)

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question44:-Which of the following statements is/are true?

- (i) Descending fibres of Central legmental tract are rubro olivary
- (ii) Ascending fibres in CTT include taste fibres
- (iii) Ascending fibres of CTT form one leg of triangle of Guillan-Mollaret

A:-Only (i) and (ii)

B:-Only (ii) and (iii)

C:-Only (i) and (iii)

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question45:-Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding circle of Willis?

- (i) Central arteries of Brain enter through anterior and posterior perforated substance
- (ii) Antero lateral branches supply optic chiasma and Lamina terminalis
- (iii) Postero medial branches arise from posterior communicating artery and posterior cerebral artery

A:-(i) and (ii)

B:-(ii) and (iii)

C:-(i) and (iii)

D:-All of the above (i), (ii) and (iii)

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question46:-Strongest pulley of fibrous flexor sheath is

A:-A1

B:-C1

C:-A2

D:-C2

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question47:-Which of the following statements is/are true?

- (i) Radius is supplied by musculoepiosteal branches of Radial and Ulnar arteries
- (ii) There are multiple metaphyseal nutrient foramina which transmits arterial branches
- (iii) Diaphyseal nutrient foramina is placed on the posterior surface of radius

A:-Only (i) is correct

B:-Only (i) and (iii)

C:-Only (i) and (ii)

D:-All (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question48:-Which of the following statements is/are false?

- (i) Brachioradialis is a flexor of elbow
- (ii) Brachioradialis is supplied only by direct branch of radial artery
- (iii) Tendon of Brachioradialis is crossed distally by Extensor Pollicis longus

A:-Only (i) and (ii) correct

B:-Only (ii) and (iii) are correct

C:-All (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

D:-Only (i) and (iii) are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question49:-Which of the following statement is/are true?

- (i) In scapular depression, clavicle slides down on the disc at sternoclavicular joint.
- (ii) Lowest part of Serratus anterior and pectoralis minor are active depressors of scapula
- (iii) Depression of scapula is checked by interclavicular and sternoclavicular ligaments

A:-Only (i) and (iii) correct

B:-Only (ii) and (iii) are correct

C:-All (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

D:-Only (i) and (ii) are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question50:-Which of the following statement is/are true?

- (i) In supraspinous tendinitis, abduction of shoulder is painful
- (ii) Supraspinatus prevents downward displacement of humerus
- (iii) Infrapinatus tendon gives a ship to Pectoralis major

A:-Only (i) and (iii)

B:-Only (i) and (ii)

C:-All (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

D:-Only (ii) and (iii)

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question51:-Which of the following statement is/are false?

- (i) Apical group of axillary lymph node is anterior to superior part of Pectoralis minor.
- (ii) Apical group of axillary lymph node is medial to axillary vein
- (iii) Efferents of apical group of lymph nodes write as subclavian trunk

A:-only (i)

B:-only (ii)

C:-only (i) and (iii)

D:-All (i), (ii) and (iii)

Correct Answer:- Question Cancelled

Question52:-Which of the following statements is/are true regarding axillary nerve lesion?

- (i) Trauma and neuralgic amyotrophy are causes of axillary nerve lesion
- (ii) C5 root lesion can be differentiated by finding normal function in suprascapular nerve distribution
- (iii) There is sensory loss over outer aspect of arm

A:-only (i) and (iii)

B:-Only (ii) and (iii)

C:-All (i), (ii) and (iii)

D:-Only (i) and (ii)

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question53:-Which of the following statements is/are true regarding cervical rib?

- (i) Subclavian artery may be angulated over cervical rib
- (ii) Thenar eminence shows wasting
- (iii) There is pain and paresthesia over medial aspect of forearm and little finger

A:-Only (i) and (iii)

B:-Only (ii) and (iii)

C:-Only (i) and (ii)

D:-All (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question54:-Which of the following statements is/are false regarding coracobrachialis?

- (i) Branches from anterior circumflex humeral artery supply it
- (ii) 3rd part of axillary artery lie posterior to it
- (iii) Branches from thoraco acromial artery supplies deep part of coracobrachialis

A:-Only (i) and (ii)

B:-Only (ii) and (iii)

C:-Only (i) and (iii)

D:- (i), (ii) and (iii)

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question55:-Which of the following statements is/are true regarding supratrochlear lymph nodes?

