

**“Help Others And Allah Will Help You”**

# **Medical Study Center**

**Med Student Help Portal**



## **Anatomy Important Questions (1st Year)**

**(Books also mentioned)**

**Assembled by: Ussama Maqbool**

# Medical Study Center

## Topics To Read From Which Books

### Anatomy<sup>(1st year)</sup>

--> Upper limb and lower Limb : Both Bd/KLM Can Be used. But Clinicals(Blue Pages of KLM) Are Must to do.

--> Thorax: From snell along with clinicals from KLM.

--> Embryology: Liaq for General Embryology and Langman For Special Embryology.

-->G.A: From Liaq Hussain

--> Histology: Fidos + practical copies.

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## General Anatomy 1st year Imp Questions

1. Name the blood supply of adult long bone. Why the osteomyelitis is more common in the bones of children.
2. Classify biaxial synovial joint. Write a short note on ellipsoid variety.
3. Define the following
  - a) Collateral circulation
  - b) End arteries
  - c) Pulmonary circulation
4. Write a brief note on sensory receptors.
5. Name appendages of skin and write a note of any of them.
6. Classify various types of cartilage.
7. Describe the structural (morphological) classification of bones with examples.  
What are the functions of bones.
8. What are the characteristics of synovial joints. Name the synovial joints of upper limb.
9. Define fibrous joints. Give their classification with examples of each type.
10. Name at least three types of sutures with one example of each.
11. Give an account of architectural classification of skeletal muscles.
12. Classify cartilaginous joints.
13. Give the function of articular disc.
14. Name different types of neuroglia and briefly describe the astrocytes.

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15. Define the following terms.

- a) Coronal plane
  - b) Plane joint
  - c) Bicipital muscle
  - d) Mechanoreceptors
16. Difference between compact & spongy bone.
17. What are intramembranous & intracartilagenous classification.
18. Give the classification of capillaries.
19. Write down the functions of integumentary system.
20. Explain the formation of spinal nerve with the help of diagram  
(repeated seq in prof)
21. Write short note on
  - a) Sesamoid bone
  - b) Ossification of long bone
  - c) Synovial membrane
  - d) Neural synapse
22. Define with examples
  - a) Syndesmosis
  - b) Vasavasorum
23. Define a motor unit. Explain with examples of muscular agonism, antagonism, & synergism.
24. Define anatomical position and give type of anatomical planes

## IMPORTANT SEQs OF GENERAL HISTOLOGY FOR 1ST YEAR MBBS STUDENTS

- Q.1: what are cell junctions? Name the intercellular junctions. What are gap junctions (nexus). And what is their role in cardiac muscle. 1+1+1+2
- Q.2: Give the histological features of transitional epithelium. 5
- Q.3: Name the surface modifications of epithelial cell. Give the structure and function of microvillus. 2+3
- Q.4: Give the histological features of stratified squamous epithelium. 5
- Q.5: Draw and label a diagram of pseudostratified epithelium. Classify it on the basis of surface modifications of superficial cells giving one example each. 3+2
- Q.6: Classify connective tissue. Name its cells and also briefly describe functions of these cells. Which type of cell gives typical signet ring appearance? 3+3+1
- Q.7: write about loose areolar tissue. 5
- Q.8: describe the structure and function of basement membrane. 3+2
- Q.9: Give the histological features of mast cells and plasma cells. 3+2
- Q.10: what are special characteristics of cartilage? Draw and label hyaline cartilage. 2+3
- Q.11: Give the differences between different types of cartilage in a tabulated form. 5
- Q.12: draw and label an osteon of compact bone tissue. Mention four microscopic differences between compact and spongy tissue in a tabular form. Explain osteoporosis. 2+
- Q.13: what are various types of capillaries? Briefly explain their features. Mention their location. 1.5+ 2+1.5
- Q.14: Give the differences between a muscular artery and muscular vein in tabulated form. 5
- Q.15: Draw and label in detail the microscopic structure of spleen. 5
- Q.16: classify the supporting cells of nervous system. (Or) what are glial cells. Give their location and functions. 2+3
- Q.17: Name appendages of skin. And write note on any one of them. 2+3
- Q.18: enumerate bone cells. Briefly mention their structure and function. 1+4
- Q.19: What is ossification. What are different types of ossification? Describe any one of them. 1+1+3
- Q.20: Compare different types of muscular tissue in tabulated form. 5
- Q.21: What are the differences between capillary and sinusoid? 5
- Q.22: What are the differences between large elastic artery and medium sized muscular artery? 5
- Q.23: What are the differences between thick and thin skin? Name five layers of epidermis of skin. 5
- Q.24: Classify glands with examples. 5
- Q.25: Short notes on: (3 marks each)
- Intercalated disc
  - Plasma cell
  - Why the ground substance of hyaline cartilage appears to be glassy under compound microscope?
  - Periosteum
  - Perichondrium
  - Goblet cells
  - Five successive zones in epiphyseal cartilage
  - 3 layers of cerebellar cortex
  - 6 layers of cerebral cortex
  - Blood supply and functions of spleen
  - blood - thymus barrier
  - histologic differences between lymph node and spleen
  - phases of cell cycle

