Q.P. CODE: M102A010

Dr NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES:AP: VIJAYAWADA-520 008

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION – OCTOBER, 2024

FIRST M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION

HUMAN ANATOMY – PAPER-I(SET-A)

(Multiple Choice Questions)

Time : 20 minutes Max. Marks : 20

Note : Answer all questions

SECTION – I (MCQs- 20 MARKS) 1x20=20

1) Which of the following forms the epiphyseal growth plate?
   a) Fibrocartilage
   b) Hyaline cartilage
   c) Compact bone
   d) Spongy bone
2) Which of the following is NOT a synarthrosis?
   a) Sutures of Skull
   b) Manubriosternal joint
   c) Metacarpo-phalangeal joint
   d) Gomphosis
3) Which of the following is an end artery?
   a) Radial artery
   b) Splenic artery
   c) Lingual artery
   d) Basilar artery
4) The type of connective tissue in Umbilical cord is
   a) Adipose
   b) Loose areolar
   c) Liquid
   d) Mesenchymal
5) Which is not a characteristic feature of epithelium?
   a) Lines body cavities
   b) Highly vascular
   c) High capacity for regeneration
   d) Rests on basement membrane
6) Glands may be classified based on mode of secretion, into all of the following EXCEPT
   a) Holocrine
   b) Endocrine
   c) Apocrine
   d) Holocrine

Contd ... 2

7) All are true regarding Axillary artery except
   a) It is a continuation of Subclavian artery
   b) It is crossed by Pectoralis muscle
   c) It extends from outer border of second rib to lower border of Teres minor
   d) 2nd part is posterior to Pectoralis minor

8) The cephalic vein terminates by draining into which structure?
   a) Superior vena cava
   b) Brachiocephalic vein
   c) Axillary vein
   d) Basilic vein

9) What structure is NOT contained in the carpal tunnel?
   a) Flexor Digitorum Longus
   b) Flexor Digitorum Profundus
   c) Median nerve
   d) Ulnar nerve

10) What muscle does NOT make up the hypothenar eminence?
   a) Opponens pollicis
   b) Flexor digiti minimi brevis
   c) Abductor digiti minimi
   d) Palmaris brevis

11) Which muscle is the initiator of shoulder abduction?
   a) Teres major
   b) Deltoid
   c) Infraspinatus
   d) Supraspinatus

12) Which orbital wall is most likely to collapse in a 'bow out' fracture?
   a) Roof
   b) Floor
   c) Medial wall
   d) Lateral wall

13) Anterior division of the Mandibular nerve supplies all of the following except
   a) Temporalis
   b) Medial pterygoid
   c) Lateral pterygoid
   d) Masseter

Contd ... 3

14) Which of the following muscles of the tongue is supplied by the pharyngeal plexus
    a) Vertical muscles
    b) Palatoglossus
    c) Styloglossus
    d) Hyoglossus
15) Maxillary nerve exits the middle cranial fossa through
    a) Foramen magnum
    b) Foramen ovale
    c) Inferior orbital fissure
    d) Foramen rotundum
16) All of the following are branches of the Subclavian artery except:
    a) Superior intercostal
    b) Vertebral
    c) Thyrocervical trunk'
    d) Internal thoracic
17) Filum terminale is a filament of
    a) Dura mater
    b) Pia mater
    c) Arachnoid mater
    d) All the above
18) Superior colliculi of the midbrain are involved in
    a) Smell perception
    b) Vision
    c) Speech
    d) Memory
19) Primary motor area is _____area of Brodmann
    a) 28
    b) 6
    c) 4
    d) 3
20) Temporal pole of the brain receives arterial supply from ____the cerebral artery
    a) Anterior
    b) Posterior
    c) Internal
    d) Middle

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M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION – OCTOBER, 2024

FIRST M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION

HUMAN ANATOMY – PAPER-II (SET-A)

(Multiple Choice Questions)

Time : 20 minutes Max. Marks: 20

Note : Answer all questions

SECTION – I (MCQs- 20 MARKS) 1x20=20

1) Which of the following are largest in size?
   a) Spermatogonia
   b) Primary spermatocyte
   c) Secondary spermatocyte
   d) Spermatid
2) In which of the following glands are not seen?
   a) Primary bronchus
   b) Trachea
   c) Tertiary bronchus
   d) Bronchiole
3) Which of the following is NOT true about Anterior Pituitary?
   a) Develops from Rathke's pouch
   b) Ectodermal in origin
   c) Nerve fibers are predominant
   d) Develops from infundibulum
4) During midgut development the rotation is
   a) 900 counter clockwise
   b) 900 clockwise
   c) 2700 counter clockwise
   d) 2700 clockwise
5) Which of the following have a X Linked recessive inheritance pattern?
   a) Male pattern baldness
   b) Sickle cell anaemia
   c) Haemophilia
   d) Fragile X syndrome
6) Turner's syndrome is
   a) Monosomy of X chromosome
   b) Monosomy of Y chromosome
   c) Trisomy of X chromosomes
   d) Trisomy of Y chromosome

Contd ... 2

7) Which is true of the Common peroneal nerve?
   a) Injury leads to foot drop
   b) Is a branch of the Femoral nerve
   c) Root value is L4, 5 S 1, 2
   d) Has four terminal branches
8) Which of the following is NOT attached to the Greater trochanter of the femur?
   a) Sartorius
   b) Piriformis
   c) Gluteus minimus
   d) Obturator internus
9) How many plantar interossei are seen in the sole of the foot?
   a) Two
   b) Three
   c) Four
   d) Five
10) Which of the following bones DO NOT form the medial longitudinal arch of the foot?
   a) Talus
   b) Navicular
   c) Cuboid
   d) Medial cuneiform
11) Posterior boundary of the epiploic foramen is formed by
   a) Right kidney
   b) Inferior vena cava
   c) Right adrenal gland
   d) Portal vein
12) Colles' fascia is a continuation of
   a) Camper fascia
   b) Fascia gerota
   c) Buck fascia
   d) Scarpa fascia
13) Oesophageal opening in the diaphragm is at _____ vertebral level
   a) T8
   b) T9
   c) T10
   d) L1
14) All are contents of Pudendal canal EXCEPT
   a) Internal pudendal artery
   b) Internal pudendal vein
   c) Pelvic plexus
   d) Nerve to the obturator internus

Contd ... 3

15) The muscle that is NOT inserted in the Perineal body is
    a) Bulbospongiosus
    b) External anal sphincter
    c) Superficial transverse pernei
    d) Ischiocavernosus
16) All are true regarding external haemorrhoids EXCEPT
    a) Are below pectinate line
    b) Are often painless
    c) Covered by skin
    d) Are due to thrombosis of external rectal plexus
17) Costal pleura crosses ____rib in the midaxillary line
    a) 6th
    b) 8th
    c) 10th
    d) 12th
18) Which of the following is NOT a content of Posterior mediastinum?
    a) Azygos vein
    b) Oesophagus
    c) Phrenic nerve
    d) Vagus nerve
19) Typical intercostal nerves are
    a) 3rd to 6th
    b) 1st & 2nd
    c) 7th to 9th
    d) 10th & 11th
20) Chylothorax may be due to injury to
    a) Azygos vein
    b) Pylorus of Stomach
    c) Thoracic duct
    d) Oesophagus

Q.P. CODE: M102A010

DR NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES:AP:VIJAYAWADA-520 008

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION – AUGUST, 2024

FIRST M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION

HUMAN ANATOMY – PAPER-I(SET-A)

(Multiple Choice Questions)

Time : 20 minutes

Note : Answer all questions

Max. Marks: 20

SECTION – I (MCQs- 20 MARKS) 1x20=20

1) The 1st lumbrical is supplied by _____ Nerve.
   a) Median nerve
   b) Ulnar nerve
   c) Radial nerve
   d) Anterior interosseous nerve
2) Which of the following muscle is a supinator in a flexed elbow?
   a) Brachialis
   b) Coracobrachialis
   c) Brachioradialis
   d) Biceps Brachii
3) Which of the following is a content of Upper triangular space?
   a) Subscapular artery
   b) Suprascapular artery
   c) Circumflex scapular artery
   d) Infrascapular artery
4) The following tendon passes superficial to the Flexor retinaculum of the hand.
   a) Flexor carpi radialis
   b) Pronator teres
   c) Flexor carpi ulnaris
   d) Palmaris longus
5) Which of the following vein pierces clavipectoral fascia?
   a) Basilic vein
   b) Cephalic vein
   c) Axillary vein
   d) Brachial vein
6) The sensory nerve supply to the interior of the larynx below the glottis is
   a) Superior laryngeal nerve
   b) External laryngeal nerve
   c) Internal laryngeal nerve
   d) Recurrent laryngeal nerve

Contd.2....

