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LATEST FACTS BASED ON NBE PATTERN INCLUDED

LMR

Last Minute Revision *for*

NBE/DNB/NEET/ PGMEE/FMGE

Maximum Information in Minimum Time for Those Who Believe in Studying Smart and Getting Best Ranks. Useful for All India, AIIMS, DNB, NEET & All Other Exams

Mathew R John
Simi Babu
Sanish Babu

4 th Edition

HIGHLIGHTS

- Covers important points for quick revision of all 19 subjects. (Topicwise)
- Includes important topics covered in recent examinations



EXCLUSIVE FULL COLOR SECTION ON IMAGE-BASED QUESTIONS

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1 ANATOMY

"If you can't fly,run.
If you can't run,walk.
If you can't walk,crawl.
But, by all means,keep moving."
—Martin Luther King Jr.

REFERENCES

- *Gray's Anatomy, 41st ed.*
- *Last Anatomy, 12th ed.*

LEVEL I: BASIC REPEATS

EMBRYOLOGY

- Muscles of Mastication arises from the: mesoderm of first pharyngeal arch.
  (DNB PATTERN 2003, 2008, NEET PATTERN 2013)
- Stapes is a derivative of: 2nd branchial arch.
  (DNB PATTERN 2003, NEET PATTERN 2014, 2015)
- NOT developing from 2nd branchial arch: Anterior belly of digastric.
  (DNB PATTERN DEC 2009, FMGE PATTERN 2008)
- FAQ ON Pharyngeal Pouches/Arches.

1st pouch	TongUe [U for uni (1)]
2nd pouch	TonSil (S for second)
3rd pouch (THIrd)	TH*ymus, I*nferior Parathyroid gland
4th pouch	Superior parathyroid gland

1st arch	**M** list (Mandibular nerve, Maxillary artery, meckels cartilage, mastication muscles)
Second arch	S list (Seventh nerve,stapedial artery, stapes*, stapedius and stylohyoid muscle) and posterior belly of digastrics
3rd arch	9th (3*3) nerve and anterior belly of digastrics
4th arch	Cricothyroid* muscle and SLN (Superior laryngeal nerve)
6th arch	Recurrent laryngeal nerve

- Styloid process is derived from—2nd arch.
  (NEET PATTERN 2015)
- Artery of 2nd pharyngeal arch is—stapedial artery
  (NEET PATTERN 2013)

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- Artery of 3rd arch—common carotid artery
  (DNB PATTERN NOV 2015)
- The muscle of 3rd pharyngeal arch is: Stylopharyngeus
  (DNB PATTERN NOV 2013, NOV 2014)
- Double aortic arch is persistent right 4th aortic arch.
  (DNB PATTERN 2000, JUNE 2015)
- Nerve of 6th pharyngeal arch—vagus.
  (NEET PATTERN 2013)
- Epiglottis is derived from—4th arch.
  (NEET PATTERN 2013)
- Parathyroid glands develop from the: Branchial pouches.
  (DNB PATTERN DEC 2011, 2014).
- Tonsils are derived from the: 2nd branchial pouch.
  (DNB PATTERN 2003, 2014, FMGE PATTERN 2009).
- Inferior parathyroid gland is derivative of: 3rd pharyngeal pouch.
  (DNB PATTERN 2009, FMGE PATTERN PATTERN 2008, 2010, NEET PATTERN 2013, 2015).
- Branchial cyst is derived from—2nd branchial cleft.
  (NEET PATTERN 2016)

EMBRYOLOGY OF GENITALIA (REFER TABLES 1.1 TO 1.3)