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Q.1. Explain oogenesis and enumerate its two objectives.

Q.2: a. Define and classify chromosomal aberrations b. Write any 5 phenotypic characters of Down 's Syndrome

Q.3. Define embryo, induction, mosaicism, adolescence and translocation of chromosomes.

Q.4: Write steps and results of embryonic folding.

Q.5: Briefly explain the steps of fertilization. Enumerate its results.

Q.6: Write the formation and fate of chorionic sac.

Q.7: a). Draw and label diagram of 5 week old embryo showing its external features.

b). Name fetal membranes. Write the formation, function and fate of secondary yolk Sac.

Q.8: How are homozygous twins formed? Mention their respective fetal membranes

and type of Placenta. What are conjoined twins? **Embryology Important Questions 1st year MBBS**

Q.9: Write the cause and features of fetal alcohol syndrome.

Q.10: Enumerate five sub stages of prophase of meiosis-1.

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Describe the dictyotata pause in oocytes. Give its clinical significance. [Extreme.star86@gmail.com](mailto:Extreme.star86@gmail.com)

Q.11: Define spermatogenesis. Mention four sites of maturation of sperms. What is capacitation?

Q.12: Draw and label an embryo as a flat trilaminar germ disc?

Q.13: Briefly describe the following: a) Chorionic villous sampling. b) Significance of meiosis

Q.14: Briefly discuss the steps and outcome of fertilization.

Q.15: Draw & label the structure of mature ovarian follicle' explain the mechanism of ovulation.

Q.16: Name the types of twins; mention their four differences in a tabulated form. How is the twin pregnancy produced?

Q.17: Derivatives of germ layers

Q.18: Decidua

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Q.17: Define monozygotic twinning. How is it produced? Enumerate the developmental problems which may arise during this condition?

Q.18: Define dizygotic twinning. How is it produced? Enumerate the developmental problems which may arise during this condition. ?

Q.19: Define twinning. how is it produced? Enumerate the complications which may arise during twinning.?

.20: Write short notes on any two of the following

a) Zona pellucida.

b) Decidua.

Q.21: Write short notes on the following.

a) Placenta praevia

b) Tubal pregnancy

Q.22: Write short notes on the following

a) Amniogenesis

b) Neural tube defects (NTDs) and its relation with folic acid deficiency in pregnant females.

Q.23: Write notes on:

Spermiogenesis.

Primordial germ cells

Q.24

Describe aneuploidy.

How do the congenital abnormalities occur?

Q.25: Describe the structural chromosomal abnormalities;

Give one example of each.

Q.26: Describe the most viable condition of monosomy.

Q.27: Describe stages of uterine endometrium during menstrual cycle.

Q.28: Enumerate the outcome of fertilization.

Q.29: Classify the chromosomal anomalies in the simplest form and describe the most common numerical error of chromosomes.

Q.30: Write short notes on the following.

Fate of notochord

Capacitation

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Q.31: Describe the formation, fate and functions of Zona pellucid. What happens, if zona pellucida degenerates on third day of embryogenesis?

Q32. Describe the process of gastrulation.

Q33. Why third week of embryogenesis is usually called as the “week of threes”? Describe such four developmental events

Q34. Why second week of embryogenesis is usually called as the “week of twos? Describe such four developmental events.

Q.35. Describe the formation and fate of somites.

Q36. Write short notes on the following

Fetomaternal circulation.

Neural crest cells and their derivative

Q37. Describe the formation and fate of notochord.

Q38. Describe the abnormalities of implantation of embryo.

Q39. Briefly describe the cranial, caudal and lateral folding of flat trigeminal embryonic disc.

Q40. Write note on the following

a) Umbilical cord

b) Allantois

Q41. Name the procedures for assessing fetal status and describe amniocentesis

Q42. Briefly describe the formation of placenta. Define placental barrier and explain it in reference to viruses.

