

Non-Observed Station no.....

Roll no.....

1. Identify the nerve lesion and the side affected shown in the picture

..... (2)

2. The nerve carrying taste sensation from posterior one third of tongue

..... (1.5)
CN - 9.

3. Lesion of left glossopharyngeal nerve (CN 9), uvula deviates to the following side

..... (1.5)
uvula deviates to right (healthy) side.

Marks Obtained.....

Non-Observed Station no.....

Roll no.....

1. Identify the cranial nerve lesion and side affected

..... (2)

2. A branch of Facial nerve called Chorda tympani is responsible for carrying taste sensations from ant. 2/3rds of the tongue (1.5)

3. If there is a lesion of lower motor neuron of Facial nerve, which side will be affected

ipsilateral lower half of face (1.5)

Marks obtained.....

Non-Observed Station no.....

Roll no. 35.....

iii) What is the normal extent of field of vision for a 5 mm object in good illumination: (4)

e. Upward..... 60°

f. Outward/Temporal..... 90°

g. Downward..... 70°

h. Inward/Nasal..... 60°

iv) What is the reason of the physiological blind spot in the normal field of vision? (1)

absence of photoreceptors bcoz the optic nerve passes thru the surface of retina.

Marks Obtained.....

Non Observed Station no.....

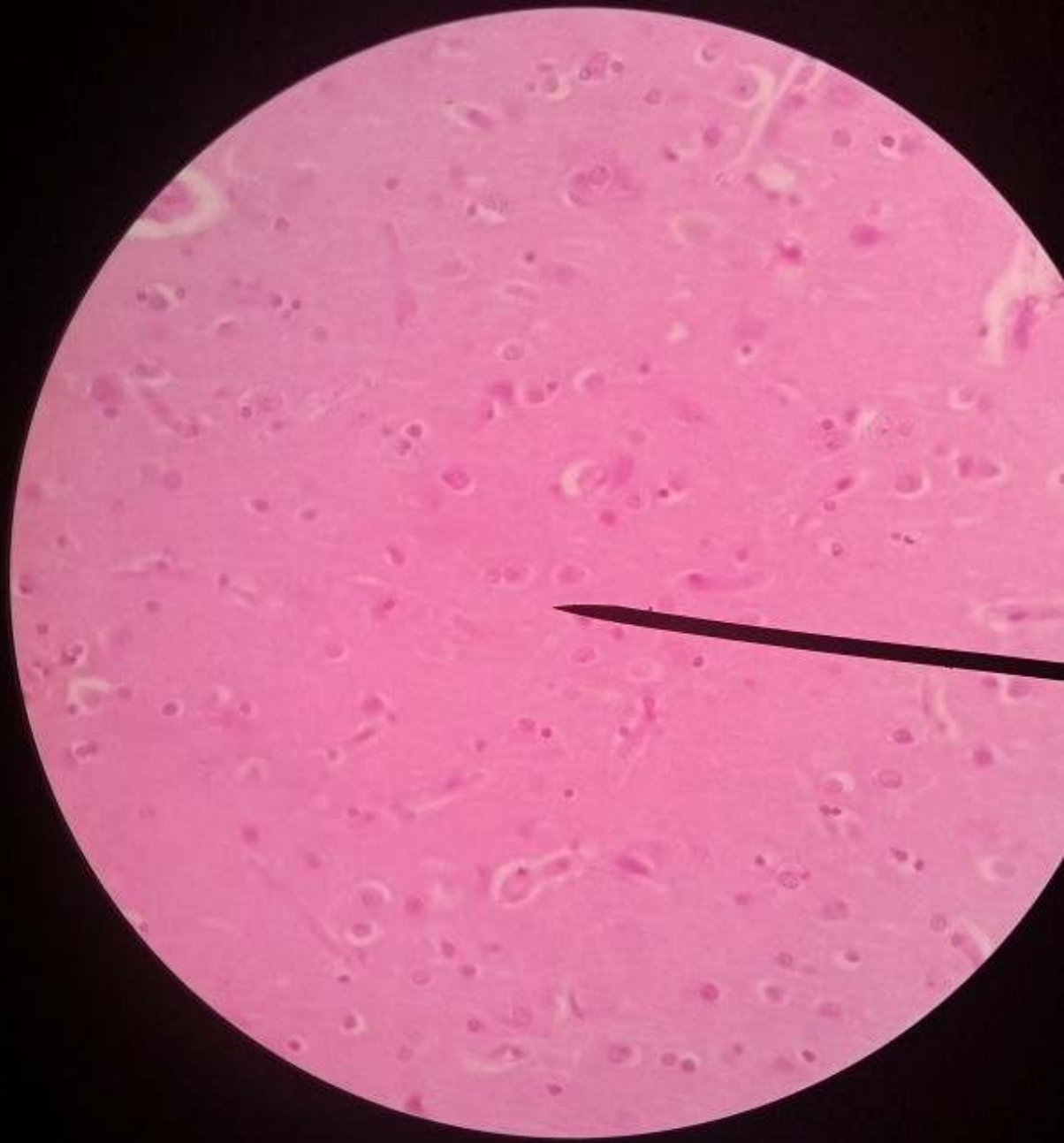
Roll no.....

