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T e s t s

Course in Topographical Anatomy

U p p e r l i m b

Infraclavicular region

1. Boundaries of the infraclavicular region are:
2. Inferior border of the major pectoral muscle
3. Edge of the sternum
4. Anterior border of the deltoid muscle
5. Clavicle
6. The III rib
7. Which fascia forms the capsule of the mammary gland:
8. pectoral fascia
9. clavipectoral fascia
10. superficial fascia
11. transversal fascia
12. endothoracic fascia
13. Determine which of the following statements are true:
14. the sheath of pectoralis major muscle represents superficial fascia
15. the sheath of pectoralis major muscle is pectoral fascia
16. pectoralis major muscle does not have sheath
17. pectoralis major muscle forms the anterior wall of the superficial subpectoral space
18. pectoralis major muscle is surrounded by clavipectoral fascia
19. The deep layer of pectoral fascia is called:
20. coracoclavicostalis fascia
21. pectoral fascia
22. endocervical fascia
23. clavipectoral fascia
24. axilar fascia
25. The following statements are true:
26. deltoidopectoral trigonum is limited by: clavicle, deltoid muscle and pectoral major muscle
27. cephalic vein is situated in the deltoidopectoral trigonum
28. supraclavicular nerves are situated in the subcutaneuous infraclavicular layer
29. superficial fascia forms suspensory ligament of mammary gland
30. cephalic vein flows into the basilic vein
31. The sheath of which muscle is formed by clavipectoral fascia?
32. pectoralis major muscle
33. pectoralis minor muscle
34. serratus anterior muscle
35. deltoid muscle
36. intercostal muscles
37. Superficial subpectoral space is situated:
38. posterior to pectoralis major muscle
39. anterior to pectoralis minor muscle and clavipectoral fascia
40. posterior to superficial fascia
41. anterior to deep fascia
42. in the subcutaneous fatty tissue
43. Deep subpectoral space is located between:
44. pectoral fascia
45. pectoral major muscle
46. clavipectoral fascia
47. pectoral minor muscle
48. deep lamina of the clavipectoral fascia
49. Pus gathering in the superficial subpectoral space may spread to axilar cavity through the course of:
50. coracohumeral ligament
51. suspensory ligament of axilla
52. cephalic vein
53. thoracoacromial artery and anterior thoracic nerves
54. all answers are true
55. Clavipectoral fascia inserts on
56. clavicle
57. coracoid process
58. sternum
59. ribs I-V
60. pectoralis muscle
61. The mammary gland is enervated by:
62. branches of intercostal nerves II-VII
63. brancehs of cervical plexus
64. anterior thoracic braches of brachial plexus
65. phrenic nerves
66. vagus nerves
67. What neurovascular formation crosses through superficial subpectoral space?
68. Branches of toracoacromial trunk
69. Anterior thoracic nerves
70. Lateral thoracic nerves and arteries
71. superior thoracic artery.
72. Thoracodorsal artery and descending scapular artery
73. Where flows cephalic vein?
74. In axillary vein
75. In subclavicular vein
76. In bazilic vein
77. In jugular vein
78. In brahial vein
79. What is the projection of the axillary artery in the infraclaviculară region?
80. a line drawn from the border of the medial and middle third of the clavicle to the internal margin of  coraco-brachial muscle in arm abduction
81. a line drawn from the lateral edge of the sternum to the greater tubercle of the humerus in arm adducted
82. a line drawn from the sternal manumbrium to the greater tuberucle of the humerus in arm adducted
83. a line drawn from the lateral edge of the sternum to the greater tubercle of humersului in arm abduction.
84. a line drown between the medial part and middle third of the clavicle to the inside part of the coraco-brachial muscle in arm adduction
85. In trigonum clavi-pectorales vessels and nerves are placed in the following sequence:
86. Inferior axillary vein , above axillary artery and higher brachial plexus
87. Inferior axillary artery , above axillary vein and higher brachial plexus
88. Inferior axillary vein , above brachial plexus and higher axillary artery
89. Inferior axillary artery , above brachial plexus and higher axillary vein
90. Inferior brachial plexus, above axillary vein and higher axillary artery
91. In trigonum clavi-pectorales from the axillary artery starts following branches:
92. a. thoracica superior
93. a. toracoacromialis
94. a. clavipectoralis
95. ramura pectoralis
96. ramura deltoidea
97. Lymphatic drainage from the infraclavicular region occurs in:
98. Infraclavicular lymph nodes
99. Axillary lymph nodes
100. Brachial lymph nodes
101. Sternal lymph nodes
102. Prescapular lymph nodes

Scapular region

1. Deep fascia of scapular region forms sheath for next muscles:
2. supraspinatus muscle
3. infraspinatus muscle
4. teres minor muscle
5. latissimus dorsi muscle
6. trapezius muscle
7. The superficial group of muscles from scapular region are:
8. teres major
9. teres minor
10. latissimus dorsi
11. supraspinatus
12. trapezius
13. The osteofibrous scapular sheaths are filled with:
14. trapezius muscle
15. supraspinatus muscle
16. latissimus dorsi muscle
17. infraspinatus muscle
18. teres minor et major muscles
19. Main arteries that form the scapular arterial anastomosis are:
20. a. suprascapularis
21. a. axilaris
22. a. toracoacromialis
23. a. circumflexa scapulae
24. ramus descendens a. transversae colli
25. The scapular region is enervated by the following nerves:
26. suprascapular n.
27. infrascapular n.
28. subscapular n.
29. lateral thoracic n
30. dorsal scapular n.
31. What is the optimal segment for the axillary artery ligation?
32. more distal to the site of emergence of the subscapular artery
33. less proximal to the site of emergence of the tireocervical trunk
34. More distal from the origin of anterior and posterior humeral circumflex artery
35. in the segment between subscapular artery and supreme thoracic artery
36. in the segment between subscapular artery and tireocervical trunk
37. What is the critical segment of the axillary artery ligation?
38. proximal to the site of emergence of the tireocervical trunk
39. in the segment between subscapular artery and supreme thoracic artery
40. in the segment between subscapular artery and tireocervical trunk
41. in the segment between the subscapular artery and deep arm artery
42. in the segment between the lateral thoracic artery and supreme thoracic artery
43. What are the osteofasciale lodges within the scapular region?
44. supraspinatus lodge (between the supraspinatus fossa and fascia supraspinatus)
45. medium box (between fossa supraspinatus and infraspinatus fascia)
46. infraspinatus lodge (between the infraspinatus fossa and infraspinatus fascia)
47. what is situated previously to scapula (between subscapular fossa and fascia covering the subscapularis m)
48. subscapularis lodge (between fascia infraspinatus and supraspinatus fossa)
49. Suppurative process in cellular space located between m trapezius and supraspinatus muscle can be spread to:
50. axillary fossa
51. subdeltoid space
52. lateral triangle of the neck
53. in supraspinatus lodge
54. in infraspinatus lodge

Deltoid region

1. Axilary nerve can be injured in the deltoid region:
2. by the acromial process
3. on the posterior margin of deltoid muscle
4. on the anterior margin of deltoid muscle
5. at the inferior limit of deltoid muscle
6. at the superior limit of deltoid muscle
7. What vessels and nerves are situated in the subdeltoid space?
8. anterior circumflex humeral a.
9. posterior circumflex humeral a.
10. dorsal scapular n.
11. axillary n.
12. subscapular a.
13. Wound on the posterior margin of deltoid muscle. Arm abduction suffers. Probably is injured:
14. brachial plexus
15. suprascapular nerve
16. axillary nerve
17. musculocutaneus nerve
18. radial nerve
19. In the fracture of the surgical neck of the humeral bone the following can be injured:
20. long head of the brachial biceps muscle
21. circumflex posterior humeral artery
22. axillary nerve
23. radial nerve
24. circumflex anterior humeral artery
25. What vessels pump blood into the Deltoid muscle?
26. deltoid branch of toracoacromiale artery
27. humeri posterior circumflex artery
28. humeri anterior circumflex artery
29. scapular artery
30. circumflex artery scapulae

Axillary region

1. Which of the following limits of axillary fosae are correct:
2. inferior margin of pectoralis major muscle
3. inferior margin of pectoralis minor muscle
4. inferior margin of latissimus dorsi muscle
5. conventional lines which connect pectoralis major muscle with latissimus dorsi muscle laterally and medially
6. inferior margin of subscapular muscle
7. Posterior wall of the axillary cavity is made of:
8. subscapular muscle
9. teres major and minor muscles
10. latissimus dorsi muscle
11. long head of the brachial triceps muscle
12. pectoral major and minor muscles
13. Through the quadrilateral foramen of the posterior wall of the axillary cavity passes:
14. axillary artery
15. subscapular nerve
16. scapular circumflex artery
17. axillary nerve
18. posterior circumflex humeral artery
19. Through the trilateral foramen of the posterior wall of the axillary cavity passes:
20. subscapular artery
21. subscapular nerve
22. circumflex scapular artery
23. circumflex posterior humeral artery and axillary nerve
24. toracodorsal artery
25. Anterior wall of the axillary cavity is made of:
26. pectoral minor muscle with clavipectoral fascia
27. axillary fascia
28. deep subpectoral space
29. pectoral major muscle
30. serratus anterior muscle
31. Lateral wall of the axillary cavity is made of:
32. coracobrachial muscle and short head of the biceps brachial muscle
33. triceps brachial muscle
34. humeral bone
35. proper fascia
36. brachioradial muscle
37. Medial wall of the axillary cavity is made of:
38. clavipectoral fascia
39. thoracic wall
40. serratus anterior muscle
41. pectoral minor muscle
42. pectoral major muscle
43. The projection line of the axillary artery is drawn between:
44. anterior and medial 1/3 of axillary fossa
45. inferior margin of pectoralis major muscle
46. posterior and medial 1/3 of axillary fossa
47. half distance between pectoralis major muscle and latissimus dorsi muscle
48. coracoid process medial epicondyle of humerus
49. The quadrilateral foramen is bounded by:
50. teres major muscle
51. coracobrachial muscle
52. teres minor and subscapular muscles
53. humeral bone
54. long head of the triceps brachial muscle
55. The trilateral foramen is bounded by:
56. teres major muscle
57. coracobrachial muslce
58. teres minor and subscapular muscles
59. humeral bone
60. long head of the triceps brachial muscle

1. Apex of the axillary cavity is situated between:
2. elements of the shoulder articulation
3. I rib
4. clavicle
5. pectoralis minor muscle
6. deltoid muscle
7. In the clavipectoral triangle the syntopy of the neurovascular bundle regarding the axillary artery is:
8. medially - axillary vein
9. laterally - brachial plexus
10. medially - the medial fascicle of the brachial plexus
11. laterally - the lateral fascicle of the brachial plexus
12. medially - cephalic vein
13. In the pectoral triangle the following branches start from the axillary artery:
14. superior thoracic artery
15. thoracoacromial artery and lateral thoracic artery
16. lateral thoracic artery, circumflex posterior humeral artery and circumflex scapular artery
17. lateral thoracic artery
18. all answers are false
19. In the subpectoral triangle the following branches start from the axillary artery:
20. thoracoacromial artery
21. circumflex posterior humeral artery
22. circumflex scapular artery
23. subscapular artery
24. circumflex anterior humeral artery
25. Collateral circulation will be more efficient if the ligature of the axillary artery will be placed:
26. proximal to the lateral thoracic artery
27. distal to the circumflex humeral posterior artery
28. proximally to the subscapular artery
29. distal to the subscapular artery
30. proximal to the thoracoacromial artery
31. In the subpectoral triangle the axillary artery is surroundingby:
32. median n.
33. musculocutaneus n.
34. ulnar n., medial cutaneus n. of arm and forearm
35. radial n., axillary n.
36. suprascapular n.
37. What are the possible directions of pus direct diffusion from axillary cavity?
38. to the subdeltoid cellular space
39. to subpectoral superficial cellular space
40. to antescalen and interscalen cellular spaces
41. to infraspinatus lodge and prescapular cellular spaces
42. to supraspinatus lodge
43. Axillary cavity is lined by:
44. 5 groups of lymph nodes
45. adipose tissue cell
46. axillary neurovascular bundle
47. branches generated by axillary artery
48. suprascapular artery and suprascapular n.
49. Which of the following statements regarding the axillary lymph nodes are correct:
50. all groups of axillary lymph nodes drain into subclavian lymphatic trunk
51. Medial Group collects lymph from the anterolateral wall of the abdomen and upper chest navel mammary gland
52. lymph node from the IIIrd coast, which is first affected in mammary gland cancer metastasis - gang. Zorghius
53. posterior nodes situated on the path of subscapular artery collecte lymph from the top of the back and posterior cervical area
54. all groups of axillary lymph nodes drais into the jugular lymphatic trunk
55. Which is the possible way for pus diffusion from axillary cavity to the superficialsubpectoral space?
56. in the path of axillary n and posterior humeral circumflex artery
57. in the path of subscapular artery and downward branch
58. in the path of lateral thoracic artery and circumflex prior humeral artery
59. in the path of thoracodorsal artery
60. in the line of the toracoacromial trunk
61. Which is the possible way for pus diffusion from the axillary cavity to antescalen and interscalen adipose cellular spaces?
62. in the path of the scapula circumflex artery and axillary nerve
63. in the path of lateral thoracic artery and supreme thoracic artery
64. in the line of the cephalic vein and lateral cutaneous nerve of the arm
65. in the line of the axillary neurovascular bundle in proximal direction
66. on the path of toracoacromiale artery and pectoral muscle branches
67. Which is the possible way to disseminate the pus from axillary cavity to subdeltoid space?
68. in the path of radial n and subscapular artery
69. in the path of axillary n and anterior and posterior circumflex humeral artery
70. in the pathof ulnar n and musculocutaneous n
71. in the path median n and radial n.
72. on the path of circumflex scapular artery
73. What are the limits of subpectoral trigone?
74. is located between the lower edge of the pectoralis minor and the lower edge of the pectoralis major
75. the lines drawn through the edges of the lower pectoral muscle
76. the line drawn through the lower edge of the major pectoralis muscle
77. line drawn through the bottom of the clavicle and the lower edge of pectoralis minor muscle
78. the line drawn through the bottom of the pectoralis major and the coast XII
79. What are the limits of pectoral trigone
80. corresponds to the lower edge of the minor pectoralis and lower edge of the major pectoralis
81. corresponds to the boundary of the lower pectoral muscle
82. corresponds to the limit major pectoralis muscle
83. corresponds to the lower edge of the clavicle and the bottom of the minor pectoralis
84. corresponds to the lower edge of the major pectoralis and the XII rib
85. Posterior cellular tissue of the axillary cavity communicates with?
86. with the cellular tissue of scapular region through the crack formed between the medial and posterior wall of the axillary cavity
87. with the subdeltoid cellular tissue through the quadrilateral hole in the line of axillary nerve and posterior circumflex humeri artery
88. with infraspinatus osteo-fibrous box through the trilateral hole
89. with the infraclavicular cellular tissue in the path cephalic vein
90. with the brachial cellular tissue on axillary n path
91. Which statements regarding the axillary artery are true:
92. the axillary artery is a continuation of subclavian artery
93. the first portion of the axillary artery passes from the lateral edge of the pectoral muscle until small ribs (within triangle clavipectoral)
94. a second portion of the axillary artery lies posterior to the lower pectoral muscle (the pectoral triangle limit)
95. the third portion of the axillary artery is found within subpectoral triangle
96. The fourth part of the axillary artery passes the quadrilateral hole
97. From where is collected the lymph in medial axillary lymph nodes?
98. from the mammary gland
99. from the anterolateral thoracic walls
100. from the upper limb
101. from the neck region
102. of the anterolateral abdominal walls
103. Where is performed the lymph drain from axillary lymph nodes carried out?
104. in the subclavicular lymph nodes
105. in the brachial lymph nodes
106. in abdominal lymph nodes
107. in mediastinal lymph nodes
108. none of the mentioned above refer to axillary lymph nodes
109. Which of the following statements are true?
110. axillary fossa is bounded from axillary cavity by its own fascia
111. anterior muscle forms the medial wall of the axillary cavity
112. latisimus dorsi muscle, teres major and subscapularis muscle form the lateral wall of the axillary cavity
113. rectangle hole is on posterior wall of axillary cavity
114. trilateral hole is located on the posterior wall of the axillary cavity
115. Which of the following statements are false?
116. pectoral and subpectoral trigone is situated on anterior wall of the axillary cavity
117. ulunar nerve passes on medial wall of the axillary cavity
118. axillary vein lies anterior and lateral to the axillary artery
119. axillary vein lies anterior and lateral to the axillary artery
120. scapulae circumflex artery passes the quadrilateral hole

Shoulder joint

1. Which portion of the shoulder joint is not supported by muscles:
2. anterior
3. posterior
4. extern
5. medial
6. is supported by muscles all around
7. Which nerve can be injured if the shoulder is dislocated antero-inferior:
8. median n.
9. radial n.
10. ulnar n.
11. axillary n.
12. all nerves can be injured
13. Humeral dislocation occurs more often in cases of absence or underdevelopment of which ligament:
14. coracohumeral
15. oracoacromial
16. tendon of the long head of biceps brachial muscle
17. median glenohumeral
18. superior glenohumeral
19. Articular surface of the humeral head bone and articular fossa of the scapula is increased because of:
20. superior glenohumeral ligament
21. inferior glenohumeral ligament
22. glenoid labrum
23. lateral epicondyle
24. medial epicondyle

Brahial region

1. The projection line of the brachial artery and median nerve is drawn between:
2. anterior and medial 1/3 of the axillary fossa
3. posterior 1/3 of the axillary fossa
4. centre of cubital plica
5. medial epicondyl
6. ateral epicondyl
7. The projection line of the ulnar nerve in the inferior 1/3 of the arm connects the following points:
8. the limit between medial and inferior 1/3 of the bicipital groove
9. medial epicondyl
10. lateral epicondyl
11. centre of cubital plica
12. lateral bicipital groove
13. In the anterior region of the arm the radial nerve corresponds to:
14. the inferior 1/3 of the lateral bicipital groove
15. the inferior 1/3 of the medial bicipital groove
16. corresponds to the medial bicipital groove
17. corresponds to the projection of the ulnar nerve
18. has no projection on the anterior region of the arm
19. In the subcutaneous fatty tissue of the anterior region of the arm lies:
20. cephalic vein
21. basilic vein
22. median nerve
23. medial cutaneus nerve of arm and forearm
24. radial nerve
25. Proximal third of the anterior fascial lodge of the brachial region contains:
26. m. triceps brachii, n. radialis
27. m. coracobrachialis, m. biceps brachii, m. brachialis
28. a., v. brachialis, n. medianus, n. musculocutaneus
29. ulnar n.
30. teres minor m.
31. Distal third of the anterior fascial lodge of the brachial region contains:
32. Coracobrachialis muscle, n. radialis, v. basilica
33. long head of biceps brachii m., n. cutaneus brachii lateralis
34. biceps brachii muscle, m. brachialis, a. and v. brachialis, a. collateralis ulnaris inferior
35. N. medianus, n. musculocutaneus
36. cutaneus brachii medialis nerve, n. cutaneus antebrachii medialis
37. Syntopy of the main brachial neurovascular bundle in the inferior third is:
38. ulnar nerve, median nerve, brachial vein, brachial artery
39. median nerve, brachial vein, brachial artery
40. brachial vein, radial nerve, brachial artery
41. ulnar nerve, musculocutaneous nerve, brachial vein.
42. brachial artery, forearm cutaneus medialis nerve, vena basilica
43. Ulnar nerve in the superior 1/3 of the arm is situated:
44. medial and posterior to the median n.
45. lateral from the brachial a.
46. medial to the brachial a.
47. lateral to the basilic v.
48. medial to the basilic v.
49. Ulnar nerve in the inferior 1/3 of the arm is situated:
50. anterior and medial to the brachial a.
51. between the medial epicondyl of humerus and olecranon
52. in the fascial sheath of the triceps brachii m.
53. between brachial m. and biceps brachii m.
54. in the fascial sheath of the biceps brachii m.
55. Critical area of the main arterial trunk of the upper limb is situated between:
56. deep brachial artery
57. anterior circumflex humeral artery
58. scapular circumflex a.
59. posterior circumflex humeral artery
60. subscapular artery
61. In the medial 1/3 of the arm the musculocutaneus nerve is situated between:
62. coracobrachial m.
63. brachial m.
64. brachioradial m.
65. triceps brachii m.
66. biceps brachii m.
67. Identify the anatomical structures situated in the posterior fascial lodge of the medial 1/3 of the arm:
68. triceps brachii m.
69. radial n.
70. deep brachial a.
71. musculocutaneus n.
72. superior collateral ulnar a.
73. The projection line of the radial nerve on the arm is the line that connects:
74. posterior margin of the deltoid m
75. inferior 1/3 of the lateral bicipital groove
76. greater tubercle of the humerus bone
77. lateral epicondyle of the humerus
78. inferior 1/3 of the medial bicipital groove
79. Through the humeromuscular canal passes:
80. axillary nerve and lateral ulnar collateral artery
81. posterior circumflex humeral a.
82. musculocutaneous nerve and medial ulnar collateral artery
83. radial n.
84. deep brachial a. and v.
85. In the groove formed by the medial humeral epicondyle and the olecranon are situated:
86. ulnar n.
87. superior ulnar collateral a.
88. inferior ulnar collateral a
89. anterior ulnar recurrent a.
90. deep brachial a.
91. The humeromuscular canal is situated:
92. in the posterior fascial lodge of the arm
93. in the anterior fascial lodge of the arm
94. between the humerus and the triceps brachii m.
95. between the humerus and the biceps brachii m.
96. this canal is situated in another region
97. Terminal branches of the deep brachial a. are:
98. radial collateral a.
99. medial collateral a.
100. superior collateral ulnar a.
101. inferior collateral ulnar a.
102. none of the answers are true
103. Determine which of the statements are true
104. radial n. can be injured in cases of fracture of the humerus in the middle 1/3
105. radial n. passes through tha humeromuscular canal
106. ligature of the brachial a. is better to be performed proximal to the deep brachial a.
107. in the inferior 1/3 of the brachial region the ulnar n. is situated in the posterior fascial lodge
108. radial n. gives branches in the middle 1/3 of the forearm
109. In case of fracture of the humeral bone proximal to the insertion of the deltoid m. bone fragments displace:
110. proximal fragment is externally rotated under the action of infraspinatus and teres minor mm.
111. proximal fragment is displaced lateral and anterior under the action of supraspinatus and deltoid mm.
112. proximal fragment is displaced medial under the action of teres major and pectoralis major mm.
113. distal fragment is displaced lateral and superior under the action of deltoid m.
114. distal fragment is displaced posterior under the action of biceps brachii m.
115. Which of the following statements about the basilica vein in the distal third of the arm are correct?
116. is located more superficially from the own fascia
117. is accompanied by medial cutaneous nerve of forearm
118. is disposed in superficial fascia
119. is disposed between the superficial fascia blades (channel Pirogov)
120. is located appropriate to medial bicipital groove
121. Cephalic vein is located on the arm:
122. between slats of the fascia propria
123. under their own fascia
124. in subcutaneous adipose tissue
125. in the middle third it is situated in Pirogov channel
126. in the proximal third is under their fascia propria
127. Basilica vein in the middle third of the arm is situated:
128. under fascia propria
129. under superficial fascia
130. in a duplication of fascia propria (Pirogov channel)
131. in subcutaneous adipose tissue
132. between the superficial fascia and fascia propria
133. Which of the following statements about brachial neurovascular bundle syntopy is incorrect:
134. the median nerve in the proximal third of the arm is more laterally disposed from artery
135. the median nerve in the proximal third of the arm is disposed posterior from brachial artery
136. median nerve intersects in the middle third the anterior brachial artery
137. median nerve intersects in the middle third the posterior brachial artery
138. median nerve in the distal third of the arm is disposed medial to the brachial artery
139. At the border with cubital region radial nerve is located between the following formations:
140. biceps brachii muscle
141. brahioradial muscle
142. triceps brachii muscle
143. pronator teres muscle
144. brachial muscle
145. Which of the following statements about the topography of the ulnar nerve on the arm are correct:
146. ulunar nerv at the border between proximal and middle third of the arm leaves the anterior lodge of the arm by penetrating medial intermuscular septum
147. in the limits of middle third is disposed in anterior lodge of the arm
148. in the limits of middle third it locates parallel to medial intermuscular septum in posterior lodge of the arm
149. is accompanied in middle and lower third by the superior ulnar collateral artery
150. in the distal third of the arm is located in the lodge of the triceps brachii muscle
151. Which of the following statements about the topography of musculocutaneous nerve on the arm are correct:
152. in the proximal third penetrates coracobrahial muscle
153. in the proximal third penetrates biceps brachii muscle
154. in the middle third is arranged between brachial muscle and biceps brachii muscle
155. in the lower third gushes from under the lateral edge of the biceps brachii muscle penetrating brachial fascia
156. in the lower third it locates between triceps brachii muscle and brahioradial muscle
157. What cutaneous vein accompanies medial cutaneous nerve on the arm?
158. basilic vein
159. cephalic vein
160. axillary vein
161. brachial vein
162. cubital vein
163. Brachial artery pulsation can be determined
164. at the mid of medial edge of the arm
165. at the medial edge of the deltoid muscle
166. at the lateral edge of the biceps muscle
167. at the point of attachment to the arm of the deltoid muscle
168. artery pulsation can not be appreciated on the arm
169. Which is the optimal place for ligation of brachial artery in the upper third of the arm?
170. distal ligation to the origin of the deep brachial artery
171. ligation until deep brachial artery
172. both methods are possible
173. none of those listed is preferable to ligation
174. deep brachial artery ligation only
175. Skin of posterior region of the arm is innervated by posterior cutaneous nerve of arm that derived from:
176. radial nerve
177. ulunar nerve
178. axillary nerve
179. musculo-cutaneous nerve
180. the median nerve
181. At what level basilic vein passes through subcutaneous cellular layer of the brachial region?
182. in lower third
183. in medium third
184. in upper third
185. basilica vein do not pass in the subcutaneous space of the brachial region
186. from cubital region immediately is placed in his fascial channel
187. At compression of which nerve installs paresthesia after tourniquet application in the middle third of the arm?
188. median nerve
189. musculo-cutaneous nerve
190. ulunar nerve
191. radial nerve
192. axillary nerve