7) Which of the layers of Scalp is called the dangerous layer?
   a) Superficial layer
   b) Epicranial aponeurosis
   c) Loose areolar tissue
   d) Pericranium
8) The otic ganglion supplies secretomotor fibers to
   a) Nasal glands
   b) Submandibular glands
   c) Parotid glands
   d) Lacrimal glands
9) The right transverse sinus drains into
   a) Sigmoid sinus
   b) Superior sagittal sinus
   c) Straight sinus
   d) Inferior sagittal sinus
10) The inferior nasal concha is
   a) Individual bone
   b) Part of ethmoid bone
   c) Part of nasal bone
   d) Part of lacrimal bone
11) The cerebral aqueduct passes through
   a) Spinal cord b) Medulla oblongata
   c) Pons d) Midbrain
12) The functional area 17 is present along the _____sulci
   a) Parieto-occipital sulcus
   b) Cingulate sulcus
   c) Callosal sulcus
   d) Calcarine sulcus
13) Septum pellucidum separates
   a) Lateral ventricle from the third ventricle
   b) Third ventricle from the fourth ventricle
   c) The right lateral ventricle from the third ventricle
   d) The left lateral ventricle forms the right lateral ventricle
14) Facial colliculus is a bulge due to the winding of the facial nerve around
   a) Trigeminal nucleus
   b) Abducent nucleus
   c) Facial nucleus
   d) Vestibulocochlear nucleus

Contd.2..

15) Howship's lacunae are seen in
   a) Cartilage
   b) Bone
   c) Muscle
   d) Loose areolar tissue

16) Sarcomere is present between two
   a) Z lines
   b) M lines
   c) H lines
   d) K lines

17) The following layer is absent in thin skin
   a) Stratum granulosum
   b) Stratum spinosum
   c) Stratum lucidum
   d) Stratum corneum

18) Bipolar neurons are seen in
   a) Eye
   b) Nose
   c) Tongue
   d) Skin

19) The tunica adventitia is thicker in
   a) Vein
   b) Artery
   c) Capillary
   d) Sinusoid

20) Which of the following is a dense irregular connective tissue?
   a) Dermis
   b) Tendon
   c) Aponeurosis
   d) Retinacula

Q.P. CODE: M102A011

Dr NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES:AP:VIJAYAWADA-520 008

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION –AUGUST, 2024

FIRST M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION

HUMAN ANATOMY – PAPER-II (SET-A)

(Multiple Choice Questions)

Time : 20 minutes

Max. Marks: 20

Note : Answer all questions

SECTION – I (MCQs- 20 MARKS) 1x20=20

1) The Uterine artery is a branch of
   a) Internal iliac artery
   b) External Iliac artery
   c) Common Iliac artery
   d) Pudendal artery
2) Sphincter urethra is content of
   a) deep perineal pouch
   b) superficial perineal pouch
   c) Both a and b
   d) Neither a or b
3) Uterus body to cervix ratio in female child is
   a) 2:1
   b) 1:2
   c) 4:1
   d) 1:4
4) Ureter is related _____ to ovary.
   a) Anterior
   b) Posterior
   c) Medial
   d) Lateral
5) Which of the following is the content of Calot's triangle?
   a) Right hepatic artery
   b) Left hepatic artery
   c) Gastroduodenal artery
   d) Cystic artery
6) The right gonadal vein drains into
   a) Inferior venacava
   b) Right renal vein
   c) Right internal iliac vein
   d) Common iliac vein

Contd.2..

7) The dangerous position of the appendix is
   a) Pre ileal
   b) Retrocaecal
   c) Pelvis
   d) Promontoric
8) The muscle present between the anterior and middle layer of the thoracolumbar fascia
   a) Erector spinae
   b) Quadratus lumborum
   c) Psoas major
   d) Iliacus
9) The safety muscle of the Inguinal canal is
   a) External Oblique
   b) Internal Oblique
   c) Transverse abdominus
   d) Rectus abdominous
10) The inferior mesenteric artery is at the level of _____ vertebra.
   a) L1 b) L2
   c) L3 d) L4
11) The _____ pierces the oblique popliteal ligament.
   a) Middle genicular vessels
   b) Superolateral genicular vessels
   c) Inferomedial genicular vessels
   d) Anterior genicular vessels
12) The inferior gemelli is supplied by
   a) Nerve to quadrates femoris
   b) Nerve to obturator internus
   c) Pudendal nerve
   d) Inferior gluteal nerve
13) The gluteus maximus causes _____ of the hip joint.
   a) Extension
   b) Flexion
   c) Adduction
   d) Abduction
14) The summit of the lateral longitudinal arch is formed by
   a) Cuboid
   b) Calcaneum
   c) 4th metatarsal
   d) 5th metatarsal

Contd.3..

15) Beta cells of islets of Langerhans secrete
   a) Glucagon
   b) Insulin
   c) Somatostatin
   d) Serotonin

16) Brunners gland is present in
   a) Appendix
   b) Ileum
   c) Jejunum
   d) Duodenum

17) The nephron is developed from
   a) Pronephros
   b) Mesonephros
   c) Metanephros
   d) Para mesonephros

18) The gonads develop from
   a) Paraxial mesoderm
   b) Intermediate mesoderm
   c) Lateral plate mesoderm
   d) Somatopleuric mesoderm,

19) The karyotype XXY refers to
   a) Turner syndrome
   b) Cri-du-chat syndrome
   c) Edward syndrome
   d) Klinefelter syndrome

20) Consanguinity is seen in _____ inheritance.
   a) Autosomal dominant
   b) Autosomal recessive
   c) Y linked
   d) Mitochondrial

CBME

DR. YSR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES:AP:VIJAYAWADA-520 008
M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION – DECEMBER, 2023
FIRST M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION
HUMAN ANATOMY – PAPER-II (SET-A)
(Multiple Choice Questions)

Time : 20 minutes Max. Marks: 20
Note : Answer all questions

SECTION – I (MCQs- 20 MARKS) 1x20=20

1) Lining epithelium of trachea is
   a. Simple columnar
   b. Pseudostratified ciliated columnar
   c. Simple cuboidal
   d. Simple squamous
2) Muscularis mucosae is the key feature of the following structure
   a. Uterus
   b. Ureter
   c. Stomach
   d. Epididymis
3) Midgut loop undergoes a total rotation of
   a. 270 degree counter clock wise
   b. 270 degree anti clock wise
   c. 180 degree counter clock wise
   d. 180 degree anti clock wise
4) Non fusion of ducts of dorsal and ventral pancreatic buds leads to the condition called
   a. Pancreatic divisum
   b. Duplication of main pancreatic duct
   c. Ansa pancreatica
   d. Double accessory pancreatic duct
5) The statement "Only of the two X – Chromosomes is active in cellular metabolism, while the 2nd X – chromosome is inactive" is stated by
   a. Gene balance hypothesis
   b. Good genes hypothesis
   c. CoRR hypothesis
   d. Lyon's hypothesis
6) Chromosomal abnormality in Patau syndrome is
   a. Trisomy 21
   b. Trisomy X
   c. Trisomy 18
   d. Trisomy 13

Contd ... 2

7) Which of the following muscle inserts to the Iliotibial tract
   a. Gluteus maximus
   b. Adductor longus
   c. Adductor brevis
   d. Rectus femoris
8) Nerve involved in Piriformis syndrome
   a. Superior gluteal nerve
   b. Perforating cutaneous nerve
   c. Sciatic nerve
   d. Nerve to quadratus femoris
9) Peroneal artery is the branch of
   a. Anterior tibial artery
   b. Dorsalis pedis artery
   c. Profunda femoris artery
   d. Posterior tibial artery
10) Cutaneous innervations to the cleft between first and second toes by
   a. Sural nerve
   b. Saphenous nerve
   c. Deep peroneal nerve
   d. Superficial peroneal nerve
11) Inguinal ligament is formed by the aponeurosis of
   a. Transverse abdominis
   b. Internal oblique
   c. External oblique
   d. Fascia transversalis
12) Left testicular vein drains into
   a. Left common iliac vein
   b. Left renal vein
   c. Splenic vein
   d. Left internal iliac vein
13) Epiplic foramen lies at the level of
   a. 2nd lumbar vertebra
   b. 10th thoracic vertebra
   c. 12th thoracic vertebra
   d. 4th lumbar vertebra
14) Ligament of Treitz suspends the following structure
   a. Hepatic flexure of colon
   b. Duodenojejunal flexure
   c. Splenic flexure of colon
   d. Sigmoid colon