1. What happens to the following in UMN and LMN lesions

(5)

	UMN lesion	LMN lesion
Superficial reflexes	Hyporeflexia	Hyperreflexia.
Deep reflexes	Hyperreflexia	Hyporeflexia.
Muscle tone	Spasticity (Hypertonia)	Flaccidity. (Hypotonia)
Fasciculations	absent	present
Babinski sign	ab s tive	-ive.

Marks Obtained



cerebral cortex





Non-Observed Station no.....

There are three subjects one with normal hearing in both ears, one with conductive deafness in right ear with left ear being normal and one with nerve deafness in right ear with left ear being normal.

Roll no.....

- A. What is the result of Rinne's test in subject with normal hearing in both ears, one with conductive deafness in right ear with left ear being normal.
.....
- B. What is the result of Rinne's test in subject with normal hearing? (01)
.....
- C. What is the result of Rinne's test in subject with conductive deafness? (01)
.....
- D. What is the result of Weber's test in subject with nerve deafness? (01)
.....
- E. What is the result of Weber's test in subject with conductive deafness? (01)
.....
- F. What is the result of Weber's test in subject with nerve deafness? (01)
.....

Marks Obtained.....

Non-Observed Station no.....

Roll no.....

- A. At which distance the Snellen's chart is placed from the subject? (01)
.....
- B. What is the visual acuity of a normal subject? (01)
.....
- C. What will be the visual acuity of a subject if can read the top letter of Snellen's chart only? (01)
.....
- D. Where is the image formed in myopia and how is it corrected? (01)
.....
- E. Where is the image formed in hypermetropia and how is it corrected? (01)
.....

Marks obtained.....

Non Observed Station no.....

Roll no.....

1. What happens to the following in UMN and LMN lesions

(5)

	UMN lesion	LMN lesion
Superficial reflexes		
Deep reflexes		
Muscle tone		
Fasciculations		
Babinski sign		

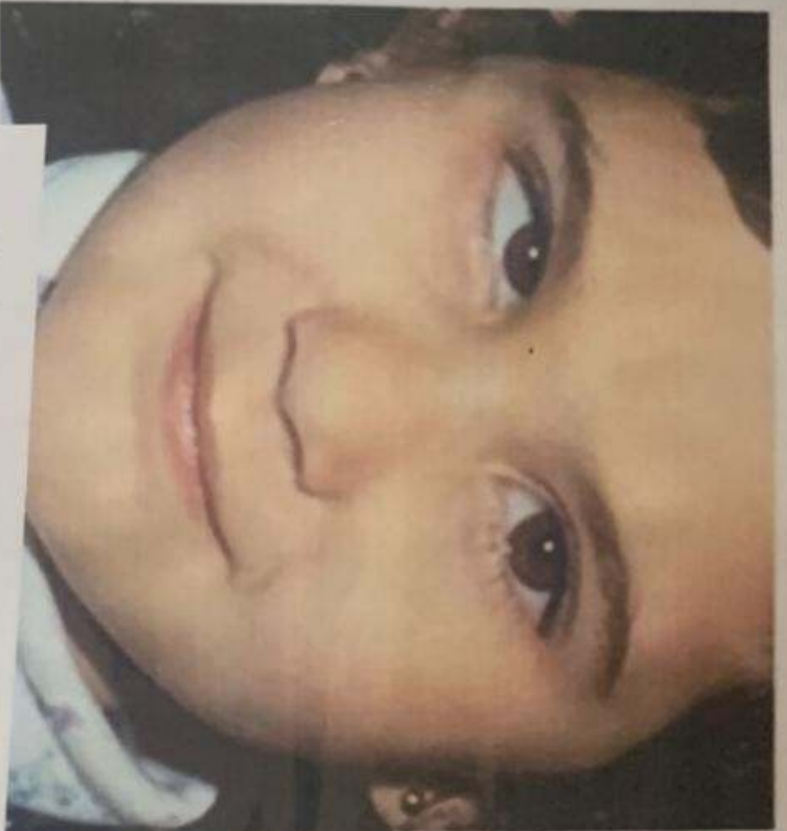
Marks Obtained -----

Non-Observed Station no.....

Roll no.....

- A. At which distance the Snellen's chart is placed from the subject? (01)
.....
- B. What is the visual acuity of a normal subject? (01)
.....
- C. What will be the visual acuity of a subject if can read the top letter of Snellen's chart only? (01)
.....
- D. Where is the image formed in myopia and how is it corrected? (01)
.....
- E. Where is the image formed in hypermetropia and how is it corrected? (01)
.....

Marks obtained.....



Non-observed OSPE Station No.....

Roll No.....

1. A patient presents to OPD with his Right eye in 'Down and Out' position and ptosis. Cranial Nerve is involved in this lesion?
.....
2. A patient cannot move his Left eye to the Left side. The extraocular muscle is involved in this lesion.
.....
3. Superior Oblique action and nerve supply
.....
4. Identify the lesion and the side affected shown in the picture
.....