Cubital region

1.In the subcutaneuous fatty tissue of the anterior cubital region are situated:

1. basilica and cephalic vv.
2. medial and lateral cutaneus nerves of forearm
3. intermediate vein cubits in case of H type anastomosis presence
4. median cephalic and median basilica veinsin case of M type anastomosis presence
5. median n.

2.In the cubital fossa the brachial a. is:

1. medial to the tendon of the biceps brachii m.
2. lateral to the tendon of the biceps brachii m.
3. accompanied by the median n.
4. accompanied by the musculocataneous n.
5. superficial to the proper fascia

3.What muscles are situated in the lateral fascial lodge of the cubital fossa:

1. brachioradial m.
2. biceps brachii m.
3. brachial m.
4. supinator m.
5. pronator teres m.

4.What muscles are situated in the medial fascial lodge of the cubital fossa:

1. pronator teres m.
2. palmaris longus m.
3. flexor digitorum mm.
4. supinator m.
5. all answers are true

5.Where in the cubital fossa is situated the radial nerve:

1. in the lateral intermuscular septum, between the brachioradial and brachial mm.
2. in the lateral intermuscular septum, between the brachial and biceps mm.
3. in the medial intermuscular septum
4. adhere to the joint capsule
5. in the thickness of the pronator teres m.

6.Determine what statements are true:

1. in the cubital fossa the superficial branch of the radial n. is situated between the brachioradial and supinator mm.
2. the deep branch enters the supinator canal
3. the radial n. has only one branch
4. the superficial branch of the radial n. is accompanied by the radial a.
5. the deep branch of the radial n. is accompanied by the radial a.

7.About the radial artery are true:

1. is situated between the pronator teres and the brachioradial mm.
2. is situated under the palmaris longus m.
3. is accompanied by the median n.
4. is accompanied by the superficial branch of the radial n.
5. is accompanied by the ulnar n

.

8.About the ulnar artery are true:

1. is situated between the superficial and deep flexor digitorum mm.
2. is accompanied by the deep branch of the radial n.
3. from the ulnar a. starts ulnar recurrent a.
4. is situated superficially above the pronator teres m.
5. is situated on the interosseous membrane

9. The arterial net of the elbow joint region is formed by the anastomoses between:

1. posterior circumflex humeral a. and recurrent interosseous a.
2. superior ulnar collateral a. and deep brachial a.
3. superior ulnar collateral a. and posterior ulnar recurrent a.
4. radial collateral a. and radial recurrent a.
5. inferior ulnar collateral a. and anterior ulnar recurrent a.

10. The osteofibrous canal through which the ulnar n. passes in the cubital region is formed by:

1. medial epicondyl of humerus
2. lateral epicondyl of humerus
3. olecranon
4. proper fascia and superficial tissues
5. the head of radial bone

11. Through the canal of the ulnar n. in the cubital region passes:

1. ulnar n.
2. radial n.
3. median n.
4. superior ulnar collateral a.
5. inferior ulnar collateral a.

12. Vena basilica in the cubital region is found:

1. in the celualar subcutaneous space
2. between muscle
3. under its fascia
4. between the superficialis fascia and the proper fascia
5. in the superficial fascia space

13. Which of the subcutaneous veins of the cubital region is more convenient for veno-puncture.

1. cephalic vein
2. vena basilica
3. the radial vein
4. vein ulunară
5. anastomosis between the cephalic and basilica vein

14. During blood pressure measurement phonendoscopic capsule in the cubital fossa should be placed...?

1. at the lateral edge of the biceps brachii tendon
2. at the medial edge of the brachial biceps tendon
3. on the brachial biceps tendon
4. at the medial edge of the epicondyle radial
5. none of the above mentioned

15. In cubital fossa the median nerve is located in relation to the brachial artery...?

1. posterior to brachial artery
2. medial to brachial artery
3. above the brachial artery
4. lateral to brachial artery
5. These two anatomical structures go separately

Atebrachial region

1. Projection of the ulnar neurovascular bundle on the forearm is the line that connects:
2. tendon of the biceps brachii m.
3. styloid process of the ulna
4. medial epicondyle of the humerus
5. pisiform bone
6. olecranon
7. Projection of the radial neurovascular bundle on the forearm is the line between:
8. tendon of biceps brachii m.
9. middle of the cubital fossa
10. styloid process of the radius
11. lateral epicondyl of the humerus
12. scaphoid bone
13. The projection line of the median nerve on the forearm connects:
14. tendons of the biceps brachii m.
15. middle of the cubital fossa
16. middle point between the styloid processes of radius and ulna
17. medial epicondyl of the humerus
18. middle point between the tendon of the flexor carpi radialis m. and palmaris longus m.
19. In the subcutaneous fatty tissue of the anterior region of the forearm we can find:
20. cephalic and basilic vv.
21. medial and lateral cutaneous nerves of the forear
22. ulnar and radial aa.
23. median n.
24. median a.
25. Determine which of the statements are true:
26. 2 septums start from the proper fascia in the forearm region
27. the muscles are stratified in 3 layers in the anterior region of the forearm
28. the 4th layer is represented by pronator quadratus m.
29. main neurovascular bundles of the forearm are situated in the subcutaneous layer
30. the Paron-Pirogov space is situated between the 3rd and 4th layer of flexor muscles
31. Determine between which muscles is situated the radial artery in the medial 1/3 of the forearm:
32. brachioradialis m.
33. pronator teres m.
34. flexor carpi radialis m.
35. flexor digitorum superficialis m.
36. supinator m.
37. The median nerve in the medial 1/3 of the forearm is situated between:
38. superficial flexor of the fingers m.
39. deep flexor of the fingers m.
40. palmaris longus m.
41. flexor carpi ulnaris m.
42. flexor carpi radialis m.
43. The adipose space of Paron-Pirogov on the forearm is delimited by:
44. deep flexor of fingers m.
45. long flexor of policis m.
46. superficial flexor of fingers m.
47. interosseous membrane
48. pronator quadratus
49. The lateral neurovascular bundle of the forearm is formed by:
50. radial artery and vein
51. radial n.
52. median n.
53. superficial branch of radial n.
54. deep branch of radial n.
55. The medial neurovascular bundle of the forearm is formed by:
56. radial a.
57. ulnar artery and vein
58. radial n.
59. median n.
60. ulnar n.
61. The median nerve is accompanied on the forearm by:
62. comitans a.
63. median a
64. ulnar a.
65. radial a.
66. none of the answers
67. In the medial 1/3 of the forearm the median nerve is situated:
68. under the proper fascia
69. between carpiradialis mm. and palmaris longus m.
70. between brachioradialis and flexor carpi radialis m.
71. between superficial flexor of fingers and flexor carpi ulnaris m.
72. between superficial digitorum mm. and deep digitorum mm.
73. The radial groove in the medial and inferior 1/3 of the forearm is limited by:
74. brachioradial m.
75. flexor carpi radialis m.
76. pronator teres m.
77. palmaris longus m.
78. pronator quadratus m.
79. The ulnar groove of the forearm is limited by:
80. flexor carpi ulnaris m.
81. superficial flexor of fingers m.
82. brachioradial m.
83. palmaris longus m.
84. pronator teres m.
85. What passes through the supinator canal?
86. radial nerve
87. deep branch of the radial nerve together with the radial collateral artery
88. deep branch of the radial nerve
89. posterior interosseous nerve of the forearm
90. radial artery
91. The supinator canal has the following boundaries:
92. anular radial ligament
93. supinator m.
94. brachioradial m.
95. middle diaphysis of the radial bone
96. neck of the radial bone
97. What is the manifestation of the supinatory canal syndrome:
98. diminished skin sensibility of the anterior-lateral region of the forearm
99. diminished skin sensibility of the posterior region of the forearm
100. diminished force of extension of the hand and fingers
101. inability to flex the hand and fingers
102. ischemia of the tissues of the posterior region of the forearm
103. Neurovascular bundle of the posterior region of the forearm is formed by:
104. posterior nerve of the antebrachii
105. the terminal branch of the deep branch of the radial n.
106. posterior interosseous artery and two interosseous veins
107. radial a.
108. posterior artery of the forearm
109. The adipose layer from the posterior region of the forearm communicates with the Pirogov space:
110. along the perivascular tissue of the interosseous arteries
111. through the supinator canal
112. through the openings into the interosseous membrana
113. through the ulnar groove
114. through the radial groove
115. The fatty tissue space from the posterior region of the forearm is displaced:
116. between the superficial and the deep layers of muscles
117. between the deep layer of muscles and the interosseous membrana
118. above the superficial layer of muscles
119. between the superficial muscles
120. in this region the fatty tissue space does not exist
121. The median groove is situated between:
122. flexor carpi radialis m.
123. flexor carpi ulnaris m.
124. superficial flexor of fingers m.
125. deep flexor of fingers m.
126. pronator teres m.
127. The neurovascular interosseous anterior bundle from the forearm region represents branches of:
128. median n.
129. ulnar n.
130. ulnar a. and v.
131. radial a. and v.
132. radial n.
133. The third layer of muscles from the anterior region of the forearm consists of:
134. long flexor of thumb m.
135. deep flexor of fingers m.
136. superficial flexor of fingers m.
137. pronator teres m.
138. pronator quadratus m.
139. Which of the following statements about the topography of median nerv in proximal third of the forearm are correct:
140. passes under the pronator teres muscle
141. passes under the supinator muscle
142. passes through the heads of pronator teres muscle
143. passes under the flexor digitorum superficialis muscle
144. passes between flexor digitorum superficialis and profundus muscles
145. Which of the following statements regarding the ulnar n topography in the proximal third of the forearm are correct:
146. at the border with the middle third is dispose in ulunar canal of the forearm
147. within the proximal third goes under the flexor carpi ulnar muscle
148. passes through the carpal ulnar flexor muscle
149. passes through ulnar carpal flexor muscle and pronator teres muscle
150. passes under pronator teres muscle
151. Which of the following statements regarding the topography of ulnar a. in the proximal third of the forearm are correct:
152. from the bifurcation place goes under pronator teres m
153. from the bifurcation site goes under ulnar carpal flexor muscle
154. passes under the surface flexor m of the fingers
155. passes under the deep flexor m of fingers
156. passes through superficial mand deep flexor m. of fingers
157. Which of the following statements describe the topography of the neurovascular bundle in radial forearm region:
158. in the proximal third of the forearm there is located between pronator teres m and brahioradial m
159. in the middle and distal third is located between radial carpal flexor m and brahioradial m
160. superficial branch of the radial n is more laterally disposed towards artery
161. The superficial branch of the radial n is disposed more medial to artery
162. radial n is disposed laterally to artery
163. Ulnar neurovascular bundle within the forearm has the following topography:
164. ulnar neorovascular package itself is present in all three thirds of the forearm
165. ulnar neorovascular package is present only in the middle and distal third of the forearm
166. ulnar nerve is dispoesd more laterally to ulnar artery
167. ulnar nerve is disposed more medial to ulnar artery
168. the ulnar nerve in the limitsof proximal third of the forearm passes under ulnar carpal flexor musсle
169. Between tendons of what muscles there is situated the median n.in the lower third of the forearm
170. between the pronator teres
171. between flexor carpi radialis m
172. between palmaris longus m
173. between flexor carpi ulunaris m
174. between the flexor digitorum superficialis
175. At patient B in the lower third of the forearm on the front part it could be seen a cut wound. The examination determines flexion lack of the fingers 1, 2 and 3, skin sensitivity loss in the palmar region of the fingers 1, 2, 3; which nerve is damaged?
176. the median nerve was injured
177. the ulunar nerve was injured
178. the superficial branch of the radial nerve was injured
179. deep branch of the radial nerve was injured
180. lateral cutaneous nerve of the forearm was injured
181. Between the ends of which muscles passes the median nerve in the upper third of the forearm? \
182. brahioradial m
183. flexor carpi ulunaris m
184. flexor carpi radialis m
185. pronator teres m
186. long palmar m
187. What muscles cover the anterior interosseous neurovascular bundle in the lower third of the forearm?
188. pronator round m
189. pronator teres muscle
190. deep flexor of fingers
191. flexor carpi ulunaris
192. flexor carpi radialis
193. List the elements that enter into the composition of the anterior interosseous neurovascular bundle of the forearm?
194. the median nerve
195. radial artery
196. anterior interosseous artery
197. anterior interosseous nerve
198. posterior interosseous vein
199. To assess the pulse in the lower third of the forearm, radial artery is the most optimal, which is this due to?
200. location of the artery just below its fascia propria of the forearm
201. locating the artery to the external surface of radius bone
202. the large diameter of the radial artery
203. lack of blood collaterals and nerve
204. the location of the artery in the subcutaneous space
205. Lateral surface of the forearm skin is innervated by the lateral cutaneous nerve, which is the origin of this nerve?
206. from musculo-cutaneous nerve
207. from the median nerve
208. from the radial nerve
209. from the side beam of the brachial plexus
210. from medial bundle of the brachial plexus

Hand region

1. In the subcutaneous tissue of the carpian region we can find the following structures:
2. cephalic and basilic vv.
3. intermediate v.
4. medial cutaneus nerve of the forearm
5. radial n.
6. lateral cutaneus nerve of the forearm
7. Carpal canal contains the following anatomical structures:
8. ulnar n.
9. superficial branch of the radial n.
10. tendons of the superficial and deep flexors of fingers
11. tendon of the long flexor muscle of the thumb
12. median n.
13. Carpi-ulnar canal (of Guyon) contains:
14. tendon of the flexor carpi ulnar m.
15. ulnar artery and vein
16. ulnar n.
17. tendon of the flexor digiti minimi m.
18. all answers are true
19. The syntopy of the anatomical structures in the carpiulnar canal (of Guyon) :
20. the artery is situated medial to the nerv
21. the nerv is situated superficially
22. the artery is situated lateral and superficially
23. the nerv is situated deep and medial to the artery
24. the vein is situated medial to the nerv
25. The carpi-radial canal contains:
26. radial artery and vein
27. radial n.
28. tendon of the flexor carpi radialis m.
29. medial n.
30. superficial branch of the radial n.
31. Median nerve compression syndrome in the carpian region is determined by:
32. localization of the nerve between dense fibrous structures with low stretchability
33. localization of the comitans artery of the median n.
34. limitrophe localization of the pisiform bone
35. thickening of the carpal volar ligament
36. thickness of the median n.
37. In the subcutaneous tissue of the posterior carpian region are situated the following structures:
38. cephalic and basilic vv.
39. tendons of the extensors
40. medial and lateral cutaneus nn. of the forearm
41. posterior cutaneus n. of the forearm
42. superficial branch of the radial n., dorsal branch of the ulnar n.
43. The radiocarpian joint is formed by:
44. the radial bone
45. the trapezoid bone
46. the ulnar bone with the articular cartilage
47. the proximal line of the carpian bones
48. the pisiform bone
49. Among the proximal carpal bones are the following:
50. scaphoid
51. semilunar
52. tricvetrum
53. trapezius
54. pisifor
55. The palmar aponeurosis formed by:
56. the extension of the palmaris brevis m. tendon
57. the extension of the palmaris longus m. tendon
58. superficial fascia
59. tendons of the flexors
60. a triangular plate of dense connective tissue, thick and solid
61. The superficial palmar arterial arch is projected:
62. on the proximal transverse palmar crease
63. in the middle of metacarpian bones
64. on the distal transverse palmar crease
65. on the metacarpophalangean crease
66. on the longitudinal palmar crease
67. The deep palmar arterial arch is situated:
68. more proximal than the superficial arch
69. more distal than the superficial arch
70. at the same level with the superficial arch
71. in the thenar fascial lodge
72. in the mesothenar fascial lodge
73. In the mesothenar fascial lodge can be found:
74. tendons of the superficial and deep flexors of the fingers muscles
75. common palmar digital nn., superficial palmar arterial arch
76. tendon of the flexor policis longus muscle
77. subaponeurotic cellular space, subtendinous cellular space
78. lumbrical mm.
79. Show possible ways of spreading the pus from the subaponeurotic space of the mesothenar fascial compartment:
80. along neurovascular bundles of the finger to the subcutaneous palmar tissue
81. along the deep branch of the ulnar nerve and artery into subtendineous space
82. on the way of the carpal canal to the forearm and to the Paron-Pirogov space
83. along the lumbrical muscles to the dorsal region of the hand
84. along the deep palmer arch to the dorsal part of the hand
85. Ulnar synovial bursa contains the tendons of:
86. superficial flexor of the fingers
87. carpi radial flexor
88. deep flexor of the fingers
89. long flexor of the thumb
90. carpi ulnar flexor
91. The motor branch of the median nerve enervates the following muscles of the thenar eminence:
92. adductor policis m.
93. flexor policis brevis m. (deep head)
94. abductor policis brevis m.
95. oponens policis m.
96. flexor policis brevis m. (superficial head)
97. The deep branch of the ulnar nerve enervates the following muscles:
98. palmaris brevis m.
99. interosseous mm.
100. adductor policis m.
101. flexor policis brevis m. (deep head)
102. flexor policis brevis m. (superficial head)
103. Which branches enervate the palmar region of the fingers:
104. superficial branch of ulnar n. - ulnar surface of the 5th and 4th fingers
105. median n. - radial surface of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th fingers
106. radial n. - radial surface of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th fingers
107. radial n. - 1st finger, median n. - 2nd, 3rd and 4th, ulnar n. - 5th finger
108. all answers are wrong
109. The dorsal region of the fingers is enervated as follows:
110. superficial branch of radial n. - radial surface of the 2nd and 5th fingers
111. median n. - radial surface of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th fingers
112. dorsal branch of ulnar n. -ulnar surface of the 2nd and 5th fingers
113. radial n. - radial surface of the 5th finger
114. median n. - 3rd and 4th finger
115. The superficial palmar arterial arch is formed by:
116. radial a. and deep branch of the ulnar a.
117. ulnar a. and deep branch of the radial a.
118. metacarpian aa.
119. digital aa.
120. anastomosis between the ulnar a. and superficial branch of the radial a.
121. The limits of the mesothenar fascial lodge are:
122. ligaments of the flexors
123. palmar aponeurosis
124. medial and lateral intermuscular septums
125. the space under the ligaments
126. interosseous deep fascia
127. What type of whitlow is the perinychial and subungual whitlows of the fingers of the hand:
128. of the skin
129. subcutaneuos
130. onychia
131. pandactilitis
132. tendineous
133. The osteofibrous canals of the fingers are formed from:
134. periosteum of the falanx
135. palmar fascia of the fingers
136. the parietal layer of the sinovial sheath
137. the visceral layer of the sinovial sheath
138. flexor's ligaments
139. The tendon of the deep flexor of fingers m. inserts on the:
140. base of medial phalanx
141. base of distal phalanx
142. tuberosity of distal phalanx
143. midpoint of medial phalanx
144. proximal margin of the nail
145. Tendon's bands of the superficial flexor of fingers m. inserts on the:
146. base of medial phalanx
147. base of distalphalanx
148. tuberosity of distal phalanx
149. midpoint of medial phalanx
150. none of the answers
151. The sinovial sheats of the flexors on the fingers are formed by:
152. fibrous canal
153. peritenon
154. peribone of the phalanx
155. epitenon
156. mezotenon
157. Articular line of the metacarpophalangeal joint is distal from the prominence of the metacarpal bone head at a distance of:
158. 10-12 mm
159. 8-10 mm
160. 6-8 mm
161. 4-6 mm
162. 2-4 mm
163. Articular line of the proximal interphalangeal joint is distal from the prominence of the phalanx head at a distance of:
164. 10-12 mm
165. 8-10 mm
166. 6-8 mm
167. 4-6 mm
168. 2-4 mm
169. Articular line of the distal interphalangeal joint is distal from the prominence of the phalanx head at a distance of:
170. 2-4 mm
171. 4-6 mm
172. 6-8 mm
173. 8-10 mm
174. 10-12 mm
175. To the doctor comes a patient with a right hand trauma. During examination edema and pain are revealed at palpation in the "anatomic snuffbox". A bone fracture is supposed. Which bone could it be?
176. trapezium bone
177. scaphoid bone
178. trapezoid bone
179. lunate bone
180. pisiform bone
181. A patient has tendosinovitis of the II finger; by the 4th day from the beginning of the illness necrosis of the tendon of the deep flexor of fingers m. is revealed. What might be the cause of the necrosis of the tendon?
182. compression of the digital arteries
183. compression of the mesothenon by the liquid accumulated in the sinovial sheath
184. compression of the tendon
185. compression of the digital muscles
186. compression of the digital nerves
187. Pus from the synovial sheath of the little finger may spread to:
188. subcutaneous fatty tissue of the distal phalanx
189. Paron-Pirogov cellular space through mesothenar compartment and carpal canal
190. mesothenar compartment
191. dorsum of the hand along with the lumbrical mm.
192. dorsal region of the forearm
193. What type of whitlow is drawn:



1. subcutaneous
2. paronychia
3. of the bone
4. subungual
5. tendineous
6. What type of whitlow is drawn:



1. of the skin
2. of the joint
3. subepidermal
4. tendineous
5. subcutaneous
6. What type of whitlow is drawn:



1. cutaneo-subcutaneous "as a buttonhole"
2. paronychia
3. tendineous
4. subungual
5. subcutaneous
6. What type of whitlow is drawn:



1. of the skin
2. paronychia
3. subcutaneous
4. subungual
5. tendineous
6. What type of whitlow is drawn:



1. subcutaneous
2. pandactilitis
3. of the bone
4. subungual
5. tendineous
6. What type of whitlow is drawn:



1. of the skin
2. paronychia
3. of the bone
4. subungual
5. tendineous
6. What type of whitlow is drawn:



1. of the skin
2. paronychia
3. of the bone
4. subungual
5. subcutaneous
6. What type of whitlow is drawn:



1. of the skin
2. paronychia
3. subcutaneous
4. subungual
5. tendineous
6. What type of whitlow is drawn:



1. Subperiosteal
2. of the joint
3. of the bone
4. subungual
5. subcutaneous
6. In case of tendo-vaginitis and tendon bursitis of I hand finger, the purulent process may spread:
7. on the entire trajectory of the first finger
8. on palmar surface of the metacarpal region
9. in the lower third of the anterior region of the forearm
10. in the extensor carpi ulnaris muscle sheath
11. in the synovial sheath of the V finger
12. Cellular subaponeurotic space of the metacarpal region is between:
13. between the skin and the palmar aponeurosis
14. between superficial palmar aponeurosis and superficial finger flexor
15. between deep and superficial finger flexor
16. between the deep finger flexor and deep palmar fascia
17. the deep palmar fascia and palmar interosseus muscles
18. Subaponeurotic cellular space of the median hand lodge contains the following anatomical structures:
19. common digital arteries and common digital nerves
20. muscular branches of the median nerve
21. superficial palmar arch
22. muscular branches of ulnar nerve
23. lax cellular tissue
24. Cellular space of the median subtendinos hand lodge communicates with the Pirogov-Paron cellular space through:
25. the commissural holes
26. lumbricali muscles channels
27. interosseus muscles
28. tendons of long flexor of the fingers
29. the radial and ulunare rteries
30. Fascial lodge of I finger communicates with the cellular space Pirogov-Paron through:
31. extensor digitorum longus m
32. abductor longus policis m
33. abductor policis brevis m
34. flexor policis brevis m
35. flexor policis longus m

Lower Limb

Gluteal region

1. Projection of the superior gluteal a. is:
2. the superior quadrant of the gluteal region
3. middle of the gluteal region
4. the line that connects the posterior-superior iliac spine with the great trochanter, the point between the superior and medial 1/3
5. the middle of the line that connects posterior-superior iliac spine with the ischial tuberosity
6. none of the answers
7. Projection of the inferior gluteal a. is:
8. the line that connects the posterior-superior iliac spine with the great trochanter, the point between the superior and medial 1/3
9. more inferior and extern from the line that connects posterior-superior iliac spine with the ischial tuberosity
10. the region of the ischial tuberosity
11. on the external line of the sacrum
12. the superior-inferior quadrant
13. Projection of the sciatic nerve is the line that connects:
14. middle of the distance between the ischial tuberosity and the apex of the greater trochanter
15. middle of the popliteal fossa
16. ischial tuberosity
17. gluteal fold
18. the suprapiriform orifice
19. Which muscle does not take part in the formation of the middle layer of the gluteal region:
20. gluteus medius m.
21. piriformis m.
22. obturator internus m.
23. obturator externus m.
24. quadratus femoris m.
25. What muscles are part of the deep layer of the gluteal region:
26. gemellus mm.
27. obturator internus m.
28. obturator externus m.
29. gluteus minor m.
30. piriformis m.
31. The fatty tissue space under the gluteus maximus m. communicates with:
32. small pelvis cavity
33. ischiorectal fossa
34. posterior lodge of the thigh
35. anterior compartment of the thigh
36. anterior lodge of the thigh
37. The fatty tissue space from the gluteal region communicates with the small pelvis through the means of:
38. sciatic minor orifice
39. suprapiriform orifice
40. proximal part of the ligament of the gluteus major m.
41. infrapiriform orifice
42. all answers are correct
43. Through the suprapiriform orifice pass the following structures:
44. superior gluteal a. and v.
45. superior gluteal n.
46. sciatic n.
47. inferior gluteal a.
48. external pudendal n.
49. Through the suprapiriform orifice pass the following structures:
50. inferior gluteal a., v., n.
51. sciatic n., n. cutaneus femoris posterior
52. lateral cutaneous nerve of thigh
53. internal pudendal a., v., pudendal n.
54. external pudendal a., v., n.
55. The great sciatic foramen is limited by:
56. sacrotuberal lig.
57. sacrospinous lig.
58. lesser sciatic notch
59. greater sciatic notch
60. sacrum
61. The lesser sciatic foramen is limited by:
62. greater sciatic notch
63. sacrospinous lig.
64. sacrotuberous lig.
65. lesser sciatic notch
66. sacrum
67. Superior gluteal nerve exits the pelvis through:
68. greater sciatic foramen
69. lesser sciatic foramen
70. obturator foramen
71. suprapiriform foramen
72. infrapiriform foramen
73. Pudendal Alcock's canal contains:
74. obturator a., v., n.
75. pudendal a., v., n.
76. internal pudendal a., v.
77. pudendal n.
78. inferior gluteal a., v., n.
79. Which of the muscles have their insertion on the greater trochanter?
80. piriformis m.
81. gluteus maximus m.
82. gluteus minimus m.
83. quadratus femoris m.
84. iliopsoasm.
85. The piriformis muscle attachments are the following structure:
86. posterior superior iliac spine
87. ala of ilium
88. coccyx
89. anterior part of sacrum
90. anterior superior iliac spine
91. What is the sintopy of the sciatic nerve in the infrapiriform foramen:
92. lateral from all structures
93. more medial from all structures
94. between the pudend and gluteal inferior neurovascular bundles
95. medial from the inferior gluteal a.
96. in general passes through the suprapiriform foramen
97. Where goes the internal pudendal a. and v. and the pudendal n. from the gluteal region:
98. parietal space of the pelvis
99. the posterior compartment of the femur
100. ischiorectal fossa
101. the anterior part of the femur
102. the retrorectal space of the pelvis
103. Which of the following configurations are correct regarding the topography of internal pudent neurovascular bundle:
104. leaves the basin through the suprapiriform hole
105. goes out of the basin through the infrapiriform opening
106. is located more medially in relation to the other formations
107. surrounds the sacrospinal ligament and penetrates back into the basin through the small ischial hole
108. is situated in obturatory membrane duplication (Alcock canal) and enters theischiorectal fossa
109. On the path of which formations communicates the adipose cellular tissue space of the gluteal region with medial lodge space of the thigh?
110. on the line of anastomosis of the superior gluteal artery and obturatoryartery
111. on the line of anastomosis between inferior gluteal artery and obturatory artery
112. on the line of anastomosis of the superior gluteal artery and medial femoral circumflex artery
113. on the line of anastomosis of the superior gluteal artery and lateral femoral circumflex artery
114. on the line of anastomosis of the superior gluteal artery and internal pudent artery
115. Which of these limits refer to the gluteal region?
116. midline of the sacrum and coccyx
117. the inguinal ligament
118. line connecting the pubic symphysis to the medial condyle of the femur
119. gluteal fold
120. the line connecting the pubic symphysis to the anterior superior iliac spine
121. The greater sciatic orifice in the gluteal region is crossed by the following muscles:
122. iliopsoas m.
123. internal obturator m.
124. external obturator m.
125. piriform m.
126. gluteus medial m.
127. Superficial gluteal cellular space is located between:
128. between the superficial and deep sheet of the gluteal fascia
129. between the skin and superficial sheet of gluteal fascia
130. between gluteus maximus m and superficial sheet of proper fascia
131. between gluteus maximus m and deep sheet of proper fascia
132. between the gluteus maximus m. and piriform m.
133. To the gluteus medius muscle from inferior joins the following muscles:
134. external obturator muscle
135. piriform muscle
136. internal obturator muscle
137. square lumbar muscle
138. muscle gemelus
139. Through suprapiriform opening in the gluteal region pass these anatomical formations ,except:
140. cellular adipose tissue
141. the sciatic nerve
142. femoral nerve
143. inferior gluteal veins
144. internal pudenta artery
145. The most medial anatomical formation which leaves the infrapiriform hole:
146. the pudendal nerve
147. superior gluteal nerve
148. inferior gluteal nerve
149. the sciatic nerve
150. cutaneus femoris posterior nerve
151. Deep gluteal cellular space is located between the following muscle:
152. between gluteus maximus and minimus m.
153. between piriform m and internal obturator m.
154. between internal and external obturator m.
155. between internal obturator and squared lumbar m.
156. none of the above variants
157. Superficial gluteal cellular space communicates with the posterior lodge of the thigh on the trajectory of:
158. obturatoryartery
159. the sciatic nerve
160. femoral nerve
161. superior gluteal artery
162. the pudendal nerve
163. Superficial gluteal cellular space communicates with thigh the abductor lodge of the thigh on the trajectory of:
164. the sciatic nerve
165. tendon of the internal obturator m.
166. tendon of the external obturator m.
167. femoral nerve
168. obturatoryartery and vein
169. Superficial gluteal cellular space communicates with the pelvic parietal cell space in the line of:
170. the sciatic nerve
171. obturatoryvessels
172. iliopsoas muscle
173. piriform muscle
174. femoral canal
175. Superficial gluteal cellular space communicates with ischiorectal fossa on the path of:
176. pudental vessels
177. the sciatic nerve
178. obturatory vessels
179. femoral vein
180. lacuna musculorum
181. The deep phlegmon of the gluteal region mostly is situated :
182. between the large, medium and small gluteal muscles
183. between the skin and superficial fascia
184. between large and medium gluteal muscles
185. between the superficial fascia and the proper one
186. between the superficial and deep foil of the proper fascia

Hip joint (coxofemoral ) region

1. Which are the internal ligaments of the coxofemural joint:
2. iliofemoral lig.
3. pubofemoral lig.
4. ischiofemoral lig.
5. lig. capitis femoris
6. orbicular zone
7. Which are the weak points of the capsule of the coxofemural joint:
8. capsule of coxofemural joint does not have weak points
9. the collections of pus can spread through every region of the joint capsule
10. anterior between the pubofemural and the iliofemural ligaments
11. posterior and inferior under the inferior margin of the ischiofemural ligament
12. the lateral part
13. The pus from the hip joint can spread anterior through the pubofemural and iliofemural ligaments towards:
14. the fascial sheath of the iliopsoas m.
15. iliopectineal bursa
16. gluteal region
17. medial region of the thigh
18. antero-lateral region of the abdomen
19. Blood supply of the hip joint is provided by the following arteries:
20. internal pudendal artery
21. ascending branch of the lateral circumflex femoral artery
22. acetabular branch of the obturator artery
23. inferior gluteal artery
24. medial circumflex femoral artery
25. Arterial net of the hip joint region is formed by the following arterial anastomosis:
26. glutea superior with ascending branch of a. circumflexae femoris lateralis
27. glutea inferior with ascending branch of a. circumflexae femoris lateralis
28. glutea superior with obturator artery
29. obturatoria with a. circumflexae femoris lateralis
30. a. obturatoria with a. circumflexae femoris medialis
31. In case of purulent damage of coxofemoral joint the exudate spreads into the gluteal region on path of:
32. medium gluteal muscle
33. the sciatic nerve
34. iliopsoas muscle
35. external obturator muscle
36. obturator canal
37. In case of purulentdamage of coxofemoral joint the exudate spreads to pelvic cavity on path of:
38. external obturator muscle
39. the femoral canal
40. femoral artery
41. lacuna musculorum
42. internal obturator muscle

Anterior-medial region of the thigh

1. Lacuna musculorum contains:
2. femoral branch of the genitofemoral nerve
3. femoral a., v.
4. iliopsoas m.
5. femoral n.
6. lateral cutaneus n. of thigh
7. In the subinguinal vascular gap (lacuna vasorum) are:
8. lateral cutaneus n. of thigh
9. iliopsoas m.
10. femoral n.
11. femoral a., v.
12. femoral branch of the genitofemoral n.
13. The projection of the deep femoral ring is:
14. the medial 1/3 of the inguinal ligament
15. the extern 1/3 of the inguinal ligament
16. in the middle of the inguinal ligament
17. lateral from the femoral v.
18. medial from the femoral v.
19. Projection of the femoral artery is the line that connects:
20. middle of the inguinal ligament
21. medial epicondyle of the femoral bone
22. proximal edge of the patella
23. anterior superior iliac spine
24. distal edge of the patella
25. Projection of the femoral nerve is:
26. 1 - 2cm laterally from the femoral a.
27. interior from the femoral a.
28. posterior from the femoral a.
29. anterior from the femoral a.
30. between the femoral artery and vein
31. Limits of the femoral triangle of Scarp are:
32. inguinal ligament
33. adductor longus m.
34. vastus literalis m.
35. sartorius m.
36. gracilis m.
37. The bottom of the femoral triangle is represented by:
38. Iliopsoas muscle
39. Vastus lateralis muscle
40. Adductor longus muscle
41. Pectineus muscle
42. Gracillis muscle
43. The superficial branches of the femoral artery are:
44. internal pudendal a.
45. inferior epigastric a.
46. external pudendal a.
47. superficial circumflex iliac a.
48. superficial epigastric a.
49. In the subcutaneous fatty tissue of the femoral region are situated the following nerves:
50. genitofemoral n.
51. lateral cutaneus n. of thigh
52. femural n., anterior cutaneous branches
53. obturator n., cutaneous branches
54. pudendal n.
55. Anterior part of the proximal third of the thigh contains:
56. sartorius m.
57. femoral a, v., n., tensor fascia latae m.
58. adductor longus m.
59. quadriceps femoris m.
60. articularis genus m.
61. Identify the structures placed in the medial (internal) part of the thigh:
62. adductor brevis m., pectineus m.
63. adductor longus m.
64. adductor magnus m.
65. gracilis m.
66. sartorius m.
67. Which of the statements are correct:
68. fascia lata forms the iliotibial tract
69. fascia lata forms the lateral and medial intermuscular septums
70. in the femoral triangle it has 2 layers
71. the femoral vessels are situated under the deep lamina of fascia lata
72. lamina cribrosa is part of the fascia lata
73. Which of the following statements are correct:
74. the falciform margin is situated above the sartorius m.
75. the falciform margin is situated above the femoral n.
76. fascia cribrosa is situated above the femoral v.
77. fascia cribrosa is situated under the femoral v.
78. the falciform margin and fascia cribrosa are a portion of the superficial lamina of fascia lata
79. The fatty tissue space from the femoral triangle (Scarp) communicates with:
80. retroperitoneum and subperitoneal space through lacuna vasorum and musculorum
81. subcutaneous fatty tissue of the femur through lamina cribrosa
82. adductor canal over the femoral neurovascular bundle
83. anterior fascial compartment of the femoral region over the femoral n.
84. femoral canal over the femoral v.
85. The limits of the deep femoral ring:
86. inguinal ligament
87. pectineal ligament
88. lacunar ligament
89. arcus iliopectineus
90. femoral vein
91. The limits of the superficial femoral ring:
92. medial margin of the sartorius m.
93. the falciform margin, superior and inferior horns
94. femoral n.
95. femoral a.
96. none of the answers
97. The femoral canal has the following limits:
98. superficial lamina of fascia lata, superior - anterior horn
99. femoral a.
100. lateral - femoral v.
101. posterior - deep lamina of fascia lata
102. transversal fascia
103. Through the femoral canal passes the following structures:
104. femoral artery
105. the bag of femoral hernia
106. femoral nerve
107. femoral vein
108. saphenus nerve
109. The femoral canal contains:

a) femoral v

b) safena magna v.

c) hernial bag

d) soft connective tissue

e) lymphatic nodes

1. The main vessel that forms "Corona mortis" is:
2. external pudendal a.
3. femoral v.
4. obturator a. from the inferior epigastric artery
5. inferior epigastric a.
6. obturator a. from internal iliac a.
7. The adductor canal lays between:
8. adductor magnus m.
9. adductor longusm.
10. vastus medialis m.
11. gracilis m.
12. lamina vastoadductoria
13. Which of the statements are not true:
14. through the superior foramen of the Hunter canal pass the femoral vessels and saphenous n.
15. through the anterior foramen of the Hunter canal pass the saphenous n. and the genus descendens a. and v.
16. through the inferior foramen of the Hunter canal pass the femoral vessels and femoral n.
17. through the inferior foramen of the Hunter canal the femoral vessels pass into the popliteal fossa
18. through the superior foramen of the Hunter canal pass the femoral vessels and femoral n.
19. Identify which of the following statements are correct?
20. lacuna musculorum is bounded from lacuna vasculorum by the iliopectineal tract
21. the falciform margin bounds the saphenous opening
22. superficial epigastric a. takes part in forming the "corona mortis"
23. saphenous n. exits through the anterior foramen of the Hunter's canal
24. great saphenous v. flows into the femoral v.
25. Through the adductor canal (Hunter) pass the following structures:
26. femoral artery
27. hernial sac of femoral hernia
28. femoral nerve
29. femoral vein
30. saphenus nerve
31. Distal fragment of the femoral bone in case of fracture of the inferior third usually is displaced:
32. medial
33. lateral
34. posterior, under the pressure of gastrocnemius m.
35. medial and anterior, under the action of quadriceps femoris and sartorius mm.
36. lateral and anterior
37. In case of fracture of the femoral neck the lower limb takes the following position:
38. internally rotated
39. externally rotated
40. semiflected in the hip and knee joint
41. abducted
42. no determined position
43. The femoral nerve in the superior third of the thigh is situated between:
44. iliac m.
45. Iliopsoas m.
46. femoral v.
47. femoral a.
48. sartorius m.
49. Quenu line represents the projection of:
50. the popliteal artery
51. the sciatic nerve
52. the femoral vein
53. the femoral artery
54. the deep femoral artery
55. the femoral vein in comparison to femoral artery is placed in lacuna vasculorum:
56. posterior to artery
57. lateral to artery
58. prior to the artery
59. anterolateral to artery
60. medial to artery
61. Medial to femoral vein within the deep femoral hole is situated:
62. the femoral artery
63. the femoral nerve
64. the obturatoryartery
65. cellular tissue and lymph nodes
66. the genito-femoral nerve
67. Femoral artery within the femoral triangle is covered from anterior by:
68. lamina cribrossa
69. hiatus saphenus
70. deep foil of fascia lata
71. superficial foil of fascia lata
72. the superficial fascia
73. Femoral nerve within lacuna musclorum is situated in:
74. the sheath of sartorius m.
75. the sheath of right femoral m.
76. the sheath of iliopsoas m.
77. the sheath of pectineal m.
78. the sheath of adductor brevis m.
79. In case of femoral artery ligation below the deep femoral a departure , in collateral vascularization participates:
80. circumflex femoris medialis а.
81. ascending branches ofa. perforantes
82. popliteal а.
83. deep circumflex ilium а.
84. all the above variants

Posterior region of the thigh

1. Projection of the sciatic nerve is the line that connects:
2. ischial tuberosity
3. middle of the popliteal fossa
4. middle of the distance between the greater trochanter and the ischial tuberosity
5. medial border of the fibular head
6. lateral border of the fibular head
7. Identify the structures placed in the middle third of the posterior part of the thigh:
8. gracilis m.
9. semimembranosus and semitendinosus mm.
10. biceps femoris m.
11. sciatic n., perforating aa., descendent branch of lateral circumflex femoral a.
12. pectineus m., adductor magnusm.
13. The sciatic nerve lays in the posterior compartment of the thigh:
14. by the gluteal plica - under fascia lata
15. in the superior third - covered by the long head of biceps fomoris m.
16. in the middle third - posterior from the adductor magnus m.
17. in the inferior third between the biceps femoris and the semimembranosus mm.
18. in the inferior third between the semimembranosus and the semitendinosus mm.
19. The fatty tissue space from the posterior region of the thigh communicates directly with:
20. gluteal region
21. the antero-medial region of the limb
22. popliteal fossa
23. lateral region of the femur
24. all answers are true
25. External rotation of the lower leg is determined by:
26. biceps femoris m.
27. semimembranosus, semitendinosus, gracilis, sartorius and popliteus mm.
28. vastus medialis m.
29. medial part of the patellar ligament
30. vastus lateralis m.
31. Internal rotation of the shank is determined by:
32. biceps femoris m.
33. semimembranosus, semitendinosus, gracilis, sartorius and popliteus mm.
34. vastus medialis m.
35. medial part of the patellar ligament
36. vastus lateralis m.