- Ureter develops from Mesonephric duct
  (DNB PATTERN 2009, DNB PATTERN JUNE 2016)
- Gartner's cyst arises from remnant of Mesonephric duct.
  (DNB PATTERN DEC 2009)
- Prostatic utricle is NOT derived from Mesonephric duct.
  (DNB PATTERN 2002, 2008)
- Excretory portion of kidney is formed by: Mesonephric duct
  (DNB PATTERN NOV 2013, AIPG 2014)
- Lower one third of vagina is developed from Sinovaginal bulb. *(DNB PATTERN JUNE 2011, AIPG)*
- Vestibule of the vagina develops from Urogenital sinus.
  (DNB PATTERN JUNE 2010, FMGE PATTERN 2013)
- Appendix of testis is derived from Paramesonephric duct.
  (DNB PATTERN DEC 2011)
- In males mullerian duct forms: Appendix of testis.
  (DNB PATTERN NOV 2013)
- Ovary develops from Genital ridge.
  (DNB PATTERN JUNE 2011)
- Testes are developed from: Genital Ridge.
  (DNB PATTERN NOV 2013, NOV 2014)

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- Genitals are developed from which part of mesoderm: Somatic mesoderm. *(DNB PATTERN NOV 2013)*
- Clitoris develops from: Genital tubercle. *(FMGE PATTERN SEP 2011)*
- Primordial germ cell develops from: Epiblast *(DNB PATTERN DEC 2009, AIPGME 2015)*
- Ureteric Bud develops from: Mesonephros. *(NEET PATTERN 2018)*

SPERMATOGENESIS AND OOGENESIS

- Spermatogenesis begins at—birth. *(NEET PATTERN 2016)*
- Development of sperm from spermatogonium takes how much time—70-75 days. *(DNB PATTERN NOV 2014)*
- Primary spermatocyte chromosome number is—46XY. *(DNB PATTERN NOV 2014)*
- In early phase division of spermatogonia by—Mitosis. *(DNB PATTERN NOV 2014)*
- True about spermatid—derived from secondary spermatocyte. *(DNB PATTERN JULY 2015)*
- Sperm acquire motility in Epididymis. *(NEET PATTERN 2014, 2015)*
- Sperm maturation takes place in female genital tract. *(NEET PATTERN 2013, 2016)*
- Acrosome cap of sperm is derived from—Golgi body. *(DNB PATTERN NOV 2014)*
- Middle piece of sperm contain Mitochondria. *(DNB PATTERN JULY 2015)*
- Primary oocyte is formed after Mitotic division. *(NEET PATTERN 2013)*
- First polar body is formed after First meiosis. *(NEET PATTERN 2014)*
- Diplotene and zygotene stages are seen in—Prophase. *(DNB PATTERN JULY 2015)*
- Cells which surround the oocyst in graafian folicle are called—Cumulus oophorcus. *(NEET PATTERN 2014)*
- Nerves of the Branchial Arch are derived from: Neural Crest. *(NEET PATTERN 2018)*

GENERAL EMBRYOLOGY

- Kerckring's center for ossification is associated with Occipital bone. *(DNB PATTERN 2006)*
- Persistent primitive streak leads to—sacrococcygeal teratoma. *(DNB PATTERN JUNE 2008)*

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- Nucleus pulposus arises from the Notochord.
  (DNB PATTERN 2005)
- Meckel's diverticulum arises from Ileum.
  (DNB PATTERN 2006)
- NOT a derivative of midgut: Descending colon.
  (DNB PATTERN JUNE 2010)
- Gastrosplenic ligament is derived from Dorsal mesogastrium.
  (DNB PATTERN JUNE 2010)
- Umbilical vein becomes Ligamentum teres.
  (DNB PATTERN 2001, DEC 2009)