Marks Obtained.....

DONOT WRITE ON THIS.

USE THE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED

Non-Observed Station 9

Roll No 85

1. Give any 4 functions of cerebrospinal fluid. (1)

~~Ans. It is used to cushion the brain, reduce weight of brain, lubrication of meninges, maintenance of neuronal activity~~

2. What is the function of flocculonodular lobe of cerebellum? (1)

Ans. ~~Maintain equilibrium of body~~

3. Mention 4 ways in which sympathetic response increases the body's ability to perform. (2)

Ans. ~~It supply to muscle, increase, breakdown of glycogen, activation of adrenal, activation reticular system~~

4. What is Place Principle? (1)

~~Ans. Specific frequency are set on hair cell membrane and each sound stimulates stimulate its own frequency place on hair cell membrane~~

Non-Observed Station no.....

Roll no.....

1. Identify the nerve lesion and the side affected shown in the picture

2. The nerve carrying taste sensation from posterior one third of tongue
.....(2)

3. Lesion of left glossopharyngeal nerve (CN 9), uvula deviates to the following side
.....(1.5)

Marks Obtained.....



CEREBELLUM

- 1. Outer cortex consists of outer molecular layer, middle purkinje cell layer and inner granular cell layer.
-
- 2. Inner medulla contains white matter composed of nerve fibers and neuroglial cells.

SALIVARY GLAND

- Parotid gland
- 1. Stroma consists of serous acini.
- 2. Intra and Inter lobular ducts are present.
-
- Submandibular gland
- 1. Stroma consists of both serous and mucous acini with serous demilunes.
- 2. Ducts are also present.
-
- Sublingual gland
- 1. Stroma consists of mucous acini.
- 2. Ducts are present in between the acini.