Q43. Describe the following:

Capacitation

Fertilization

Q44: What is amnion? Where is it located? Give its function and two clinical conditions associated with it. Explain amniocentesis.

Q45. List the steps of spermatogenesis. Outline the morphological changes that occur during spermiogenesis.

Q46. List five results of fertilization; mention five abnormal sites of implantation.

Q47. Name the fetal membranes. Briefly describe the development and fate of allantois.

Q48. Give summary of the major events occurring during first week of development of embryo. Explain the formation and fate of blastocyst.

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Q49. What do you understand by non-disjunction of chromosomes? Mention congenital abnormalities resulting from it.

Give clinical features of such most commonly found anomaly.

Q50. Name the primary layers of the embryonic disc; and mention seven derivatives of any one of them.

Q51. Enlist the functions of placenta.

Q52. State four distinctive features of different types of twins in a tabular form.

How is the twin pregnancy produced? State the factors which prevent multiple sperm entering the ovum.

Q53. Define Ectopic pregnancy, list six such sites. Explain abdominal pregnancy.

Q54. Enlist structures derived from different parts of mesoderm.

Q55. Describe the formation, function and fate of primitive streak.

Q56. Define somites. Describe the formation, and fate of somites.

Q57. Define chorion. Describe their formation and fate. Explain the hydatidiform mole.

Q58. Differentiate between embryonic age and gestational age. List four ways to estimate the embryonic age.

Q59. Define intra uterine growth retardation (IUGR). List four causes of intrauterine growth retardation. Describe any two of them.

Q60. Define decidua. How does it develop? Also mention its fate.

Q61. Define placental membrane. Give its initial structure and later modification. Discuss its role in reference of viruses.

Q62. Describe amniogenesis: explain the disorders of amniotic fluid volume.

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Important Question of newly added topics in embryology

Limbs: Read chapter for MCQs. SEQs will be from clinicals.

1: Bone age

2: mero, micro, phocomelia

3: cleft hand and foot

4: holt-oram syndrome

5: poly, brachy & syndactyl

6: marfan syndrome

Integumentary System:

1: types of sweat gland developed from ?

2: Mammary gland development

Do All clinicals

Important are:

hypertrichosis, polythelia, ichthyosis, vitiligo

plebaldism, dermatoglyphics

Vertebral column:

1: Resegmentation of V.C

2: spina bifida+ types

3: scoliosis

Muscular system:

1: purne belly syndrome, BMD, DMD

2: 1st page(MCQs) + both tables.

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Draw & label clavicle and give muscle attachment to it

.Draw and label brachial plexus

.Describe lymphatic drainage of upper limb

.Give origin & insertion & nerve supply & action of pectoralis major & minor

.Describe the lymphatic drainage of breast

.What are rotatory cuff muscles give their origin & insertion & nerve supply & action

.Enumerate the part of axillary artery & give its branches

.Give the tributaries of axillary vein

.Give origin & insertion & nerve supply & action of shoulder intrinsic muscles

.draw and label anastomoses around the scapula and elbow joint.

.Give nerve supply & action of muscles of the hand

.Enumerate the branches of brachial artery

.Write down the origin & course & distribution of radial

nerve in arm & fore arm & hand

.Mention the boundaries & content of cubital fossa

.Describe briefly about the ligaments & movements & bursae around the elbow joint

.Give origin & insertion & nerve supply & action of outcrooping muscles of thumb

.Draw and label the flexor retinaculum and shows structure passing through it .

Give the structure passing deep through the extensor retinaculum

.Give the structure passing deep through the extensor retinaculum

.Give origin & course of ulnar & radial artery in forearm

.Describes the movement at radio ulnar joints.

Names the muscles that produce these movements

.Describe the facial compartments of palm (palmer aponeurosis)

.Describe briefly about the lumbricals & interossei

.Give origin & course of radial & ulnar artery in the hand

.Give origin & course of median & ulnar nerve in hand

.Describe ligament and movement around sholder joint ( scenario

. describe hand as a functional unit

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NOTES ON FOLLOWING

.Anatomical snuff box

.Extensor hood

.Annular ligaments

.Bicipital groove

.Palmer & thenar & pulp to pulp space

**Upper Limb Imp Questions 1st year**

## CLINICALS

- .Green stick fracture
- .Colles fracture
- .Smith fracture
- .Subclavian vein puncture
- .Post fixed & pre fixed brachial plexus
- .Waiter`s tip position
- .Erb`s Duchennse Paralysis
- .Back packer`s palsy
- .Klumpke paralysis
- .Carconima of breast
- .Lymphedema□
- .Mammography
- .Mastectomy
- .Gynecomastia
- .Winging of scapula
- .Triangle of auscultation ( mcqs)
- .Injury to axillary nerve (Scenario)
- .Biceps tendinitis
- .Wrist drop