HISTOLOGY

CELLS

- Pericytes are pluripotent cells lining the capillaries.
  (DNB PATTERN JUNE 2012)
- The supporting cells of the testes are the Sertoli cells.
  (DNB PATTERN 2000)
- Cells NOT present in cerebellum: Pyramidal cells.
  (DNB PATTERN DEC 2009)
- Goblet cells are NOT present in Stomach.
  (DNB PATTERN 2007, DEC 2009)
- Germinal cells do NOT form coverings of Graafian follicle.
  (DNB PATTERN JUNE 2011)
- In CNS, Myelin sheath of neurons are formed by oligodendroglial cells. *(DNB PATTERN DEC 2010)*
- Stem cells are located from which region of hair follicle? Bulge of follicle. *(DNB PATTERN DEC 2010)*
- Bipolar cells are NOT seen in Cerebellar cortex.
  (DNB PATTERN 2009)
- Strongest layer of Oesophagus is: Submucosa.
  (NEET 2016 PATTERN)
- Hard Palate is: Keratinised, dense submucosa with accessory salivary glands. *(NEET PATTERN 2018)*
- Hard Palate is: Keratinised, dense submucosa with accessory salivary glands. *(NEET PATTERN 2018)*

CARTILAGES

- Which is formed of Elastic cartilage? Auditory tube.
  (DNB PATTERN DEC 2010)
- Microscopic examination of Articular surface of a synovial joint demonstrates Hyaline cartilage.
  (DNB PATTERN DEC 2010)
- Which is an example of hyaline cartilage? Thyroid cartilage
  (DNB PATTERN JUNE 2011)

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- Pinna is NOT White fibrocartilage.
  (DNB PATTERN DEC 2011)
- Intervertebral disc is an example of fibrocartilage.
  (DNB PATTERN JUNE 2011)
- Pseudounipolar neurons are seen in dorsal root ganglion.
  (DNB PATTERN DEC 2010)
- Submucosal glands are present in Duodenum.
  (DNB PATTERN 2000)
- Mitochondria of a sperm is located in the Body.
  (DNB PATTERN 2005)
- Von Braun's nest is seen in Normal Urothelium.
  (DNB PATTERN 2009)
- Implantation occurs after how many days of ovulation—7-9 days. *(DNB PATTERN JUNE 2009)*
- Centromere near the end of chromosome: Acrocentric.
  (DNB PATTERN DEC 2010)
- Chromatin condensation occurs in Prophase.
  (DNB PATTERN DEC 2010)
- Epithelial lining of lingual surface of epiglottis is Stratified squamous epithelium. *(DNB PATTERN JUNE 2012)*
- Epithelial lining of Vagina is Stratified squamous non- keratinized. *(DNB PATTERN JUNE 2010)*
- Not a type of epiphysis: Friction epiphysis
  (DNB PATTERN DEC 2011)
- Which gland has fibromuscular stroma? Prostate.
  (DNB PATTERN DEC 2010)
- Temporomandibular joint is a Condyloid joint.
  (DNB PATTERN DEC 2009)
- Incudomalleal joint is a saddle joint.
  (DNB PATTERN JUNE 2011)

HEAD AND NECK

- Intrinsic laryngeal muscles are supplied by Recurrent laryngeal nerve. *(DNB PATTERN JUNE 2011)*
- Taste sensation of anterior two thirds of tongue are carried by facial nerve. *(DNB PATTERN JUNE 2011)*
- Sphenopalatine foramen opens in which wall of pterygopalatine fossa? Medial wall. *(DNB PATTERN JUNE 2011)*
- Sphenopalatine foramen opens in which wall of pterygopalatine fossa? Medial wall. *(DNB PATTERN JUNE 2009)*
- Structure seen in lateral wall of tonsillar fossa is superior constrictor muscle. *(DNB PATTERN JUNE 2009)*
- Muscle not attached to apex of orbit: Inferior oblique.
  (DNB PATTERN JUNE 2009)