Knee region

1. Bursas of the anterior region of the knee are the following:
2. bursa prepatellaris subcutanea, subfascialis and subtendinea
3. bursa infrapatellaris superficialis
4. bursa infrapatellaris profunda
5. bursa suprapatellaris
6. bursa poplitea
7. Which structures consolidate fascia propria of the anterior region of the knee:
8. retinaculum patellae mediale
9. retinaculum patellae anterior
10. retinaculum patellae laterale
11. oblique popliteal ligament
12. proper patellar ligament
13. Which arteries do not participate in the patellar arterial net:
14. a. genus descendens
15. a. poplitea with its branches
16. a. recurrens tibialis anterior
17. r. circumflexus fibulae
18. a. peronea
19. The limits of the popliteal fossa are:
20. tendon of the biceps femoris m.
21. semimembranosus and semitendinosus mm.
22. adductor magnus m.
23. gastrocnemius m.
24. gracilis m.
25. What are the projection lines of the structures in the popliteal fossa region:
26. popliteal vessels and the tibial n. - middle region of the superior angle of the popliteal fossa
27. popliteal vessels and the tibial n. - medial margin of the tendon of the biceps femoris m.
28. the common fibular n. - medial margin of the tendon of the biceps femoris m.
29. the common fibular n. - lateral margin of the biceps femoris m.
30. the common fibular n. - medial margin of the semimembranosus m.
31. What structures can be found in the subcutaneous layer of the popliteal fossa:
32. great and small saphenous vv.
33. saphenus n., posterior femoral cutaneous n.
34. tibial n.
35. popliteal a.
36. common fibular n.
37. Syntopy of popliteal neurovascular bundle from posterior to anterior:
38. n. tibialis, v. poplitea, a. poplitea
39. a. poplitea, n. ischiadicus, v. poplitea
40. n. ischiadicus, a. poplitea, v. poplitea
41. v. poplitea, n. ischiadicus, a. poplitea
42. none of answers
43. Which of the following statements are correct:
44. popliteal artery is situated lateral to the popliteal vein
45. popliteal vein is situated lateral to the tibial nerve
46. popliteal artery is situated medially and deeper to popliteal vein and tibial nerve
47. popliteal artery is situated lateral to the peroneal nerve
48. all answers are incorrect
49. The sural nerve is:
50. continuation of the saphenus n.
51. continuation of the femoral n.
52. continuation of the cutaneus surae lateralis n.
53. continuation of the cutaneus surae medialis n.
54. all answers are correct
55. Branches of the popliteal artery in the popliteal fossa are:
56. a. tibialis anterior
57. a. tibialis posterior
58. aa. genus superiores lateralis and medialis
59. a. genus media
60. aa. genus inferiores mediales and laterales
61. Surgical approach to the popliteal artery is more convenient via the following access:
62. posterior popliteal
63. medial, through fossa of Jobert
64. lateral
65. transarticular (through the joint)
66. transligamentar (through the ligament)
67. Fossa of Jober is bounded by:
68. medial condyle of the femur and the medial head of gastrocnemian m.
69. gracilis m.
70. tendons of the adductor magnus m., semimembranosus and semitendinosus mm.
71. sartorius m.
72. popliteus m.
73. What are the ways of spreading the pus from the fatty tissue space of the popliteal fossa:
74. inguinal canal
75. femural canal
76. obturator canal
77. posterior region of the thigh
78. posterior and anterior region of the shank

Knee joint

1. The structures that form the knee joint are:
2. femur
3. fibula
4. tibia
5. patella
6. all answers are correct
7. Which of the following ligaments from the knee joint region are extraarticular:
8. anterior cruciate lig.
9. fibular collateral lig.
10. tibial collateral lig.
11. oblique popliteal lig.
12. posterior cruciate lig.
13. Which ligaments strengthen the anterior portion of the knee joint:

a)rpatellar lig.

b)rtibial collateral lig.

c)rfibular collateral lig.

d)ranterior and posterior cruciate lig.

e)medial and lateral patellar retinaculum

1. A maximum relaxation of the knee joint ligaments can be obtained in case of:
2. maximum flexion of the articulation
3. maximum extension of the articulation
4. Semiflexion
5. internal rotation
6. it is impossible to obtain a simultaneous relaxation of ligaments
7. The intraarticular ligaments of the knee joint are represented by:
8. anterior cruciate lig.
9. posterior meniscofemoral lig.
10. arcuate popliteal lig.
11. posterior cruciate lig.
12. transverse genicular lig.
13. The oblique popliteal ligament is the continuation of the following muscle tendon:
14. semimembranosus
15. semitendinosus
16. sartorius
17. gracilis
18. adductor magnus

Leg region

1. Projection of the anterior tibial artery and of the deep peroneal nerve is the line that connects:
2. middle of the distance between the head of the fibula and the tibial tuberosity
3. middle of the bimalleolar distance
4. medial malleolus
5. tibial tuberosity
6. head of fibula
7. Projection of the posterior tibial artery and of the tibial nerve is the line that connects:
8. middle of the distance between the head of the fibula and the tibial tuberosity
9. medial border of the tibia
10. middle of the distance between Achilles tendon and the medial malleolus
11. 1 cm posterior from the medial border of tibia
12. medial malleolus
13. The following structures can be found in the subcutaneous tissue of the leg:
14. small saphenous v.
15. cutaneous sural nn.
16. anterior tibial v.
17. great saphenous v. and saphenous n.
18. anterior tibial a.
19. Anterior fascial sheath of the lower leg region at the level of proximal third contains:
20. anterior tibial artery and vein and the deep fibular nerve
21. brevis et longus fibular mm.
22. anterior tibial m.
23. extensor digitorum longus m.
24. common fibular nerve
25. Anterior fascial sheath of the lower leg region at the level of proximal third contains:
26. anterior tibial artery and vein and the deep fibular nerve
27. brevis et longus fibular mm.
28. anterior tibial m.
29. extensor digitorum longus m.
30. common fibular nerve
31. The superior musculoperoneus canal is formed by:
32. fibularis longus m.
33. neck of the fibula
34. fibularis brevis m.
35. anterior tibial m.
36. extensor hallucis longus m.
37. Identify structures present at the level of medial third of the lower leg in the lateral fascial sheath:
38. fibularis longus m.
39. superficial fibular n.
40. fibularis brevis m.
41. fibular a. and v.
42. deep fibular n.
43. The deep fibular nerve has the following position according to the anterior tibial artery:
44. in the superior 1/3 - lateral
45. in the superior 1/3 -medial
46. in the middle 1/3 - anterior
47. in the middle 1/3 - posterior
48. in the inferior 1/3 - medial
49. The sintopy of the neurovascular bundle of the anterior region of the leg is:
50. in the superior 1/3 - between the anterior tibial m. and extensor digitorum longus m.
51. in the superior 1/3 - between the extensor digitorum longus m. and extensor hallucis longus m.
52. in the inferior 1/3 - between the anterior tibial m. and extensor hallucis longus m.
53. in the inferior 1/3 - between the extensor digitorum longus and extensor hallucis longus m.
54. posterior from all muscles
55. Between which muscles is located the deep fibular nerve in the inferior third of the lower leg:
56. interosseus membrane
57. anterior tibial m.
58. extensor hallucis longus m.
59. extensor digitorum longus m.
60. fibularis longus m.
61. The course of the superficial fibular nerve is:
62. in the superior and medial 1/3 passes through the fibers of the fibularis longus m., parallel to anterior intermuscular septum
63. in the superior and medial 1/3 passes through the fibers of the fibularis brevis m.
64. in the inferior 1/3 parallel to the posterior intermuscular septum
65. between the fibers of the anterior tibial m.
66. in the inferior 1/3 is situated in the subcutaneous tissue
67. What muscles lay in the superficial compartment of the posterior region of the leg:
68. gastrocnemius m.
69. posterior tibial m.
70. soleus m.
71. flexor digitorum longus m.
72. plantaris m.
73. What are the muscles from the deep fascial sheath of the posterior region of the leg:
74. flexor digitorum longus m.
75. flexor hallucis longus m.
76. soleus m.
77. plantaris m.
78. posterior tibial m.
79. Which structures unite to form the calcaneal tendon of Achilles:
80. tendon of the soleus m.
81. tendon of the posterior tibial m.
82. tendon of the gastrocnemius m.
83. tendon of the plantar m.
84. tendon of the flexor hallucis longus m.
85. The limits of the cruropopliteus canal (Gruber) are:
86. interosseus membrane
87. posterior tibial m. from anterior
88. soleus m. from posterior
89. flexor hallucis longus m. from lateral, flexor digitorum longus m. from medial
90. plantar m. from posterior
91. The cruropopliteus canal (Gruber) contains the following structures:
92. posterior tibial a. and v.
93. anterior tibial a. and v.
94. tibial n.
95. common fibular n.
96. peroneal vessels
97. The limits of the inferior musculofibular canal are:
98. fibularis longus m.
99. fibularis brevis m.
100. posterior tibial m.
101. flexor hallucis longus m.
102. fibula
103. Which structures are situated in the inferior musculofibular canal:
104. common fibular n.
105. tibial n.
106. posterior tibial a.
107. fibular a and v.
108. fibularis brevis m.
109. Identify structures present at the level of middle third of the lower leg in the posterior fascial sheath:
110. fibularis longus m.
111. soleus m., gastrocnemius m.
112. flexor digitorum longus and flexor hallucis longus mm., tibial n., posterior tibial a. and v.
113. posterior tibial and plantaris longus mm., fibular a. and v.
114. anconeus m.
115. Which structures are situated in the inferior musculofibular canal:
116. common fibular n.
117. tibial n.
118. posterior tibial a.
119. fibular a and v.
120. fibularis brevis m.
121. Which of the following statements are correct:
122. superior musculofibular canal is formed by the neck of the fibula and the fibularis longus m.
123. inferior musculofibular canal is formed by the fibula and the fibularis brevis m.
124. inferior musculofibular canal contains the peroneal a., v. and n.
125. superior musculofibular canal contains the common fibular n.
126. inferior musculofibular canal is formed by the fibula and the long fibular m.
127. Identify the wrong statements:
128. arterial trunks can be pressed at the proximal third of the thigh
129. pseudoartrhoses of distal third of tibia are determined by the insufficient blood supply
130. superficial and deep venous system of the lower leg connects via communicating veins
131. small saphenous vein flows into the femoral vein in the distal third of the hip
132. sural nerve is a motor nerve
133. Posterior tibial a. and tibial n. are localized in the middle third of the lower leg between:
134. soleus m.
135. gastrocnemius m.
136. posterior tibial m.
137. flexor hallucis longus m.
138. flexor digitorum longus m.
139. To which direction spreads the pus from the cruropopliteal canal:
140. popliteal fossa
141. medial malleolar canal
142. anterior fascial sheath of the leg
143. lateral malleolar canal
144. anerior region of the knee
145. Injury of the tibial nerve compromises (leads to):
146. dorsal flexion of the foot and extension of the toes
147. plantar flexion of the foot
148. flexion of the toes
149. dorsal flexion of the foot and flexion of the toes
150. blood supply of the lower leg

The talocrural (ankle) region

1. What structures form the ankle joint?

a) tibia

b) fibula

c) astragalus (talus)

d) calcaneus

e)navicular bone

1. What structures are situated between the superficial and proper fascia in the talocrural joint region:
2. great saphenous v. and saphenous n., anterior from medial malleolus
3. small saphenous v. and sural n., posterior from lateral malleolus
4. great saphenous v. and saphenous n., posterior from lateral malleolus
5. superficial fibular n. in the anterior part of the articulation
6. small saphenous v. and sural n., anterior from medial malleolus
7. The medial malleolar canal is formed by:
8. retinaculum of flexorum mm.
9. medial part of the calcaneus bone
10. retinaculum of extensorum superior mm.
11. lateral part of the calcaneus bone
12. retinaculum of the extensorum inferior mm.
13. The medial malleolar canal contains the following structures:
14. tendon of the posterior tibial m.
15. tendons of flexor digitorum longus and flexor hallucis longus mm.
16. Achilles tendon
17. posterior tibial a. and v., tibial n.
18. tendon of soleus m.
19. Syntopy of the anatomical structures in the medial malleolar canal starting with the posterior tibial m. is:
20. tendon of flexor digitorum longus m.
21. the most posterior is the tendon of the flexor halucis longus m.
22. neurovascular bundle lyes between the tendons of flexor digitorum longus and flexor halucis longus mm.
23. the neurovascular bundle is situated immediately posterior from the medial malleolus
24. posterior from the tendon of the posterior tibial m. is situated the tendon of the flexor halucis longus m.
25. Which of the following answers are correct:
26. under the superior fibular retinaculum the fibular mm. are situated in a common osteofibrous sheath
27. by the inferior fibular retincaculum the fibular mm. have separate osteofibrous sheaths
28. fibular mm. have a separate osteofibrous sheath through the whole length
29. fibular mm. have a common osteofibrous sheath through the whole length
30. there is no superior and inferior fibular retinaculum, there is just one retinaculum
31. In the subcutaneous tissue of the lateral malleolar region can be found:
32. small saphenous v.
33. sural n.
34. great saphenous v.
35. deep fibular n.
36. tibial n.
37. Which are the ligaments of the talocrural joint:
38. medial deltoid lig.
39. calacaneofibular lig.
40. tendon of Achile
41. anterior talofibular lig.
42. posterior talofibular lig.

Foot region

1. Projection of the dorsal neurovascular bundle of the foot is the following line:
2. head of the I metatarsian bone
3. head of the II metatarsian bone
4. the II interdigital space
5. the middle of the bimalleolus distance
6. the I interdigital space
7. In the subcutaneous tissue of the dorsal region of the foot can be found:
8. dorsal venous network
9. dorsalis pedis a.
10. superficial fibular n.
11. sural and saphenous nn.
12. fibular a
13. The following structures are situated under the proper fascia of the dorsal region of the foot:
14. extensor digitorum brevis m.
15. extensor halucis brevis m.
16. dorsalis pedis a. and deep fibular n.
17. anterior tibial m.
18. superficial fibular n.
19. Branches of dorsalis pedis artery are:
20. arcuat a.
21. deep plantaris branch
22. medialis et lateralis tarsea aa.
23. lateral plantar a.
24. medialis plantar a.
25. Between which two structures is placed a. dorsalis pedis?
26. tendon of the tibial anterior muscle
27. tendon of m. extensor hallucis longus
28. extensor hallucis brevis m.
29. extensor digitorum longus m.
30. extensor digitorum brevis m.
31. The deep fibular nerv enervates:
32. skin of the IV interdigital space
33. skin of the I interdigital space
34. skin of the medial malleolar region
35. extensor digitorum brevis m.
36. flexor mm.
37. What muscles are situated in the medial fascial sheath of the foot:
38. flexor digitorum brevis m.
39. quadratus plantae m.
40. adductor halucis m.
41. abductor halucis m.
42. lumbrical mm.
43. What anatomical structures are situated in the medial fascial sheath of the foot:
44. flexor halucis brevis m.
45. abductor halucis m.
46. tendon of the flexor halucis longus m.
47. tendon of the flexor digitorum longus m.
48. tendon of the posterior tibial m.
49. In the lateral fascial sheath of the foot are:
50. abductor digiti minimi m.
51. flexor digitorum brevis m.
52. flexor digiti minimi m.
53. quadratus plantae m.
54. lumbrical mm.
55. The walls of the plantar canal are:
56. medial and lateral intermuscular septums
57. long plantar lig.
58. deep fascia of the foot
59. superficial fascia of the foot
60. quadratus plantae m.
61. The plantar canal comprises:
62. quadratus plantae m.
63. flexor halucis brevis m.
64. tendons of the flexor hallucis and digiti longus mm.
65. lateral and medial neurovascular bundles
66. flexor digitorum brevis m.
67. Boundaries of the calcaneus canal are:
68. calcaneus bone
69. abductor halucis m.
70. adductor halucis m.
71. quadratus plantae m.
72. flexor halucis brevis m.
73. In the calcaneus canal are situated:
74. medial neurovascular bundle
75. tendon of the flexor digitorum longus m.
76. tendon of the long fibular m.
77. tendon of the flexor halucis longus m.
78. tendon of the posterior tibial m.
79. The medial plantar nerve enervates the following structures:
80. flexor of I toe and digitorum brevis mm.
81. adductor halucis m.
82. 2 medial lumbrical mm.
83. 2 lateral lumbrical mm.
84. the skin of the internal part of the I, II, III and IV toes
85. The structures enervated by the lateral plantar nerve are:
86. 5th toe mm. , quadratus plantae m.
87. adductor halucis m.
88. 2 lateral lumbrical mm. and interosseus mm.
89. extern part of the skin of the 5th and 4th toes
90. flexor dgitorum brevis m.
91. Where do the tendons of the long extensor muscles insert on the dorsal part of the toes:
92. lateral portions - at the base of distal phalanges
93. medial portions - at the base of medial phalanges
94. lateral portions - at the base of proximal phalanges
95. medial portions - at the base of distal phalanges
96. all portions are inserted at the base of distal phalanges
97. Find the correct answers:
98. tendons of the flexors from the toes region are united in osteofibrous canals
99. tendons of the flexors have synovial sheaths
100. synovial sheaths of the flexors begin from the metatarsal bones
101. synovial sheaths begin from the calcaneus bone
102. synovial sheaths of the flexors finish at the base of distal phalanges
103. Joint of Chopart is formed by:
104. the head of metatarsal bones
105. base of proximal phalanx
106. cuboid bone
107. astragalus (talus) and calcaneus
108. navicular bone
109. Tarsometatarsal joint of Lisfranc is formed by:
110. head of metatarsal bones
111. base of proximal phalanx
112. cuboid and three cuneiform bones
113. base of metatarsal bones
114. astragalus (talus) and calcaneus
115. Which of the following statements concerning the propagation of the plant medial lodge purulents are correct:
116. in rear leg lodge through calcaneal channel and medial malleolar
117. in plant medial lodge the on the tendon path of the long flexor hallucis m
118. in the interdigital spaces in the path of lumbrical mm.
119. in the back of the foot on path deep plantar a.
120. in the the lateral lodge of plant on the path of the short flexor m. of the fingers

1. Which of the following statements about the topography of the medial portion of the plant are correct:
2. muscles are disposed in three layers
3. muscles are arranged in four layers
4. there are two cellular tissue spaces between the 1-2 layer and 2-3 layer of muscle
5. the third layer of muscles is represented by the adductor halucis muscle and the tendon fibularis longus muscle.
6. the first layer is represented by the short flexor of the fingers muscle

1. Indicate the place of pulse palpation for dorsalis pedis artery.
2. posterior to the medial malleolus
3. anterior the lateral malleolus
4. between 1st and 2nd metatarsal bones
5. between the 3rd and 4th metatarsal bones
6. in the midway of the intermaleolare distance

