Crack NEET PG

ANATOMY IMPORTANT QUESTIONS FOR PROFESSIONAL EXAMS

1. Upper Limb

Bones:

- Clavicle: Ossification, Functions, Attachments, Fractures, Applied anatomy.
- Scapula: Parts, Attachments, Borders, Clinical anatomy of fractured scapula.
- Humerus: Head, Anatomical neck, Surgical neck, Fractures, Arterial supply.
- Radius: Head, Shaft, Distal end, Common fractures, Blood supply.
- Ulna: Olecranon, Shaft, Styloid process, Fractures.

Joints:

- Shoulder Joint: Ligaments, Nerve supply, Relations, Movements.
- Elbow Joint: Type, Articular surfaces, Ligaments, Movements, Dislocations.
- Radioulnar Joint: Type, Movements, Ligaments.
- Wrist Joint: Type, Articular surfaces, Movements.

Muscles:

- Deltoid: Origin, Insertion, Actions, Nerve supply.
- Biceps Brachii: Origin, Insertion, Nerve supply, Applied anatomy (bicipital reflex).
- Triceps: Origin, Insertion, Nerve supply, Clinical relevance (triceps reflex).
- Flexor Digitorum Profundus and Superficialis: Origin, Insertion, Actions.
- Lumbricals and Interossei: Origin, Insertion, Nerve supply.

Vessels and Nerves:

- Brachial Artery: Course, Branches, Clinical relevance (brachial artery pulse).
- Radial and Ulnar Arteries: Course, Branches, Applied anatomy.

- Median Nerve: Course, Motor and sensory distribution, Clinical anatomy (carpal tunnel syndrome).
- Ulnar Nerve: Course, Motor supply, Clinical relevance (claw hand).
- Radial Nerve: Course, Motor supply, Clinical importance (wrist drop).
- Superficial and Deep Palmar Arches: Formation, Branches.

Clinical Anatomy:

- Brachial Plexus: Formation, Branches, Injuries (Erb's palsy, Klumpke's paralysis).
- Carpal Tunnel Syndrome: Structures passing through, Causes, Symptoms.
- Rotator Cuff: Muscles, Nerve supply, Clinical significance.
- Anatomical Snuff Box: Boundaries, Structures passing through, Clinical relevance.
- Tennis Elbow, Golfer’s Elbow: Causes, Symptoms.
- Cubital Fossa: Boundaries, Contents, Clinical significance.
- Recurrent Branch of Median Nerve: Course, Clinical relevance.

2. Lower Limb

Bones:

- Femur: Head, Neck, Shaft, Condyles, Fractures (neck fractures, intertrochanteric fractures).
- Patella: Parts, Functions, Clinical relevance.
- Tibia: Condyles, Shaft, Distal end, Fractures.
- Fibula: Head, Shaft, Fractures, Blood supply.

Joints:

- Hip Joint: Ligaments, Movements, Applied anatomy (dislocation, arthritis).
- Knee Joint: Articular surfaces, Ligaments, Menisci, Movements.
- Ankle Joint: Type, Movements, Ligaments, Clinical anatomy (sprains).

Muscles:

- Quadriceps Femoris: Origin, Insertion, Nerve supply, Actions.
- Gluteus Maximus, Medius, Minimus: Origin, Insertion, Actions, Nerve supply.
- Hamstrings: Origin, Insertion, Nerve supply, Clinical relevance (hamstring injuries).
- Adductors of Thigh: Origin, Insertion, Actions.

Vessels and Nerves:

- Femoral Artery: Course, Branches, Clinical significance.
- Popliteal Artery: Course, Branches, Pulse points.

- Sciatic Nerve: Course, Branches, Applied anatomy (sciatica).
- Femoral Nerve: Course, Distribution, Clinical relevance.
- Tibial and Common Peroneal Nerves: Course, Motor supply, Clinical anatomy (foot drop).

Clinical Anatomy:

- Femoral Triangle: Boundaries, Contents, Clinical importance (femoral hernia).
- Popliteal Fossa: Boundaries, Contents, Clinical relevance.
- Trendelenburg Sign: Causes, Clinical interpretation.
- Inguinal Hernia: Types, Causes, Anatomical basis.
- Pott's Fracture: Mechanism, Clinical presentation.

3. Abdomen

Organs:

- Stomach: Relations, Blood supply, Nerve supply, Clinical anatomy (peptic ulcer).
- Liver: Lobes, Blood supply, Lymphatic drainage, Functions.
- Pancreas: Parts, Relations, Blood supply, Clinical anatomy (pancreatitis).
- Spleen: Relations, Blood supply, Functions, Applied anatomy (splenic rupture).
- Kidney: Relations, Blood supply, Applied anatomy (hydronephrosis, renal calculi).
- Small Intestine (Duodenum, Jejunum, Ileum): Relations, Blood supply, Clinical anatomy.
- Large Intestine (Cecum, Colon, Rectum): Relations, Blood supply, Clinical anatomy (appendicitis, diverticulitis).

Peritoneum and Spaces:

- Greater and Lesser Sac: Boundaries, Clinical relevance.
- Mesenteries: Structure, Contents.
- Hepatorenal Pouch: Clinical significance (fluid accumulation).
- Subphrenic and Subhepatic Spaces: Clinical importance.