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- Which bone does not contribute to medial wall of orbit? Zygoma. *(DNB PATTERN JUNE 2009)*
- Structure in close proximity to lower third molar is Inferior alveolar nerve. *(DNB PATTERN JUNE 2009)*
- Skin over the angle of mandible is supplied by C2/C3. *(DNB PATTERN DEC 2011)*
- Ridge of Passavant is found in Palatopharyngeus. *(DNB PATTERN 2000)*
- Which artery can be felt at anterior border of masseter against the mandible? Facial artery. *(DNB PATTERN DEC 2009)*
- Taste sensation of anterior two thirds of tongue is facial nerve. *(DNB PATTERN DEC 2009)*
- The triangular interval between the medial border of scalenus anterior and longus colli does NOT contain internal carotid artery. *(DNB PATTERN DEC 2010)*
- Anterior ethmoidal artery closely relates to Nasociliary nerve. *(DNB PATTERN JUNE 2010)*
- Which layer of scalp is vascular? Subcutaneous tissue. *(DNB PATTERN DEC 2009)*
- Mandibular nerve is NOT a terminal branch of facial nerve. *(DNB PATTERN JUNE 2010)*
- Maximum contribution to the floor of orbit is by Maxillary bone. *(DNB PATTERN DEC 2010)*
- Diploic bone—Frontal bone. *(DNB PATTERN JUNE 2008)*
- Not true about Scalenus anterior—Subclavian artery lies anteriorly. *(DNB PATTERN JUNE 2008)*
- Whitnall's Ligament refers to: Superior Transverse ligament of the eye. *(NEET 2016 PATTERN)*
- Position of the Thyroid isthmus: C6 -C7 level. *(NEET 2016 PATTERN)*
- Lateral Atlanto Axial Joint belongs to the variety of: Plane Synovial Joint. *(NEET 2016 PATTERN)*
- NOT a muscle of Tongue: Palatoglossus. *(NEET 2016 PATTERN)*
- Acute Tonsillitis affects which nerve? – Glossopharyngeal Nerve. *(NEET 2018 PATTERN)*
- Newly erupted teeth is covered by: Nasmyth's Membrane. *(NEET 2018 PATTERN)*
- Tensor of Vocal Cord: Cricothyroid. *(NEET 2018 PATTERN)*

NEUROANATOMY

- CSF pressure depends primarily on rate of CSF absorption. *(DNB PATTERN 2008)*

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- Magendie foramen drains CSF from 4th ventricle. *(DNB PATTERN JUNE 2011)*
- Endolymphatic duct drains into subarachnoid space. *(DNB PATTERN DEC 2010)*
- Cells NOT present in cerebral cortex are Bipolar cells. *(DNB PATTERN 2008)*
- Closure of neural tube begins at Cervical end. *(DNB PATTERN 2008)*
- NOT a part of Epithalamus: Geniculate Bodies. *(DNB PATTERN 2008)*
- Nucleus in brain common to 9, 10, 11 cranial nerves: Nucleus ambiguus. *(DNB PATTERN 2008)*
- NOT a tract of Inferior cerebellar peduncle: Pontocerebellar fibers. *(DNB PATTERN 2008)*
- Dorsal nucleus of Vagus belongs to the general visceral efferent column. *(DNB PATTERN 2008)*
- Not a part of Internal Capsule–Optic radiation. *(DNB PATTERN JUNE 2008)*
- Edinger-Westphal nucleus—is part of General visceral efferents. *(DNB PATTERN JUNE 2008)*
- Junction of anterior and posterior horn of lateral ventricle is called as Trigone of lateral ventricle. *(DNB PATTERN JUNE 2009)*
- Infection of CNS spreads in inner ear through Cochlear aqueduct. *(DNB PATTERN DEC 2011)*
- Striae of Gennari seen in—Layer 4C of the primary visual cortex from the Lateral geniculate nucleus. *(DNB PATTERN JUNE 2008)*
- Posterior communicating artery is a branch of the Middle cerebral artery. *(DNB PATTERN 2005)*
- The chorda tympani nerve arises from the facial nerve. *(DNB PATTERN 2003)*
- NOT at risk in anterior cranial fossa fracture: Sphenoid sinus. *(DNB PATTERN 2003)*
- Taste fibers are relayed in tractus solitarius. *(DNB PATTERN 2003)*
- Craniosacral outflow is mediated by parasympathetic preganglionic fibers. *(DNB PATTERN DEC 2011)*
- Most lateral deep cerebellar nucleus is dentate nucleus. *(DNB PATTERN DEC 2009, JUNE 2011)*
- Broca's area is located in inferior frontal gyrus. *(DNB PATTERN DEC 2009)*
- This structure gets decussated in superior medullary velum-4th nerve. *(DNB PATTERN DEC 2009)*

