

**GoldStandard FCPS:**

**Radiology**

**17September 2019 Morning** 

**(Errors and omissions excepted)**

**Cram Statements**

* **Type of this anemia in pregnancy is?----->Physiological**

Physiological adaptation in pregnancy leads to physiological anemia of pregnancy. This is because the plasma volume expansion is greater than red blood cell (RBC) mass increase which causes hemodilution. Normal pregnancy increases iron requirement by 2–3 fold and folate requirement by 10–20 fold.

* **abundant glial cells in gray matter?----->Protoplasmic astrocyte**

The most abundant type of macroglial cell in the CNS, astrocytes (also called astroglia) have numerous projections that link neurons to their blood supply while forming the blood-brain barrier.

* **biological substances present in food?----->Nutrients**

Nutrients are the substances found in food which drive biological activity, and are essential for the human body. They are categorized as proteins, fats, carbohydrates (sugars, dietary fiber), vitamins, and minerals, and perform the following vital functions.

* **buffer acts in DKA?----->Bicarbonate**

During DKA, pH is low primarily because the bicarbonate buffer is exhausted, i.e. bicarbonate concentration is reduced

* **characteristics of upper motor neuron lesion ----->Hyperreflexia**

Hyperreflexia. Because of the loss of inhibitory modulation from descending pathways, the myotatic (stretch) reflex is exaggerated in upper motor neuron disorders

* **derived from 3rd pharyngeal arch?----->Stylopharyngeus**

The third arch gives rise to stylopharyngeus, and its sensory function is to provide taste and general sensation to the posterior 1/3rd of the tongue

* **Dystrophic calcification commonly  
  occurs in:  
  ----->Necrotic tissue**

Dystrophic calcification (DC) is the calcification occurring in degenerated or necrotic tissue, as in hyalinized scars, degenerated foci in leiomyomas, and caseous nodules. This occurs as a reaction to tissue damage, including as a consequence of medical device implantation.

* **esophagus passes through esophageal opening with?----->Vagus nerve and esophageal vessels**

In human anatomy, the esophageal hiatus is an opening in the diaphragm through which the esophagus and the vagus nerve pass

* **feature of TB lesion is?----->Caseous necrosis**

Microscopically, the inflammation produced with TB infection is granulomatous, with epithelioid macrophages and Langhans giant cells along with lymphocytes, plasma cells, maybe a few PMN's, fibroblasts with collagen, and characteristic caseous necrosis in the center

* **features suggestive of Cushing's syndrome----->Abdominal striae**

Striae typical of Cushing's syndrome are typically purple in color, wide, and multiple, factors that help distinguish them from stretch marks associated with obesity.

* **hemiplegia on left side, motor neuron lesion plus homonynomas hemianopia. Lesion at----->Forebrain**

The forebrain receives sensory information (visual, tactile) from the opposite side of the body.

* **hip fracture in a RTA after which when he stands on his left leg his right hip sinks down. Lesion is at which level?  
  ----->Left gluteus minimus paralysis**

Trendelenburg, is an abnormal gait (as with walking) caused by weakness of the abductor muscles of the lower limb, gluteus medius and gluteus minimus. People with a lesion of superior gluteal nerve have weakness of abducting the thigh at the hip

* **In anterior duodenal perforation, contents will go into?  
  ----->Sub phrenic**

subphrenic abscesses are well known complications of perforated gastric or duodenal ulcers

* **Mass near porta hepatis. Structure  
  affected would be?  
  ----->Portal vein**

From posterior to anterior the porta hepatis has the portal vein, the right and left hepatic arteries

* **mitral valve replacement After 12 months develops dark colored urine. cause?----->Microangiopathic hemolytic anemia**

Microangiopathic hemolytic anemia occurs in a diverse group of disorders, including thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura, hemolytic uremic syndrome, and prosthetic cardiac valves. Hemolytic anemia also occurs as a rare complication after mitral valve repair

* **pain and swelling ankle joint test for diagnosis?----->Microscopy of joint fluid for monosodium urate crystals**

Hyperuricemia signifies gout. Examination of urate crystal in synovial fluid (SF) remains the gold standard for diagnosis of gout,

* **part of pituitary gland lies adjacent to infundibulum:----->Pars tuberalis**

The anterior pituitary has been further divided into the pars tuberalis, which is located immediately under the median eminence and adjacent to the infundibular stalk, and the pars distalis, which is distal to the pars tuberalis, adjacent to the neural lobe.

* **presented with headache hypertension hyperglycemia, cause?----->Catecholamines**

Pheochromocytoma is a rare catecholamine-producing tumor that most commonly presents with episodes of headaches, sweating, palpitations, and paroxysmal or sustained hypertension. ... Hyperglycemia has been linked to aggravation of insulin resistance caused by catecholamine excess in pheochromocytoma.

* **radiation related brain tumor is?----->Meningioma**

Meningiomas are the most common benign intracranial tumor. They originate from arachnoid cap cells, which are cells within the thin, spider web-like membrane that covers the brain and spinal cord. Radiation therapy can be a primary treatment for meningioma, or it can be administered after surgery to destroy any abnormal cells that remain

* **right sided weakness in both upper and lower limb and slight deviation of angle of mouth to the left while talking. lesion?  
  ----->Internal capsule**

Since both motor and sensory fibers are carried in the internal capsule, a stroke to the posterior limb of the internal capsule (where motor fibers for the arm, trunk and legs and sensory fibers are located) can lead to contralateral weakness and contralateral sensory loss

* **Similarity between Cardiac and Skeletal muscle is?  
  ----->Transverse striations**

Skeletal muscle is striated in regular, parallel bundles of sarcomeres. Cardiac muscle is striated, but the bundles are connected at branching, irregular angles called intercalated discs.