Contd ... 3

15) Ligament limits the upper end of the left paracolic gutter
    a. Phrenic colic ligament
    b. Gastroplenic ligament
    c. Lienorenal ligament
    d. Hepatogastric ligament
16) Which of the following sis the true ligament of urinary bladder
    a. Medial puboprostatic ligament
    b. Median umbilical fold
    c. Medial umbilical fold
    d. Peritoneum of Sacro genital fold
17) Anterior intercostal arteries of upper six intercostal spaces are branches from
    a. Thoracic aorta
    b. Internal thoracic artery
    c. Subclavian artery
    d. Ascending thoracic aorta
18) Pericardial sinus between arterial and venous ends of heart tube is
    a. Oblique pericardial sinus
    b. Coronary sinus
    c. Postcaval recess
    d. Transverse pericardial sinus
19) Which of the following is the content of the anterior interventricular grove
    a. Great cardiac vein
    b. Coronary sinus
    c. Middle cardiac vein
    d. Small cardiac vein
20) "Well defined anatomic and surgical sectors of lung, aerated by tertiary bronchus" is
    a. Lingula
    b. Lobe of lung
    c. Bronchopulmonary segments
    d. Alveoli

CBME

DR. YSR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES:AP:VIJAYAWADA-520 008
M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY, 2023
FIRST M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION
HUMAN ANATOMY – PAPER-I (SET – A)
(Multiple Choice Questions)

Time : 20 minutes Max. Marks: 20
Note : Answer all questions

SECTION – I (MCQs- 20 MARKS) 1x20=20

1) Pseudostratified ciliated epithelium is seen in all except:
   a) Vas deferens
   b) Epiglottis
   c) Tongue
   d) Epididymis
2) Stereocilia are seen in
   a) Trachea
   b) Vas deferens
   c) Fallopian tube
   d) Uterus
3) Characteristic feature of cardiac muscle **NOT** seen in other types of muscle is
   a) Presence of Z lines
   b) Presence of a band
   c) Presence of intercalated disks
   d) Presence of cross striations
4) Total mass of muscle supplied by a single spinal nerve is called
   a) Myoblast
   b) Myotome
   c) Muscle compartment
   d) Dermatome
5) Which anatomical plane divides the body into anterior and posterior half?
   a) Sagittal plane
   b) Coronal plane
   c) Axial plane
   d) Transverse plane
6) The largest organ of the body is
   a) Lung
   b) Skin
   c) Liver
   d) kidney

Contd 2

7) Which of the following nerve injury leads to 'Winging of scapula'?
   a) Axillary nerve
   b) Long thoracic nerve of Bell
   c) Musculo cutaneous nerve
   d) Ulnar nerve
8) Root value of suprascapular nerve is
   a) C5, C6
   b) C6, C7
   c) C7, C8
   d) C5-C8
9) Which of the following nerve is called as musician's nerve
   a) Deep branch of ulnar nerve
   b) Superficial branch of ulnar nerve
   c) Anterior interosseous branch of median nerve
   d) Superficial branch of radial nerve
10) Musculocutaneous nerve supplies all of the following **except:**
   a) Brachialis
   b) Coracobrachialis
   c) Biceps brachii
   d) Anconeus
11) In Guyon's canal syndrome which of the following structure is compressed?
   a) Brachial artery
   b) Ulnar nerve
   c) Radial nerve
   d) Musculocutaneous nerve
12) Which part of ventricular system is closest to optic radiation?
   a) Posterior horn of lateral ventricle
   b) Aqueduct
   c) Frontal horn of lateral ventricle
   d) Fourth ventricle
13) Spinal segment L5 corresponds to vertebra
   a) T10
   b) T11
   c) T12
   d) L1
14) The Olivocerebellar axons terminate in cerebellum as
   a) Mossy fibres
   b) Interneurons
   c) Basket cell axons
   d) Climbing firbres

Contd 3

15) Which of the following part of the eye ball is avascular?
   a) Cornea
   b) Conjunctiva
   c) Sclera
   d) Choroid
16) Which of the following muscle is pierced by parotid duct?
   a) Buccinator
   b) Masseter
   c) Medial pterygoid
   d) Lateral pterygoid
17) Which of the following palatine muscle is supplied by mandibular nerve?
   a) Tensor veli palatini
   b) Levator palatini
   c) Palato glossus
   d) Palato pharyngeus
18) Which of the following structure passes through foramen spinosum?
   a) Mandibular nerve
   b) Accessory meningeal artery
   c) Greater petrosal nerve
   d) Middle meningeal artery
19) Which of the following muscle is called as safety muscle of larynx?
   a) Thyroepiglotticus
   b) Aryepiglotticus
   c) Posterior cricoarytenoid
   d) Lateral cricoarytenoid
20) Which of the following is NOT a component of basal ganglia?
   a) Caudate nucleus
   b) Lentiform nucleus
   c) Hebenular nucleus
   d) Claustrum

Q.P. CODE:501-A-CBME

DR. NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES:AP:VIJAYAWADA-520 008

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JAN/FEB, 2022

FIRST M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION

HUMAN ANATOMY – PAPER-I (Set A)

(Multiple Choice Questions)

Time : 20 Minutes Max. Marks: 20

Note : Answer all questions

SECTION – I (MCQs- 20 MARKS) 1x20=20

1) Which of the following bone is Pneumatic Bone
   a) Nasal bone
   b) Parietal bone
   c) Mandible
   d) Ethmoid bone

2) Which of the following bone is best example for Membrano-cartilaginous ossification
   a) Clavicle
   b) Humerus
   c) Parietal bone
   d) Femur bone

3) "Joint innervated by the branch of motor nerve that supplying the muscle acting on the same joint" is:
   a) Wolff's law
   b) Hilton's law
   c) All or none law
   d) Muller' law

4) Large ducts of exocrine glands are line by
   a) Stratified columnar
   b) Stratified squamous non- keratinized
   c) Simple columnar with brush border
   d) Simple columnar with cilia

5) Mucous acini are with
   a) Tall cells with flattened basal nuclei
   b) Cuboid cells with central round nuclei
   c) Tall cells with basal elongated nuclei
   d) Flattened cells with central nuclei

6) Basal laminae of basement membrane contains the following type of collagen fibers
   a) Type – I
   b) Type – II
   c) Type – III
   d) Type – IV

Contd 2

7) Thoracoacromial (Acromiothoracic) artery is a branch from:
   a) 1st part of subclavian artery
   b) 1st part of axillary artery
   c) 2nd part of subclavian artery
   d) 2nd part of axillary artery

8) Axillary nerve (C5, C6) supplies the following muscle:
   a) Deltoid muscles
   b) Subscapularis muscle
   c) Supraspinatus muscle
   d) Subclavius muscle

9) Cause for the Policeman's tip hand deformity
   a) Injury to the upper trunk of Brachial plexus
   b) Injury to the lower trunk of Brachial plexus
   c) Injury of the Medial Cord of Brachial plexus
   d) Injury to the Lateral Cord of Brachial plexus

10) Horner's syndrome is due to
   a) Injury to parasympathetic fibers to the head and neck
   b) Injury to sympathetic fibers to the head and neck
   c) Injury to Optic nerve
   d) Injury to ophthalmic division of Trigeminal nerve

11) Axillary nerve is the branch from
   a) Lower trunk of brachial plexus
   b) Upper trunk of the brachial plexus
   c) Lateral cord of brachial plexus
   d) Posterior cord of brachial plexus

12) Pterion related to
   a) Anterior division of middle meningeal artery
   b) Parietal branch of superficial temporal artery
   c) Internal carotid artery
   d) Maxillary artery

13) Motor nerve supply to the scalp anterior to the auricle
   a) Zygomaticotemporal nerve
   b) Supraorbital nerve
   c) Temporal branch of facial nerve
   d) Auriculotemporal branch

14) Following layer of scalp is considered as the dangerous area of scalp
   a) Superficial fascia
   b) Galea aponeurotica
   c) Layer of loose areolar tissue
   d) Periranium

Contd 3

15) Bell's palsy is:
   a) Infranuclear lesion of facial nerve
   b) Lesion at trigeminal nerve at its nucleus
   c) Cervical plexus lesion
   d) Mandibular division of trigeminal nerve lesion