Head

1. Why the incisions on the face are made in radial direction:
2. to obtain a broader approach
3. not to injure the branches of the trigeminal nerve
4. not to injure mimic muscles
5. not to injure the branches of the facial a. and v.
6. to avoid the injure of the branches of the facial n.
7. What type of hematoma is formed in case of injury of medial meningeal artery:
8. epydural
9. subdural
10. subarahnoidal
11. subpial
12. intracerebral
13. What causes ambundente bleeding in the case of epicraniene tissue damage?
14. epicranial vessels are located over cranial aponeurosis
15. intimate of vessels is intimately attached to the vertical fibrous septums
16. epicranial vessels are placed under the cranial aponeurosis
17. epicranial vessels do not collapses
18. intima of vessels is lax fixed by the vertical fibrous septums
19. The posterior auricular nerv is branch of which nerve:
20. trigemenal n.
21. facial n.
22. trochlear n.
23. oculomotor n.
24. zigomatic n.
25. Sides of the Chipaut's triangle of trepanation for mastoidotomy are:
26. a line traced from spina suprameatum to the tip of mastoid process
27. facial canal
28. a line continuing the zygomatic arch on the mastoid process
29. sigmoid sinus
30. anterior border of mastoid crest
31. Sides of attack quadrangle are:
32. the posterior side is triangle bisector of trepanation.
33. the inferior horizontal line parallel to superior thru external acoustic pore
34. superior horizontal line containing the zygomatic arch on mastoid
35. lateral side is the facial nerve canal
36. line between suprameatum spina and the apex of mastoid proces, ½ superioră
37. Not paing attention to what side in trepanning of mastoid process is possible facial nerve damage?
38. medial side
39. anterior side
40. posterior side
41. superior side
42. inferior side
43. Superior and inferior ophthalmic veins drain into:
44. sinus sagittalis superior
45. sinus cavernosus
46. sinus sagittalis inferior
47. posterior part of orbit
48. do not drains
49. What structures pass through the superior orbital fissure?
50. maxillar n.
51. oculomotor and ophtalmic nn.
52. trochlear and abducens nn.
53. superior ophthalmic vein
54. zygomatic n.
55. What passes through oval foramen:
56. maxillar n.
57. meningeal accessory branch of middle meningeal a.
58. mandibular n.
59. accessory n.
60. zygomatic n.
61. Venous drainage from the cavernous sinus goes to:
62. superior petrosal sinus
63. transverse sinus
64. inferior petrosal sinus
65. venous plexus of the carotid canal
66. sigmoid sinus
67. Great cerebral vein drains into:
68. sagital sinus
69. sinuses of the base of the skull
70. straight sinus
71. transverse sinus
72. occipital sinus
73. What is projected on the middle of zygomatic arch?
74. central cerebral sulcus of Rolando
75. trunk of middle meningeal artery
76. anterior cerebral a.
77. internal carotid a.
78. lateral cerebral sulcus of Sylvius
79. Facial artery arises from:
80. external carotid a.
81. internal carotid a.
82. basilar a.
83. common carotid a.
84. maxillary a.
85. Angular artery anastomoses with:
86. ophthalmic artery
87. dorsal artery of the nose
88. parotid arterial branches
89. posterior auricular artery
90. superficial temporal artery
91. What passes through the mandibular foramen:
92. mental a.
93. inferior alveolar a. and v.
94. superior alveolar a.
95. artery of the inferior lip
96. inferior alveolar n.
97. Innervation of the face skin is done by:
98. facial n.
99. trigeminal n., terminal branches
100. glossopharyngeal n.
101. auricular magnus n., anterior branch
102. petrosus major n.
103. Facial nerve passes through:
104. foramen rotundum
105. foramen spinosum
106. carotid canal
107. facial canal of Fallppio
108. stylomastoid foramen
109. Indicate the terminal branches of the facial nerve after its exit from the stilomastoid foramen:
110. temporal branches
111. zygomatic and buccal branches
112. marginal mandibular and cervical branches
113. pharyngeal branches
114. posterior auricular n.
115. Where is situated the trigeminal ganglion:
116. on the posterior surface of the pyramid of the temporal bone
117. in the carotid canal of the pyramid of the temporal bone
118. in the region of the small wings of the sphenoid bone
119. in the region of the big wings of the sphenoid bone
120. on the superior surface of the pyramid temporal bone
121. What regions are innervated by the maxillary nerve:
122. temporal region
123. lateral surface of the nose and cheek
124. superior lip
125. mucous layer of the nasal septum
126. mucous layer of the frontal and maxaillary sinuses
127. What branches start from the maxillary nerve in the pterygopalatine fossa:
128. zygomatic nerve
129. lachrymal nerve
130. superior posterior alveolar branches
131. infraorbital nerve
132. deep petrosal nerve
133. What structures are innervated by motor portion of mandibular nerve?
134. mylohyoidian muscle
135. maseter muscle
136. venter posterior of m. digastricus
137. venter anterior of m. digastricus
138. entire digastricus m.
139. What structures accompanies the auriculotemporal nerve?
140. middle meningeal artery
141. deep temporal artery and vein
142. superficial temporal vein
143. superficial temporal artery
144. lateral pterygoid m.
145. Where is localized the lingual nerve?
146. in the interpterygoid space
147. in the temporopterygoid space
148. in the submucous space of the buccal floor
149. in the submandibular triangle
150. under the mucous layer of the tongue frenulum
151. Through what orifices the orbit communicates with the cranial cavity?
152. superior orbital fissure
153. inferior orbital fissure
154. optic canal
155. sphenoidal sinus
156. anterior and posterior ethmoidal foraminas
157. Ophthalmic vein drains into:
158. pterygoidian venous plexus
159. internal jugular vein
160. cavernous sinus
161. sagittal superior sinus
162. superior petrosus sinus
163. Lymph from the region of lips drains into:
164. submandibular lymph nodes
165. buccinator lymph nodes
166. retroauricular lymph nodes
167. submental lymph nodes
168. supraclavicular lymph nodes
169. What muscle forms the diaphragm of the oral cavity:
170. genioglossus
171. hyoglossus
172. mylohyoid
173. geniohyoid
174. palatoglossus
175. Blood supply of the tongue is provided by:
176. lingual a.
177. descending palatinal a.
178. ascending palatinal a.
179. pharyngeal ascending a.
180. sphenopalatinal a.
181. Lymph from the tongue draines into:
182. submental lymph nodes
183. submandibular lymph nodes
184. retropharyngean lymph nodes
185. mastoidian lymph nodes
186. deep cervical lymph nodes
187. Indicate the motor nerves for the tongue muscles:
188. mandibular n.
189. hypoglossal n.
190. glossopharyngian n.
191. intermedius n.
192. superior laryngeal n.
193. Boundary between head and neck is:
194. imaginary horizontal line passing through the hyoid bone
195. the imaginary line which connects the upper edge of the thyroid cartilage with the superior nuchal line
196. the line passing through the lower edge of the mandible
197. apex of the mastoid process
198. occipital superior nuchal line and external occipital protuberance
199. The boundary between the visceral cranium and the cerebral cranium passes through:
200. the upper margin of the orbit, the zygomatic bone and arch, all the way to the external acoustic meatus
201. infraorbital margin, zygomatic arch, mastoid apex, external occipital protuberance
202. atlas, mastoid apex, zygomatic arch, infraorbital margin
203. atlas, mastoid apex, zigomatic arch, supraorbital margin
204. atlas, stiloid apex, zigomatic arch, supraorbital margin
205. Boundary between the skull base and vault passes through:
206. external occipital protuberance, inferior nuchal line, mastoid apex, crysta infratemporalis
207. external occipital protuberance, superior nuchal line, base of the mastoid process, crysta infratemporalis
208. internal occipital protuberance, inferior temporal line, mastoid apex, crysta infratemporalis
209. internal occipital protuberance, superior temporal line, base of the mastoid, crysta infratemporalis
210. internal occipital protuberance, inferior nuchal line, mastoid apex, crysta infratemporalis
211. In the limits cerebral fornix distinguish the following regions:
212. frontoparietoccipital region
213. frontotemporomastoid region
214. temporal region
215. mastoid region
216. occipitotemporalis region
217. What fatty tissue spaces comprise the epycranian layers:
218. subcutaneous, subaponeurotic, subperiostal
219. intradermal,subcutaneous, subaponeurotic, subperiostal
220. intradermal, paravascular, subperiostal
221. intradermal, subcutaneous, subaponeurotic
222. subcutaneous, paravascular, subaponeurotic
223. Galea aponeurotica connects the following muscles:
224. frontal
225. temporal
226. occipital
227. nucal
228. trapezius
229. In the temporal region we can find the following fatty tissue layers:
230. subcutaneous
231. interaponeurotic
232. subaponeurotic
233. intermuscular
234. subperiostal
235. What are the vascular characteristics of the epicranian tissues:
236. the vessels lay above the aponeurose
237. the vessels are fixed by conjunctive septums
238. have a radial track
239. do not collabate in case of injury
240. the arteries form anastomoses with medial meningeal a. through the emissary foramens
241. Which of the answers represents the venous layers of the cerebral region:
242. subcutaneous vv., diploic vv., sinuses of the dura mater
243. intradermic vv., periostal vv., cerebrale vv.
244. subcutaneous vv., perforant vv., sinuses of the dura mater
245. diploic vv., emissary vv., cerebral vv.
246. diploic vv., emissary vv., perforant vv.
247. What true emissary veins can be mentioned:
248. parietal emissary vv.
249. mastoid emissary vv.
250. orbital emissary vv.
251. frontal emissary vv.
252. temporal emissary vv.
253. Mastoid emissary veins flow into:
254. sinus transversus
255. sinus sigmoideus
256. sinus sagitalis superior
257. sinus petrosus superior
258. vena cerebri magna
259. Parietal emissary veins flow into:
260. sinus sagitalis inferior
261. sinus sagitalis superior
262. sinus sigmoideus
263. sinus rectus
264. sinus occipitalis
265. Which bony structure is fractured more frequent on a wider area in craniocerebral trauma:
266. lamela vitrea
267. diploe
268. external lamela
269. periostum
270. mastoid process
271. The trajectory of the neurovascular bundles in the head region is:
272. radial
273. parallel
274. oblique
275. perpendicular
276. in the form of "S" letter
277. Terminal branches of the ophthalmic artery are:
278. frontal a.
279. supraorbital a.
280. superficial temporal a.
281. transvers a. of the face
282. angular a.
283. Find the correct answers:
284. a. frontalis passes at 2cm from the median line through incisura frontalis
285. a. supraorbitalis passes at 2,5cm from the median line through incisura supraorbitalis
286. a. frontalis passes through incisura supraorbitalis at 2cm from the median line
287. a. supraorbitalis passes at 5cm from the median line
288. a. supraorbitalis passes through incisura frontalis
289. Lymphatic vessels from the frontoparietooccipital region flow into:
290. nodi limphatici auricularis anteriores
291. nodi limphatici auricularis posteriores
292. nodi limphatici occipitalis
293. nodi limphatici frontalis
294. nodi limphatici buccalis
295. Inferior sagitalis sinus flows into:
296. sinus rectus
297. sinus petrosus superior
298. confluens sinus
299. sinus sigmoideus
300. magna cerebri vein
301. How many laminas form the temporalis fascia:
302. one
303. two
304. three
305. four
306. it does not have laminas, it is an aponeurosis
307. How many cellular fatty tissue layers are in the temporal region:
308. one
309. two
310. three
311. four
312. five
313. Find the true sentence:
314. meningeia media insures blood supply to the dura mater, starts from the a. maxilaris, passes through foramen spinosum, gives two branches in the cranium
315. meningeia media insures blood supply to the arachnoida, starts from the a. maxilaris, passes through foramen lacerum, gives two branches in the cranium
316. meningeia media insures blood supply to the pia mater, starts from the a. maxilaris, passes through foramen ovale, gives three branches in the cranium
317. meningeia media insures blood supply to the arachnoida, starts from the a. carotis interna, passes through foramen lacerum, gives two branches in the cranium
318. meningeia media insures blood supply to the orbit, starts from the a. carotis interna, passes through foramen rotundum, gives two branches in the cranium
319. What muscles insert on the mastoid process:
320. m. longisimus capitis and splenius
321. m. sternocleidomastoideus
322. posterior belly of m. digastricus
323. m. omohyoid
324. lateral pterygoid m.
325. Communication between cavum tympani and mastoid cells is insured by:
326. aditus ad antrum
327. recessus epitimpanicus
328. tegmen tympani
329. sinus sigmoideus
330. Eustache's trump
331. Auditive bones are situated in:
332. recessus epitimpanicus
333. cavum tympani
334. antrum tympanicum
335. antrum mastoideum
336. celullae mastoidea
337. On which side of the trepanation triangle is projected the sigmoid sinus:
338. posterior side
339. superior side
340. anterior side
341. anterior and superior side
342. does not have tangencies with the trepanation triangle
343. At what depth and on which side of the trepanation triangle can be injured the facial nerve:
344. anterior side, at 1,5 - 2 cm depth
345. superior from porus acusticus externum, at 1cm
346. posterior from spina suprameatum, subperiostal
347. anterior side, at 0,5 cm
348. facial n. is not projected in this region
349. How many structures can be injured in case of trepanation of the mastoid process:
350. one
351. two
352. three
353. four
354. five
355. What foramens can be found in the anterior cranial fossa:
356. foramen caecum
357. foramens of the lamina cribrosa
358. foramen rotundum
359. fisura orbitalis superior
360. foramen opticum
361. What passes through the openings from the anterior cranian fossa:
362. filea olfactoria
363. a. ethmoidalis anterior
364. a. ethmoidalis posterior
365. a. ethmoidalis media
366. a. meningeia media
367. Through the cavernos sinus passes:
368. a. carotis interna
369. n. abducens
370. n. trochlearis
371. plexul pterigoideus
372. n. oculomotorius
373. Through the external wall of the cavernos sinus pass the following structures:
374. n. oculomotor
375. n. trochlearis
376. n. ophtalmicus
377. a. carotis interna
378. n. abducens
379. Through the superior ophthalmic fissure pass:
380. n. ophtalmic
381. n. trochlearis
382. n. abducens
383. n. facial
384. n. oculomotor
385. Which structures are situated between the external and internal lamina of the bones of the cranium:
386. lamina vitrea
387. spongious bone tissue
388. diploic veins
389. epidural veins
390. a. meningea medie
391. Frontal nerve is the branch of which nerve:
392. n. infraorbitalis
393. n. supratrochlearis
394. n. trochlearis
395. n. ophthalmicus
396. n. supraorbitalis
397. What structure is situated between the laminas of the temporal aponeurosis:
398. a. temporalis superficialis
399. interaponeurotic fatty tissue
400. aa. temporalis profundae
401. m. temporalis
402. n. auriculotemporal
403. If not following the rules of trepanation in the Chipaut triangle we can enter into medial fosa thru:
404. on the superior edge - the line that constitutes the extension of zygomatic arch on mastoid apophysis
405. on the lateral edge - line that goes posterior to porus acusticus externus
406. în aditus ad antrum
407. on the posterior edge – at medial edge of the mastoid ttuberosity
408. no answer is correct
409. What structures pass through etmoid bone:
410. v. ophtalmica superior
411. fila olfactoria
412. ethmoidalis anterior nerve
413. ethmoidalis posterior nerve
414. v. emissariae
415. What passes through foramen rotundum:
416. n. maxilaris
417. n. petrosus minor
418. vv. emissariae
419. n. vagus
420. ramus meningeus n. mandibularis
421. Where does the dura mater intimly join with the bones of the cranium:
422. on the vertex of the cranium
423. on the sfenoidal bone, circular from the cella turcica
424. lamela cribrosa of the etmoid bone
425. temporal pyramid
426. squamos part of the temporal bone
427. In which anatomical structure flows the sagital sinus:
428. sinus sagitalis superior
429. sinus rectus
430. sinus sigmoideus
431. sinus transversus
432. sinus occipitalis
433. Which artery is formed at the confluence of the aa. vertebralis dextra et sinistrsa:
434. posterior communicating a.
435. anterior communicating a.
436. a. basilaris
437. a. cerebri media
438. a. carotis interna
439. What nerve enervates the mimic muscles:
440. n. trigemenus
441. n. facialis
442. n. oculomotorius
443. n. accessorius
444. n. trochlearis
445. What branches gives a. temporalis superficialis at the superior margin of the orbit:
446. r. parietalis
447. rr. parotidei
448. a. auriculars posterior
449. rr. auriculares anterior
450. r. frontalis
451. Which artery is situated in the temporopterygoid space:
452. a. meningeia media
453. a. alveolaris inferior
454. a. maxilaris
455. a. auricularis profunda
456. a. tympanica anterior
457. Through which foramen passed the a. meningeia media into the cranian cavity:
458. foramen rotundum
459. foramen spinosum
460. foramen ovale
461. foramen magnum
462. foramen stilomastoideum
463. With which vein communicated the pterygoidian plexus:
464. with v. facialis through v. faciei profunda
465. with v. retromandibularis through v. maxillares
466. with sigmoidian sinus
467. with cavernos sinus through emissary veins from the spinosum, ovale and lacerum foramena
468. with sinus rectus
469. Which nerv evervates the masticator muscles:
470. n. trochlearis
471. n. facialis
472. n. glossopharyngeus
473. n. accesorius
474. n. trigemenus
475. Which nerves begin from the semilunar ganglion (Gasser):
476. n. opthalmicus
477. n. auricularis posterior
478. n. zigomaticus
479. n. maxillaris
480. n. mandibularis
481. What structures can be found in the sphenopalatin fossa:
482. n. auriculotemporalis
483. n. zigomaticus
484. rr. ganglionares of n. maxilar
485. ganglionum pterigopalatinum
486. ganglionum ciliare
487. Through which foramen the mandibular nerve leaves the cranium cavity:
488. foramen ovale
489. foramen spinosum
490. foramen rotundum
491. foramen stylomastoideum
492. none of the answers
493. The projection of the transvers sinus is:
494. inferior temporal line
495. superior nuchal line
496. inferior nuchal line
497. the line that connects lambda with asterion
498. zygomatic arch
499. Which structures pass through the internal acustic prus:
500. auditiva interna
501. n. facialis
502. n. vestibulochohlearis
503. n. petros maior
504. n. petros minor
505. Which structures pass through the jugular foramen:
506. n. glossopharyngeus
507. n. vagus
508. n. accesorius
509. internal jugular v.
510. n. hypoglossus
511. The intercranial portion of the facial nerve is situated in the midst of which bone:
512. temporal
513. parietal
514. sphenoidal
515. occipital
516. frontal
517. Inintracerebral cisterns are formed in the following spaces:
518. subarahnoidean
519. subdural
520. epidural
521. in cerebral ventricles
522. none of the answers
523. In which space is the circulus arteriosus Willissii situated:
524. subarahnoidian
525. subdural
526. epidural
527. subperiostal
528. extracranial
529. What regions does the lateral compartment of the face include:
530. buccal (oralis)
531. parotydomasseteric
532. deep facial
533. genian
534. nasolabialis
535. Where is the ganglion of trigeminal nerve situated:
536. on the impressio trigemeni of the pyramid in the dura mater's duplicature (cavum Meckeli)
537. subdural on the impressio trigemeni of the pyramid
538. epidural on the impressio trigemeni of the pyramid
539. on the impressio trigemeni of the pyramid in the pia mater duplicature
540. none of the answers
541. What does the aponeurosis pharyngoprevetebralis limit:
542. retropharyngeal space from the parapharyngeal space
543. anterior parapharyngeal space from the posterior parapharyngeale space
544. retropharyngeal space from the pterygomandibular space
545. retropharyngeal space from the prevertebral cervical space
546. previsceral cervical space from the cervicale neurovascular space
547. What are the limits of the parotideomasseteric region:
548. anterior - anterioar margin of the masseter m.
549. posterior - anterior margin of the sternocleidomastoidean m., porus acusticus externus and mastoid process
550. anterior - anterioar margin of the parotid gland
551. inferior - mandible margin
552. superior - zygomatic arch
553. How many weak points has the capsule of the parotid gland
554. One - infratemporal
555. Two - auricular and pharyngeal
556. Three - mastoid, interpterigoidian and pharyngeal
557. Four - mastoid, temporopterigoidian, interpterigoidian and pharyngeal
558. None
559. What are the limits of the cellular fatty tissue space of the sublingual gland:
560. superior - mucosa of the buccal cavity
561. lateral - the mandible
562. medial - genyoglossus and genyohyod mm.
563. inferior - mylohyoid and hyoglossus mm.
564. inferior - platisma m.
565. What muscles does the facial nerve enervate:
566. mimmic mm.
567. frontal and occipital mm.
568. stylohyoid m. and posterior belly of the digastric m.
569. platisma m.
570. mylohyoid m.
571. What muscles are enervated by the IIIrd branch of the trigeminal nerve?
572. masseter m.
573. temporal m.
574. medial and lateral pterygoid mm.
575. mylohyoid m. and anterior belly of the digastric m.
576. frontal m.
577. Where does the sphenoidal sinus open:
578. above the superior nasal conchae
579. in the medial nasal meatus
580. in the inferior nasal meatus
581. in the mesopharynx
582. in the maxilar sinus
583. The maxillary sinus opens:
584. in the medial nasal meatus
585. in the inferior nasal meatus
586. in the superio nasal meatus
587. in the bulla ethmoidalis
588. nasopharynx
589. Where does the nasolacrimal canal open:
590. medial nasal meatus
591. inferior nasal meatus
592. superior nasal meatus
593. nasopharynx
594. buccal cavity
595. Which muscles cover the arch of the mandible and contribute to the formation of the buccal diaphragm:
596. mylohyoid m.
597. digastric mm.
598. geniohyoid mm.
599. genioglossus m.
600. hyoglossus m.
601. Which muscles form the soft palate:
602. uvulae m.
603. levator veli palatini m.
604. tensor veli palatini m.
605. lateral pterygoid m.
606. medial pterigoid m.
607. The posterior margin of the soft palate passes into the lateral wall of the pharynx by the means of two folds which contain the following muscles:
608. palatoglossal m.
609. m. palatopharyngeal
610. uvulae m.
611. levator veli palatini m.
612. tensor veli palatini m.
613. What are the limits of the genian region:
614. superior - inferior magin of the orbit
615. inferior - margin of the mandible
616. posterior - anterior margin of the masseter m.
617. anterior - nasolabial and nasobuccal fold
618. posterior - ramus of the mandible
619. Where is situated the corpus adiposum buccae of Bichat:
620. on the buccal m., anterior from the masseter m.
621. under the bucal m.
622. under the zygomatic bone
623. on the parotid gland
624. under the bucopharingian fascia
625. Which structures are in direct neighbourhood with the weak points of the parotid gland:
626. parapharinx
627. cartilage portion of the extern acustic porus
628. canal of the facial n.
629. retropharinx
630. the capsule of the submandibular gland
631. Where does the external carotid artery give branches:
632. in the mass of parotid gland
633. posterior from the parotid gland
634. at the entrance of the parotid gland
635. above the zygomatic arch
636. between the pteygoid mm.
637. Which are the branches of the extern carotid artery:
638. a. temporalis superficialis
639. a. maxilaris
640. a. facialis
641. a. temporalis profunda
642. a. meningeia madia
643. Name the branches of the facial nerve which spread from the parotidean plexus:
644. temporal and zygomatic
645. buccal
646. marginal of the mandible
647. cervical
648. auriculotemporal
649. Name formations located in the facial canal:
650. facial n.
651. stilomastoidian a and v.
652. big and smallsuperficialpetros nn.
653. chorda tympani.
654. auriculotemporal n.
655. What passes through the anterior parapharyngeal space?
656. ascendent palatine a branches.
657. maxilar a.
658. vague n.
659. retromandibulară v..
660. maxilar n.
661. What passes through the posterior parapharyngeal space?
662. internal jugular v. and internal carotid a.
663. external carotid a.
664. glossopharyngeal, vagus and accessory nn.
665. hypoglossal and sympathetic nn..
666. mandible n.
667. Retropharyngeal space limits are:
668. retropharyngeal fascia.
669. prevertebrală fascia.
670. fascial sheet betweenthe pharynx and fascia prevertebralis
671. endocervical fascia.
672. parotid fascia.
673. In what direction can be propagated purulent collections located in the adipos body of the cheek?
674. temporal cellular space
675. infratemporal cellular space
676. cellular space
677. cellular space of the floor of the mouth
678. cellular parapharyngeal space
679. Purulent collections of temporopterigoidian space may spread to:
680. cranial cavity
681. orbital and nasal
682. oral
683. adipose body of cheek
684. none is correct
685. Purulent collections of interpterigoidian space may spread to:
686. temporopterigoidian and parapharyngeal space
687. cranial cavity
688. oral
689. retropharyngeal space
690. none is correct
691. What are the limits of lateral parapharyngeal space?
692. Medial - pharynx with its fascia
693. lateral- parotid capsule and medial pterigoidm.
694. superior - the skull base
695. lateral - parotid capsule and lateral pterigoid m
696. medial - pharynx and parotid gland
697. What anatomical structures are located in the anterior portion of the parapharyngeal space?
698. ascending palatine a. and v.
699. sympathetic trunk
700. vagus n.
701. hypoglossal n.
702. facial n.
703. What anatomical structures are located in the anterior portion of the parapharyngeal space?
704. ascending palatine a and v.
705. sympathetic trunk
706. vague n
707. hypoglossal n
708. facial n
709. What anatomical structures are located in the posterior portion of the parapharyngeal space?
710. ascending palatine a and v.
711. internal jugular v and internal carotid a.
712. glossopharyngeal and vagus nn.
713. accessory , hypoglossal nn. and sympathetic trunk
714. facial and mandibular nn.
715. Retropharyngeal space it is situated between:
716. pharynx and prevertebral fascia
717. pharynx and endocervical fascia
718. pharynx and parotid capsule
719. pharynx and pterygoid mm.
720. none is correct
721. Select parts through which passes the limit between cerebral portion of the head and facial portion of the head.
722. superficial temporal line
723. supraorbital edge of the frontal bone
724. superior edge of the zygomatic arch
725. nucal superior line
726. inferior edge of the orbit
727. Select the bones that form the lateral wall of the orbit.
728. frontal apophyses of the maxilar bone
729. lacrimal bone
730. greater wing of sphenoid bone
731. small wing of the sphenoid bone
732. zygomatic bone
733. Select the bones that form the superior wall of the orbit.
734. ethmoid bone
735. frontal bone
736. greater wing of sphenoid bone
737. zygomatic
738. small wing of the sphenoid bone
739. Select the muscles innervated by the oculomotor nerve.
740. obliquesuperior
741. elevating muscle of upper eyelid
742. rectussuperior
743. rectus inferior
744. oblique inferior
745. Select dura mater expansions.
746. falx sella
747. falx cerebri
748. tentorium cerebelli
749. diaphragm sella
750. tentorium rectus
751. Select cisterns derived from the pia mater.
752. temporal cistern
753. interpeduncularcistern
754. chiasmaticacistern
755. the cistern of anterior cerebral fossa
756. cisterna medullaris
757. Select arteries which pump blood into the brain.
758. internal carotid artery
759. vertebral artery
760. meningeal posterior artery
761. ophthalmic artery
762. medium meningitis artery
763. Middle meningeal artery branches are the following.
764. anterior
765. superior
766. inferior
767. lateral
768. posterior
769. Facial nerve branches are.
770. great rocky n
771. stapedius n
772. supraorbital n
773. chorda tympani
774. tear n
775. Frontal sinus opens into:
776. superior nasal meatus
777. medial nasal meatus
778. external nose
779. mouth
780. inferior nasal meatus
781. Pirogov-Waldeyer's lymphatic ring consists of the following elements:
782. laryngeal tonsil
783. palatine tonsils
784. lingual tonsils
785. tubal tonsils
786. pharyngeal tonsils
787. Excretory duct of the parotid gland opens at the level of:
788. inferior nasal meatus
789. the first two lower molars
790. the upper incisors
791. the first two upper molars
792. upper canines
793. The components of the nasal septum are:
794. the membranous
795. the cartilaginous
796. the spongios
797. the cutaneus
798. the bone
799. Through the round opening of sphenoids bone large wings passes:
800. the first branch of the trigeminal nerve
801. the second branch of the trigeminal nerve
802. the third branch of the trigeminal nerve
803. medial meningeal artery
804. vertebral artery
805. Superior nasal meatus communicates with:
806. posterior ethmoid cells
807. sphenoid sinus
808. maxillary sinus
809. frontal sinus
810. oral cavity
811. Lymphatic drainage from the lateral region of the face is carried out in the following lymph nodes:
812. buccinator lymph nodes
813. deep facial lymph nodes
814. parapharyngeal and retropharyngeal lymph nodes
815. para-auricular lymph nodes
816. any one of the following call called
817. Buccinator lymph nodes are situated in:
818. the anterior border of the masseter muscle
819. the thickness of the parotid gland parenchyma
820. in the parotid capsule
821. the inner edge of the buccinator muscle
822. the line of facial vein
823. Lymph paraauricularnodes are situated:
824. just below the parotid capsule
825. posterior parathyroid gland
826. on the edge of the masseter muscle
827. lateral masseter muscle capsule
828. the line of the internal carotid artery
829. The superior orbital fissure communicates with the orbit through:
830. pterygopalatine fossa
831. middle cerebral fossa
832. fossa subtemporală
833. the mastoid bone cells
834. temporal fossa
835. Through the inferior orbital fissure, orbit communicates with:
836. pterygopalatine fossa, temporal and infratemporal
837. anterior ethmoid cells
838. posterior ethmoid cells
839. inferior nasal meatus
840. middle cranial fossa
841. Posterior ethmoid canal joins the posterior ethmoid cells with:
842. anterior etomoidale cells
843. orbit
844. middle cranial fossa
845. anterior cranial fossa
846. paranasal sinuses
847. Ways of exudate spreading from ethmoidal labyrinth:
848. to inferior nasal meatus
849. to orbit
850. to the dura mater
851. to maxillary sinus
852. to parapharyngeal cellular tissue
853. The anterior wall of frontal sinus is formed by:
854. nasal and frontal processes of the nasal bones
855. paranasal sinuses
856. inferior nasal meatus
857. radix nazi and supraciliar arch
858. all the above-named versions are correct
859. From superior to the sphenoid sinus join next anatomical structures:
860. Turkish saddle
861. the body of the sphenoid bone
862. pituitary
863. Optical chiazma
864. cavernous sinus of the dura mater
865. From inferior to the sphenoid sinus join next anatomical structures:
866. upper jaw body
867. the body of the sphenoid bone
868. the posterior superior nasal meatus
869. the average posterior nasal meatus
870. pharyngeal tonsils
871. Towards the posterior sphenoid sinus adhere the following anatomical structures except:
872. Turkish saddle
873. upper jaw body
874. cavernous sinus
875. ophthalmic vein
876. dura mater
877. To bilateral sphenoid sinus adhere the following anatomical structures except:
878. upper jaw body
879. cavernous sinus
880. maxillary nerve and the round foramen walls
881. ophthalmic vein
882. anterior face of the occipital bone clivus
883. Towards the lower maxillary sinus join these anatomical stuctures:
884. upper jaw body
885. branch of infraorbital artery and nerve
886. maxillary tuberosity
887. alveolar processes of the upper jaw
888. pterygopalatine ganglion
889. Towards the posterior maxillary sinus join these anatomical structures except:
890. body and maxillr superior tuberosity
891. pterygopalatine artery
892. superior alveolar nerves
893. pterygopalatine ganglion
894. zygomatic process of the maxilla
895. Superficial lymph nodes group from the parotidomaseteric region is located:
896. between the skin and subcutaneous cellular space
897. between subcutaneous cellular space and superficial fascia
898. between the superficial fascia and parotid parenchyma
899. between parotid parenchymal septum
900. between the parenchymal gland and internal sheet of fascia propria
901. Parotid parenchyma contains anatomical formations except the following:
902. external jugular vein
903. the main trunk of the facial nerve
904. sublingval vein
905. the external carotid artery
906. maxillary artery
907. Parotid parenchyma contains anatomical formations except the following:
908. the external carotid artery
909. maxillary artery
910. superior alveolar nerve
911. deep group of lymph nodes
912. superficial temporal artery
913. The Cellular deep subpterigoidian space of the deep face region is sitauted between:
914. temporal muscle and the lateral pterigoid muscle
915. medial and lateral pterigoid muscle
916. the mandible and medial pterigoid muscle
917. the maxillary tuberosity and the pterigoid process
918. none of the above mentioned
919. Possible ways of propagation of infected exudate from parotido-masseteric area are:
920. temporo-pterygoid cellular tissue
921. interpterigoidian cellular tissue
922. parapharyngeal cellular tissue
923. external aduitv channel
924. maxillary sinus
925. Interpterigoidian cellular space of the deep face region includes:
926. mandibular nerve with its branches
927. internal carotid artery
928. the internal jugular vein
929. IX pair of cranial nerves
930. all the above variants
931. The third branch of the trigeminal nerve is located in:
932. celuar tissue under the masseter muscle
933. cellular tissue under buccinator muscle
934. cellular temoro-pterigoidean space
935. cellular interpterigoid space
936. cellular pterigomandibular space
937. Towards the maxillary sinus from posterior join these anatomical structures except:
938. body and maxillr tuberosity
939. middle nasal meatus
940. pterygopalatine ganglion
941. pterygoid muscles
942. the pterygopalatine proccess
943. Mental nerve is a branch of the nerve:
944. maxillary nerve (branch 2 of the trigeminal nerve)
945. trochlear nerve (fourth pair of cranial nerves)
946. optic nerve (cranial nerves II pair)
947. inferior alveolar nerve (3rd branch of trigeminal nerve)
948. oculomotor nerve
949. Interaponeurotic cellular space of the temporal region communicates with the following cellular spaces:
950. subcutaneous space of the temporal region
951. the cellular tissue of the temporomandibular region pterigoidiene
952. interpterigoidean cellular tissue
953. the cellular tissue of the bucal region
954. do not communicate
955. Clinical significance of emissary veins:
956. propagation of the inflammatory process
957. the compensatory adjust of intracerebral pressure
958. triggers arterio-venous shunt at the increasion of HTA
959. triggers veno-venous shunt at the increasion of HTA
960. have no great importance due to small size
961. What type of hematoma presents the lenticular aspect:
962. epicranial subaponeurotic
963. subdural
964. epidural
965. subarachnoid
966. intraparenchimatos
967. Trauma of the temporal region is aggravated by the following regional particularities:
968. presence on the internal face of art. Menigeea media
969. presence on the internal face of art. cerebri media
970. the absence of diploe
971. proximity to art. sphenopalatina
972. thickness of 2 mm of temporal squamus
973. Name the possible variety of hematoma of fronto-parietal-occipital reg:
974. intradiploic
975. subcutaneous
976. subperiosteal
977. subaponevrotic
978. intraparenchymal
979. Suggest hemostasis method available to diploic vein injury:
980. ligation
981. endoscopic ligation
982. application of hemostatic forceps
983. treating the defect edge with Wax
984. procoagulant intravenous medication
985. Scalp injuries represents:
986. epicranien tissue takeoff together with the periosteal covering
987. epicraniene tissue takeoff including the aponeurosis
988. sever injury, high regenerative potential
989. injury of medium gravity, low regenerative potential
990. obligatory association with bone fracture
991. The presence of inflammatory / purulent affections at the nasal-labial triangle generate:
992. compression of the facial v. by edema of soft tissues
993. septic emboli migration throughAngular v.
994. dissemination process through lingual v.
995. pterigodian venous plexus thrombosis
996. cavernous sinus thrombosis
997. Differentiation of cerebral sinus and cisterns includes:
998. sinuses are expansion of dura matter
999. sinuses - circulatory system for cerebrospinal fluid
1000. cisterns- provide cerebral venous return path
1001. cisterns-circulatory system for cerebrospinal fluid
1002. cisterns - sectoral expansion of subarachnoid space
1003. Facial nerve injury results in:
1004. ipsilateral paralysis of mimic muscles
1005. ipsilateral eyelid ptosis, lacrimation
1006. contralateral ptosis of the eyelid, lacrimal hyposecretion
1007. moving the mouth corner toward the healthy side
1008. naso-labial fold attenuation on the healthy side
1009. Theft from cerebral circulation (Steal syndrome) can take place through:
1010. obstruction of the brachiocephalic arterial trunk
1011. obstruction axillary art.
1012. obstruction proximal art. subclavian emergence of vertebral art.
1013. the polygon offset arterial circulatory Willis
1014. shunting cerebral circulation
1015. Clinical significance of fontanels:
1016. allow the increase in the amount of neurons during their active division
1017. allow passage of the head through the birth canal
1018. increase cerebral tissue oxygenation
1019. serve as evidence for late diagnosis of meningeal inflammatory conditions
1020. allow venous abord of thevsuperior sagittal sinus
1021. Cephalic shape "the tower"met in hereditary pathologies of hemoglobin is called:
1022. dolichocephalics
1023. platicefalic
1024. braficefalic
1025. ortocefalic
1026. hipsicefalic
1027. Normal volume of the nasal cavity ventilation include:
1028. medial meatus + superior meatus
1029. medium meatus
1030. superior meatus
1031. inferior meatus + medium meatus
1032. all nasal meatus are included
1033. Location of the olfactory mucosa is bounded by:
1034. superior edge of superior nasal concha
1035. superior edge of rhe medial nasal concha
1036. superior edge of the inferior nasal concha
1037. thevault of the nasal cavity
1038. a horizontal line drawn through the anterior ethmoid hole
1039. Superior nasal meatus can serve as a death cause in:
1040. minimally invasive treatment of neoplasms of the sella turcica
1041. lateral ventriculostomia realization
1042. decompression of the optic chiasm
1043. punction of the maxillary sinus
1044. meatus is only the upper segment of the nasal cavity
1045. retroocular adipose tissue damage is encountered in:
1046. hypoparathyroidism
1047. hyperparathyroidism
1048. hypothyroidism
1049. hypogonadism
1050. hyperthyroidism