* **site for thoracentesis?----->Lower border of 9th intercostal space in mid axillary line**

The thoracentesis site should be in the mid scapular or posterior axillary line of 9th space (6-10 cm lateral to spine), and one to two intercostal spaces below the highest level of the effusion

* **skeletal muscle:----->Belly is fleshy throughout length**

Each skeletal muscle fiber is a single cylindrical muscle cell. An individual skeletal muscle may be made up of hundreds, or even thousands, of muscle fibers bundled together and wrapped in a connective tissue covering. Each muscle is surrounded by a connective tissue sheath called the epimysium.

* **source of unsaturated fatty acids is?----->Soy bean oil**

Foods containing unsaturated fats include avocado, nuts, olive oils, and vegetable oils such as canola and soya been

* **specific in Iron Deficiency Anemia?----->Dec Ferritin**

Iron-deficiency anemia is confirmed by tests that include serum ferritin, serum iron level, serum transferrin, and total iron binding capacity. A low serum ferritin is most commonly found

* **structure lies in the base of sub occipital triangle----->Vertebral artery**

The suboccipital triangle contains the horizontal portion (third part) of the vertebral artery, dorsal ramus of the C1 spinal nerve (suboccipital nerve), and suboccipital plexus of vein

* **transurethral surgery. arteries at 5 n 7 o clock started bleeding a nameof arteries----->Badenoch's arteries**

The arteries seen at 5 and 7 o clock after middle lobe resection are urethral branches of the inferior vesical artery known as Badenoch's arteries. The smaller arteries seen at 2 and 10 clock are known as Floch's arteries

* **tumor suppressor gene?----->p53**

p53, also known as TP53 or tumor protein (EC :2.7. 1.37) is a gene that codes for a protein that regulates the cell cycle and hence functions as a tumor suppression

* **upper outer quadrant of the breast. The lymphatic drainage of that part is to?----->Pectoral axillary nodes**

Most (75-90%) of the lymphatic drainage of the breast is to the ipsilateral (same side) axillary nodes. Nearly all lymphatics of the breast drain along a subdermal plane into the axillae, typically collecting in a single sentinel lymph node at the lateral border of the pectoralis major muscle.

* **Weight of prostate in adult?----->12 gm**

In adults, it is about the size of a walnut. ... The mean weight of the normal prostate in adult males is about 11 grams, usually ranging between 7 and 16 grams

* **winging of scapula----->Long thoracic nerve**

Long thoracic nerve palsy. The long thoracic nerve innervates the serratus anterior muscle. Serratus anterior weakness leads to the most pronounced winging, which is accentuated with forward flexion of the arms and decreased with the arms at rest.

* **. Peripheral film showed oval macrocytes along with hyper segmented neutrophils. diagnosis is?----->Vit B12 deficiency**

Vit B12 deficiency causes megaloblastic anemia and sub acute combined degeneration producing neurological symptoms

* **1.5 L of normal saline given to a normal person, result in----->Decreased osmolarity of urine**

Normal saline inhibited diuresis probably because it increases the osmolarity of body fluids (Guyton and Hall, 2000). Increase in body fluid osmolarity stimulates the release of vasopressin which inhibits diuresis (by water reasborption in the collecting ducts) as observed in this study following saline load.

* **60% of SA node is supplied by?----->RCA**

The sinoatrial nodal artery (or sinuatrial nodal artery or sinoatrial artery) is an artery of the heart which supplies the sinoatrial node, the natural pacemaker center of the heart, and arises from the right coronary artery in around 60% of people

**A 5-year boy presents with periorbital edema. Mechanism of edema is?----->Hypoalbuminemia with salt retention**

sodium retention in nephrotic syndrome is primarily due to decreased effective circulating volume caused by fluid shifts from the intravascular to the interstitial compartment as a direct consequence of a decrease in plasma oncotic pressure by hypoalbuminemia

* **A female taking estrogen therapy have increased risk of?----->Thromboembolism**

Women taking hormone replacement therapy (HRT) have a 2- to 5-fold increased risk of venous thrombosis compared with nonusers. ... Studies have also suggested a dose-related effect, suggesting high-dose estrogen therapy is associated with a greater increased risk of venous thrombosis than low-dose preparations.

* **A man with history of eating pan is at risk of----->Submucosal fibrosis**

Oral submucous fibrosis is a chronic debilitating disease of the oral cavity characterized by inflammation and progressive fibrosis of the submucosal tissues (lamina propria and deeper connective tissues). Oral submucous fibrosis results in marked rigidity and an eventual inability to open the mouth

* **A person with type-A personality. Most probably have?----->Social stress/ social withdraw**

The hypothesis describes Type A individuals as outgoing, ambitious, rigidly organized, highly status-conscious, sensitive, impatient, anxious, proactive, and concerned with time management. People with Type A personalities are often high-achieving "workaholics".

* **A pt with Hx of RTA. Presented with fracture fibula neck and foot drop.Nerve damaged is?  
  ----->Common peroneal nerve**

The common peroneal nerve branches from the sciatic nerve and provides sensation to the front and sides of the legs and to the top of the feet. ... Injuries to the peroneal nerve can cause numbness, tingling, pain, weakness and a gait problem called foot drop.

* **A resident living at 12000 feet height altitude complains of illness. What is the diagnosis?----->Respiratory alkalosis**

As the oxygen tension of inspired air falls with increasing altitude in normal subjects, hyperventilation ensues. This acute respiratory alkalosis, induces increased renal excretion of bicarbonate, returning the pH back to normal, giving rise to compensated respiratory alkalosis or chronic hypocapnia

* **A tyre factory worker, exposed to hydrocarbons has risk of----->Bladder Ca**

Exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) has been linked to bladder cancer.