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- NOT a structure present in the lateral wall of cavernous sinus—Optic nerve. *(DNB PATTERN JUNE 2009)*
- Ophthalmic artery is a branch of—Intracranial internal carotid artery. *(DNB PATTERN JUNE 2008)*
- Vital point is found in Medulla oblongata. *(DNB PATTERN 2007)*
- Broca's Area is located in: Inferior Frontal Gyrus. *(NEET 2018 PATTERN)*

UPPER LIMB AND BREAST

- Protractor of Scapula is serratus anterior. *(DNB PATTERN JUNE 2011)*
- Which does not form posterior wall of axilla? Supraspinatus. *(DNB PATTERN DEC 2010)*
- Which is present in posterior axillary wall? Subscapular artery. *(DNB PATTERN DEC 2010)*
- Axillary artery occlusion does NOT affect Suprascapular artery. *(DNB PATTERN JUNE 2010)*
- Winging of scapula is due to injury to nerve to Serratus anterior. *(DNB PATTERN 2000, 2006)*
- Serratus anterior does NOT form a boundary of the triangle of auscultation. *(DNB PATTERN 2008)*
- Winging of scapula is due to injury to nerve to serratus anterior. *(DNB PATTERN 2000)*
- Winging of scapula is due to damage to nerve supply of trapezius. *(DNB PATTERN JUNE 2009, JUNE 2010)*
- Lower angle of scapula lies at the level of T7. *(DNB PATTERN 2001, JUNE 2012)*
- Lateral border of cubital fossa is bounded by the Brachioradialis. *(DNB PATTERN 2000)*
- Musculocutaneous nerve does NOT supply brachioradialis. *(DNB PATTERN JUNE 2010)*
- Fascia around the nerve bundle of brachial plexus is derived from prevertebral fascia. *(DNB PATTERN 2007)*
- Porter's tip deformity is seen in Erb's paralysis. *(DNB PATTERN 2000)*
- Erb's point is C5-C6. *(DNB PATTERN 2004)*
- Klumpke's paralysis involves C8/T1. *(DNB PATTERN DEC 2011)*
- Carcinoma of upper and outer quadrant of breast will NOT metastasize to parasternal nodes. *(DNB PATTERN 2001)*
- Pain along medial aspect of arm in Carcinoma breast is mediated through Intercostobrachial nerve. *(DNB PATTERN JUNE 2008)*

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- True about Level 3 nodes in axilla is they are superomedial and above the pectoralis minor.
  (DNB PATTERN DEC 2010)
- Delphic Nodes are: Pretracheal Nodes.
  (DNB PATTERN 2008)

➢ Easy Mnemonic: Dolphin squashes water through Tracheostomy Hole (Delphi-Pretracheal)

- Epiphysis at the tip of coracoids process is atavistic epiphysis.
  (DNB PATTERN 2001)
- Which of the following is an atavistic epiphysis? Coracoid process. *(DNB PATTERN JUNE 2011)*
- Superior radioulnar joint is Pivot joint.
  (DNB PATTERN 2002, 2005)
- Latissimus dorsi is NOT an elevator of the scapula.
  (DNB PATTERN 2006)
- Paralysis of opponens muscle leads to loss of pinching action of the hand. *(DNB PATTERN 2007)*
- First bone to ossify in the body is the Clavicle.
  (DNB PATTERN 2007)
- Wrist drop is seen in damage of radial nerve.
  (DNB PATTERN JUNE 2009)