16) Which of the following is NOT the content of carotid sheath
   a. Internal carotid artery
   b. Internal jugular vein
   c. Vagus nerve
   d. Sympathetic trunk

17) Facial colliculus is formed by
   a) Facial nerve fibers winding around abducent nucleus
   b) Abducent nerve fibers winding around facial nerve nucleus
   c) Facial nerve fibers winding around vestibular nucleus
   d) Facial nerve nucleus and abducent nucleus merge to cause elevation

18) Substantia nigra is located in:
   a) Ventral part of the medulla oblongata
   b) Basilar part of the pons
   c) Cerebral peduncles of midbrain
   d) Around the inferior cerebellar peduncle

19) Medial Geniculate body is related to:
   a) Visual pathway
   b) Auditory pathway
   c) Gustatory pathway
   d) Proprioception pathway

20) Forceps minor is formed by the fibers passing through the following part of the corpus callosum
   a) Rostrum
   b) Genu
   c) Splenium
   d) Body/ Trunk

CBME

DR. NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES:AP:VIJAYAWADA-520 008
M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JAN/FEB, 2022
FIRST M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION
HUMAN ANATOMY – PAPER-II (Set A)
(Multiple Choice Questions)

Time : 20 minutes Max. Marks: 20
Note : Answer all questions

SECTION – I (MCQs- 20 MARKS) 1x20=20

1) Lining epithelium of Trachea is
   a) Ciliated columnar
   b) Simple columnar without cilia
   c) Pseudostratified ciliated columnar
   d) Pseudostratified columnar without cilia

2) Serous demilunes are present in:
   a) Parotid salivary gland
   b) Sub-mandibular salivary gland
   c) Exocrine part of the pancreas
   d) Gastric glands

3) Facial muscles are derived from
   a) 1st pharyngeal arch
   b) 2nd pharyngeal arch
   c) 3rd pharyngeal arch
   d) 4th pharyngeal arch

4) Inferior parathyroid glands are developed from
   a) 1st endodermal pouch
   b) 2nd endodermal pouch
   c) 3rd endodermal pouch
   d) 4th endodermal pouch

5) Cutaneous supply of the cleft between 1st and 2nd toes by
   a) Superficial peroneal nerve
   b) Deep peroneal nerve
   c) Medial plantar nerve
   d) Lateral plantar nerve

6) Muscle for unlocking the knee joint
   a) Popliteus
   b) Soleus
   c) Plantaris
   d) Gastrocnemius

Contd 2

7) Summit of the medial longitudinal arch of foot formed by
   a) Calcaneum at the level of subtalar joint
   b) Superior articular surface of body of the talus
   c) Navicular bone
   d) Cuboid bone

8) Cremaster muscle formed by the fibers of
   a) External oblique
   b) Internal oblique
   c) Transversus abdominis
   d) Rectus abdominis

9) Conjoint tendon is formed by the aponeurosis of
   a) External oblique and internal oblique
   b) Internal oblique and transversus abdominis
   c) Transversus abdominis and Rectus abdominis
   d) Transversus abdominis and External oblique

10) Vertebral level of epiploic foramen/ foramen of Winslow
   a) T10
   b) T12
   c) L2
   d) L4

11) Fibromuscular band suspends and supports duodenojejunal flexure
   a) Ligament of berry
   b) Ligament of copper
   c) Ligament of Treitz
   d) Poupart's ligament

12) Vertebral level of superior mesenteric artery
   a) L1
   b) L2
   c) L3
   d) L4

13) Most dependent part of the abdominal cavity in a supine posture is
   a) Hepatorenal pouch
   b) Paracolic gutter
   c) Right infracolic compartment
   d) Supra colic gutter

14) Opening of the coronary venous sinus is guarded by
   a) Eustachian valve
   b) Thebesian valve
   c) Mitral valve
   d) Tricuspid valve

Contd 3

15) Content of Septomarginal trabecula / Moderator band
   a) Bundle of His
   b) A V Node
   c) Right branch of A V bundle
   d) Purkinje fibers

16) Arch of Azygos vein is related to the
   a) Medial surface of the right lung
   b) Medial surface of the left lung
   c) Apex of the right lung
   d) Apex of the left lung

17) Well defined anatomic, functional and surgical sectors of the lung are define as
   a) Pulmonary unit
   b) Lobe
   c) Air sacule
   d) Bronchopulmonary segment

18) As per the standard classification (Denver classification) X–Chromosome (Female sex chromosome) included in the following group
   a) Group – A
   b) Group – B
   c) Group – C
   d) Group – D

19) Genotype of Patau's syndrome is
   a) Trisomy of chromosome 13
   b) Trisomy of chromosome 16
   c) Trisomy of chromosome 18
   d) Trisomy of chromosome 21

20) Average diameter of Ureter is
   a) 3 mm
   b) 5 mm
   c) 7 mm
   d) 9 mm

CBME: M102A020

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M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION – OCTOBER, 2024

FIRST M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION

PHYSIOLOGY – PAPER-I(SET-A)

(Multiple Choice Questions)

Time : 20 minutes Max. Marks: 20

Note : Answer all questions

1x20=20

SECTION – I (MCQs- 20 MARKS)

1) Erythropoiesis is inhibited by
   a) Thyroxine
   b) Interleukin 1
   c) Intrinsic factor
   d) Estrogen

2) Abnormal Hb is
   a) Hb F
   b) Hb A
   c) Hb S
   d) Embryonic Hb

3) Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is decreased in
   a) Iron deficiency anaemia
   b) Sickle cell anemia
   c) Tuberculosis
   d) Arthritis

4) Phagocytosis is done by
   a Monocyte
   b Lymphocyte
   c Basophil
   d Eosinophil

5) Clot retraction is a function of
   a) Fibrinogen
   b) Prothrombin
   c) Plasminogen
   d) Platelet

6) Which of the following increases the glomerular filtration rate (GFR)?
   a) Increase in hydrostatic pressure of Bowman's capsule
   b) Decrease in glomerular capillary hydrostatic pressure
   c) Decrease in glomerular capillary oncotic pressure
   d) Decrease in capillary permeability

Contd ... 2..

7) In the kidney, Aldosterone mainly acts upon
   a) Proximal convoluted tubule
   b) Collecting duct
   c) Loop of Henle
   d) Glomerulus

8) How much sodium is normally reabsorbed in PCT?
   a) 67%
   b) 77%
   c) 97%
   d) 50%

9) Loop of Henle handles the following ions EXCEPT:
   a) Na^+
   b) K^+
   c) Cl^-
   d) Urea

10) Which of the following acts as a counter-current exchanger?
   a) Thick ascending limb of loop of Henle
   b) Thin descending limb of loop of Henle
   c) Vasa recta
   d) Collecting duct

11) The content of which of the following gases is maximum in inspired air?
   a) Oxygen
   b) Nitrogen
   c) Carbon dioxide
   d) Carbon monoxide

12) Normal ventilation-perfusion ratio is about
   a) 0.8
   b) 1.2
   c) 0.5
   d) 2.5

13) Most important stimulus to peripheral chemoreceptors is
   a) Decreased CO_2
   b) Increased pH
   c) Increased HCO_3
   d) Decreased PO_2

Contd.3..