* **A virus which is transmitted by mosquito?----->Dengue**

Dengue fever is transmitted by the bite of an Aedes mosquito infected with a dengue virus

* **A women presented with syphillic gonorrhoeal cyst In the anterior two third of labium majors and minor. Cause?----->Greater vestibular glands**
* **Absent bar bodies present in ----->Turner syndrome**

In turners syndrome there is absence of one x chromosome. but another x chromosome ia still present. ... afterall both the x chromosomes have similar genes,and there is no barr body in turners syndrome

* **After gastrectomy, patient developed pernicious anemia. ----->injVitB12**

Pernicious anemia is easy to treat with vitamin B12 pills or shots as well as diet changes

* **After pregnancy and parturition, uterus size reduced by:----->Lysosomes/inovulation**

Involution is the process by which the uterus is transformed from pregnant to non-pregnant stat

* **Anterior boundary of lumbar triangle is formed by?----->By Posterior border of External oblique muscle.**

The margins of the inferior lumbar (Petit's) triangle are composed of the iliac crest inferiorly and the margins of two muscles – latissimus dorsi (posteriorly) and external abdominal oblique (anteriorly). The floor of the inferior lumbar triangle is the internal abdominal oblique muscle.

* **Antidotes are given in----->intravenous form**

intravenous route is the only reliable method of treatment in a patient who is comatose or vomiting. Moreover IV route offers immediate bioavailabiiity

* **Anti-HCV positive on investigation, no Hx of jaundice and normal LFT. best approach?----->Repeat Anti-HCV**
* **Apex of heart location----->5th intercostal space 8 cm lateral to left sternal border**

The inferior tip of the heart, the apex, lies just to the left of the sternum between the junction of the fourth and fifth ribs near their articulation with the costal cartilages

* **Approach to splenic vessels through:----->Lienorenal ligament**

The splenorenal ligament (or lienorenal ligament), is derived from the peritoneum, where the wall of the general peritoneal cavity comes into contact with the omental bursa between the left kidney and the spleen; the lienal vessels (splenic artery and vein) pass between its two layers.

* **at level of T10 lymphatic drainage----->Axillary**

Between 20 and 49 in number, they drain lymph vessels from the lateral quadrants of the breast, the superficial lymph vessels from thin walls of the chest and the abdomen above the level of the navel, and the vessels from the upper limb.

* **ATT for 2 months now presented withraised ESR. cause?----->Superimposed bacterial infection**

On infections ESR gets elevated, but correlating with clinical conditions in TB,superimposed infection is the cause due to the low level of immunity

* **Best pelvis for delivery?----->Subpubic angle > 90**

It is believed this angle should be 90° or more if problems during delivery are to be avoided

* **Best test for hyperthyroidism----->TSH**

Assessment of TSH is the single most useful test of thyroid function in the vast majority of patients. Primary care providers should seldom need to order any other biochemical thyroid test

* **Blood supply of head of femur----->Medial circumflex femoral artery**

The blood supply to the femoral head is variable. Three main arteries supply the femoral head. The lateral epiphyseal branch of the medial femoral circumflex and the ascending branch of the lateral femoral circumflex both ascend from the deep femoral artery.

* **Brachiocephalic vein is formed by----->Int Jugular And Subclavian**

The brachiocephalic vein is formed by the confluence of the subclavian and internal jugular veins.

* **Bronchial arteries emerge from descending aorta at level of----->T5-T6**

The bronchial arteries usually originate from the proximal descending thoracic aorta (Fig 1a–1c). They are termed orthotopic when they originate between the superior endplate of the T5 vertebral body and the inferior endplate of the T6 vertebral body

* **carcinogen for esophageal carcinoma is?----->Nitrosamine**

Nitrosamines are not directly carcinogenic. Metabolic activation is required to convert them to the alkylating agents that modify bases in DNA, inducing mutations. The specific alkylating agents vary with the nitrosamine, but all are proposed to feature alkyldiazonium centers

* **Cell Swell maximally.swell when placed in----->250 mm urea**

If you put a cell in a HYPOTONIC SOLUTION, water will come in and the cell will swell up.

* **cells will help in repair of the ischemic tissues?----->Glial cells**

Glial cells assist in the repair of injured nerves. Summary: Unlike the brain and spinal cord, the peripheral nervous system has an astonishing capacity for regeneration following injury. ... After a few weeks, however, they regenerate and are then recovered with myelin by the Schwann cells

* **child brought by her mother with polyurea & fruity- scented breath, diagnosis?----->DKA**

Diabetic ketoacidosis: Very high blood sugar levels that last for a long time can lead to diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA), in which the blood becomes too acidic. This can be life-threatening without treatment. A dry mouth, shortness of breath, and fruity smelling breath are symptoms.

* **Chromosomal translocation of follicular lymphoma?----->0.595833333333333**

One of the common features of follicular lymphoma is a genetic abnormality between two chromosomes (14 and 18). In an event known as "chromosomal translocation" the two chromosomes "swap" certain parts with each other.

* **Common cause of fatty liver in our country is?----->Increase fatty food intake**

Eating excess calories causes fat to build up in the liver. When the liver does not process and break down fats as it normally should, too much fat will accumulate. People tend to develop fatty liver if they have certain other conditions, such as obesity, diabetes or high triglycerides.

* **complains of chest pain, dysphagia. ECG normal and CXR normal. diagnosis?----->Esophageal Achalasia**

Esophageal achalasia, often referred to simply as achalasia, is a failure of smooth muscle fibers to relax, which can cause the lower esophageal sphincter to remain closed The symptoms of achalasia include:  
  
Difficulty swallowing food.  
  
Difficulty swallowing both solid and liquid food.  
  
Regurgitation of food that is retained in the esophagus. ...  
  
Chest discomfort from esophageal dilation and/or retained food.  
  