Neck

1. Choose the correct answer concerning the limits between neck and head:
2. Inferior edge of the mandibule, tip of the mastoid process, superior nuchal line, external occipital protuberance
3. Horizontal plane which passes through inferior edge of the mandibule
4. Frontal plane which passes through transverse processes of cervical vertebrae
5. Horizontal plane which passes at the level of C7 and sternal notch
6. Horizontal plane which passes through sternal notch and superior edge of clavicle
7. Borders of the medial triangle of the neck:
8. Edge of mandibula, sternocleidomastoid muscle, middle line of the neck
9. Posterior belly of digastricus muscle, sternocleidomastoid muscle, middle line of the neck
10. Edge of mandibula, sternocleidomastoid muscle, superior belly of omohyoid muscle
11. Posterior belly of digastricus muscle, sternocleidomastoid muscle, inferior belly of the omohyoid muscle
12. Horizontal line which on the level of hyoid bone, middle line of the neck, trapezius muscle
13. Borders of the lateral triangle of the neck:
14. Inferior edge of the mandibula, sternocleidomastoid muscle, trapezius muscle
15. Posterior belly of digastricus muscle, sternocleidomastoid muscle, trapezius muscle
16. Inferior edge of the mandibula, sternocleidomastoid muscle, omohyoid muscle
17. Clavicle, sternocleidomastoid muscle, trapezius muscle
18. Horizontal line traced on the hyoid bone, sternocleidomastoid muscle, trapezius muscle
19. Indicate the structures localized in the medial triangle of the neck:
20. Common carotid artery
21. Vagus nerve
22. Internal jugular vein
23. Medial supraclavicular nerves
24. Anterior supraclavicular nerve
25. Indicate the structures localized in the lateral triangle of the neck:
26. common carotid artery
27. vagus nerve
28. internal jugular vein
29. medial supraclavicular nerves
30. anterior supraclavicular nerves
31. Borders of the submandibular triangle:
32. Inferior edge of mandible
33. Anterior edge of sternocleidomastoid muscle
34. Superior belly of omohyoid muscle
35. Both bellies of digastricus muscle
36. Free edge of mylohyoid muscle
37. Borders of the carotid triangle
38. Posterior belly of digastricus muscle
39. Anterior edge of sternocleidomastoid muscle
40. Posterior edge of sternocleidomastoid muscle
41. Inferior edge of the mandible
42. Superior belly of omohyoid muscle
43. Limits of the omotrapezoid triangle:
44. Clavicle
45. Trapezius muscle
46. Inferior belly of omohyoid muscle
47. Sternocleidomastoid muscle
48. Posterior belly of digastricus muscle
49. What structures are situated in the suprasternal interaponeurotic space?
50. Extern jugular veins
51. Lymph nodes
52. Anterior jugular veins
53. Jugular venous arch
54. Anterior supraclavicular nerves
55. Indicate the extension of the previsceral cervical space:
56. From the edge of mandible till manubrium sterni and clavicles
57. From the edge of mandible till the hyoid bone
58. From the hyoid bone till manubrium sterni
59. From the superior edge of the thyroid cartilage till manubrium sterni and clavicles
60. From the edge of the mandibula till the superior edge of the thyroid cartilage
61. Which celluloadipose spaces of the neck communicates with the anterior mediastinum?
62. Suprasternal interaponeurotic space
63. Previsceral cervical space
64. Retrovisceral cervical space
65. Retropharyngian space
66. Paravascular space of the main neurovascular bundle of the neck
67. Borders of the infrahyoid region:
68. Hyoid bone and the posterior belly of digastricus muscle
69. Anterior edge of sternocleidomastoid muscle
70. Horizontal line traced on the level of thyroid cartilage
71. Inferior edge of mandible
72. sternum and clavicle
73. Syntopy of the cervical portion of the trachea:
74. Anteriorly – thyroid gland isthmus
75. Anteriorly and bilaterally – thyroid gland lobes
76. Posteriorly - esophagus
77. At the level of jugular notch – common carotid arteries
78. Internal carotid arteries
79. Indicate arteries that supply the thyroid gland:
80. Superior thyroid arteries
81. Inferior thyroid arteries
82. Medium thyroid arteries
83. Recurrent thyroid artery
84. Thyroid imaartery
85. Lymphoepithelial pharyngeal ring is formed by:
86. Pharyngeal tonsils
87. Palatine tonsils
88. Tubal tonsils
89. Submandibular tonsils
90. Lingual tonsils
91. Innervation of the cervical part of esophagus is provided by:
92. Vagus nerve
93. Accesor nerve
94. Cervical ganglia of the sympathetic trunk
95. Hypoglossus nerve
96. Recurrent nerves
97. Indicate three possible levels of the common carotid artery bifurcation:
98. Superior border of C5
99. Superior border of C6
100. Superior border of thyroid cartilage
101. At the level of cricoid cartilage
102. Inferior border of C4
103. Indicate differences between internal and external carotid arteries:
104. External carotid artery is positioned anteriorly and medially to the internal carotid artery
105. External carotid artery has branches but the internal carotid artery has no branches in the region of neck
106. Internal carotid artery begins with a dilatation – carotid sinus
107. Pressure of the external carotid artery in wound stops pulsation of the superficial temporal artery on zygomatic arch
108. Internal carotid artery gives rise to the superior thyroid artery just at the bifurcation
109. Carotid reflexogenic zone is situated:
110. At the level of hyoid bone
111. At the level of superior border of thyroid gland
112. In the region of manubrium sterni
113. In the region of cricoid cartilage
114. In the region of common carotid artery bifurcation
115. Indicate the walls of interscalenic space:
116. Sternothyroid muscle
117. Anterior scalene muscle
118. Posterior scalene muscle
119. Omohyoid muscle
120. Medium scalene muscle
121. What veins participate in the formation of the jugular venous angle?
122. Subclavicular vein
123. Internal jugular vein
124. Anterior jugular vein
125. External jugular vein
126. Brachiocephalic vein
127. What structures are situated in the scalenovertebral triangle?
128. A. subclavia, thyriocervical trunk, a. vertebralis
129. Thoracic lymphatic duct
130. Internal jugular vein
131. Middle cervical ganglion of the sympathetic chain
132. Inferior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic trunk
133. Arterial branches that arise from the subclavian artery in the scalenovertebral triangle:
134. Vertebral artery
135. Transverse cervical artery
136. Suprascapulary artery
137. Thyriocervical trunk
138. Internal thoracic artery
139. Thoracic lymphatic duct drains into:
140. Right subclavian artery
141. Right brachiocephalic vein
142. Right internal jugular vein
143. Left external jugular vein
144. Left jugular venous angle
145. Main routes of the inflamation spreading from the region of the neck are:
146. Posterior mediastinum
147. Abdominal cavity
148. Retroperitoneal space
149. Anterior mediastinum
150. Pleural cavity
151. In which triangle is performed the ligature of the lingual artery?
152. Lingual triangle of Pirogov
153. Carotid
154. Submandibular
155. Lateral triangle of the neck
156. Medial triangle of the neck
157. Borders of the omoclavicular triangle:
158. Superior belly of the omohyoid muscle
159. Sternocleidomastoidian muscle
160. Clavicle
161. Inferior belly of the omohyoid muscle
162. Median line of the neck
163. What is the syntopy of the stellate ganglion?
164. Inferiorly – cupola of pleura
165. Anteriorly – vertebral and subclavicular artery
166. Vertebral nerve originates from it
167. Medially – phrenic nerve
168. Posteriorly - the long cervical muscle
169. Choose the structures that have sheath from the first superficial fascia of the neck:
170. Sternocleidomastoid muscle
171. Submandibular gland
172. Parotid gland
173. Platysma
174. Posterior belly of digastricus muscle
175. The projection of the carotic tubercle on the neck is:
176. middle of the anterior margin of sternocleidomastoideus m.
177. middle of the sternocleidomastoideus m.when the head is turned laterally
178. at the level of cricoid cartilage
179. middle of the sternocleidomastoideus m. when the head is in maximal extension
180. none of the answers
181. What can be palpated under the inferior margin of the mandible:
182. submandibular gland
183. lymphatic nodes
184. carotic a.
185. lingual a.
186. hyoid bone
187. Which vessel intersects the sternocleidomastoidian muscle from the exterior:
188. external jugular v.
189. internal jugular v.
190. anterior jugular v.
191. jugular venous arch
192. thyroid ima v.
193. The projection of the vocal ligaments is at the level of:
194. inferior margin of the thyroid cartilage
195. hyoid bone
196. crycothyroid membrane
197. angle of the mandible
198. crycoid cartilage
199. Apex of the pleural cupola is projected:
200. in the supraclavicular fossa
201. in the infraclavicular fossa
202. incisura jugularis
203. does not come out of the thoracic boundaries
204. in the deltopectoral fossa
205. According to V. N. Şevkunenko how many cervical fascias we have:
206. one
207. two
208. three
209. four
210. five
211. Which fascias serve as boundary for he suprasternal interaponeourotic space:
212. fascia superficialis colli and lamina superficialis of the fascia colli propria
213. superficial and deep lamina of the colli propria fascia
214. omoclavicular aponeurosis and endocervical fascia
215. endocervical fascia and prevertebral fascia
216. visceral and parietal sheaths of the endocervical fascia
217. The surface of the retrovisceral cervical space is limited by:
218. basis of the cranium and the diaphragm
219. basis of the cranium and the hyoid bone
220. basis of the cranium and incisura jugularis
221. basis of the cranium and Th5
222. basis of the cranium and Th1
223. The prevertebral space is limited by:
224. cervical vertebra and prevertebral fascia
225. mm. longus capitis and prevertebral fascia
226. mm. longus colli and prevertebral fascia
227. lamina superficialis fasciae colli propriae and fascia prevertebralis
228. parietal and prevertebral fascias
229. The prevertebral space contains:
230. mm. longus capitis
231. mm. longus colli
232. sympathetic trunk
233. vagus n.
234. mm. splenius capitis
235. The external jugular vein forms at the confluence of:
236. retromandibular v.
237. posterior auricular v.
238. facial v.
239. deep facial v.
240. angular v.
241. The cutaneous nerves of the neck can be found in the superficial layers at the level of:
242. middle of the posterior margin of the sternocleidumastoidian m.
243. middle of the anterior margin of the sternocleidumastoidian m.
244. angle of the mandible
245. hyoid bone
246. vertebra C3
247. The subcutaneous nerves of the neck are localized:
248. subcutaneous
249. between the I and the II fascia
250. between the II and the III fascia
251. between the I and the III fasc
252. none of the answers
253. Which cervical fascia forms a fascial sheth for the submandibular gland:
254. I fascia
255. II fascia
256. III fascia
257. IV fascia
258. V fascia
259. Where do the sheaths of the II cervical fascia which form a capsule for the submandibular gland fix:
260. inferior margin of the mandible
261. linea mylohyoidea
262. superior magine of the mandible
263. body of the hyoid bone
264. submandibular duct
265. What are the limits of the lingual triangle (Pirogov)?
266. superior - hypoglossus n.
267. inferior - intermediar tendon of the digastric m.
268. medial - free margine of the mylohyoideus m.
269. superior - lingual n.
270. anterior - free margin of the hyoglossus m.
271. The floor of the lingual triangle (Pirogov) is formed by:
272. hyoglossus m.
273. mylohyoid m.
274. digastric m.
275. deep lamina of the II fascia
276. stylohyoid m.
277. Which branch is the lingual artery from its origin - external carotid artery:
278. first
279. second
280. third
281. fourth
282. does not originate from the external carotic artery
283. Which fascias participate at the formation of linea alba colli:
284. I fascia
285. II fascia
286. III fascia
287. IV fascia
288. V fascia
289. For which muscles the omoclavicular aponeurosis forms a fascial sheath:
290. pretraheal mm.
291. prevertebral mm.
292. suprahyoid mm.
293. scalen mm.
294. submandubular mm.
295. Which nerves enervate the pretraheal muscles:
296. ansa cervicalis
297. vagus n.
298. phrenic n.
299. n. recurrens dexter
300. ganglion stellatum
301. What is the syntopy of the elements of the main neurovascular bundle of the neck:
302. medial - a. carotis communis, lateral - v. jugularis interna, between the vein and the artery and posterior -vagus n
303. lateral - a. carotis communis, medial - v. jugularis interna, between the vessels -vagus n.
304. medial - a. carotis communis, between the artery and nerve - v. jugularis interna, lateral - vagus n.
305. between v. jugularis interna and vagus n.- a. carotis communis, medial -vagus n.
306. lateral - a. carotis communis, between the artery and nerve - v. jugularis interna
307. What is the origin of the subclavicular arteries:
308. right - from the brachiocephalic arterial trunk, left - aortic arch
309. left - from the brachiocephalic arterial trunk, right - aortic arch
310. left - from the brachiocephalic trunk, right - brachiocephalic arterial trunk
311. left - aortic arch, right - aortic arch
312. none of the answers
313. In what cases is affected the interaponeurotic suprasternal space:
314. in case of purulent myositis
315. in case of osteomyelitis sternal manumbrium
316. in case of osteomyelitis of the clavicles
317. in case of trachea diseases
318. in case of larynx damage
319. In what cases is affected the previsceral space from cervical region
320. in the case of damage to the farynx
321. in case of damage to the trachea
322. in case of damage to the larynx
323. in case of damage to the esophagus
324. in the case of diseases of the thyroid gland
325. In what cases is affected the retrovisceral space?
326. tirioide gland lesions
327. the trachea lesions
328. in the lesions of the larynx
329. in the cervical segment of the thoracic duct injuries
330. injury (iatrogenic, post-combustion) of the esophagus
331. What separates the previsceral space from the anterior mediastinum?
332. fascia propria
333. omoclavicular fascia
334. deep tab of the own throat fascia
335. parietal blade moving in the visceral endocervical fascia (being penetrated by vessels and nerves)
336. prevertebral fascia
337. In what cases is affected sternocleidomastoid m cellular tissue sheath space?
338. in some types of mastoiditis
339. in purulent myositis
340. in purulent affecting of the parotid gland
341. in purulent diseases of the submandibular gland
342. in thymic disorders
343. Which of the following statements concerning the area of ​​superficial cellular tissue located in lateral triangle of the neck are correct?
344. is disposed between the II and III fascia
345. is disposed between the II and V fascia within omotrapezoidian triungle
346. is disposed between the III and V fascia within the omoclavicular triangle
347. on the trajectory of suprascapular artery communicates with the deep spaces of scapular region
348. on the trajectory of lateral neurovascular bundle items of the neck communicates with axillary cavity
349. Which of the following statements concerning the area of ​​cellular tissue located in deep lateral triangle of the neck are correct?
350. is disposed between the II and III fascia
351. is disposed between the fascia II and V within omotrapezoidian triungle
352. is deeper disposed to V fascia around the lateral neurovascular bundle neck items
353. the line of suprascapular artery communicates with the deep spaces of scapular region
354. on the trajectory of lateral neurovascular bundle items of the neck communicates with axillary cavity
355. Read the following statements carefully and enumerate the correct ones:
356. accessor n penetrates II fascia 1.5 cm higher of the middle rear edge of the sternocleidomastoid m
357. accesor n within the lateral triangle limits of the neck is located on. levator scapula muscle
358. tumors localized in the lateral triangle of the neck can compress the cervical plexus branches accompanied by pain radiating in all directions
359. common carotid artery pulsation can be seen between the front edge of the sternocleidomastoid m and cervical viscera
360. subclavian artery passes through antescalen space
361. Which of the following statements about topography of the superior laryngeal nerv are correct?
362. move within the carotid triangle
363. passes psterior to thebasics element of the medial neurovascular bundle of the neck, oblique from top to bottom
364. branches into external branch (which along with another branch of the vagus n tion in forming n - n depressant cordis) and internal branch
365. is a branch of the vagus nerv
366. passes anterior to the basics element of the medial neurovascular bundle of the neck
367. In case of surgical interventions on thyroid ,which nerve can be damaged?
368. recurrent laryngeal n
369. inferior laryngeal n
370. superior laryngeal n
371. vagus n
372. sympathetic trunk
373. Which of the following statements are correct about the topography of cervical loop (cervical ansa)?
374. superior branch descends into composition of hypoglossal nerve, from which emerges in limits of the carotid triangle
375. superior branch starts from II cervical spinal nerve
376. inferior branch start from. III and IV cervical nerves
377. innervate pretracheal groups muscle so it is a motor branch
378. is a sensory branch
379. Which of the following statements about the topography of the cervical sympathetic trunk are correct?
380. has superior and inferior lymph nodes (permanent), medium and intermediar (non-permanent)
381. is mostly located deeper of V fascia on prevertebral mm
382. superior ganglion is located in the spinous and transverse processes of the cervical II-III vertebrae
383. medium ganglion, intermediar and inferior are located in limits of the scalenovertebral triangle
384. medium ganglion, intermediar and inferior are located in limits of the intescalen area
385. The following triad of symptoms: miosis, narrowing of the palpebral fissure and enophthalmos may occur at:
386. damage vagus nerve in the cervical region
387. damage of hypoglossal nerve
388. damage of sympathetic trunk (cervical spine trauma, compression by tumors in the cervical region)
389. damage of phrenic nerve
390. damage of superior and inferior laryngeal nerves
391. During surgical intervention on the thoracic duct in limit of the cervical region can be injured:
392. vague n
393. inferior laryngeal n
394. recurrent laryngeal n
395. phrenic n
396. sympathetic trunk
397. In what cases is affected deep space of adipos cellular tissue (deeper the V fascia)?
398. in case of trachea damage
399. in case of tuberculous disease of the cervical vertebrae (cold abscess)
400. in case of esophagus damage
401. in case of myositis
402. in case of larynx damage
403. limits of submandibular triangle:
404. the inferior border of the mandible
405. milohioid muscle
406. strenocleidomastoidian muscle
407. anterior and posterior belly of digastric muscle
408. hyoid bone
409. Fascia No.3 of the neck is called:
410. endocervical fascia
411. submandibular fascia
412. omoclaviculara fascia
413. fascia propria
414. superficial fascia
415. Submandibular gland bag contains:
416. submandibular gland
417. facial artery
418. trigeminal nerve
419. lingual artery
420. thyroid arteries
421. Boundaries of sternocleidomastoid region are:
422. edge of the trapezius muscle
423. the inferior edge of the mandible
424. the superior edge of the clavicle
425. correspond to the sternocleidomastoid muscle
426. the superior edge of the manubrium sterni
427. Extra lobe of the thyroid gland is called:
428. pyramidal lobe
429. basal lobe
430. parathyroid lobe
431. tracheal lobe
432. lingual lobe
433. The esophagus begins at the vertebra:
434. C 3
435. C 2
436. C 7
437. C 6
438. C 5
439. Superficial fascia after Shevkunenko classification is located between:
440. skin and subcutaneous fat tissue
441. skin and platysma muscle
442. platysma muscle and sternocleidomastoid muscule
443. sternocleidomastoid muscle and the anterior scalene muscle
444. sternoclediomastoidian muscle and common carotid artery
445. Superficial sheet of fascia propria of the neck formes a sheath for:
446. submandibular gland
447. platysma muscle
448. sternotiroidian muscle
449. common carotid artery
450. the internal jugular vein
451. Visceral sheet of neck fascia covers the following formations:
452. parotiroide glands
453. recurrent laryngeal nerve
454. esophagus
455. submandibular gland
456. thyroid gland
457. Suprasternal interaponeurotic cellular space contains:
458. common carotid artery
459. internal jugular vein
460. external jugular vein
461. jugular venous arch (juguli venous arch)
462. aortic arch
463. Subcutantat cellular tissue in limits of the carotid triangle contains:
464. platysma muscle
465. external jugular vein and cervical plexus branches
466. the internal jugular vein
467. facial vein
468. descending branch of the nerve sublingval
469. The vagus nerve in relation to carotid artery in the region of carotid triangle is situated:
470. anterior and medial
471. posterior and medial
472. anterior and lateral
473. posterior and lateral
474. between the artery and vein
475. In limits of submandibular triangle posterior of platysma muscle there is:
476. inframandibular nerve
477. sublingval nerve
478. lingual nerve
479. facial nerve (cervical branch)
480. cervical plexus
481. In omoclavicular triangle the external jugular vein is situated in:
482. subcutaneous adipose tissue
483. the thickness of the platysma muscle
484. prevertebralis fascia
485. superficial sheet of deep fascia
486. none of the above variants