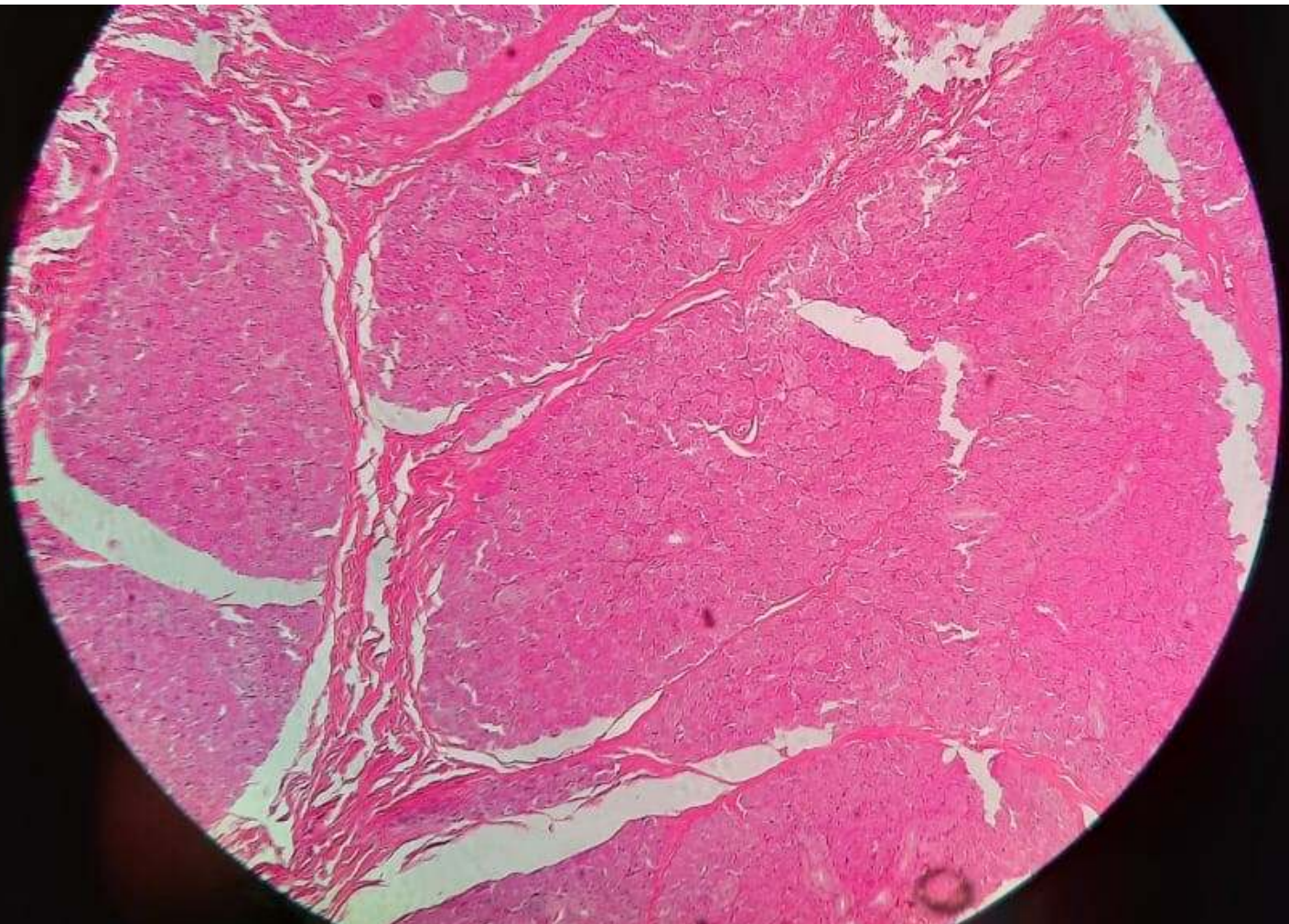
SPINAL CORD

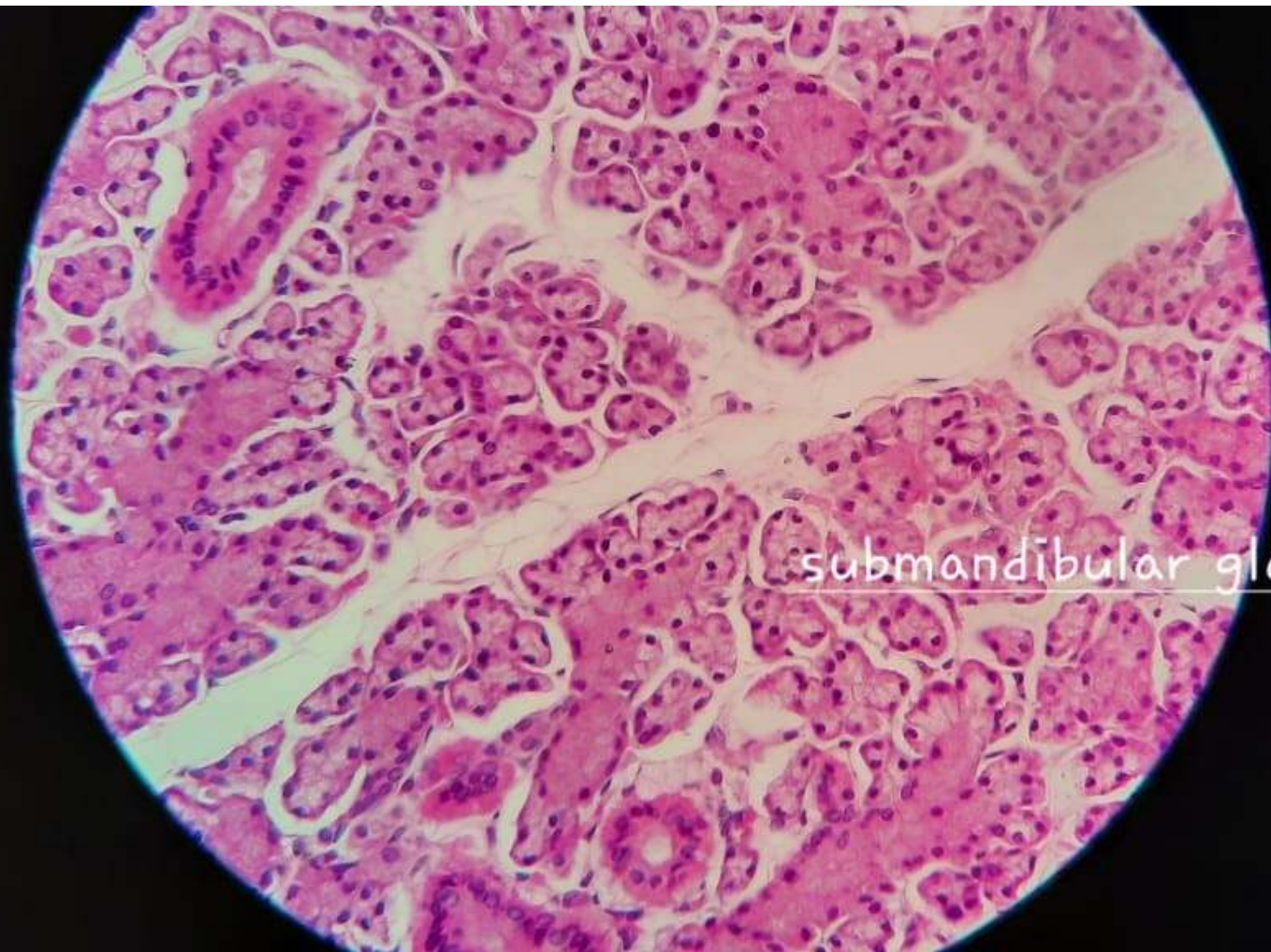
- 1. Inner gray matter forms a H- shaped mass which consists of nerve cells, nerve fibres, neuroglial cells.
-
- 2. In the grey commissure, central canal lined by ependymal cells present.