Sharp chest pain usually of unclear cause

* **Crescents in glomeruli are formed by?----->Parietal cells**

Cellular glomerular crescents are defined as two or more layers of proliferating cells in Bowman's space and are a hallmark of inflammatory glomerulonephritis and a histologic marker of severe glomerular injury. parietal epithelial cells (PECs) line the inside of Bowman's capsule and form an inconspicuous sheet of flat epithelial cells in continuity with the proximal tubular epithelial cells

* **Deep inguinal ring is a defect in?----->Transversalis fascia**

The deep inguinal ring is a defect in the transversalis fascia about 1cm above the midpoint of the inguinal ligament

* **dermatome of area below clavicle and above sternal angle ----->C3, C4**

Important dermatomes are C4 immediately below the clavicle, T2 at the sternal angle

* **Diagnosis of typhoid in 1st week is done by?----->Blood C/S**

Blood, intestinal secretions (vomitus or duodenal aspirate), and stool culture results are positive for S typhi in approximately 85%-90% of patients with typhoid fever who present within the first week of onset

* **Difference between interstitial fluid and plasma osmolarity is:----->1**

As cell membranes in general are freely permeable to water, the osmolality of the extracellular fluid (ECF) is approximately equal to that of the intracellular fluid (ICF). Therefore, plasma osmolality is a guide to intracellular osmolality.

* **During LP after crossing L3, L4 Intra laminar space the needle touches which structure first----->Epidural space**

The Lumbar Puncture needle pierces in order: skin, subcutaneous tissue, supraspinous ligament, interspinous ligament, ligamentum flavum, epidural space containing the internal vertebral venous plexus, dura, arachnoid, and finally the subarachnoid space.

* **Dysplasia is mainly seen in?----->Epithelium**

. In the head and neck region, keratinizing squamous dysplasia is the most common type of dysplasia.

* **Energy expenditure in inspiration----->0.05**

* **Erythropoietin is increased in?----->High altitude**

During ascent to moderate (>5,000 ft) or higher altitudes, endogenous EPO levels rise rapidly peaking in the first 48 hours of altitude exposure. An increase in RBC mass is measurable after 3-4 weeks and further increases have been reported for up to 9 months of continuous altitude residence

* **External oblique fibers interdigitate with?----->Serratus interior**

The external oblique muscle arises from the outer surface of the middle of the shaft of the lower six ribs as fleshy fibers. At its origin upper four slips and lower four slips interdigitate with the serratus anterior and the latissimus dorsi muscles respectively

* **fatigue, pallor and tingling sensation. Peripheral film showed oval macrocytes with hyper segmented neutrophils. appropriate diagnosis is?----->Vit B12 deficiency**

Most often hypersegmented neutrophils are associated with megaloblastic anemia and are said to be pathognomonic of the disease. Megaloblastic anemia can be caused by folic acid deficiency or vitamin B12 deficiency (including pernicious anemia

* **Female pelvis tilted on vertebral column----->Forwards**

The pelvis tilts anteriorly and inferiorly in the bipedal human, and the SIJ is aligned in parallel fashion with the vertebral column

* **First structure to damage under rib when passing chest drain----->Intercostal nerve**

chest tube insertion has clearly deleterious effects on intercostal nerve function

* **fracture neck of fibula. nerve is damaged?----->Common peroneal**

The common peroneal nerve crosses the fibular neck. This nerve is susceptible to injury from a fibular neck fracture, the pressure of a splint, or during surgical repair. This can result in foot drop and sensation abnormalities

* **fracture of neck of fibula. The artery most likely damaged is?----->Anterior tibial artery**

Complications associated with tibial shaft fractures include anterior tibial artery and peroneal nerve injury and compartment syndrome.

* **frontal bossing bow legs and chest deformity it is seen in----->Vit D deficiency**

Rickets causes a child's bones to become soft and weak, which can lead to bone deformities.  Recently, cases of rickets have been reported among children who are not fed enough vitamin D.

* **furuncle on tip of nose, high fever with redness and swelling of eye Diagnosis?  
  ----->Cavernous sinus  
  thrombosis**

Symptoms of cavernous sinus thrombosis may include:  
  
Severe headache often accompanied by tearing.  
  
Swelling, redness, or irritation around one or both eyes.  
  
Drooping eyelids.  
  
Inability to move the eye.  
  
High fever.  
  
Pain or numbness around the face or eyes.  
  
Fatigue.  
  
Vision loss or double vision

* **Gall bladder pain is referred to tip of shoulder via?----->Parietal peritoneum/(phrenic nerve) sensation of cervical dermatome**

Parietal peritoneum It is innervated by the phrenic nerves and by the sensitive spinal (lower thoracic) viscero-somatic nerves

* **Gallbladder is mainly supplied by:----->Cystic artery**

The cystic artery, which is the blood supply to the gallbladder, usually originates from the right hepatic artery. Hepatic lobules are the hexagonally shaped units of the liver

* **Germ cell arise in yolk sac at 3rd week of intrauterine life. originate from ----->Ectoderm**

Having emigrated from the ectoderm, the primordial germ cells are situated among the endoderm cells in the secondary yolk sac wall.

* **gonadal ridges will be different in boys at stage of?----->Testes descend with gubernaculum**

As the scrotum and labia majora form in males and females respectively, the gubernaculum aids in the descent of the gonads (both testes and ovaries). The testes descend to a greater degree than the ovaries and ultimately pass through the inguinal canal.

* **Great vein of Galen?----->Cistern Of Ambien**

The vein of Galen, also known as the great cerebral vein or great vein of Galen, is a short trunk formed by the union of the two internal cerebral veins and basal veins of Rosenthal. It lies in the quadrigeminal cistern

* **Greatest blood flow per 100 grams to which organ?----->Kidney**

because kidneys are much smaller than the liver, kidneys have the highest percentage of O2 per gram of tissue.

* **had RTA. She develops right colicky pain within 48 hours. structure damaged?----->Ureter**

Patients with blunt trauma with a ureteral injury are subject to the extreme force applied over the entire body or larger surface area.