- (i) Lies superficial to deep fascia near medial epicondyle
- (ii) Lies posterior to Basilic vein
- (iii) Efferents join deep lymph vessels

A:-Only (i) and (ii)

B:-Only (ii) and (iii)

C:-All; (i), (ii) and (iii)

D:-Only (i) and (iii)

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question56:-Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding first rib?

- (i) First rib is considered as a true rib
- (ii) Neck of the first rib is related to sympathetic trunk and superior intercostal

vein

(iii) Suprapleural membrane is attached to the inner border of first rib

A:-Only (i) and (ii)

B:-Only (i) and (iii)

C:-Only (ii) and (iii)

D:-All of the above (i), (ii) and (iii)

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question57:-All of the following statements regarding pleura are true Except

A:-Visceral pleura dips into the fissures of the lungs

B:-The cervical pleura is related to subclavian artery

C:-Visceral pleura is sensitive to pain

D:-The mediastinal pleura is supplied by the phrenic nerve

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question58:-Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding sinuses of pericardium?

(i) Oblique sinus is a parietovisceral space

(ii) Transverse sinus is bounded in front by ascending aorta and pulmonary trunk

(iii) Oblique sinus lies behind the left atrium

A:-Only (i) and (ii)

B:-Only (i) and (iii)

C:-Only (ii) and (iii)

D:-All of the above (i), (ii) and (iii)

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question59:-All of the following statements regarding thoracic duct are true EXCEPT

A:-It is provided with numerous valves

B:-It enters the thorax through the aortic opening of diaphragm

C:-It runs upwards in the posterior mediastinum in front of oesophagus

D:-Left jugular lymph trunk is a tributary of thoracic duct

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question60:-Choose the correct statement regarding branchopulmonary segments of right lung:

A:-Branches of pulmonary artery are intersegmental in position

B:-Apical segment of upper lobe is a common site for lung abscess due to aspiration

C:-Each tertiary bronchus is accompanied by a corresponding branch of pulmonary artery

D:-There are five branchopulmonary segments in the upper lobe

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question61:-Which of the following structures is a content of posterior mediastinum?

- A:-Splanchnic nerves
- B:-Pulmonary trunk
- C:-Phrenic nerves
- D:-Left superior intercostal vein

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question62:-Which of the following nerves take part in the formation of superficial cardiac plexus?

- (i) Superior cervical cardiac branch of left sympathetic chain
- (ii) Inferior cervical cardiac branch of left vagus nerve
- (iii) Cardiac branches of upper five thoracic sympathetic ganglia

- A:-Only (i) and (ii)
- B:-Only (i) and (iii)
- C:-Only (ii) and (iii)
- D:-All of the above (i), (ii) and (iii)

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question63:-All of the following statements regarding microscopic anatomy of lung are true, EXCEPT

- A:-Mucous glands and cartilage plates are not seen in terminal bronchiole
- B:-Type II pneumocytes secrete pulmonary surfactant
- C:-Pores of Kohn are small communications between adjacent pulmonary alveoli
- D:-Respiratory bronchiole is lined by simple squamous epithelium

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question64:-Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding aortic arches?

- (i) The first arch artery is represented by the maxillary artery in adults
- (ii) The left subclavian artery is derived from the left seventh cervical intersegmental artery
- (iii) Ductus arteriosus is derived from the left sixth arch artery

- A:-Only (i) and (ii)
- B:-Only (i) and (iii)
- C:-Only (ii) and (iii)
- D:-All of the above (i), (ii) and (iii)

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question65:-All of the following statements regarding intercostal arteries are true, EXCEPT

- A:-Anterior intercostal arteries of upper six spaces arise from internal thoracic artery

B:-Posterior intercostal arteries of upper two spaces are branches of superior intercostal artery

C:-Anterior intercostal arteries of seventh to ninth spaces are branches of superior epigastric artery

D:-Posterior intercostal arteries of lower nine spaces arise from descending thoracic aorta

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question66:-Which of the following structures pierce the perineal membrane in males?