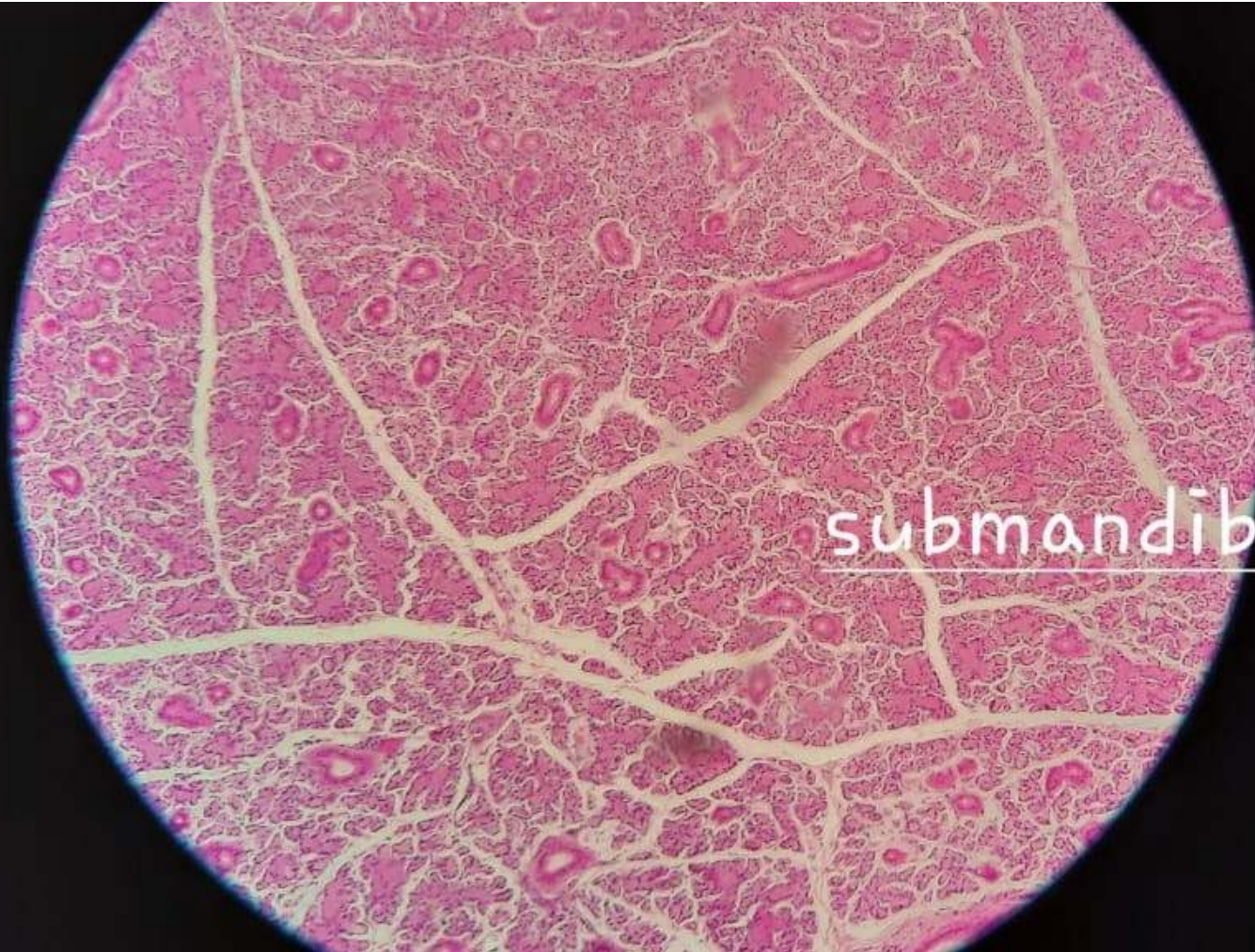
parotid gland higher power

parotid gland
proper c.t capsule
serous acini only which stain
acidophilic
no mucous acini
produce amylase
proline proteins and lysozyme
against bacteria





submandibular gland higher
power



submandibular gland

submandibular gland
c.t capsule
90%serous and 10% mucous gland
with serous demilunes
septa coming from capsule