* **Hip joint is directly related to?----->Interiorly to obturator externus**

The external obturator muscle, obturator externus muscle is a flat, triangular muscle, which covers the outer surface of the anterior wall of the pelvis

* **Hyperexcitibility of nerves occur if Dec extracellular?----->Magnesium ions**

In healthy adults, magnesium sits inside the NMDA receptors, preventing them from being triggered by weak signals that may stimulate your nerve cells unnecessarily. When your magnesium levels are low, fewer NMDA receptors are blocked

* **In Anterior inferior iliac spine fracture, pelvic avulsion is due to  
  ----->Rectus femoris**

The mechanism of anterior inferior iliac spine avulsion fracture is due to the pull of the straight head of the rectus femoris muscle [1,3] which usually occurs with hip joint extended while the knee joint in a flexed position, and it is usually seen after sports that involve mostly forceful kicking or running

* **in gap wound. layer not properly stitched----->Loose areolar tissue**
* **in pancreatitis, fluid escapes into the lesser sac. Pain is carried by?----->Greater splanchnic nerve**

The greater splanchnic nerve, composed of myelinated preganglionic and visceral afferent fibers, typically is thought to provide primary sensory innervation to the pancreas and proximal retroperitoneal visceral structures and generally arises from the thoracic sympathetic ganglia of T5-9.

* **In weight loss, most imp a person can do by himself.----->Self-monitoring**

Weighing yourself is an important and simple self-monitoring behavior to serve as reminder of one's eating and physical activity habits

* **Intrinsic factor is secreted ----->Fundus of stomach**

Intrinsic factor is secreted by parietal cells of the gastric glands in the stomach, where it binds with the vitamin

* **is not parasympathetic  
  ----->Tubal**
* **Ischiopubic rami fuses at age----->7 years**

In humans, the first elements to fuse are the ischium and pubis, which unite anteriorly to form the ischiopubic ramus between 4 and 8 years of age

* **kidneys are differentiated from each other by?----->Structures at hilum**
* **Knife pierces intercostal space how many layers does it pierces before touching lung substance (Consider endo thoracic fascia and pleura as 2)----->8 layers**
* **Lacunar ligament is medial rolled up part of?----->Reflected inguinal ligament**

The lacunar ligament is formed by the lower border of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle, which is reflected backwards and laterally and is attached to the pecten pubis. It is an extension of the medial end of the inguinal ligament

* **Left half of pons is related to----->Right cerebellar hemisphere & left basal ganglia**

* **Lesion in which area of the brain causes resting tremors and expressionless lace?----->Substantia nigra**

The brain lesions that affect substantia nigra can cause a number of movement disorders including Parkinson's disease ...

* **Loss of taste in posterior tongue, difficulty in producing voice and dysphagia, foramen involved----->Jugular foramen**

The glossopharyngeal, vagus, and accessory nerves pass through the jugular foramen on the medial side of the jugular bulb

* **Lymphatic drainage of breast divided into----->Medial lateral, UM, UL, LM, LL**

Lymphatic Drainage Of Breast and Its Applied. 3. Features  Divided into four quadrants- UL,UM,LL,LM 

* **Main role of feedback inhibition-----> Bring hormone to normal  
  level**

Feedback loops are used extensively to regulate secretion of hormones in the hypothalamic-pituitary axis. ... When blood concentrations of thyroid hormones increase above a certain threshold, TRH-secreting neurons in the hypothalamus are inhibited and stop secreting TRH. This is an example of "negative feedback

* **Micturition reflex controlled by?----->Sympathetic**

The micturition or emptying phase displays a coordinated relaxation of the inner and outer urethral sphincters, under sympathetic and somatic regulation respectively, with strong contractions of the detrusor muscle due to parasympathetic impulses

* **Middle meningeal artery is a branch of?----->Maxillary artery**

The middle meningeal artery (Latin: arteria meningea media) is typically the third branch of the first portion of the maxillary artery, one of the two terminal branches of the external carotid artery.

* **Most Common median cranial anomaly?----->Median cleft lip**

When the more common forms of unilateral and bilateral clefts of the lip and palate are eliminated, the incidence of atypical clefts has been estimated as low as 1 per 100,000. Of these, the median facial cleft is by far the most common

* **Most common site of lodging of ureteric stone is?  
  ----->Pelvic brim when crossing  
  the iliac artery**

the ureter is described as having three anatomic sites of narrowing at which kidney stones typically become lodged: The ureteropelvic junction (UPJ), the ureteral crossing of the iliac vessels, and the ureterovesical junction (UVJ)

* **Most important reflex for defecation is ?----->Rectoanal**

The defecation reflex occurs when the internal anal sphincter relaxes and the external anal sphincter contracts. The rectoanal inhibitory reflex (RAIR) is an involuntary internal anal sphincter relaxation in response to rectal distention. After the defecation reflex is triggered, you can either delay or defecate

* **Motility of sperms begin at----->Epididymis**

During their transit in the epididymis, sperm undergo maturation processes necessary for them to acquire motility and fertility

* **Movement of brain limited by?----->Falx cerebri**

The falx and tentorium are stiffer than the brain and pia, constraining brain motion,3 and dampening deformation across the midline.

* **Muscle involved in opening of mouth?----->Lateral pterygoid**

Muscles that depress the mandible and thus open the jaw include the anterior digastric, mylohyoid, and inferior head of the lateral pterygoid. Jaw-closer muscles consist of the masseter, temporalis, medial pterygoid, and superior head of the lateral pterygoid

* **Muscle responsible for rotation of scapula----->Serratus anterior**

The serratus anterior and upper and lower trapezius muscles are the primary stabilizing synergists which produce upward scapular rotation and posterior tilt, whereas the rhomboids, levator scapulae, and pectoralis minor muscles are responsible for downward scapular rotation and anterior tilt.

* **Muscle that traverse shoulder joint capsule----->Long head of biceps**

The long head of the biceps brachii muscle travels inside the capsule from its attachment to the supraglenoid tubercle of the scapula.

* **Nerve supply of ant. Abd wall----->T7-L1**

The majority of the rectus abdominis muscle is enclosed by the rectus sheath. ... This plane contains the anterior rami of the lower six thoracic nerves (T7 to T12) and first lumbar nerve (L1), supplying the skin, muscles, and parietal peritoneum

* **Nerve supply to scrotum is from?----->Ilioinguinal**

The scrotum is innervated anteriorly by the ilioinguinal and genitofemoral nerves, while the posterior portion of the scrotum is innervated by the perineal branches of the pudendal nerves

* **Nerve supply to the back muscle is from?----->Dorsal Rami of posterior spinal nerve**

The innervation of the back is from the meningeal branches and dorsal rami of the spinal nerves. Each spinal nerve gives off a meningeal branch (or sinuvertebral nerve), which reenters the vertebral canal and supplies vasomotor and sensory fibers to dura, ligaments, periosteum, and blood vessels.