- (i) Deep artery of penis
- (ii) Dorsal artery of penis
- (iii) Duct of bulbourethral glands

A:-Only (i) and (ii)

B:-Only (i) and (iii)

C:-Only (ii) and (iii)

D:-All of the above (i), (ii) and (iii)

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question67:-All of the following statements are true regarding ischiorectal fossa, EXCEPT

A:-Inferior rectal nerve and vessels pass through the fossa from lateral to medial site

B:-Upper part of the medial wall is formed by levator ani muscle with the anal fascia

C:-Lunate fascia separates the perineal space from the deep ischioanal space

D:-The ischiorectal fossa extends till the sacrotuberous ligament posteriorly

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question68:-All of the following muscles gain attachment to the perineal body, EXCEPT

A:-Bulbospongiosus

B:-Ischiocavernosus

C:-Superficial transverse perineal muscle

D:-Deep transverse perineal muscle

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question69:-Which of the following statements is/are true regarding superficial perineal pouch?

- (i) It is bounded below by Fascia of Colles
- (ii) Greater vestibular gland is a content of the pouch in females
- (iii) It is bounded above by the superior fascia of urogenital diaphragm

A:-only (i) and (ii)

B:-Only (i) and (iii)

C:-Only (ii) and (iii)

D:-All of the above (i), (ii) and (iii)

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question70:-Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding pudendal nerve?

- (i) It enters the pudendal canal after passing through the lesser sciatic foramen
- (ii) In the gluteal region, it lies lateral to the internal pudendal vessels while crossing the ischial spine
- (iii) It divides into perineal nerve and dorsal nerve of penis in males

A:-Only (i) and (ii)

B:-Only (i) and (iii)

C:-Only (ii) and (iii)

D:-All of the above (i), (ii) and (iii)

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question71:-Portal vein is derived from

A:-Cardinal vein

B:-Vitelline vein

C:-Umbilical vein

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question72:-Ganglion cells are present in

A:-Zona glomerulosa

B:-Zona Fasciculata

C:-Zona reticularis

D:-Adrenal medulla

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question73:-Herring bodies are features of

A:-Adenohypophysis

B:-Neurohypophysis

C:-Zona reticularis

D:-Zona glomerulosa

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question74:-Distal part of the cervix is lined by _____ epithelium?

A:-Simple squamous

B:-Stratified squamous keratinized

C:-Simple squamous non keratinized

D:-Pseudostratified

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question75:-Which layer of the endometrium remains relatively unchanged throughout the menstrual cycle and serves as a source for regeneration of the functional layer?

A:-Stratum basalis

B:-Stratum functionalis

C:-Stratum compactum

D:-Stratum spongiosum

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question76:-What type of epithelium lines prostatic ducts and acini?

A:-Simple squamous

B:-Stratified squamous

C:-Simple columnar

D:-Pseudo stratified columnar

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question77:-What is the function of glomerular filtration barrier in the kidney?

A:-Prevents the passage of large molecules such as proteins into the urine

B:-Facilitate the passage of RBC into the urine

C:-Prevents the reabsorption of water and ions

D:-Facilitate the reabsorption of glucose into the blood stream

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question78:-All are features of sertoli cells of testis EXCEPT

A:-mediate exchange of nutrients and metabolites

B:-Role of Phagocytosis

C:-It Secretes oxytocin

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question79:-Artery of duodenal hemorrhage

A:-Left gastric artery

B:-Gastroduodenal artery

C:-Right Gastric artery

D:-Inferior pancreatico-duodenal artery

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question80:-All of the following are features of omphalocele Except

A:-Intestine herniates at the site of regression of right umbilical vein uncovered by amnion

B:-Did not regress back

C:-Contents are inside umbilical cord and a midline defect

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question81:-All structures develop from dorsal pancreatic mesentery EXCEPT

A:-Uncinate process of pancreas

B:-Body of pancreas

C:-Tail of pancreas

D:-Accessory pancreatic duct of santorini

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question82:-According to Couinaud's classification of liver left surgical live include

A:-I, II, III

B:-II, III, IV

C:-V, VI, VII

D:-V, VI, VIII

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question83:-Following an emergency appendicectomy, a patient complained of having numbness of skin at the pubic region, which nerve is most likely to be injured during the surgery?

A:-Iliohypogastric nerve

B:-Genitofemoral nerve

C:-Subcostal nerve

D:-Spinal nerve T10

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question84:-Which of the following structures pass/passes through deep inguinal ring?