### In the omoclavicular triangle the [phrenic nerve](http://www.advancedreconstruction.com/)is between:

1. superficial and deep sheet of the fascia propria
2. anterior scalene muscle and preverterbal fascia
3. anterior and medium scalene muscle
4. medial and posterior scalene muscle
5. superficial fascia and propria fascia
6. Scheletotopic larynx corresponds to cervical vertebrae:
7. Th2 - Th4
8. Th1 - Th 3
9. Th3 - Th 4
10. Th5 - Th6
11. Th7 - Th 8
12. Posterior to tracheal adheres intimately the following organ:
13. cervical portion of the esophagus
14. pharynx with pharyngeal lobe of the parotid gland
15. common carotid artery
16. impair thyroid venous plexus
17. cervical vertebrae
18. Pretracheal cellular space of the neck region communicates with the cellular space of:
19. innteraponeurotic suprasternal space
20. anterior mediastinum
21. posterior mediastinum
22. retroesofagian
23. none of the above variants
24. Lingual artery ligation in the Pirogov triangle:
25. provides postlesional intraoperative hemostasis
26. is used in lingual neoplasm resection
27. contribute to decrease the organ in volume
28. is not used in lingual artery ligation in the lingual triangle
29. all answers are correct
30. Innervation of Carotid sinus (Hering n) is achieved by:
31. mandibular n
32. short and long ciliary n.
33. vagus n
34. glossopharyngeal n
35. sphenopalatin n
36. Major clinical sign of laryngeal recurrent nerve damage is:
37. loss of appetite
38. dysphagia
39. dyspnoea
40. aphonia
41. euphoria
42. The afonia cause in the recurrent laryngeal n lesion:
43. reflector spasm of the vocal cords
44. vocal muscle paresis
45. epiglottis contracture
46. regurgitation of food withaspiration
47. acute laryngeal dilatation
48. Branches of subclavian artery in the prescalen segment are:
49. vertebral artery
50. transverse coli artery
51. internal thoracic artery
52. costocervical trunk
53. tireocervical trunk
54. Branches subclavian artery in the interscalen segment are:
55. vertebral artery
56. transvera coli artery
57. internal thoracic artery
58. costocervical trunk
59. tireocervical trunk
60. branches subclavian artery in the interscalen segment are:
61. vertebral artery
62. transvera coli artery
63. internal thoracic artery
64. costocervical trunk
65. tireocervical trunk
66. The major risk of plagues with cervical localization is conditioned by:
67. presence of main (magistral) arterial trunk
68. the negative pressure in the venous system at this level
69. lymphatic lesion of magistral pathways
70. the possibility of diffusion of the inflammatory process to the mediastinum
71. veins ambience due to parietal fixing through fascia
72. Central venous abord is done by catheterization of:
73. anterior jugular v.
74. external jugular v.
75. internal jugular v.
76. jugular venous arch
77. subclavian v.
78. What fascia forms the sternocleidomastoid and trapezoid muscles sheath:
79. superficial fascia
80. superficial lamina of the fascia colli propria
81. deep lamina of the fascia colli propria
82. endocervicalis fascia
83. prevertebralis fascia
84. Which of the cervical fascia form sheath for infrahyoid muscles:
85. superficial fascia
86. superficial lamina of the fascia colli propria
87. deep lamina of the fascia colli propria
88. fascia endocervicalis
89. fascia prevertebralis
90. The highest vascularization index organ (5ml/min/g) is:
91. myocardium
92. thymus
93. brain tissue
94. thyroid
95. parathyroid