14) Increased airway resistance is caused by all EXCEPT:
    a) Forced expiration
    b) Dense air
    c) High lung volume
    d) Breathing dust particles

15) The maximum volume of air that can be expired after a maximal inspiratory effort
    a) Tidal volume
    b) Vital capacity
    c) Expiratory reserve volume
    d) Residual volume

16) The conduction velocity is lowest in
    a SA node
    b HIS bundle
    c Ventricular muscle
    d Internodal pathways

17) Cardiac muscle cannot be tetanized because of
    a) Rich blood supply
    b) Rich innervation
    c) High myoglobin content
    d) Longer absolute refractory period

18) The 'v' wave of jugular venous pressure (JVP) curve is caused by
    a) Closure of the tricuspid valve
    b) Closure of the aortic valve
    c) Rise in pressure due to venous return
    d) Contraction of the atrium

19) If end diastolic volume is 160 ml and stroke volume is 80 ml, the ejection fraction is
    a) 40%
    b) 50%
    c) 60%
    d) 70%

20) End diastolic volume increases when
    a) Intrathoracic pressure becomes more negative
    b) Total blood volume decreases
    c) Right atrial pressure increases
    d) Ventricular compliance decreases

Q.P. CODE: M102A020(MCQ)

Dr NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES:AP: VIJAYAWADA-520 008

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION – AUGUST, 2024

FIRST M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION

PHYSIOLOGY – PAPER-I (SET-A)

(Multiple Choice Questions)

Time : 20 minutes | Max. Marks: 20

Note : Answer all questions

SECTION – I (MCQs- 20 MARKS) 1x20=20

1) During inspiration, intrapleural pressure becomes
   a) equal to zero
   b) more positive
   c) more negative
   d) equal to the pressure in the alveoli

2) A lack of normal surfactant results in
   a) increased lung compliance
   b) stabilization of alveolar volume
   c) an increased collapsing tendency of the lungs
   d) bronchospasm

3) The partial pressure of carbon dioxide is highest in
   a) exhaled gas
   b) alveolar gas
   c) systemic arterial blood
   d) systemic venous blood

4) Cyanosis indicates a higher-than-normal blood concentration of
   a) carbon dioxide
   b) hydrogen ions
   c) 2,3 DPG
   d) reduced hemoglobin

5) The respiratory centers are located in
   a) cerebral cortex
   b) Hypothalamus
   c) Medulla
   d) spinal cord

6) The main function of albumin is
   a) Determination of blood viscosity
   b) Determination of osmotic pressure of blood
   c) Formation of blood clot
   d) Defense

Contd ... 2..

7) Clotting time is normal in:
   a) Factor III deficiency
   b) hemophilia
   c) purpura
   d) factor XI deficiency

8) Immunoglobulins are produced by
   a) neutrophil
   b) monocyte
   c) erythrocyte
   d) plasma cell

9) Anaemia due to maturation defect is
   a) haemolytic anaemia
   b) microcytic anaemia
   c) normocytic anaemia
   d) megaloblastic anaemia

10) Vitamin B 12 absorption takes place mainly from:
   a) duodenum
   b) stomach
   c) ileum
   d) jejunum

11) Wedge pressure represents
   a) left atrial pressure
   b) right atrial pressure
   c) right ventricular pressure
   d) left ventricular pressure

12) The true statement with regard to second heart sound is,
   a) it coincides with the 'R' wave of E.C.G.
   b) it splits into two components during inspiration
   c) it is due to closure of AV Valves
   d) it makes the onset of ventricular systole

13) The fourth heart sound is due to
   a) closure of the aortic and pulmonary valves
   b) vibrations in the ventricular wall by the inrush of blood
   c) ventricular filling due to atrial systole
   d) closure of the mitral and tricuspid valves

Contd.3..

14) In a normal heart at rest, the Stroke Volume in ml is:
   a) 50-60
   b) 70-80
   c) 90-100
   d) 110-120

15) Korotkoff sounds are produced
   a) by the heart
   b) during the recording of blood pressure
   c) in valvular defect
   d) during breathing

16) The amount of plasma that enters Bowman's capsule per minute is the
   a) glomerular filtration rate
   b) renal plasma flow
   c) renal fraction
   d) renal blood flow

17) The condition in which urine output is less than 50 ml
   a) dysuria
   b) anuria
   c) enuresis
   d) azotemia

18) Number of nephrons present in both kidneys together
   a) 20-30 million
   b) 2,3 million
   c) 200-300 million
   d) 2000-3000 million

19) Amount of blood enters the renal arteries per minute:
   a) 180 L
   b) 1200 ml
   c) 125 ml
   d) 700 ml

20) Renin is secreted by
   a) JG cells
   b) renal tubular epithelial cells
   c) mesangial cells
   d) renal interstitial cells

CBME

DR. YSR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES:AP:VIJAYAWADA-520 008
M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY, 2023
FIRST M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION
PHYSIOLOGY – PAPER-I (SET A)
(Multiple Choice Questions)

Time : 20 minutes Max. Marks: 20
Note : Answer all questions

SECTION – I (MCQs- 20 MARKS) 1x20=20

1) The cause for the characteristic features seen when a diver suddenly comes from deep sea to the surface
   a) Increased arterial PCO2
   b) Increased pH
   c) Nitrogen bubbles in the blood
   d) Oxygen bubbles in the blood
2) The greatest fraction of water reabsorption takes place in
   a) Proximal convoluted tubule
   b) Distal convoluted tubule
   c) Cortical collecting duct
   d) Medullary collecting duct
3) Ideal site for evaluation of cyanosis in dark complexion individuals is
   a) Lips
   b) Nail beds
   c) Tongue
   d) Ear lobes
4) Asphyxia is due to combination of hypoxia and
   a) Reduced oxygen carrying capacity
   b) Hypercapnia
   c) Hypocapnia
   d) Acidosis
5) Decreased arterial PO2 with normal oxygen carrying capacity of blood and rate of blood flow to tissues is
   a) Hypoxic hypoxia
   b) Anaemic Hypoxia
   c) Histotoxic hypoxia
   d) Stagnant hypoxia
6) The common type of electrolyte imbalance seen after blood transfusion is
   a) Hyperkalemia
   b) Hypokalemia
   c) Hypercalcemia
   d) Hypernatremia

Contd 2

7) Lymphatic system exists in all organ **EXCEPT**
   a) Liver
   b) Lungs
   c) Central nervous system
   d) Intestine
8) Cryoprecipitate consists of
   a) Packed cells
   b) Platelets
   c) Coagulation factor I and VIII
   d) Coagulation factor II and IX
9) Erythropoietin secretion is inhibited by
   a) Hypoxia
   b) Androgen
   c) Estrogen
   d) Products of RBC destruction
10) Ceruloplasmin is responsible for the transport of
   a) Iron
   b) Steroids
   c) Haemoglobin
   d) Copper
11) Where does the first step in the production of urine occur?
   a) Bowman's capsule
   b) Glomerulus
   c) Vasa recta
   d) Proximal convoluted tubule
12) Which of the following filtered substances is **NOT** present in normal urine?
   a) Sodium
   b) Glucose
   c) Urea
   d) Creatinine
13) Three phases of deglutition are
   a) Cephalic, gastric and intestinal
   b) Cephalic, pharyngeal and esophageal
   c) Oral, pharyngeal and intestinal
   d) Oral, pharyngeal and esophageal

Contd ... 3

14) Afferent cranial nerves for deglutition reflex are
    a) V, IX, X
    b) V, VII, IX
    c) VII, IX, X
    d) VIII, IX, X
15) The main function of albumin is
    a) Determination of blood viscosity
    b) Determination of osmotic pressure of blood
    c) Formation of blood clot
    d) Defense
16) Agglutinogen is present in
    a) Red blood cell
    b) Plasma
    c) Platelets
    d) White blood cells
17) The fourth heart sound is due to
    a) Closure of the aortic and pulmonary valves
    b) Vibrations in the ventricular wall by the inrush of blood
    c) Ventricular filling during atrial systole
    d) Closure of the mitral and tricuspid valves
18) In a Jugular venous pressure record 'c' wave is due to
    a) Atrial contraction
    b) Bulging of tricuspid valve into right atrium
    c) Venous blood flow into the atria
    d) Jugular vein constriction
19) In a normal heart at rest, the Stroke Volume in ml is,
    a) 30-40
    b) 70-80
    c) 110-120
    d) 120-140
20) The true statement with regard to second heart sound is,
    a) It coincides with the 'R' wave of E.C.G.
    b) It is due to closure of semi-lunar valves
    c) It is due to closure of AV valves
    d) It marks the onset of ventricular systole

CBME

DR. YSR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES:AP:VIJAYAWADA-520 008
M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION – DECEMBER, 2023
FIRST M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION
PHYSIOLOGY – PAPER-I (SET-A)
(Multiple Choice Questions)

Time : 20 minutes Max. Marks: 20
Note : Answer all questions

SECTION – I (MCQs- 20 MARKS) 1x20=20

1) The transport of proteins and polypeptides synthesized in some of nerve cell to the axonal ending is called as
   a. Transcytosis
   b. Exocytosis
   c. Retrograde transport
   d. Axoplasmic flow
2) Red blood cell membrane is maintained by
   a. Elastin
   b. Spectrin
   c. Laminin
   d. Collagen
3) White blood cells are attracted to inflamed tissue areas by
   a. Chemotaxis
   b. Diffusion
   c. Phagocytosis
   d. Pinocytosis
4) Indicator used to measure plasma volume is
   a. D2O
   b. Insulin
   c. Evan's blue dye
   d. Radioactive sodium
5) Iron deficiency anemia is
   a. Normocytic normochromic
   b. Macrocytic hypochromic
   c. Microcytic hypochromic
   d. Normocytic hypochromic
6) Hyperkalemia produces
   a. Widening of the QRS complexes
   b. Fusion of the QRS complexes and the T wave
   c. Narrowing of the QRS complexes
   d. Increase in QT interval