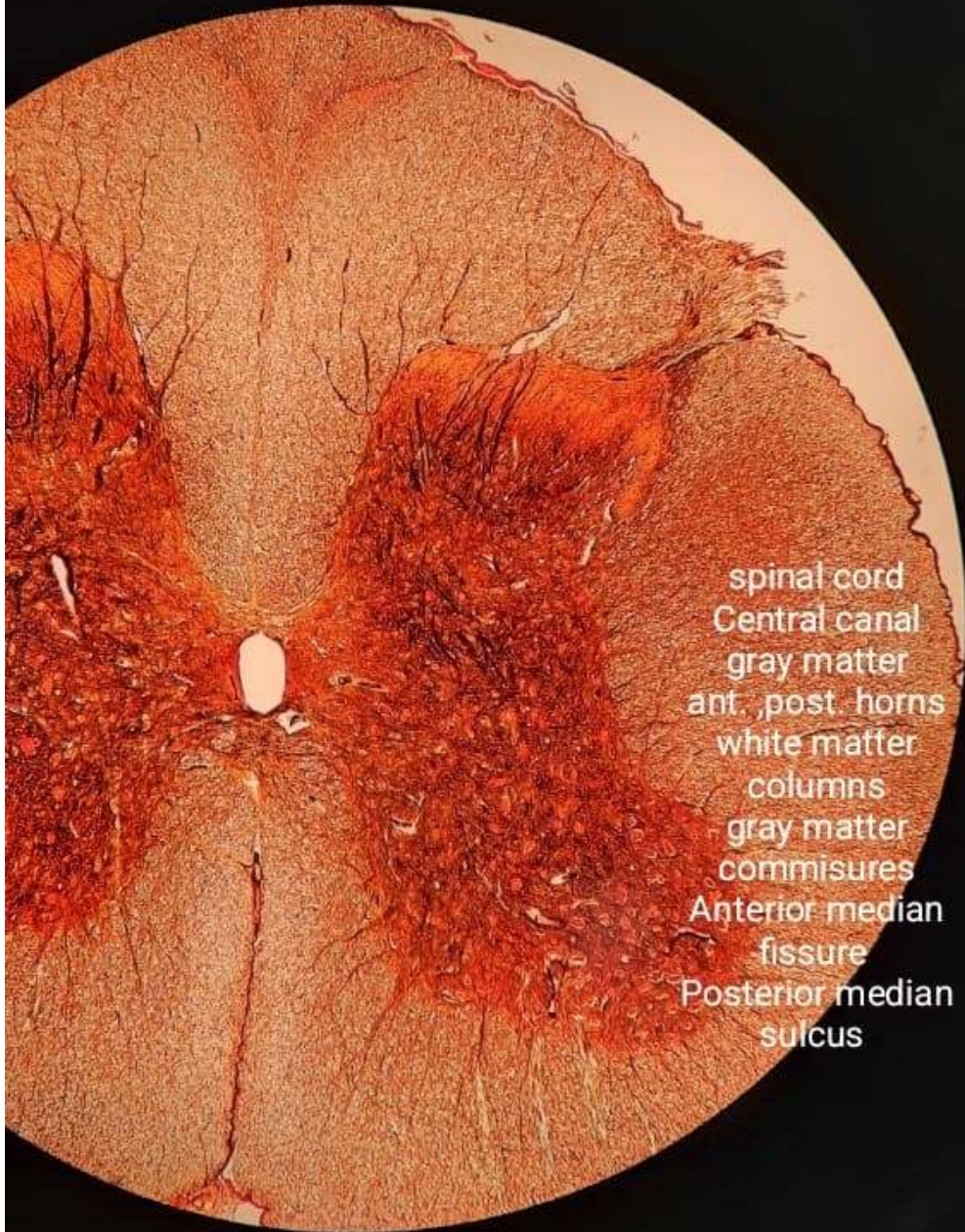
cerebellum
3 layers molecular, purkinji, granular
inner white matter core divided in folia
pia matter covering



tongue
lingual papilla of connective tissue core
and stratified squamous keratinized epi.
thick muscle layer
lingual papilla has taste buds








spinal cord
Central canal
gray matter
ant. post. horns
white matter
columns
gray matter
commissures
Anterior median
fissure
Posterior median
sulcus



lingual gland

A circular field of view from a microscope showing a histological section of a lingual gland. The tissue is stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E). The glandular tissue is pinkish-red and contains numerous small, dark-staining nuclei. The glandular units are arranged in a somewhat lobular pattern. The surrounding connective tissue is lighter in color. The text 'lingual gland', 'no capsule', and 'obly mucous acini' is overlaid on the right side of the image.