➢ w[R]ist drop – [R]adial nerve injury

- Median nerve supplies all except adductor pollicis.
  (DNB PATTERN DEC 2010)
- Ape hand deformity is due to damage of median nerve.
  (DNB PATTERN JUNE 2009)
- Median nerve injury above the elbow does NOT cause flexion at 4th and 5th DIP joints. *(DNB PATTERN DEC 2010)*
- Carpal tunnel syndrome involves the Median nerve.
  (DNB PATTERN JUNE 2008)
- Carpal tunnel does NOT contain Palmaris longus.
  (DNB PATTERN JUNE 2009)
- Which of the following is a subcutaneous muscle? Palmaris brevis. *(DNB PATTERN JUNE 2011)*
- Superficial palmar arch is at the level of distal border of extended thumb. *(DNB PATTERN DEC 2011)*
- Clavipectoral fascia is NOT pierced by Medial pectoral nerve.
  (DNB PATTERN DEC 2011)
- Maximum area of representation in cerebral cortex is for first metacarpophalangeal joint. *(DNB PATTERN JUNE 2010)*
- Pectoralis major is a: Multipennate Muscle.
  (NEET PATTERN 2018)

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- Function of Lumbricals: Flexion of Metacarpophalangeal joints and extension of Interphalangeal Joints. *(NEET 2018 PATTERN)*
- Muscles which contributes to two triangles in the back: Latissimus dorsi. *(NEET 2016 PATTERN)*

THORAX

- Sympathetic supply to the Heart is from T1–T5. *(DNB PATTERN 2001)*
- Structure related to the arch of aorta is: Pulmonary trunk. *(DNB PATTERN 2002)*
- Structure which passes through the Aortic Hiatus: Azygos vein. *(DNB PATTERN 2000, NEET PATTERN 2016)*
- NOT a branch of arch of aorta? Right common carotid. *(DNB PATTERN DEC 2010)*
- Membranous part of interventricular septum is situated in between left ventricle and right atrium. *(DNB PATTERN 2003)*
- Left gonadal vein is NOT a tributary of inferior vena cava. *(DNB PATTERN 2003)*
- Anterior cardiac veins open into right atrium. *(DNB PATTERN 2004)*
- All veins open into the coronary sinus except anterior cardiac vein. *(DNB PATTERN DEC 2009)*
- The thoracic duct terminates into the left brachiocephalic vein at the junction of Internal jugular vein and subclavian vein. *(DNB PATTERN 2003)*
- Ectopia cordis is associated with the organ—heart. *(DNB PATTERN 2006)*
- Foramen of Morgagni refers to an opening in the diaphragm. *(DNB PATTERN 2006)*
- Diaphragm is at the lowest level during standing. *(DNB PATTERN 2004)*
- Oesophagus crosses diaphragm at the level of T10. *(DNB PATTERN 2004)*
- Constrictions of the esophagus are all except at the level of left atrium. *(DNB PATTERN JUNE 2010)*
- Pleura extends to which rib in mid axillary line? 10th rib. *(DNB PATTERN 2001)*
- Pleural reflection on left mid axillary line is at 10th intercostal space. *(DNB PATTERN 2004)*
- Sequestration of lung is most commonly seen in posterior part of left lung. *(DNB PATTERN 2006)*

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- Which is a typical intercostal nerve? Third.
  (DNB PATTERN DEC 2009)
- Root value of phrenic nerve is C3–C5.
  (DNB PATTERN DEC 2011)
- Structure NOT passing through the Esophageal Hiatus of the Diaphragm: Thoracic Duct. *(NEET 2016 PATTERN)*
- Structure NOT passing through Aortic opening: Vagus Nerve. *(NEET 2018 PATTERN)*
- Incorrect about Sibson's Fascia: Attached to 2nd Rib.
  (NEET PATTERN 2018)