Vessels and Nerves:

- Abdominal Aorta: Branches, Applied anatomy.
- Inferior Vena Cava: Tributaries.
- Portal Vein: Formation, Tributaries, Portocaval anastomosis.
- Celiac Trunk: Branches, Supply.
- Superior and Inferior Mesenteric Arteries: Branches, Supply.

Clinical Anatomy:

- Inguinal Canal: Contents, Boundaries, Inguinal hernia.
- Lymphatic Drainage of Abdomen.
- Rectus Sheath: Structure, Clinical significance.
- Layers of Anterior Abdominal Wall.
- Hesselbach's Triangle: Boundaries, Clinical importance (direct hernia).

4. Pelvis and Perineum

Organs:

- Uterus: Parts, Supports, Blood supply, Clinical relevance (prolapse).
- Ovaries: Relations, Blood supply, Clinical anatomy.
- Prostate: Parts, Relations, Blood supply, Applied anatomy (BPH).
- Rectum: Relations, Blood supply, Clinical anatomy.

Perineum:

- Urogenital and Anal Triangles: Boundaries, Contents.
- Perineal Body: Clinical significance.
- Ischiorectal Fossa: Boundaries, Contents.
- External Anal Sphincter: Anatomy, Nerve supply.
- Internal Pudendal Artery: Branches, Supply.

Vessels and Nerves:

- Internal Iliac Artery: Branches, Supply.
- Sacral Plexus: Branches, Distribution.
- Pudendal Nerve: Course, Branches, Clinical relevance (pudendal nerve block).

Clinical Anatomy:

- Episiotomy: Indications, Surgical anatomy.
- Hemorrhoids: Types, Causes, Clinical significance.
- Pelvic Inflammatory Disease: Causes, Clinical implications.
- Pudendal Nerve Block: Indications, Anatomical landmarks.

5. Thorax

Organs:

- Heart: Chambers, Blood supply, Conduction system, Clinical anatomy (myocardial infarction).
- Lungs: Lobes, Bronchopulmonary segments, Blood supply, Applied anatomy (pneumothorax).
- Mediastinum: Contents, Clinical anatomy (mediastinitis).

- Esophagus: Relations, Blood supply, Applied anatomy (achalasia, esophageal varices).
- Diaphragm: Attachments, Nerve supply, Clinical relevance (diaphragmatic hernia).

Vessels and Nerves:

- Arch of Aorta: Branches, Applied anatomy (coarctation of aorta).
- Internal Thoracic Artery: Branches, Supply.
- Intercostal Nerves: Course, Supply, Clinical relevance.
- Phrenic Nerve: Course, Functions, Applied anatomy (diaphragmatic paralysis).
- Vagus Nerve: Course, Branches, Applied anatomy (recurrent laryngeal nerve injury).

Clinical Anatomy:

- Thoracocentesis: Indications, Site, Procedure.
- Pneumothorax: Causes, Clinical presentation, Anatomical basis.
- Pericarditis: Causes, Clinical significance.
- Cardiac Tamponade: Causes, Signs, Management.
- Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting (CABG): Indications, Vessels used, Anatomical considerations.

6. Head and Neck

Organs and Structures:

- Thyroid Gland: Lobes, Blood supply, Clinical anatomy (thyroidectomy, goiter).
- Salivary Glands: Parotid, Submandibular, Sublingual, Blood supply, Nerve supply, Applied anatomy (sialadenitis, stone).
- Pharynx: Parts, Blood supply, Clinical relevance (tonsillitis).
- Larynx: Cartilages, Blood supply, Nerve supply, Clinical anatomy (vocal cord paralysis).
- Nose: Blood supply, Nerve supply, Clinical relevance (epistaxis).

Vessels and Nerves:

- Common Carotid Artery: Course, Branches, Applied anatomy (carotid pulse).
- Internal Jugular Vein: Course, Tributaries, Clinical anatomy (central venous catheterization).
- Facial Nerve: Course, Branches, Clinical relevance (Bell's palsy).
- Trigeminal Nerve: Branches, Clinical relevance (trigeminal neuralgia).
- Branches of Subclavian Artery.
- Jugular Venous Pulse: Clinical significance.

7. Neuroanatomy

Important Structures:

- Spinal Cord: Tracts, Functions, Applied anatomy (Brown-Sequard syndrome).
- Cerebrum: Lobes, Functions, Applied anatomy (stroke syndromes).
- Brainstem: Midbrain, Pons, Medulla, Functions, Clinical anatomy.
- Basal Ganglia: Functions, Clinical relevance (Parkinson's disease).
- Ventricles of Brain: Functions, Clinical significance (hydrocephalus).
- Circle of Willis: Formation, Supply, Clinical relevance.

8. Embryology

Development:

- Gametogenesis: Stages, Differences between spermatogenesis and oogenesis.
- Development of Heart: Formation of heart tube, Septal defects.
- Formation of Face: Cleft lip and palate.
- Pharyngeal Arches: Derivatives, Clinical significance.
- Development of Limbs: Anomalies.
- Development of Urogenital System: Kidney anomalies.
- Development of Nervous System: Neural tube defects.