Contd ... 2

7) The increase in heart rate following an increase in atrial pressure is called as
   a. Brain bridge reflex
   b. Volume reflex
   c. Cushing's reflex
   d. Baroreceptor reflex
8) The 'a' wave in jugular venous pulse tracing is due to
   a. Atrial diastole
   b. Atrial systole
   c. Ventricular diastole
   d. Ventricular systole
9) 3rd hear sound is due to
   a. Closure of semilunar valves
   b. Arterial systole
   c. Atrio ventricular valves closure
   d. Rapid filling of ventricle
10) Wind Kessel effect is seen in
   a. Aorta
   b. Inferior vena cava
   c. Capillaries
   d. Lymphatics
11) Volume of air that remains in the lungs after a normal expiration
   a. Functional residual capacity
   b. Vital capacity
   c. Residual volume
   d. Tidal volume
12) Carbon dioxide is mainly transported as
   a. Dissolved form
   b. Bicarbonate form
   c. Carbamino hemoglobin
   d. Carbamino protein
13) Ventilation perfusion ratio is
   a. Low at the apex and high at the base
   b. Low at both apex and base
   c. High at apex and low at base
   d. High at both apex and base
14) The respiratory center which acts as a off switch point is
   a. Apneustic center
   b. Pneumotaxic center
   c. Dorsal group of nervous
   d. Ventral group of nervous

Contd ... 3

15) Isothenuria
    a. Inability of the kidney to concentrate the urine normally
    b. No urine discharge from the body
    c. Less urine discharge from the body
    d. Difficulty in passing urine
16) About 90% of the filtered glucose is reabsorbed in the early part of proximal tubule by
    a. SGL T1
    b. SGLT2
    c. GLUT
    d. GLUTI
17) Destruction of sensory nerve fibers to the bladder leads to
    a. Atonic bladder
    b. Neurogenic bladder
    c. Hypertonic bladder
    d. Automatic bladder
18) Normally the angle between the anus and the rectum is approximately
    a. 15 degree
    b. 45 degree
    c. 90 degree
    d. 180 degree
19) Choleretics cause
    a. Contraction of gall bladder
    b. Concentration of bile
    c. Acidification of bile
    d. Increased bile production
20) The rate of BER (Basic Electrical Rhythm) is maximum in
    a. Oesophagus
    b. Duodenum
    c. Heum
    d. Stomach

CBME: M102A021

Dr NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES:AP:VIJAYAWADA-520 008

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION – OCTOBER, 2024

FIRST M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION

PHYSIOLOGY – PAPER-II SET-(A)

(Multiple Choice Questions)

Time : 20 minutes Max. Marks: 20

Note : Answer all questions

SECTION – I (MCQs- 20 MARKS) 1x20=20

1) Which of the following is a type of glial cell in the brain?
   a) Ependymal cells
   b) Basket cells
   c) Stellate cells
   d) Purkinje cells

2) EPSP can be caused by all, EXCEPT:
   a) Opening of sodium channels
   b) Opening of calcium channels
   c) Opening of chloride channels
   d) Closure of potassium channels

3) The inhibitory neurotransmitter in CNS neurons is:
   a) Glutamate
   b) Aspartate
   c) Gamma-amino-butyric acid
   d) Taurine

4) All the sensations travel in the dorsal column pathway, EXCEPT:
   a) Fine touch
   b) Crude touch
   c) Vibration
   d) Two-point discrimination

5) Which of the following is not a theory of referred pain?
   a) Gate control theory
   b) Convergence theory
   c) Facilitation theory
   d) Dermatomal theory

6) The muscle spindle
   a) Has Ib fiber as an afferent neuron
   b) Has flower-spray endings on the nuclear bag fiber
   c) Gives force feedback to the muscle
   d) Is stretched when gamma motor neuron is stimulated

Contd ... 2

7) In upper motor neuron paralysis,
   a) Denervation potentials are seen in EMG
   b) Superficial reflexes are absent
   c) Nerve conduction is decreased
   d) Pronounced atrophy is observed

8) All of the following are nuclear groups of basal ganglia, EXCEPT:
   a) Putamen
   b) Globus pallidus
   c) Caudate nucleus
   d) Red nucleus

9) Otolith organs are present in
   a) Saccule
   b) Semicircular canals
   c) Cochlea
   d) Lateral vestibular nucleus

10) Broca's area is concerned with
   a) Reading
   b) Repetition
   c) Word formation
   d) Comprehension

11) The hormones secreted in more quantity in the early part of pregnancy is
   a) Estrogen
   b) Prolactin
   c) hCG
   d) Relaxin

12) Main hormone in the luteal phase is
   a) Estrogen
   b) Progesterone
   c) Prolactin
   d) Relaxin

13) Intrauterine device does not
   a) Act as a foreign body
   b) Interfere with endometrial preparation
   c) Produce cellular reaction
   d) Inhibit pituitary gonadotropin release

Contd ... 3

14) Estrogen
   a) Makes the cervical mucus thick and sticky
   b) Causes growth of ducts of mammary gland
   c) Increases uterine blood flow
   d) Increases excitability uterine muscle

15) In Klinefelter's syndrome,
   a) Karyotype is XXX
   b) Tall male with small testes
   c) Dwarf with webbing of the neck
   d) Vagina ends in a blind pouch

16) Normal intraocular pressure is
   a) 5-10 mmHg
   b) 10-20 mmHg
   c) 20-30 mmHg
   d) 30-40 mmHg

17) Brain area that does not receive olfactory sensation is
   a) Piriform cortex
   b) Amygdala
   c) Anterior nucleus of the thalamus
   d) Anterior olfactory nucleus

18) The taste buds are present in all of the following papillae, EXCEPT:
   a) Cuneate
   b) Circumvallate
   c) Fungiform
   d) Foliate

19) The resting membrane potential of cochlear hair cells is
   a) -15 mV
   b) -30 mV
   c) -60 mV
   d) -90 mV

20) In otosclerosis, the pathology mainly lies in
   a) Malleus
   b) Incus
   c) Stapes
   d) Tympanic membrane

CBME

Dr NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES:AP:VIJAYAWADA-520 008

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION – AUGUST, 2024

FIRST M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION

PHYSIOLOGY – PAPER-II (SET-A)

(Multiple Choice Questions)

Time : 20 minutes Max. Marks: 20

Note : Answer all questions

SECTION – I (MCQs- 20 MARKS) 1x20=20

1) Graded potential is generated in the neuron at
   a) Dendrites
   b) Axon hillock
   c) Axon
   d) Axon terminal
2) Rheobase denotes
   a) Specificity of impulse transmission
   b) Rate of discharge of neuron
   c) Strength of current
   d) Duration of current
3) At the neuromuscular junction, the motor neuron releases
   a) Norepinephrine
   b) Histamine
   c) Acetylcholine
   d) Neurotrophin
4) In the contracted state of skeletal muscle, the width of
   a) A band decreases
   b) H band increases
   c) I band decreases
   d) I band increases
5) Single unit smooth muscle means
   a) Multiple fibers functioning as a single unit
   b) Single muscle cell
   c) Single stimulus to the muscle produces successive contractions
   d) Each muscle fiber contracts independently of other
6) Ovulation is associated with a sudden preovulatory(surge) rise in
   a) GnRH and FSH
   b) Testosterone
   c) LH
   d) Oxygen

Contd 2

7) Which of the following is not the function of relaxin?
   a) Inhibits uterine contraction
   b) Inhibits sperm motility
   c) Dilation of uterine cervix
   d) Relaxation of pubic symphysis
8) Which of the following is not true about the parturition reflex?
   a) It is a neurohumoral reflex
   b) Oxytocin is the main hormone to induce uterine contraction
   c) Control of uterine contraction by oxytocin is an example of negative feedback regulation
   d) Estrogen increases the number and sensitivity of oxytocin receptors in the uterine muscle
9) Estrogen mainly causes the development of components of the breast;
   a) Duct system
   b) Lobulo-alveolar system
   c) Parenchyma of breast
   d) Myoepithelial cells of the breast
10) Which is the best female contraceptive method after child birth, not desirous of further deliveries?
   a) IUD
   b) OCP
   c) Tubectomy
   d) Diaphragms
11) Renshaw cell inhibition is an example of:
   a) Negative feedback inhibition
   b) Positive feedback inhibition
   c) Postsynaptic inhibition
   d) Feedforward inhibition
12) Which of the following is not a theory of referred pain:
   a) Gate control theory
   b) Facilitation theory
   c) Convergence theory
   d) Dermatomal theory
13) Which of the following is not the direct function of the thalamus?
   a) Relay center of all sensations
   b) Perception of pain temperature and pressure
   c) Sensory-motor coordination
   d) Secretion of hormones