* **Newborn with translucent swelling, anterior abdominal wall----->Omphalocele**

Omphalocele is an anterior abdominal wall defect at the base of the umbilical cord, with herniation of the abdominal contents. The herniated organs are covered by the parietal peritoneum

* **Non-invasive fungal sinusitis. Most common cause?----->Diabetes**

Acute or fulminant fungal sinusitis usually affects diabetics and immunocompromised hosts. Patients at highest risk for acute invasive fungal sinusitis are poorly controlled diabetics and those with conditions that predispose to metabolic acidosis

* **obese myxedema man presents with weakness if thenar eminence and impaired sensation in the thumb Diagnosis is?----->Carpel tunnel syndrome**

Carpal tunnel syndrome is a common condition that causes pain, numbness, and tingling in the hand and arm. The condition occurs when one of the major nerves to the hand — the median nerve — is squeezed or compressed as it travels through the wrist

* **Old patient with raised WBC count.test----->Bone marrow aspiration.**

Your doctor may order a bone marrow biopsy if your blood tests show your levels of platelets, or white or red blood cells are too high or too low. A biopsy will help determine the cause of these abnormalities, which can include: ... blood cell conditions, such as leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, or polycythemia

* **Pain and temperature fibers are in?----->Lateral spinothalamic tract**

The lateral spinothalamic tract conveys pain and temperature. In the spinal cord, the spinothalamic tract has somatotopic organization.

* **pain in the epigastric region, and right shoulder after a fatty meal. Cause?----->Gall bladder**

Pain in epigastric or left hypochondriac region radiating to shoulder signifies gall bladder pathology supported by history of fatty mealss

* **Pain of ovary transmitted to medial part of thigh----->Obturator nerve**

pelvic inflammation involving the obturator nerve can produce referred pain along the medial aspect of the thigh

* **painless gradual protrusion of right eye with normal x ray orbit cause is----->Optic N glioma**

An optic nerve glioma (also called an optic pathway glioma) is a slow-growing brain tumor that arises in or around the optic nerve, which connects the eye to the brain. As the tumor progresses, it presses on the optic nerve, causing a child's vision to worsen

* **Paracetamol antidote----->N -acetylcysteine**

While paracetamol is safe in normal doses, it is hepatotoxic and potentially fatal in overdose. Fortunately, N-acetylcysteine (NAC) is a safe and effective antidote which if used correctly prevents serious hepatic injury after paracetamol overdose

* **Patient can’t oppose thumb and little  
  finger. Nerve damaged  
  ----->Median nerve**

If the median nerve is damaged, the ability to abduct and oppose the thumb may be lost due to paralysis of the thenar muscles

* **Patient underwent surgery, 2 hours later developed abdominal distention, hypotension ----->Hypovolemic shock**

Hypovolemic shock is when your body goes into shock because of severe blood or fluid loss. Losing a large amount of blood, which can happen during surgery, causes a drop in blood pressure. Less blood means the body can't move it as easily to the organs it needs to reach.

* **Pericardiocentisis is best achieved  
  by passing a needle through?  
  ----->Left 6th intercostal space at the parasternal border**
* **Posterior relation of Head of Pancreas is to?----->IVC**

The posterior surface is in relation with the inferior vena cava, the common bile duct, the renal veins, the right crus of the diaphragm, and the aorta

* **Posterior relation of uncinate  
  process of pancreas  
  ----->SMA**

Uncinate process – a projection arising from the lower part of the head and extending medially to lie beneath the body of the pancreas. It lies posterior to the superior mesenteric vessels.

* **Post-op wound causes greenish pus discharge. Which organism is involved?----->Staph Aures/ pseudomonas**

Pus can sometimes be green because some white blood cells produce a green antibacterial protein called myeloperoxidase. A bacterium called Pseudomonas aeruginosa (P. aeruginosa) produces a green pigment called pyocyanin. Pus from infections caused by P. aeruginosa is particularly foul-smelling

* **Preganglionic supply of suprarenal adrenal gland is by?----->Greater thoracic splanchnic nerve**

The adrenal glands are innervated by the coeliac plexus and greater splanchnic splanchnic nerves

* **Primary prevention of caries----->Proper brushing technique**

Tooth brushing alone has not been linked with caries prevention; tooth brushing must include fluoridated toothpaste to lead to caries reduction

* **problem in posterior tongue taste and in elevation of shoulders due to paralysis of trapezius, these affected nerves pass through?----->Jugular Foramen**

The glossopharyngeal, vagus, and accessory nerves pass through the jugular foramen on the medial side of the jugular bulb

* **Prostate drains mainly into ----->Internal iliac nodes**

The prostate drains principally into the internal iliac nodes, and the bladder into the external iliac

* **Prostatic cancer metastasize to:----->Vertebrae**

About 80 percent of the time prostate cancer cells metastasize, or spread, they will spread to bones, such as the hip, spine, and pelvis bones. It can be by direct invasion or by traveling through your blood or lymphatic system.

* **Pulmonary Varix opens into?----->Left atrium**

Pulmonary vein varix (PVV) of congenital origin is an anomalous dilatation of the pulmonary vein with no evidence of increased venous pressure, which fills at the same rate as the normal pulmonary veins and drains into the left atrium with a delay compared to other normal pulmonary veins.

* **raised AFP is characteristic of?----->Hepatocellular Ca**
* **Regarding female urethra:----->Prone to infections**

The urethra (the opening to your urinary tract) is shorter in women than in men, so bacteria have a shorter distance to travel. The urethra is located near the rectum in women.

