

NOV 2024

DURATION: 3 HOURS

CANDIDATE NUMBER:

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Answer Section A on the question paper and Section B on the Exam booklet.

1. Which statement is true of systemic anatomy?
 - (a) It consists of body structures of a discrete system.
 - (b) It consists of body structures which perform a unique function.
 - (c) It normally consists of similar structures like muscles.
 - (d) All the above.
2. Which are typical systemic anatomical structures?
 - (a) Muscles.
 - (b) Visual pathway.
 - (c) Heart and blood vessels.
 - (d) All the above.
3. Which terms that are specifically related to physiology?
 - (a) It relates to body function.
 - (b) It relates to homeostasis.
 - (c) It relates to the chemistry and physics of the body.
 - (d) All the above.

4. An anatomical plane that divides the body into right and left sections is known as?
 - (a) Sagittal plane.
 - (b) Midsagittal plane.
 - (c) Parasagittal plane.
 - (d) Oblique plane.

5. Which is the correct anatomical term signifying same side?
 - (a) Contralateral.
 - (b) Ipsilateral.
 - (c) Bilateral.
 - (d) Unilateral.

6. Which is the correct anatomical term signifying opposite side?
 - (a) Contralateral.
 - (b) Ipsilateral.
 - (c) Bilateral.
 - (d) Unilateral.

7. Which is the correct anatomical term signifying both sides?
 - (a) Contralateral.
 - (b) Ipsilateral.
 - (c) Bilateral.
 - (d) Unilateral.

8. Which is the correct anatomical term signifying one side?
 - (a) Contralateral.
 - (b) Ipsilateral.
 - (c) Bilateral.
 - (d) Unilateral.

9. Which are the major disciplines of anatomy?
 - (a) Macroscopic and microscopic anatomy.
 - (b) Developmental anatomy
 - (c) Neuroanatomy.
 - (d) All the above.

10. Which is not a typical example of microscopic anatomy?
- (a) Digestive system.
 - (b) Nervous system.
 - (c) Endocrine system.
 - (d) Embryology.
11. Which is not a typical example of microscopic anatomy?
- (a) Cell biology.
 - (b) Embryology.
 - (c) Radiologic anatomy.
 - (d) Blood vessels.
12. Which anatomical directional term that signifies below an organ or structure?
- (a) Inferior or (infra).
 - (b) Superior or (supra).
 - (c) Distal.
 - (d) Proximal.
13. Which anatomical directional term that signifies above an organ or structure?
- (a) Inferior or (infra).
 - (b) Superior or (supra).
 - (c) Distal.
 - (d) Proximal.
14. Which anatomical directional term that signifies away from the centre of the body?
- (a) Inferior or (infra).
 - (b) Superior or (supra).
 - (c) Distal.
 - (d) Proximal.
15. Which anatomical directional term that signifies nearest the point of origin?
- (a) Inferior or (infra).
 - (b) Superior or (supra)
 - (c) Distal.
 - (d) Proximal.

16. Which is the other anatomical directional term of inferior?
- (a) Caudal.
 - (b) Cephalic.
 - (c) Deep.
 - (d) Superficial.
17. Which is the other anatomical directional term of superior?
- (a) Caudal.
 - (b) Cephalic.
 - (c) Deep.
 - (d) Superficial.
18. Which is the other anatomical directional term indicating below the surface?
- (a) Caudal.
 - (b) Cephalic.
 - (c) Deep.
 - (d) Superficial.
19. Which is the other anatomical directional term indicating near the surface?
- (a) Caudal.
 - (b) Cephalic.
 - (c) Deep.
 - (d) Superficial.
20. Which is the correct anatomical position indicating "lying down facing upwards"?
- (a) Supine.
 - (b) Prone.
 - (c) Dorsal.
 - (d) Ventral.

Section B. Attempt any four questions in this section.

1. Describe the visual system, the major structures and their functions and emphasis should be on the eye. [20 Marks]
2. Discuss any three types of glands found in the eye. [20 Marks]
3. Discuss the anatomy of the orbit. [20 Marks]
4. Discuss the circulatory system and its significance in vision. [20 Marks]
5. Define integumentary system and (b) briefly discuss the various systems that are present in the eye. [20 Marks]

END OF PAPER