lingual gland
no capsule
obly mucous acini

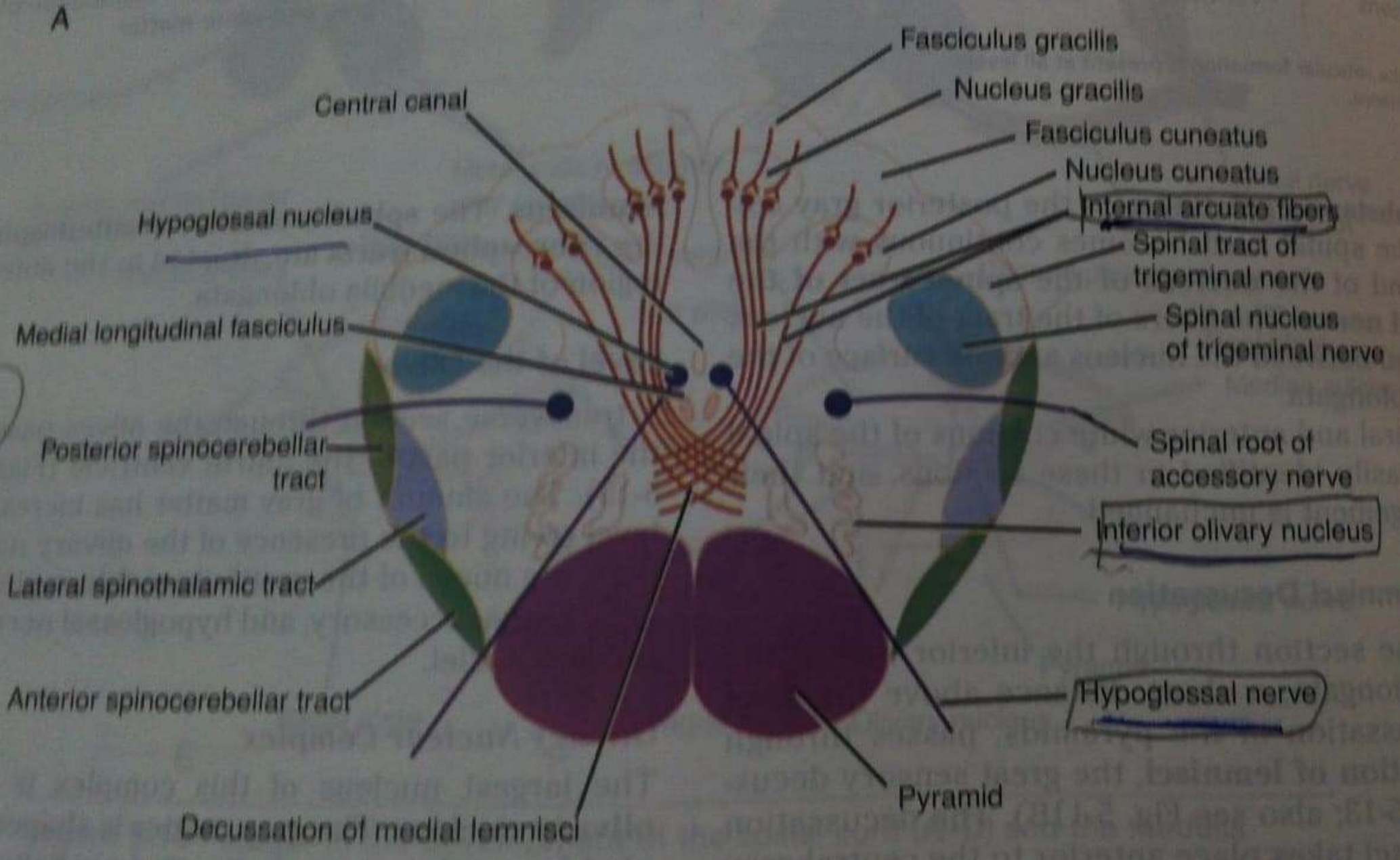
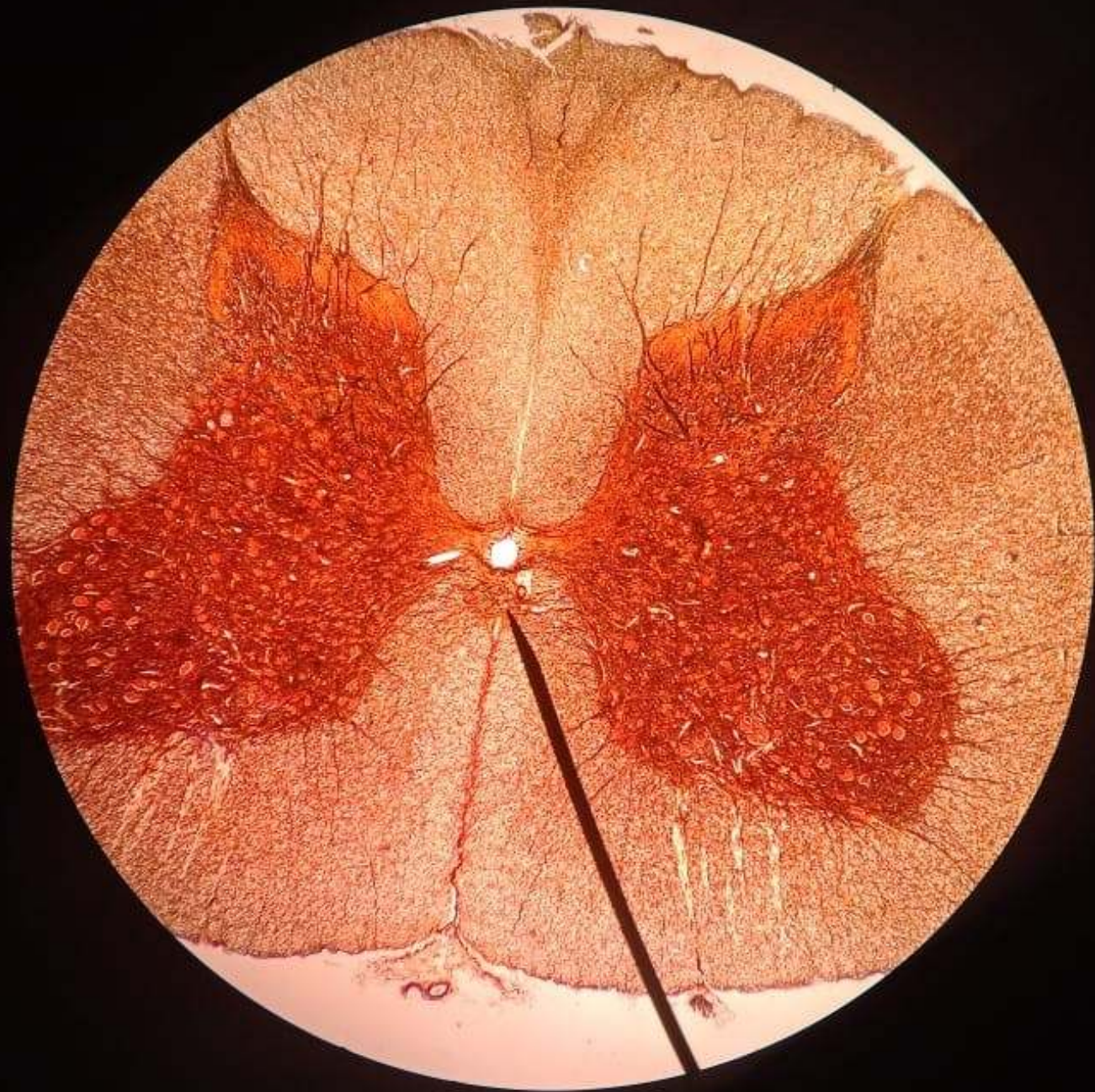
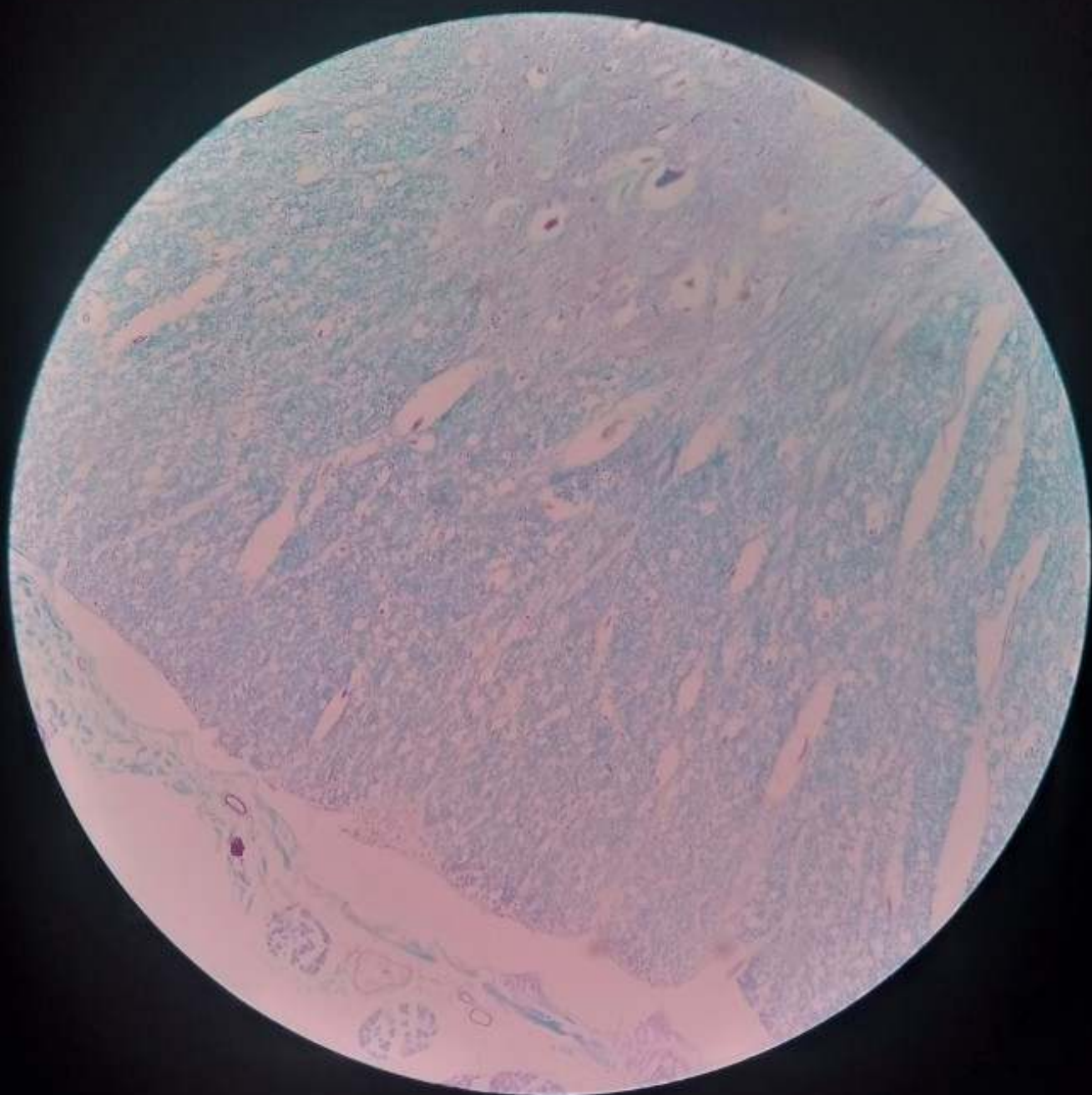


Figure 5-11 Transverse sections of the medulla oblongata. **A:** Level of decussation of the pyramids. **B:** Level of decussation of the medial lemnisci.





spinal cord