* **Regarding MHC-1----->Present on chromosome 6**

The MHC region on the short arm of human chromosome 6 is a 4-million base-pair DNA segment that encodes many of the molecules involved in innate and acquired immune responses (Fig. ... In each case, MHC class I molecules act as important ligands for the T-cell receptor (TCR) on CD8+ cytotoxic T cells

* **Resection of ileum and some part of  
  jejunum cause 10 to 20 bowel  
  movements per day .cause is  
  ----->Osmotic plus secretory diarrhea**

surgical bowel resection may decrease the surface area available for the resorption of both fluid and solutes, leading to both a secretory and osmotic diarrhea

* **Rigor mortis is due to?----->ATP depletion**

Rigor mortis is due to a biochemical change in the muscles that occurs several hours after death, though the time of its onset after death depends on the ambient temperature. ... Without ATP, myosin molecules adhere to actin filaments and the muscles become rigid

* **runner in July while running started sweating profusely and complaint of headache, dizziness, cause?----->Heat exhaustion**

Heat exhaustion is a condition whose symptoms may include heavy sweating and a rapid pulse, a result of your body overheating. It's one of three heat-related syndromes, with heat cramps being the mildest and heatstroke being the most severe

* **Scenario Parkinsonism. part of brain involved?----->Substantia nigra**

Parkinson's disease (PD) is a degenerative, progressive disorder that affects nerve cells in deep parts of the brain called the basal ganglia and the substantia nigra. Nerve cells in the substantia nigra produce the neurotransmitter dopamine and are responsible for relaying messages that plan and control body movement

* **Secondary bone ossification center in adult is present in?----->Epiphysis**

A secondary ossification center is the area of ossification that appears after the primary ossification center has already appeared – most of which appear during the postnatal and adolescent years. Most bones have more than one secondary ossification center. In long bones, the secondary centers appear in the epiphyses.

* **Sjogren syndrome associated with?----->RA**

Many people with rheumatoid arthritis also develop Sjögren's syndrome. ... But about 15 percent of people with RA develop a complication that affects the tear and saliva glands, causing dry mouth, dry eyes, dry skin, and additional symptoms that further aggravate their arthritis. It's called Sjögren's syndrome

* **Stab wound on right side below xiphisternal joint, injury to  
  ----->IVC**

Inferior vena cava (IVC) is the most commonly injured abdominal vessel in blunt and penetrating abdominal traumas, and its injury carries a very high rate of mortality.

* **state of shock. vessel is the best site to take sample ----->Femoral**

After the radial artery, the femoral artery is the second most common site for sampling as other arteries may not be visible during shock

* **Stratified cuboidal epithelium is present in?----->Sweat duct**

Cuboidal Epithelium – These cells are cuboidal in shape. They are found in the salivary glands, kidney tubules, sweat glands, etc. Their main function includes absorption, secretion, and excretion. If the cuboidal epithelium is arranged in many layers it forms the stratified cuboidal epithelium.

* **Stretch muscle will cause contraction of?----->Muscle which is stretched**

The stretch reflex (myotatic reflex) is a muscle contraction in response to stretching within the muscle

* **structures may damage in free margin of lesser omentum?----->Portal vein, common bile duct and hepatic artery**

The free border of the lesser omentum between the porta hepatis and the duodenum contains the hepatic artery, the portal vein, the common bile duct, lymph glands, lymph vessels, and nerves, forming the hepatic hilum

* **Subarachnoid space ends at the level  
    
  ----->S2-S3**

The dural sac (i.e. the subarachnoid space) ends at the level of S3 in infants and at S2 in adults and children. MR imaging studies evaluated a variable conus medullaris and Tuffier's line position according to age, gender, and race

* **Superficial epigastric artery ascends through?----->Saphenous opening**

Saphenous opening transmits the great saphenous vein and other smaller vessels including the superficial epigastric artery and superficial external pudendal artery, as well as the femoral branch of the genitofemoral nerve

* **Superficial epigastric artery is a branch of  
  ----->Femoral artery**

The superficial epigastric artery is a branch of the femoral artery. It ascends over the inguinal ligament near its center

* **Superficial inguinal ring is a defect----->External oblique**

The superficial inguinal ring, which is above and medial to the pubic tubercle, is a defect in the external oblique aponeurosis.

* **Supply of blood to parathyroid is from?----->Superior and Inferior Thyroid Artery.**

The parathyroid glands receive their blood supply from branches of the inferior thyroid arteries, which arise from the subclavian arteries. They can also be supplied by anastomoses between the superior and inferior thyroid arteries, the thyroid ima artery and other vessels of the collateral circulation.

* **Swelling of superficial inguinal lymph nodes----->Genital cancer**

The presence of swollen inguinal lymph nodes is an important clinical sign because lymphadenopathy (swelling) may indicate an infection, or spread as a metastasis from cancers, such as anal cancer and vulvar cancer.

* **Terminal part of CBD in relation to pancreas is that it?----->Lies posteriorly**

The lower (terminal) part of the common bile duct runs behind (or sometimes through) the upper half of the head of pancreas before it joins the main pancreatic duct of Wirsung to form a common channel (ampulla), which opens at the papilla on the medial wall of the second part of the duodenum

* **testicular mass with elevated AFP----->Embryonic carcinoma**

AFP is a protein secreted by the fetal yolk sac, liver and gastrointestinal tract and appears in high levels in the blood of the fetus. ... By definition, seminoma or choriocarcinoma do not secrete AFP. Therefore any patient with an elevated AFP must have a nonseminomatous component of testis cancer.

* **The distinctive arrangement of collagen fibers in the skin is predominantly found In?----->Reticular layer**

The reticular dermis is the lower layer of the dermis, found under the papillary dermis, composed of dense irregular connective tissue featuring densely packed collagen fibers. It is the primary location of dermal elastic fibers. The reticular region is usually much thicker than the overlying papillary dermis

* **The land mark of mitral valve is?----->5th intercostal midclavicular space**

Place the diaphragm of the stethoscope at the 5th intercostal space, mid-clavicular line (same area as the apex beat). This is the anatomical landmark for the mitral valve.