- .Tennis elbow
- .Mallet or baseball finger
- .Carpel tunnel syndrome
- .Pronator syndrome
- .Injury to median nerve (Scenario)
- .Injury to ulnar nerve (Scenario)
- .Cubital tunnel syndrome
- .Tenosynovitis
- .Lecration of palmer arches
- .Ulnar canal syndrome
- .Handlebar neuropathy
- .Dermatoglyphics
- .Dislocation of radial head
- .Bull`s rider thumb
- .Skier`s thumb
- .Compartment syndrome of forearm□
- .Volkman`s ischemis contracture
- .Monteggia`s fracture

- .Galleazi`s fracture
- . frozen shoulder ( seq)
- . duptyren contracture ( seq)
- . carpel tunnel syndrome ( v.v imp seq)

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# Imp Clinicals Of Upperlimp

# 30 IMPORTANT SEQ S OF LOWER LIMB ANATOMY

- Q.1. Write the names of the muscles which extend the knee joint very powerfully and collectively. Give their origin, insertion and nerve supply of this muscle. (UHS 2003).
- Q.2. Describe briefly the course of sciatic nerve after its exit from the pelvis to its end in the thigh. What is sciatica? (UHS 2003).
- Q.3. Which important canal is in close relation to subsartorial plexus of nerves and what are the contents of this canal? (UHS 2003).
- Q.4. Name the gluteal muscles. Give their actions and nerve supply. (UHS 2004).
- Q.5. Describe the arches of foot. Name the factors responsible for the maintenance of these arches. (UHS 2004).
- Q.6. How is femoral sheath formed? What are its compartments? Write its significance. 2 (UHS 2005).
- Q.7: a). Define femoral canal, femoral ring, and femoral hernia. 3 (UHS 2006).  
b). Why is femoral hernia more common in females? 2
- Q.8. Write the origin, course and distribution of saphenous nerve. (UHS 2006).
- Q.9: Write the boundaries and the contents of popliteal fossa. 2 (UHS 2006).
- Q.10. Mention the attachments, nerve supply and actions of the muscle largely responsible for the prominence of buttocks. Which site is safe for the intramuscular injection in this region? (UHS 2007).
- Q.11. a). List six structures passing underneath the superior extensor retinaculum at lower region of leg. 2 mark (UHS 2008).  
b). describe the anatomy of popliteus muscle. 3
- Q.12: draw and label the cutaneous nerve supply of lower limb. 5 (UHS 2008).
- Q.13: how greater and lesser sciatic foramina formed and enlist the structures passing through them? 5
- Q.14: a). what is femoral triangle? Give its boundaries and contents. 3  
b). briefly describe the anatomy of obturator nerve: 2
- Q.15. describe the origin, course, termination and branches of femoral nerve. 5
- Q.16. write short notes on:  
a). Anterior Compartment of the Leg Syndrome. 3  
b). Use of the Great Saphenous Vein in Coronary Bypass Surgery. 2
- Q.17: give blood supply of head of femur. Why fracture of the neck of femur endangers the blood supply of head of femur? 3 (UHS 2007)
- Q.18: what do you know about?  
a). Venous Pump of the Lower Limb. 3  
b). Varicose Veins 2
- Q.19: Describe the arterial anastomosis around knee joint. What is locking and unlocking of knee joint. 3 (UHS 2007)
- Q.20: Draw and label lumbosacral plexus of nerves. What is sciatica? 4 (UHS 2007)
- Q. 21: enumerate the branches of femoral artery. Why femoral artery is important for cardiac surgeons and cardiologists? 3 (UHS 2007)
- Q.22: GIVE REASONS:  
a) Why hip joint is more stable than shoulder joint?  
b) Why flexor compartment of lower limb is directed posteriorly?  
c) Why varicose veins are more common in prolonged standing working persons?
- Q.23: ENLIST the invertors, evertors, dorsiflexors and plantar flexors of the foot.
- Q.24: what is iliotibial tract. How is it formed? Give its significance. 1 (UHS 2007)
- Q.25: a) name structures passing through the saphenous opening.  
b). write short note on gnyropes.
- Q.26: what are hamstring muscles? Give their origin, insertion, nerve supply and action.
- Q.27: enlist the ligaments of knee joint. What is the role of menisci in the knee joint? 3 (UHS 2007)
- Q.28: name the structures present in the bed of sciatic nerve? Name the muscles supplied by tibial nerve. 2 (UHS 2007)
- Q.29: name the muscles performing various movements at the hip joint. What is Trendelenburg test and what is its significance? 4 (UHS 2007)
- Q. 30: Describe the superficial inguinal lymph nodes along with the structures drained by them.