Contd 3

14) In sensory homunculus, which of the following body part is most represented?
   a) Face
   b) Neck
   c) Trunk
   d) Legs

15) All are true about inverse stretch reflex, EXCEPT:
   a) Receptor is GTO
   b) Afferent is ib fiber
   c) Afferent terminates on interneuron that contacts homonymous motoneuron
   d) Monosynaptic reflex

16) Lower motor neuron paralysis will not manifest as:
   a) Muscle hypertonia
   b) Muscle atrophy
   c) Depressed tendon reflexes
   d) Babinski no response or negative

17) All the following are nuclear groups of basal ganglia, EXCEPT:
   a) Supraoptic nucleus
   b) Paraventricular nucleus
   c) Suprachiasmatic nucleus
   d) Premammillary nucleus

18) Which of the following nucleus controls the circadian rhythm?
   a) Supraoptic nucleus
   b) Paraventricular nucleus
   c) Suprachiasmatic nucleus
   d) Premammillary nucleus

19) Which of the following is not a feature of Kluver-Bucy syndrome?
   a) Hypersexuality
   b) Hypophagia
   c) Visual agnosia
   d) Respond to every stimulus and explore everything

20) Broca's area is concerned with:
   a) Word formation
   b) Comprehension
   c) Repetition
   d) Reading

CBME

DR. NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES:AP:VIJAYAWADA-520 008
M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JAN/FEB, 2022
FIRST M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION
PHYSIOLOGY – PAPER-I (Set A)
(Multiple Choice Questions)

Time : 20 Minutes Max. Marks: 20
Note : Answer all questions

SECTION – I (MCQs- 20 MARKS) 1x20=20

1) The medullary stage of hemopoiesis starts in:
   a) 5th month of fetal life
   b) 7th month of fetal life
   c) 9th week of fetal life
   d) After birth

2) Iron deficiency anemia is
   a) Macrocytic hypochromic
   b) Microcytic hypochromic
   c) Normocytic hypochromic
   d) Normocytic normochromic

3) Which of the following chemical is not released from dense granules of platelets?
   a) ADP
   b) Fibronectin
   c) Serotonin
   d) Calcium

4) In clotting mechanism via intrinsic and extrinsic pathway, the key reaction is:
   a) Formation of thrombin
   b) Formation of fibrin
   c) Formation of prothrombin activator
   d) Conversion of factor X to Xa

5) Dicoumarol acts by:
   a) Chelating calcium
   b) Inhibiting thrombin activity
   c) Inhibiting plasmin activators
   d) Inhibiting Vitamin K

6) Conduction velocity of cardiac impulse is highest in which part of conducting system?
   a) Internodal pathways
   b) His bundle
   c) Purkinje fibers
   d) Bundle branches

Contd ….. 2

7) Ejection fraction of the ventricle refers to the ratio of:
   a) Amount of blood received to amount of blood ejected
   b) Stroke volume to end diastolic volume
   c) End-systolic volume to end diastolic volume
   d) Stroke-volume to end systolic volume

8) Bradycardia is seen in
   a) Beriberi
   b) Anemia
   c) Myxedema
   d) Paget's disease

9) The common artery involved in cerebral hemorrhage is:
   a) Lenticulostriate branch of middle cerebral artery
   b) Posterior basilar artery
   c) Anterior cerebral artery
   d) Middle meningeal artery

10) 'a' wave of jugular venous pulse is caused by
   a) Atrial systole
   b) Ventricular systole
   c) Arial diastole
   d) Ventricular diastole

11) Surfactant is produced by:
   a) Type II pneumocytes
   b) Type I pneumocytes
   c) Macrophages
   d) Endothelial cells

12) Timed-vital capacity of FEV1 is < 70% in:
   a) Bronchial asthma
   b) Bronchitis
   c) Pulmonary fibrosis
   d) Lung collapse

13) Ventilation perfusion ratio is maximum at:
   a) Apex of lung
   b) Base of lung
   c) Posterior lobe of lung
   d) Middle of the lung

Contd ... 3

14) The pacemaker of respiration where spontaneous rhythmic respiration initiated is:
   a) Dorsal nuclear group
   b) Apneustic centre
   c) Pnemotaxic centre
   d) Pre Botzinger complex

15) Carbon monoxide poisoning is a type of:
   a) Anaemic hypoxia
   b) Histotoxic hypoxia
   c) Hypoxic hypoxia
   d) Stagnant hypoxia

16) Which is true about juxtamedullary nephrons?
   a) Accounts for 85% of total nephrons
   b) Length of LoH is short
   c) Efferent arteriole form vasa recta
   d) Renin content is less

17) Substrate which is both secreted and filtered
   a) Uric acid
   b) Glucose
   c) Urea
   d) Na+

18) Water reabsorption that occurs secondary to solute reabsorption is called:
   a) Obligatory reabsorption
   b) Facultative reabsorption
   c) Complementary reabsorption
   d) Compulsive reabsorption

19) Which part of kidney tubule plays less role in acidification of urine?
   a) PCT
   b) LoH
   c) DCT
   d) Collecting duct

20) Spastic neurogenic bladder is seen in:
   a) Spinal cord transection
   b) Deafferentation
   c) Denervation
   d) Bladder tumor

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DR. YSR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES:AP:VIJAYAWADA-520 008
M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION – DECEMBER, 2023
FIRST M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION
PHYSIOLOGY – PAPER-II (SET-A)
(Multiple Choice Questions)

Time : 20 minutes Max. Marks: 20
Note : Answer all questions

SECTION – I (MCQs- 20 MARKS) 1x20=20

1) The ends of the action filaments are anchored to the
   a. M-line
   b. Z-line
   c. Perimysium
   d. Sarcoplasmic reticulum
2) Repolarization in a motor nerve is due to
   a. Influx of chloride ion
   b. Efflux of potassium ion
   c. Efflux of calcium ion
   d. Influx of sodium ion
3) The trigger to initiate the contractile process in skeletal muscle is
   a. Calcium binding to tropomyosin
   b. Calcium binding to troponin
   c. ATP biding to the myosin cross bridges
   d. Potassium binding to myosin
4) Addison's disease is due to
   a. Hyper-adrenalism
   b. Hypo-adrenalism
   c. Increased secretion of melanin
   d. Increased adrenal androgens
5) Factors that stimulate growth hormone is
   a. Increased blood glucose
   b. Exogenous growth hormone
   c. Ghrelin
   d. Testosterone
6) Example of neuroendocrine secretion
   a. Growth hormone
   b. Cortisol
   c. Oxytocin
   d. Prolactin

Contd 2

7) Which of the following increases the rate of deposition and decreases the rate of absorption of bone
   a. Elevation of parathyroid hormone concentration
   b. Elevation of estrogen concentration
   c. Elevation of extracellular hydrogen ion concentration
   d. Reduction in mechanical stress on the bone
8) Where does fertilization take place in the
   a. Uterus
   b. Cervix
   c. Ovary
   d. Ampulla of the fallopian tubes
9) Failure rate is maximum in which the following contraceptive method
   a. Barrier
   b. Contraceptives
   c. IUD
   d. Oral contraceptives
10) Sperms become motile in
   a. Prostate
   b. Epididymis
   c. Vas deferens
   d. Seminal vesicle
11) Episodic memories are formed in the
   a. Amygdala
   b. Hippocampus
   c. Neocortex
   d. Uncus
12) Hunger center is
   a. Ventro-medial nucleus of hypothalamus
   b. Lateral hypothalamic nucleus
   c. Anterior hypothalamic nucleus
   d. Posterior hypothalamic nucleus
13) Golgi tendon organ determines
   a. Static length
   b. Muscle action
   c. Muscle tension
   d. Dynamic length