* **The most common muscular dystrophy  
  ----->Duchenne x linked recessive**

Duchenne [doo-SHEN] muscular dystrophy (DMD) is a rare genetic condition that weakens your child's muscles. It is the most common muscular dystrophy, a kind of inherited muscle disease. DMD causes weakness and muscle loss that spreads throughout your child's body

* **The muscle increase the transverse and anteroposterior diameter of thorax is----->External Intercostal**

Contraction of the external intercostals raises the lateral part of the ribs causing a bucket handle motion that increases the transverse diameter of the thorax.

* **The point to point discrete movement are controlled by?----->Corticospinal tract**

The pyramidal, corticospinal tract crosses in the "pyramids" of the medulla, to control discrete voluntary movement on the contralateral side of the body. ... The dorsolateral, corticospinal tract is synonymous with the pyramidal tract or system, and is the only pathway of control for fine finger movements.

* **Therapeutic and toxic side effect of Loop diuretics is?----->Low blood volume**

They work by making the kidneys pass out more fluid. They do this by interfering with the transport of salt and water across certain cells in the kidneys. (These cells are in a structure called the loop of Henle - hence the name loop diuretic

* **Thyroglobulin is synthesized by which cells?----->Follicular cells**

Thyroglobulin (Tg) is a 660 kDa, dimeric glycoprotein produced by the follicular cells of the thyroid and used entirely within the thyroid gland. ... Thyroglobulin is a precursor to thyroid hormones, which are produced when thyroglobulin's tyrosine residues are combined with iodine and the protein is subsequently cleaved.

* **Treatment of anemia after total gastrectomy is?----->IVVitB12**

Vitamin B12 deficiency can develop within 2 years after total gastrectomy and vitamin B12 replacement may be considered for postgastrectomy patients with persistent anemia

* **tumor marker for CA colon is?  
  ----->CEA**
* **type 1 hypersensitivity. will be raised?----->IgE**

Type I hypersensitivity reactions are IgE mediated. The IgE antibodies are formed to an antigen

* **Type of collagen which gives strength in wound healing is?----->Type 1**

Type I: The most abundant of all three collagen types. It is the dominant constituent, occupying more than 90% of the tissue and is the most commonly used collagen in the wound healing process. ... It has fibrils that are important for providing tensile strength to tissues

* **Use of oxytocin in obstetrics Is?----->To augment uterine contraction**

Oxytocin is a hormone that is used to induce labor or strengthen uterine contractions, or to control bleeding after childbirth. Oxytocin is also used to stimulate uterine contractions in a woman with an incomplete or threatened miscarriage.

* **Veins of brain are direct tributaries of----->Dural sinuses**

Dural venous sinuses are venous channels located intracranially between the two layers of the dura mater (endosteal layer and meningeal layer). They can be conceptualised as trapped epidural veins. Unlike other veins in the body, they run alone, not parallel to arteries.

* **Virus associated with Nasopharyngeal Ca?----->EBV**

the cancer has been strongly linked to the Epstein-Barr virus (EBV).

* **warfarin toxicity. Treatment----->VitK**

It is essential that intravenous (IV) vitamin K is given at the same time as a PCC or FFP to switch on endogenous synthesis of vitamin K dependent clotting factors. It is now clear that oral vitamin K has no therapeutic usefulness in clinical settings that require rapid warfarin reversal because it works too slowly

* **X-linked diseases?----->G6PD**

G6PD deficiency is an X-linked recessive disorder, with an inheritance pattern similar to that of hemophilia and color blindness: males usually manifest the abnormality and females are carriers

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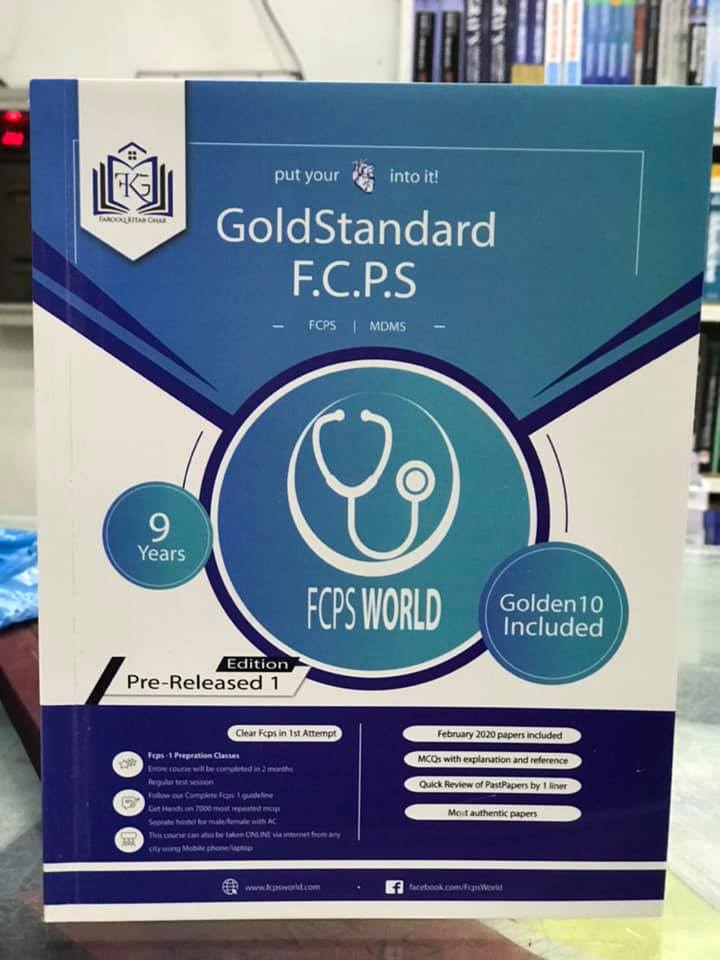
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