

# NEET PG 2025

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## Question 1

**Subject:** Anatomy | **Topic:** Lower limb

A patient presents with pain along the lateral aspect of the thigh. Which nerve is most likely involved?

A.	1
B.	3
C.	2
D.	4

### Explanation:

The lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh, a branch of the femoral nerve, is responsible for sensory innervation to the skin on the lateral aspect of the thigh. Compression or irritation of this nerve can cause symptoms like burning or tingling pain, commonly known as meralgia paresthetica.

## Question 2

**Subject:** Anatomy | **Topic:** Embryology

The umbilical cord serves as a crucial link between the developing fetus and the placenta, facilitating the transfer of essential nutrients and oxygen while also removing waste products. What are the primary components of the umbilical cord?

A.	One umbilical vein, two umbilical artery
B.	Two umbilical vein, two umbilical artery
C.	One umbilical vein, one umbilical artery
D.	Two umbilical vein, one umbilical artery

### Explanation:

The umbilical cord connects a developing fetus to the placenta in the womb. It contains: One umbilical vein: carries oxygen-rich, nutrient-rich blood from the mother to the fetus. Two umbilical arteries: carry deoxygenated blood and waste products away from the fetus to the mother. These vessels support the exchange of gases, nutrients, and waste between the fetal and maternal circulatory systems.

### Question 3

**Subject:** Anatomy | **Topic:** Embryology

Which artery of the aortic arch is responsible for the defect depicted in the image?

A.	Right 4th pharyngeal arch
B.	Left 4th pharyngeal arch
C.	Right 6th pharyngeal arch
D.	Left 6th pharyngeal arch

#### Explanation:

The marked structure is the ductus arteriosus, derived from the left 6th pharyngeal arch. It connects the pulmonary artery to the aortic arch in the fetus, allowing blood to bypass the lungs. After birth it normally closes; if it remains patent it can cause circulatory problems.

**Pharyngeal Arch Arterial Derivative**

1st arch	Maxillary artery
2nd arch	Hyoid artery (branch of superior thyroid artery)
3rd arch	Stapedial artery (branch of posterior auricular artery)
4th arch	Common carotid artery
Proximal internal carotid artery	
5th arch	No significant derivative
6th arch	Right: Right subclavian artery (dysphagia lusoria) Left: Arch of aorta
7th arch	No significant derivative
8th arch	Right: Right pulmonary artery Left: Left pulmonary artery & ductus arteriosus

### Question 4

**Subject:** Anatomy | **Topic:** Head and Neck

Which nerves are responsible for the innervation of the muscles labeled 1 and 2 in the image below?

A.	Facial nerve and Vagus nerve
B.	Glossopharyngeal nerve and Facial nerve
C.	Nerve to mylohyoid and Facial nerve
D.	Facial nerve and Hypoglossal nerve

#### Explanation:

Nerve to mylohyoid (branch of the inferior alveolar nerve, V3) innervates the mylohyoid muscle and the anterior belly of digastric. The facial nerve (CN VII) supplies the posterior belly of digastric.

## Question 5

**Subject:** Anatomy | **Topic:** Upper limb

An athlete with a shoulder hyperextension injury presents with a suspected avulsion of the long head of the triceps. What is the anatomical origin of this muscle?

A.	Supraglenoid tubercle
B.	Coracoid process tubercle
C.	Acromion process
D.	Infraglenoid tubercle

### Explanation:

The long head of the triceps originates from the infraglenoid tubercle of the scapula; the supraglenoid tubercle is the origin of the long head of the biceps brachii. Structure Muscle Attachment Supraglenoid tubercle Long head of Biceps brachii Infraglenoid tubercle Long head of Triceps brachii

## Question 6

**Subject:** Anatomy | **Topic:** Lower limb

A 45-year-old male sustains an eversion injury to his right foot during a rugby match. He experiences pain while bearing weight and notices visible swelling around the ankle. Which ligament is most likely affected?

A.	Anterior talofibular ligament
B.	Deltoid ligament
C.	Posterior talofibular ligament
D.	Calcaneofibular ligament

### Explanation:

Eversion injuries typically affect the medial structures of the ankle. The deltoid ligament on the medial side is therefore the ligament most commonly injured in such cases.

## Question 7

**Subject:** Anatomy | **Topic:** Head and Neck

Out of the listed options, which does not pass through the highlighted (white arrow) structure?

A.	Glossopharyngeal nerve
B.	Vagus nerve
C.	Accessory nerve
D.	Hypoglossal nerve

### Explanation:

The highlighted structure is the jugular foramen, which transmits the glossopharyngeal (IX), vagus (X), and accessory (XI) nerves, as well as the internal jugular vein. The hypoglossal nerve (XII) instead exits the skull via the hypoglossal canal.



**Question 8****Subject:** Anatomy | **Topic:** Neuroanatomy

Which of the following does not represent the vagus nerve's functional components?

A.	GVE
B.	GVA
C.	SVA
D.	GSE

**Explanation:**

GSE (General Somatic Efferent) fibers supply skeletal muscle derived from somites; the vagus nerve does not contain GSE fibers.

### Question 9

Subject: Anatomy | Topic: Histology

Which of the following is the epithelium shown in the image below?

A.	Gallbladder
B.	Ureter
C.	Intestine
D.	Thyroid

#### Explanation:

The image shows urothelium (transitional epithelium), characteristic of the ureter, bladder, and parts of the renal pelvis. This specialized epithelium is adapted for stretching in the urinary tract.