Contd 3

14) The afferent climbing fibers to the cerebellum originate from
    a. Superior olivary nucleus
    b. Inferior olivary nucleus
    c. Superior vestibular nucleus
    d. Inferior vestibular nucleus
15) Mossy fibers in cerebellum make direct synaptic connection with
    a. Dendrites of granule cells
    b. Axons of granule cells
    c. Dendrites of Golgi cells
    d. Purkinje cells
16) Sleep spindles and K+ complexes are seen in ___ stage of sleep in EEG
    a. REM sleep
    b. Stage – 2 NREM sleep
    c. Stage – 3 NREM sleep
    d. State – 4 NREM sleep
17) Athetosis is characterized by
    a. Continuous, slow writhing movements
    b. Rapid voluntary dancing movements
    c. Involuntary flailing movements
    d. Slowness of movements
18) One decibel represents an actual increase in sound energy of
    a. 1.26 times
    b. 2.26 times
    c. 3.26 times
    d. 4.26 times
19) Large number of taste buds are on the walls of the
    a. Circumvallate papillae
    b. Fungiform papillae
    c. Foliate papillae
    d. Palate
20) Prosopagnosia is
    a. Inability to recognize faces
    b. Inability to recognize words
    c. Inability to hear the sounds
    d. Inability to recognize smell

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DR. YSR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES:AP:VIJAYAWADA-520 008
M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY, 2023
FIRST M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION
PHYSIOLOGY – PAPER-II (SET – A)
(Multiple Choice Questions)

Time : 20 minutes Max. Marks: 20
Note : Answer all questions

SECTION – I (MCQs- 20 MARKS) 1x20=20

1) Which one of the following is **NOT** true about compound action potential in a mixed nerve
   a) Obeys all/none law
   b) First peak belongs to slowest conducting fiber
   c) Shows different peaks
   d) First peak belongs to fastest conducting fiber
2) Slow waves in visceral smooth muscle
   a) Can initiate action potential
   b) Are also called pacemaker waves
   c) Arise without an external stimulus
   d) All of the above
3) With respect to pain, a correct statement is:
   a) Free nerve endings are the pain receptors
   b) Visceral pain reaches the spinal cord through motor nerve fibers
   c) Fibers carrying pain impulses synapse at nucleus cuneatus in the medulla
   d) Pain is carried by dorsal column tract
4) The sensation carried by the lateral spinothalamic tract is
   a) Vibration
   b) Fine touch
   c) Warmth
   d) Stereognosis
5) Which of the following is the correct Broadmann number for the primary motor cortex?
   a) 6
   b) 5
   c) 4
   d) 3

Contd 2

6) Which of the following neuron forms synaptic junctions with intrafusal fibers within the muscle spindles?
   a) Alpha motor neurons
   b) Pyramidal neurons
   c) Gamma motor neurons
   d) Granule cells
7) Which of the following neurotransmitters is used by the axons of substantia nigra neurons, which project to the caudate and putamen?
   a) Norepinephrine
   b) Dopamine
   c) Serotonin
   d) Acetyl choline
8) Flushing, anhidrosis, ptosis, miosis and absence of ciliospinal reflex is seen in
   a) Brown Sequard Syndrome
   b) Cushing's reflex
   c) Tabes dorsalis
   d) Horner's syndrome
9) The physiological basis for 'phantom limb' is
   a) Muller's law and Bell Magendie law
   b) Doctrine of specific nerve energies
   c) Muller's law and Law of Projection
   d) Bell Magendie law and Law of Projection
10) Medial geniculate body is related with
   a) Vision
   b) Hearing
   c) Smell
   d) Taste
11) If red and green cones are stimulated equally, colour observed is
   a) Red
   b) Green
   c) Yellow
   d) Purple
12) Blobs of visual cortex are associated with
   a) Color processing
   b) Orientation
   c) Saccadic eye movements
   d) Light perception

Contd ... 3

13) Hypoglycemic hormone is
   a) Catecholamine
   b) Somatostatin
   c) Cortisol
   d) Insulin
14) Melatonin is secreted from
   a) Hypothalamus
   b) Pineal gland
   c) Adrenal cortex
   d) Melanocytes
15) Angiotensin is produced in
   a) Liver
   b) Kidney
   c) Hypothalamus
   d) Lungs
16) Hypocalcemia is caused due to
   a) Thyroxine
   b) Parathormone
   c) Cholecalciferol
   d) Calcitonin
17) Most powerful vasopressor is
   a) Renin
   b) Angiotensin II
   c) Aldosterone
   d) Cortisol
18) Mid cycle rise of basal body temperature is due to
   a) LH
   b) FSH
   c) Estrogen
   d) Progesterone
19) Elasticity of cervical mucus is seen in:
   a) Proliferative stage
   b) Luteal stage
   c) Midcycle
   d) Menstruation
20) Estrogen is not produced by
   a) Pituitary
   b) Ovary
   c) Adrenal Cortex
   d) Placenta

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DR. NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES:AP:VIJAYAWADA-520 008
M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JAN/FEB, 2022
FIRST M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION
PHYSIOLOGY – PAPER-II(Set A)
(Multiple Choice Questions)

Time : 20 Minutes
Max. Marks: 20

Note : Answer all questions

SECTION – I (MCQs- 20 MARKS) 1x2=20

1) Myelinated nerves
   a) Axons have smaller diameter
   b) Nerve impulses travels uniformly along axolemma
   c) Density of voltage gated Na+ channels are more
   d) Na+ channels are less in axons

2) The following vitamin is essential for oxidation of pyruvic acid and lactic acids in the neurons
   a) Vitamin B1
   b) Vitamin B6
   c) Vitamin B12
   d) Vitamin B2

3) lidocaine
   a) K+ channel blocker
   b) Na+-K+ ATPase blocker
   c) Membrane toxin
   d) Na+ channel blocker

4) In isometric contraction in skeletal muscle, there is
   a) Increase in muscle length
   b) Increase in muscle tension
   c) External work is done
   d) Decrease in muscle length

5) Staircase phenomenon (Treppe) is due to
   a) Tetanus
   b) Summation of contraction
   c) Progressively increased calcium available in the sarcoplasm
   d) Increased Troponin level in the thin filaments

Contd 2

6) Sertoli cells secrete:
   a) Testosterone
   b) Estrogen
   c) Androstenedione
   d) Inhibin

7) The primordial follicle becomes primary follicle at
   a) 28 weeks of gestation
   b) 21 weeks of gestation
   c) 14 weeks of gestation
   d) 7 weeks of gestation

8) Main hormone in luteal phase is:
   a) Estrogen
   b) Progesterone
   c) Prolactin
   d) Oxytocin

9) Progesterone mainly causes development of which component of the breast?
   a) Duct system
   b) Lobulo-alveolar system
   c) Parenchyma of breast
   d) Myoepithelial cells of breast

10) Which is the best contraceptive method for a lady before 1st child birth?
   a) OCP
   b) IUD
   c) Tubectomy
   d) Diaphragms

11) scavenger cells in brain?
   a) Astrocyte
   b) Oligodendrocyte
   c) Golgi cells
   d) Microglia

12) The inhibitory neurotransmitter in CNS neurons is:
   a) Glutamate
   b) Aspartate
   c) Gamma-amino butyric acid
   d) Taurine

Contd ... 3

13) The action potential from a receptor is generated at:
   a) Lamella at nerve ending
   b) Nerve ending
   c) First node of Ranvier
   d) Cells attached to the nerve ending

14) Which of the following sensation is not carried in dorsal column pathway?
   a) Vibration
   b) Stereognosis
   c) Crude touch
   d) Proprioception

15) Which of the following is 'True' about visceral pain?
   a) It is poorly localized
   b) Resembles 'fast pain' produced by noxious stimulation of the skin
   c) Mediated by B fibers in the dorsal roots of the spinal nerves
   d) Causes relaxation of nearby skeletal muscles

16) The diameter of golgi tendon organ is
   a) 100mm
   b) 150mm
   c) 50mm
   d) 200mm

17) Striatonigral projection ; degeneration of this pathway produces
   a) Parkinsonism
   b) Huntingtons disease
   c) Ballism
   d) Hemiballism

18) Slow wave sleep associated with:
   a) Dreams
   b) Cardiac arrhythmia
   c) Penile intumescence
   d) Delta activity

19) The total refractive power of eye is 60 D which is contributed by
   a) 43 D by lens and 17 D by cornea
   b) 30 D by lens and 30 D by cornea
   c) 23 D by lens and 37 D by cornea
   d) 17 D by lens and 43 D by cornea

20) Hemineglect occurs in lesion of:
   a) Temporal lobe
   b) Prefrontal lobe
   c) Parietal lobe
   d) Frontal lobe