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Fracture of the femoral head  
Fracture of the neck of the femur  
Pertrochanteric fracture  
Dislocated knee  
Transverse patellar fracture  
Bumper fracture  
Pott's fracture  
Pillion fracture  
Fracture of the fibular neck  
March fracture  
Dislocations of the hip joint  
Coxa valga / vara  
Genu varum / valgum  
Hemarthrosis  
O'Donoghue's triad  
Knock-knee / bowleg  
Housemaid's knee  
Clergyman's knee  
Baker's cyst  
Hallux valgus / varus  
Varicose veins  
Thrombophlebitis

Gluteal gait Waddling gait  
Piriformis syndrome  
Positive trendelenburg's sign  
Shin splint  
Charley horse  
Achilles reflex  
Tarsal tunnel syndrome  
Ankle sprain  
Pes planus  
Talipes equinovarus Clubfoot  
Damage to obturator  
Damage to the femoral nerve  
Injury to the superior gluteal nerve  
Damage to the sciatic nerve  
Phantom limb pain  
Damage to the common fibular  
Damage to the superficial peroneal  
Damage to the tibial nerve  
Corona mortis  
Popliteal aneurysm  
Zona orbicularis

Thomas maneuver  
Lachmans test  
Femoral trochlea  
Weber fractures  
Clinical importance of the medial femoral circumflex artery

## Medical Study Center

### Lowerlimb important clinicals (KLM)

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- Q.1. Name the contents of a typical intercostal space. What is the venous drainage of intercostal spaces?
- Q.2. Give the origin and course of internal thoracic artery. Name its branches. What is the clinical importance of this artery? (UHS 2005).
- Q.3. explain the azygous system of veins; mention the alternate route followed by venous blood for drainage into the heart due to obstruction in superior vena cava and obstruction in inferior vena cava. (2008 UHS).
- Q.4: describe the openings in diaphragm. What are the main functions of diaphragm?
- Q.5. a). Give nerve supply of pleura. 2b). what do you understand by bronchopulmonary segments? Draw and label the bronchopulmonary segments of both the lungs. What is their significance?
- Q.6. Write about the pericardium and give its nerve supplies. What is cardiac tamponade? (UHS 2007).
- Q.7. a). Give the internal features of right atrium. 3.5 (UHS 2007). b). name the openings (inlets and outlets) of right atrium.
- Q.8. Describe the origin, course, branches and distribution of left coronary artery.
- Q.9. Give nerve supply of lungs and heart
- Q.10. Describe the course and relations of thoracic duct. (UHS 2005).
- Q.11: a). what do you understand by thoracic outlet syndrome? 2b). what do you understand by coarctation of aorta?
- Q.12. Briefly describe the anatomy of thoracic part of the sympathetic chain.
- Q.13: What is pleural effusion? What is thoracic paracentesis? Name the structures penetrated by a needle when it passes skin surface to pleural cavity during paracentesis.
- Q.14: what are the constrictions of esophagus? What is their clinical significance?
- Q.15: write short notes on: a) Root of lung b) pulmonary ligament c) costodiaphragmatic recess d) thoracic outlet syndrome e) Why right lung is more prone to infections? e) sternal angle of Louis f) Structures of the thoracic cavity which are located at the level of T4/T5 vertebra. g) Relations of the medial surface of right lung
- Q.16: give the relations of arch of aorta. Give its branches.
- Q.17: Briefly describe fetal circulation. What changes occur in the circulation of newborn after birth?
- Q.18: describe the boundaries and contents of superior thoracic aperture (thoracic inlet). What is its clinical significance?
- Q.19: Describe the respiratory movements during different types of breathing. What are 'pump handle' and 'bucket handle' movements of thorax?
- Q. 20: Write a short note on the conducting system of heart. What is patent ductus arteriosus?

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**Thorax Important questions 1st year MBBS**