ABDOMEN

- Transpyloric plane separates—Hypochondrium from lumbar region. *(NEET PATTERN 2015)*
- Transtubercular plane lies at—L5 vertebral level.
  (NEET PATTERN 2013)
- Highest point of iliac crest is at—L4 vertebral level.
  (NEET PATTERN 2014)
- Fundus of gallbladder at–L1 vertebral level.
  (DNB PATTERN NOV 2015)
- Supracristal plane is above—highest point of iliac crest.
  (DNB PATTERN JULY 2016)
- True about scarpas fascia—forms suspensory ligament of penis. *(NEET PATTERN 2015)*
- Function of external oblique—active expiration.
  (NEET PATTERN 2016)
- Pyramidalis is supplied by—subcostal nerve.
  (NEET PATTERN 2015)
- The efferent limb of Cremasteric Reflex is provided by—genital branch of genitofemoral nerve.
  (DNB PATTERN NOV 2014)
- Cremasteric muscle is supplied by—genital branch of genitofemoral nerve. *(NEET PATTERN 2016)*
- Floor of petit triangle is formed by—internal oblique.
  (DNB PATTERN JULY 2016)
- Not forming boundary of petit triangle—inguinal ligament.
  (NEET PATTERN 2016)
- Ovarian artery is a branch of—abdominal aorta.
  (NEET PATTERN 2013)
- Superior pancreaticoduodenal artery is a branch of—gastro-duodenal artery. *(NEET PATTERN 2013)*
- The vein which drain directly into IVC—hepatic vein.
  (NEET PATTERN 2013)
- The cisterna chili are situated in the abdomen.
  (NEET PATTERN 2014)

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➢ (Cisterna chili is in front of L1 and L2 vertebra, immediately to right of abdominal wall)

- Which is derived from thoracolumbar fascia? Lateral arcuate ligament. *(DNB PATTERN JULY 2016)*
- Right suprarenal vein drains into IVC. *(DNB PATTERN JUNE 2009)*
- Foramen of winslow is between the Greater sac and the Lesser sac. *(DNB PATTERN 2000)*
- The portal vein is formed from the superior mesenteric vein and the splenic vein at the second lumbar vertebra. *(DNB PATTERN 2000, DEC 2010)*
- Pectinate line is an important landmark because it marks a divide in nerve supply/it marks a location in change in type of epithelium/it represents a lymphatic and venous divide. *(DNB PATTERN 2000)*
- Superior border of epiploic foramen is formed by caudate lobe of liver. *(DNB PATTERN JUNE 2009)*
- Renal angle is the angle between 12th rib and erector spinae. *(DNB PATTERN DEC 2010)*
- Superior border of epiploic foramen is formed by caudate lobe of liver. *(DNB PATTERN JUNE 2011)*
- The tympanic note on percussion in traube's space on chest wall is due to fundus of stomach. *(DNB PATTERN DEC 2010)*
- True statement regarding portal venous system is whole system is valveless. *(DNB PATTERN JUNE 2011)*
- Midgut is supplied by superior mesenteric artery. *(DNB PATTERN JUNE 2011)*
- Which is a flexor of abdomen? External oblique. *(DNB PATTERN DEC 2011)*
- PECTEN of anal canal is lined by: Non keratinised stratified squamous epithelium. *(NEET 2016 PATTERN)*

INGUINAL CANAL

- Length of inguinal canal—4 cm. *(NEET PATTERN 2013)*
- Deep inguinal ring is a deficiency in the—Transversalis fascia. *(NEET PATTERN 2013, 2015)*
- Content of deep inguinal ring—spermatic cord. *(NEET PATTERN 2016)*
- Nerve of inguinal canal—ilioinguinal nerve. *(DNB PATTERN NOV 2015)*
- Inguinal ligament forms the boundaries of–femoral triangle and hesselbach's triangle *(NEET PATTERN 2013)*

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