A:-Ileohypogastric nerve

B:-Ilioinguinal nerve

C:-Inferior epigastric artery

D:-Round ligament of uterus

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question85:-Branches of posterior division of internal iliac artery includes

(i) Superior vesical artery

(ii) Inferior gluteal artery

(iii) Iliolumbar artery

(iv) Superior gluteal artery

(v) Median sacral artery

A:-(i) and (ii)

B:-(ii) and (iii)

C:-(iii) and (iv)

D:-(iii), (iv) and (v)

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question86:-The following cells are seen in the inner nuclear layer of retina

- (i) Horizontal cells
- (ii) Ganglion cells
- (iii) Amacrine cells
- (iv) Muller cells
- (v) Bipolar cells

A:-(i), (ii), (iii)

B:-(i), (ii), (iv), (v)

C:-(i), (iii), (v)

D:-(i), (iii), (iv), (v)

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question87:-True about Cisterna Ambiens is

A:-Receives CSF through foramen of Magendi

B:-Pineal gland projects into it

C:-Lies inferior to cerebellum

D:-Related to tegmentum of midbrain

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question88:-The following forms the posteroinferior part of nasal septum

A:-Vomer

B:-Perpendicular plate of palatine bone

C:-Perpendicular plate of ethmoid

D:-Labyrinth of ethmoid

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question89:-The muscle NOT forming the floor of carotid triangle is

A:-Hyoglossus

B:-Superior constrictor

C:-Middle Constrictor

D:-Thyroid

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question90:-The nerve that grooves the medial surface of spine of sphenoid is

A:-Auriculotemporal

B:-Nerve to medial pterygoid

C:-Meningeal branch of mandibular nerve

D:-Chorda tympani

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question91:-The longest among the scalene muscles is

A:-Scalenus anterior

B:-Scalenus medius

C:-Scalenus posterior

D:-Scalenus minimum

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question92:-Brachycephaly results from

A:-Sagittal craniosynostosis

B:-Coronal craniosynostosis

C:-Metopic craniosynostosis

D:-Pansynostosis

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question93:-The nerve to the following muscle carries parasympathetic preganglionic fibres to ciliary ganglion

A:-Inferior oblique

B:-Inferior rectus

C:-Superior oblique

D:-Superior rectus

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question94:-The following artery gives off the submental artery

A:-Superior thyroid

B:-Lingual

C:-Facial

D:-Sublingual

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question95:-FALSE about greater petrosal nerve is

A:-Arises from geniculate ganglion of facial nerve

B:-Carries taste fibres from palate

C:-Joins with lesser petrosal nerve to form the nerve of pterygoid canal

D:-Carries parasympathetic fibres to pterygopalatine ganglion

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question96:-The following suboccipital muscle is attached to the tubercle on the posterior arch of atlas

A:-Obliquus capitis superior

B:-Obliquus capitis inferior

C:-Rectus capitis superior major

D:-Rectus capitis superior minor

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question97:-True about first pharyngeal arch is

A:-Stapedius is a derivative

B:-Reichert's cartilage is the cartilage of first arch

C:-Mandibular nerve is the post-trigeminal nerve

D:-Stylohyoid ligament is a derivative

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question98:-The following nerve is responsible for referred pain to ear in diseases of palatine tonsils

A:-Glossopharyngeal

B:-Vagus

C:-Facial

D:-Lingual

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question99:-The following nerves supply the inferior constrictor muscle

(i) Recurrent laryngeal

(ii) Cranial part of Accessory nerve

(iii) External laryngeal

(iv) Internal laryngeal

(v) Glossopharyngeal

A:-(i), (ii), (iii)

B:-(i), (iii)

C:-(i), (iii), (v)

D:-(i), (iii), (iv), (v)

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question100:-The following statements are TRUE regarding the acidophils of pituitary gland

(i) Have strong affinity to basic dyes

(ii) More prevalent in the central part of the gland

(iii) Less in number than the basophils

(iv) Secrete growth hormone

(v) Secrete Prolactin

A:-(ii), (iii), (iv), (v)

B:-(ii), (iv), (v)

C:-(i), (iii), (v)

D:-(iv), (v)

Correct Answer:- Option-D