Thoracic cavity

1. Thoracic cavity is delimited by:
2. ribs only
3. sternum and vertebral column only
4. ribs, sternum, vertebral column, intercostals muscles and diaphragm
5. intercostal muscles and diaphragm
6. clavicles and costal arch
7. What does the pleural cavity represent:?
8. Cavity that is delimited by the visceral and parietal pleura
9. Space between lung and mediastinum
10. Cavity between lugs, diaphragm and mediastinum
11. Cavity delimited by the sheaths of the parietal pleura
12. It is a part of the thoracic cavity where the magistral vessels pass
13. Which statements are correct conserning the lymphatic dranage from the mammary gland?
14. There is superficial and deep lymphatic reflux
15. Parasternal lymphatic nodes recieve lymph from the axillary lymph nodes
16. Lymph node of Sorgius that lays at the edge of the pectoral major muscle is a sentinel node of the first step
17. From the internal-superior quadrat the lymph reaches the epigastric ganglia
18. Main collectors of lymph are the axillary lymph nodes
19. Venous system of mammary gland is composed by:
20. Superficial venous rete
21. Deep venous rete
22. Intercostal veins
23. Subclavian veins
24. Axillary veins
25. Which fascia forms the capsule for the mammary gland?
26. Pectoral fascia
27. Clavipectoral fascia
28. Superficial fascia
29. Transversal fascia
30. Endocervical fascia
31. Which arteries vascularise the mammary gland?
32. Internal thoracic artery
33. Lateral thoracic artery
34. Intercostal arteries
35. Inferior thyroid artery
36. Subclavian artery
37. Mammary gland is innervated by:
38. Branches of the II-VII intercostal nerves
39. Branches of cervical plexus
40. Branches of the brachial plexus
41. Phrenic nerves
42. Vagus nerves
43. How is called the deep sheath of pectoral fascia:
44. Superficial fascia
45. Pectoral fascia
46. Endocervical fascia
47. Clavipectoral fascia
48. Axillary fascia
49. The fascial sheath of which muscle is formed by the clavipectoral fascia:
50. Major pectoral muscle
51. Minor pectoral muscle
52. Seratus anterior muscle
53. Deltoid muscle
54. Intercostal muscles
55. Superficial subpectoral space is placed:
56. Behind the major pectoral muscle
57. In front of the clavipectoral fascia and minor pectoral muscle
58. Behind the fascia superficialis
59. In front of deep fascia
60. In the subcutaneous fatty tissue
61. Deep subpectoral space is placed:
62. In front of the major pectoral muscle
63. Behind the major pectoral muscle
64. In front of the minor pectoral muscle
65. Behind the minor pectoral muscle
66. In front of clavipectora fascia
67. Which of the following sinuses of the pleural cavity is the deepest?
68. Costodiaphragmatic sinus
69. Costomediastinic sinus
70. Diaphragmomediastinic sinus
71. Costal sinus
72. Mediastinal sinus
73. Space between the sternal part and costal part of the diaphragm on the right side is named?
74. Triangle of Pirogov
75. Fissure of Larey
76. Triangle of Morganye
77. Triangle of Bohdalec
78. Triangle of Ghesselbach
79. Space between the sternal part and costal part of the diaphragm on the left side is named?
80. Triangle of Pirogov
81. Fissure of Larey
82. Triangle of Morganye
83. Triangle of Bohdalec
84. Triangle of Ghesselbach
85. Diaphragm is vascularized by:
86. musculophrenic arteries
87. intercostal arteries
88. superior phrenic arteries
89. inferior phrenic arteries
90. superior epigastric artery
91. Main respiratory muscle is:
92. M. rectus abdominis
93. M. obliqus abdominis externus
94. M. obliqus abdominis internus
95. mm. intercostales
96. Diaphragm
97. All of the mentioned below refer to congenital anomalies of the heart besides:
98. Persistence of the duct of Botallo
99. Interatrial sept undevelopment
100. Dextro-position of the heart
101. Acquired mitral stenosis
102. Interventricular septum underdevelopment
103. In the azygos vein flows:
104. hemiazygos v.
105. Left intercostal veins
106. Esophageal veins
107. Posterior bronchial veins
108. Mediastinal veins
109. To which rib corresponds the sternal angle (Ludovic):
110. I
111. II
112. III
113. IV
114. V
115. In the intercostal spaces are situated:
116. superficial and deep intercostals muscles
117. intercostals aa.
118. intercostal vv.
119. intercostals nn.
120. endothoracic fascia
121. Syntopy of the intercostal neurovascular bundle from superior to inferior:
122. superior - intercostal a., inferior - nerv and more inferior - vein
123. superior - nerv, inferior - vein and more inferior - intercostal a.
124. superior - vein, inferior - intercostals a. and more inferior - nerv
125. the nerv is situated more medial, vessels - more lateral
126. lateral is situated the nerv, medial - vessels
127. What represents the pulmonary ligament:
128. Ligament that bind the right lung with the left lung
129. Ligament between the pulmonary artery and vein
130. Double fold of pleura extending from the pulmonary hilum toward diaphragm
131. Duplication of the parietal pleura in which are placed the pulmonary vessels
132. Ligament between the aortic arch and the pulmonary artery
133. At the level of what rib can be found the inferior border of the right lung:
134. Vth rib - on the medioclavicular line
135. Xth rib - on the anterior axillar line
136. Xth rib - on the scapular line
137. XIth rib - on the paravertebral line
138. IXth rib - on the posterior middle line
139. What band intersects from anterior and posterior the right bronchus
140. right ventricle
141. internal thoracic a.
142. superior vena cava
143. left atrium
144. azygos vein
145. Syntopy of the right pulmonary root components from superior to inferior:
146. Artery, bronchus, vein
147. Bronchus, vein, artery
148. Vein, artery, bronchus
149. Bronchus, artery, vein
150. Artery, vein, bronchus
151. What intersects the left bronchus:
152. descendent aorta
153. left vagus nerve
154. left phrenic nerve
155. hemiazygos vein
156. left pulmonary vein
157. What branches originate from the arch of aorta from right to left?
158. Right common carotid artery
159. Left common carotid artery
160. Arterial brachiocephalic trunk, leftcommon carotid artery, left subclavicular artery
161. Left subclavicular artery
162. Left common subclavicular artery
163. What nerve crosses the arch of aorta from anterior?
164. Right phrenic nerve
165. Right vagus nerve
166. Left phrenic nerve
167. Left splanchnic nerve
168. Left vagus nerve
169. Where is situated the arterial canal of Botallo?
170. Between aorta and superior vena cava
171. Between inferior vena cava and aorta
172. Between pulmonary artery and arch of aorta
173. Between the right auricle and superior vena cava
174. Between the left common carotid artery and subclavian artery
175. At what level right and left recurrent laryngeal nerves start?
176. Right – at the level of right subclavian artery
177. Left – at the level of left brachiocephalic trunk
178. Left – at the level of aortic arch
179. Right – at the level of trachea bifurcation
180. Left and right – at the level of IV cervical vertebra
181. Where does the right phrenic nerve cross superiorly to the pulmonary hilum pass?
182. Between aorta and superior vena cava
183. Between the superior vena cava and right common carotid artery
184. Between superior vena cava and mediastinal pleura
185. Between the brachiocephalic truk and superior vena cava
186. Anteriourly to the arch of aorta
187. Anterior the trachea and manubrium sterni are placed:
188. superior vena cava
189. left subclavian a.
190. sympathetic trunk
191. recurrent laryngean nerve
192. arch of aorta with brachiocephalic trunk, left common carotid artery and left brachiocephalic vein
193. What passes immediately posterior from the right bronchus
194. Azygos vein and right vagus nerve
195. Right pulmonary artery
196. Right pulmonary vein
197. Sympathetic trunk
198. Inferior vena cava
199. What criteria correspond to the pulmonary arteries?
200. Deliver oxygenated blood to the heart
201. Deliver oxygenated blood to the lung
202. Deliver unoxygenated blood from the the heart to the lung
203. Are parallel to the bronchi
204. Vascularise the pulmonary parenchim
205. Anterior mediastinum contains everything except:
206. Thymus
207. Ascending aorta and arch of aorta
208. Magistral veins
209. thoracic lymphatic duct
210. trachea
211. Posterior mediastinum contains the following, except:
212. esophagus
213. descending aorta
214. thoracic lymphatic duct
215. pulmonary hilum, bifurcation of the trachea, arch of aorta
216. azygos and hemiazygos veins
217. Posterior mediastinum contains:
218. Azygos and hemiazygos veins and sympathetic trunks
219. Thoracic lymphatic duct, thoracic aorta
220. Esophagus and vagus nerves
221. Pulmonary arteries and veins
222. Inferior vena cava and portal vein
223. Deviation of esophagus in the thoracic part (at the level of thoracic vertebra II-V):
224. To left
225. To right
226. Posterior
227. Anterior
228. Localized strictly on the lateral side of the vertebral column
229. On the level of whichs vertebra esophagus intersects the aorta from anterior:
230. Th3
231. Th5
232. Th6
233. Th7
234. Th8
235. Venous reflux from the inferior 1/3 of the esophagus directed to:
236. Vena cava inferior
237. Vena cava superior
238. Azygos and hemiazygos veins
239. Left gastric vein
240. Portal vein
241. Lymphatic thoracic duct passes through:
242. Esophageal opening of the diaphragm
243. Aortal opening of the diaphragm
244. Costo-lumbar triangle of the diaphragm
245. Inferior vena cava opening
246. Vena azygos opening
247. How many outstanding narrowing path esophagus:
248. a single narrow
249. two narrowings
250. three narrowings
251. four constrictions
252. does not have on the trajectory or narrow
253. Which organ lesion is a criterion for a thoraco-abdominal trauma?
254. Lung
255. Liver
256. Spleen
257. Diaphragm
258. Heart and pericardium
259. What nerve bends Aorta and ascends cranial?
260. frenic n.
261. vague n
262. intercostal n
263. the sympathetic trunk n.
264. the left recurrent laryngeal n.
265. Which statement is correct concerning the stratigraphy of the chest wall?
266. skin, subcutaneus cellular layer, superficial fascia., external intercostal muscle, neuroo-vascular package, internal intercostal muscle., fascia endotoracica, prepleural tissue, pleura.
267. skin, subcutaneus celluar layer, superficial fascia, fascia propria, external intercostal muscle, nerve vascular package, internal intercostal muscle, fascia endotoracica, prepleural tissue, pleura.
268. skin, subcutaneus celluar layer, superficial fascia, fascia propria, external intercostal muscle, vasculo-nervous package., subcostall muscle, fascia endotoracica, prepleural tissue, pleura.
269. skin, subcutaneus cellular layer, superficial fascia, fascia propria, external intercostal muscle, vasculo-nervous package., internal intercostal muscle, fascia endocervical, prepleural tissue, pleura.
270. skin, subcutanues celullar layer, fascia superficialis, fascia propria, external intercostal muscle., vasculo-nervous package, internal intercostal muscle., endotoracica fascia, preperitoneal tissue, pleura.
271. Which nerves enervate the diaphragm:
272. phrenic nn.
273. branches from vagus and sympathetic nn.
274. 6 pairs of inferior intercostals nn.
275. branches of the lombar plexus
276. infraclavicular nn.
277. What are the internal thoracic artery branches?
278. pericardophrenic a.
279. superior epigastric a.
280. musculophrenic a.
281. mediastinal branches
282. superior diaphragmatic aa.
283. What is the terminal branch of the internal thoracic artery?
284. artery pericardiacofrenică
285. superior epigastric artery
286. musculophrenic artery
287. mediastinal branches
288. superior diaphragmatic artery
289. Which of the following statements about the toracoacromial trunk are correct:
290. toracoacromial arterial trunk strarts from the subclavian a.
291. toracoacromial trunk is a branch of the axillar a.
292. toracoacromial trunk penetrates the coracoclavipectoral fascia
293. penetrates into the superficial subpectoral fatty tissue space
294. gives pectoral, acromial and deltoid branches
295. Which of the following statements about the costodiaphragmatic sinusare wrong:
296. has a hight of 5 - 7 cm
297. extends from the VIIth to the Xth rib
298. as a rule the lung enters this sinus at a deep inspiration
299. forms as a result of passing costal pleura into the diaphragmatic pleura
300. in case of hydrothorax, hemothorax, chylothorax and pyothorax in this sinus liquid does not cumulate
301. The syntopy of the right pulmonary pediculus from superior to inferior is as follows:
302. ABV
303. BVA
304. BAV
305. VAB
306. VBA
307. The syntopy of the left pulmonary pediculus from superior to inferior is as follows:
308. ABV
309. BVA
310. BAV
311. VAB
312. VBA
313. The syntopy of the left pulmonary pediculus from superior to inferior is as follows:
314. left - VAB
315. right - VAB
316. left - AVB
317. right - VBA
318. right - AVB
319. Which are the pericardiac sinuses:
320. transversal
321. vertical
322. oblique
323. antero-inferior (apycal)
324. anterior
325. Internal thoracic artery is situated between the following structures of the thoracic wall:
326. endothoracic fascia
327. parietal pleura
328. transversal thracic m.
329. internal face of the ribs and of the internal intercostals mm.
330. parapleural tissue
331. Which of the following statements concerning the topography of the phrenical nerves in the anterior mediastinum are correct:
332. penetrate into the anterior mediastinum between the subclavian a. and v.
333. right phrenic n. initially is situated between the lateral wall of the superior vena cava and mediastinal pleura
334. pass anterior from the pulmonary hilum
335. pass posterior from the pulmonary hilum
336. the left nerve passes on the anterior surface of the esophagus, the right - on the posterior surface
337. The azygos vein drains into:
338. inferior vena cava
339. right brachiocephalic vein
340. superior vena cava
341. internal thoracic vein
342. hemyazygos vein
343. Which are the weak points of the diaphragm:
344. esophagian opening
345. aortal opening
346. central tendon
347. sterno-costal triangles
348. lumbo-costal triangles
349. Which are the weak points of the diaphragm:
350. esophagian opening
351. aortal opening
352. central tendon
353. sterno-costal triangles
354. lumbo-costal triangles
355. The most common source of purulent collections in the mediastinum is:
356. pretracheal space
357. neurovascular bundle space of the neck
358. antescalen space
359. retrovisceral space
360. sterno cleido –mastoid space
361. In case of anterior mediastinal purulences can be propagated in the following areas:
362. the external intercostal spaces
363. pleura
364. central tendon
365. pericardium
366. triangles lumbo-costal
367. In case of posterior mediastinum purulences can be propagated in the following areas:
368. subpleural cellularspace
369. Cellular retroperitoneal space
370. lungs
371. sterno-costal triangles
372. pericardium
373. What cellular spaces of the mediastinum do you know?
374. prepericardial
375. aortic hiatus
376. tendinous center
377. pretracheal
378. paraesofagian
379. Prepericardial Area has the following limits:
380. above - fascia endotoracică
381. posterior - thymus and pericardium
382. previous - costal pleura
383. posterior - mediastinal pleura
384. inferior - pleural fascia - Aperture
385. Pretracheal space has the following limits:
386. anterior - posterior wall of the thymus and pericardium
387. posterior - fascia of the trachea and bronchi
388. right - costal pleura and vena hemiazygos
389. left aortic arch and its branches
390. right - mediastinal pleura and Azygos vein
391. paraesofagian area communicates with:
392. cervical retrovisceral space
393. cervical previsceral space
394. retroperitoneal space
395. preperitoneal space
396. paranefral space
397. What are the factors that contribute to the purulent spread the mediastinum?
398. mediastinal cellular spaces are not strictly delimitated
399. continuous movement of the diaphragm and pleura
400. well-developed cellular spaces
401. changing the volume of mediastinal organs
402. affirmations are wrong
403. In what direction can be propagated purulences in prepericardial space?
404. retropharyngeal space
405. preperitoneal space
406. paracolon
407. previsceral cervical space
408. parapleural cell tissue
409. What branches of the sympathetic trunk take part in forming the reflex areas of the thoraco-abdominal region?
410. large and small splanchnic nerve
411. cardiac thoracic and splachnicus imus nn.
412. vague nn
413. phrenic nn.
414. esophageal and pulmonary branches
415. Thoracic portion of the vague nn. have the following branches:
416. bronchial
417. diaphragmatic
418. oesophageal
419. pericardial
420. mediastinal
421. What nerve plexus are situated in the heart region?
422. right and left anterior plexus
423. the right and left posterior plexus
424. right and left atrial plexus
425. right and left ventricular plexus
426. anterior-inferior plexus
427. What statements about the thoracic duct are true?
428. is formed on the Th. 12 - L.1
429. are formed on the L.2 - L.3
430. are formed at the merger of two groups of lombar lymph collectors
431. beginning of the duct has a dilatation
432. the beginning of the duct has no feature
433. Plan which separates Upper and Lower mediastinum passes through:
434. sternal manubrium
435. bifurcation of the trachea
436. I thoracic vertebra
437. aortic arch
438. xiphoid apophysis
439. The mammary gland is located between the ribs:
440. 2 rib
441. 3 rib
442. 6 rib
443. 7 rib
444. 5 rib
445. Locating of the Zorghius lymph node corresponds to:
446. the outer edge of the sternum
447. I intercostal space, medioclavicular
448. anterior edge of the sternocleidomastoid muscle
449. seratus anterior muscle
450. under the pectoral pinor muscle
451. True ribs are:
452. the first 4
453. the last 2
454. the first 10
455. the first 7
456. all are true ribs
457. Upper chest aperture is limited by:
458. thoracic vertebrae Th1
459. cervical vertebra C7
460. sternal notch of the manumbriului
461. first rib
462. clavicle
463. Muscular portion of the diaphragm is divided into:
464. vertebral portion
465. sternal portion
466. costal portion
467. lumbar portion
468. pulmonary portion
469. Upper lobe of the right lung has the following segments:
470. apical segment
471. posterior segment
472. tmedium segment
473. lower segment
474. anterior segment
475. How many lobes has the thymus gland?
476. 4 lobes
477. 3 lobes
478. 1 lob
479. 2 lobes
480. 6 lobes
481. Oval fossa is located on:
482. interventricular septum
483. early portion of the aorta
484. interatrial septum
485. left atrial wall
486. early portion of the pulmonary trunk
487. The lower limit of the right lung on the average axillary line corresponds to:
488. cartilage of the 7 rib
489. the upper edge of the 11 rib
490. the lower edge of the 9 rib
491. 6 rib
492. 5 intercostal space
493. The lower limit of the left lungs on medioclaviculara line corresponds to:
494. 7 rib
495. 5 rib
496. 8 rib
497. 9 rib
498. 6 intercostal space
499. Right lung is divided into lobes by following fissures:
500. oblique fissure
501. transverse fissure
502. horizontal fissure
503. lateral fissure
504. sagittal fissure
505. Middle mediastinum contains:
506. Heart
507. the lower portion of the superior vena cava
508. the ascending aorta
509. pulmonary arteries and veins
510. the esophagus
511. Atrioventricular node is located in:
512. wall of the right atrium
513. wall of the left atrium
514. the lower portion of the interatrial septum
515. in the upper portion of the interventricular septum
516. the wall of the left ventricle
517. Diaphragmatic triangle Larey:
518. can be used as surgical access to pulmonary pedicle
519. can be used for transepigastric puncturing of the pericardium
520. represent a strong place, corresponds to the tendinous center
521. is a weak point of the diaphragm
522. corresponds to the esophageal hiatus
523. The most common diaphragm hernias have the location in:
524. lombocostal Bogdalek triangle
525. sternocostal Larey triangle
526. hiatus aorticus
527. hiatus esofageus
528. central tendon
529. Puncture of pleural cavity is made between the lines:
530. anterior axillary
531. medial axially
532. posterior axillary
533. scapular
534. paravertebral
535. Vertical level of pleural cavity puncture corresponds to:
536. V intercostal space
537. VI intercostal space
538. VII intercostal space
539. VIII intercostal space
540. IX intercostal space
541. As norm,costodiafragmatic sinus:
542. containing 20-50 ml pleural fluid
543. has a depth of 6-8 cm
544. is occupied entirely by lung at maximum of inspiration
545. is occupied partialy by the lung even at maximum of inspiration
546. becomes evident in the accumulation of pathological collections
547. Intercostal spaces puncture is performed by the absolute rule at the level of:
548. upper costal margin
549. margin of intercostal space
550. lower cost margin
551. costal angle
552. aponeurotic intercostal membrane
553. According to anatomical particularities, localization od foreign body occurs more often in the:
554. middle segment of trachea
555. bifurcation of the trachea
556. right bronchial
557. left bronchial
558. anatomical narrowing of the trachea in the lower third
559. Cavo-portal anastomosis by v. esophageal and gastric v. gets maximum clinic value:
560. erosive esophagitis
561. Acute pancreatitis
562. fatty liver dystrophy
563. hepatic cirrhosis
564. calculous cholecystitis
565. Separation of mediastinum anterior from posterior is performed by a plan:
566. sagittal went through the pulmonary trunk origin
567. frontal went through the pulmonary trunk bifurcation
568. sagittal went through the tracheal bifurcation
569. frontal went through tracheal bifurcation
570. bringing together the origin of the pulmonary trunk with tracheal bifurcation
571. Select anterior mediastinum elements:
572. the thoracic aorta side
573. pulmonary trunk
574. internal thoracic artery
575. superior vena cava
576. hemiazygos v.
577. Select posterior mediastinum items:
578. ascending portion of the aorta
579. aortic arch
580. hemiazygos vein
581. thoracic duct
582. internal thoracic vein
583. Select anterior mediastinum elements:
584. diaphragatic nerv
585. vague nerv
586. the sympathetic chain
587. parasternal lymph nodes
588. prevertebrali lymph nodes

Abdomen

Anterolateral wall of the abdomen

1. Resistance of which wall is lowered in case of direct inguinal hernias?
2. posterior
3. anterior
4. superior
5. inferior
6. all walls
7. Congenital inguinal hernia can be:
8. through sliding
9. direct
10. strangulated
11. oblique
12. through sliding and direct
13. What is the cause of congenital inguinal hernia formation?
14. tension of abdominal press muscle
15. increase of intra-abdominal pressure
16. persistent peritoneo-vaginal process
17. cryptorchidism
18. inguinal space dilatation
19. What nerves innervate the inguinal region?
20. iliohypogastric nerve
21. ilioinguinal nerve
22. genitofemural nerve
23. subcostal nerves
24. all are correct
25. What are the structures that form the external orifice of the inguinal canal?
26. external abdominal oblique muscle and pubic symphysis
27. internal abdominal oblique muscle and pubic tubercle
28. splitting of the aponeurosis of external oblique muscle
29. the reflex ligament from the inguinal ligament
30. superficial fascia and pubic tubercle
31. Which vessel forms "corona mortis"?
32. obturator artery
33. inferior epigastric artery
34. obturator branch of the inferior epigastric artery
35. femoral vein
36. obturator vein
37. What fossa on the inner surface of the abdominal wall corresponds to the internal orifice of the inguinal canal?
38. medial inguinal fossa
39. supravesicular fossa
40. lateral inguinal fossa
41. femoral fossa
42. umbilical fossa
43. What structure forms the anterior wall of the inguinal canal in patients with hernia?
44. superficial fascia
45. external abdominal oblique muscle
46. transverse abdominal muscle
47. aponeurosis of the external oblique abdominal muscle
48. inguinal ligament
49. What structure forms the posterior wall of the inguinal canal?
50. transversal fascia
51. interior margin of external oblique muscle
52. Jimbernat's ligament
53. inguinal ligament
54. iliac bone crest
55. What structure forms the inferior wall of the inguinal canal?
56. transversal fascia
57. interior margin of external oblique muscle
58. Jimbernat's ligament
59. inguinal ligament
60. iliac bone crest
61. What separates the lateral inguinal fossa from the medial one, on the inner surface of the abdominal wall?
62. median umbilical fold
63. medial umbilical fold
64. lateral umbilical fold
65. umbilical artery
66. transverse peritoneal fold
67. What inguinal fossa is implicated in descending of testicle?
68. medial
69. lateral
70. supravesicular
71. lateral and medial
72. lumbar triangle (of Petit)
73. Which nerves passes through the external orifice of the inguinal canal?
74. iliohypogastric nerve
75. ilioinguinal and subcostal nerve
76. ilioinguinal nerve and genital branch of genitofemural nerve
77. obturator nerve and external spermatic nerve
78. ilioinguinal nerve and external spermatic nerve
79. Which are the sides of the inguinal triangle?
80. inferior-lateral - inguinal ligament
81. medial - pectineal ligament
82. medial - lateral margin of rectus abdominis m.
83. superior - the line that connects the umbilic with anterior superior iliac crest
84. superior - the line that connects the point between the lateral and medial 1/3 of the inguinal ligament
85. What represents the inguinal space?
86. the space between the anterior and posterior wall of the inguinal canal
87. the space between the superior and inferior wall of the inguinal canal
88. the space between the anterior and superior wall of the inguinal canal
89. the space between the posterior and inferior wall of the inguinal canal
90. the space between the inguinal ligament and the pectineal ligament
91. The elements of the spermatic cord are all, except:
92. testicular a.
93. pampiniform plexus
94. deferent duct
95. the artery of deferent duct
96. genital branch of genitofemural nerve
97. Which of the following statements concerning the process of descending the testicle are correct:
98. the testicle begins to descend under the action of gubernaculums testis, starting with the 4th month of intrauterine development
99. in the 7th month the testicle can be found at the level of future internal inguinal orifice
100. initially it can be found in the lombar region near the primary kigney
101. in the 9th month it descends in the scrotum
102. in the 7th month descends in the scrotum
103. The walls of the inguinal canal in people with hernia are:
104. anterior - aponeurosis of external oblique abdominal m.
105. superior - free margins of the internal oblique abdominal and transvers abdominal mm.
106. inferior -inguinal ligament
107. posterior - aponeurosis of internal oblique abdominal m.
108. posterior - transvers fascia
109. Which of the following statements are wrong?
110. the inguinal canal is a weak point of the antero-lateral wall of the abdomen
111. direct inguinal hernia prolabates through lateral fossa
112. hernial sac in oblique inguinal hernia can be found in the spermatic cord
113. hernial sac in direct inguinal hernia can descend in the scrotum (inguino-scrotal hernia)
114. congenital inguinal hernia is oblique
115. What represents the anterior wall of the inguinal canal in patients without hernias (healthy):
116. aponeurosis of internal oblique abdominal m.
117. aponeurosis of external oblique abdominal m.
118. fibers of the transvers abdominal m.
119. fibers of cremaster m.
120. fibers of internal oblique abdominal m.
121. What anatomical structures consolidate the floor of the inguinal space (transverse fascia):
122. falx aponeurotica inguinalis
123. falx aponeurotica femoralis
124. fibers of m. cremaster
125. lig. Interfoveolare
126. fibers of transvers abdominal m.
127. Common vaginal sheath of the testicle and spermatic cord is formed as a result of:
128. spermatic cord penetration through the transverse fascia
129. descend of the testicle
130. infundibular prolabation of the transvers fascia by the spermatic cord
131. prolabation of the parietal peritoneum
132. all answers are true
133. What is the lateral limit of the antero-lateral wall of the abdomen:
134. a line that represents the continuation of the anterior axillary line below
135. a line connecting the middle of the XIIth rib with the anterior superior iliac spina
136. a continuation of the medial axillary line below - Lesgaft line
137. left and right paravertebral lines
138. a line that represents a continuation of the posterior axillary line below
139. What structures define from the superior and inferior the anterolateral region of abdominal wall:
140. a line passing through the upper edge of the pubis, inguinal ligament and iliac crest
141. a line that connects the anterior iliac spine with the umbilic
142. a line perpendicular from the anterior-superior ileacă spina to the lateral margin of the rectus abdominal m.
143. a line which passes through the xiphoid process and costal margin
144. a line which passes through the XIth rib
145. Which nerves innervate the skin from the hipogastric region of the anterolateral wall of the abdomen
146. intercostal nn. V-VIII
147. intercostal nn. IX - XI
148. intercostal nn. XII (n. subcostalis)
149. ileohypogastric n.
150. ileoinguinal n.
151. Which nerves innervate the skin from the mezogastric region?
152. intercostal nn. X - XI
153. intercostal nn. IX
154. intercostal XII nn. (n. subcostalis)
155. ileohypogastric n.
156. ileoinguinal n.
157. Which nerves innervate the skin from the epigastric region:
158. n. iliohypogastric
159. n. intercostal X - XI
160. n. intercostal XII (n. subcostalis)
161. nn. intercostal VI - IX
162. n. ileoinguinal
163. Which subcutaneous veins take part at formation of cavo-caval anastomosis around the umbilic:
164. thoracoepigastric v.
165. paraombilical vv.
166. inferior epigastric v.
167. superficial epigastric v.
168. superior epigastric v.
169. Which subcutaneous veins take part at formation of porto-caval anastomosis around the umbilic:
170. superficial epigastric v.
171. paraombilical vv.
172. epigastric inferioar v.
173. thoracoepigastric v.
174. epigastric superior v.
175. Which anatomical structures define the internal femoral orifice:
176. medial - lacunar ligament (Gimbernati)
177. lateral - femoral a.
178. lateral - fascial sheath of femoral vein
179. anterior and superior - inguinal ligament (Poupart)
180. posterior and inferior - pectineal ligament (Cooperi)
181. List the layers at the level of umbilical ring:
182. skin
183. subcutaneous fatty tissue
184. cicatriceal tissue
185. ombilical fascia
186. parietal peritoneum
187. Where are situated the main trunks of the intercostal arteries on the anterior-lateral abdominal wall:
188. between the internal oblique and transverse abdominal mm.
189. between the external and internal oblique abdominal mm.
190. between the aponeurotic laminas of the external and internal oblique abdominal mm.
191. between the subcutaneous fatty tissue and the external oblique abdominal m.
192. into the fascial sheath of the rectus abdominis mm.
193. Where is situated the inferior epigastric artery at the level of hypogastrium?
194. between the internal oblique and transverse abdominal mm.
195. between the transverse muscle and the peritoneum
196. between the transverse fascia and parietal peritoneum (in the preperitoneal tissue)
197. between the aponeurosis of external and internal oblique abdominal mm.
198. in the subcutaneous fatty tissue
199. In the thickness of which umbilical fold is situated the inferior epigastric artery:
200. medial umbilical fold
201. median umbilical fold
202. transverse vesical fold
203. lateral umbilical fold
204. inferior epigastric fold
205. Which of the following statements are correct?
206. deep lamina of the superficial fascia of the antero-lateral wall of the abdomen in the hypogastrium region - fascia Thompson
207. superficial lamina of the superficial fascia of the antero-lateral wall of the abdomen in the hypogastrium region - fascia Thompson
208. in case of portal hypertension syndrom the superficial venous network around the umbilic expand, which is called "caput medusae"
209. the round ligament of the liver forms as a result of obliteration of the umbilical vein in the postnatal period
210. umbilical hernias more frequent prolabate through the superior semicircumference of the umbilical canal
211. In the surgical treatment of which type of hernia "corona mortis" can be injured:
212. oblique inguinal hernia
213. strangulated direct inguinal hernia
214. strangulated femoral hernia
215. obturator hernia
216. strangulated oblique inguinal hernia
217. The connection between the portal vein and the veins of the abdominal wall is done through:
218. paraombilical vv.
219. testicular v.
220. inferior epigastric v.
221. superior epigastric v.
222. intercostal v.
223. Which muscles form the anterolateral abdominal wall?
224. rectus abdominis and pyramidal mm.
225. transvers abdominal mm.
226. external oblique mm.
227. internal oblique mm.
228. iliopsoas m.
229. From which artery start the superficial epigastric artery?
230. femural a.
231. extern iliac a.
232. intern a. iliac
233. profunda femoris a.
234. obturator a.
235. Vascularization of the antero-lateral abdominal wall is insured by:
236. superficial epigastric a., inferior epigastric a.
237. superior epigastric a., intercostal aa.
238. left gastric a., external pudend a.
239. internal pudend a., extern iliac a.
240. lumbal aa.
241. Inferior epigastric artery starts from:
242. femoral a.
243. internal iliac a.
244. external iliac a.
245. obturator a.
246. a. profunda femoris
247. The preperitoneal tissue immediately communicates with:
248. parametral tissue
249. prevezical tissue
250. paranephral tissue
251. retroperitoneum
252. pararectal
253. Which structure covers the rectus abdominis muscle from posterior below the Duglas's arcuate line?
254. parietal peritoneum
255. parietal peritoneum and aponeurosis of transvers m.
256. transversal fascia
257. parietal pelvic fascia
258. aponeurosis of transversal m.
259. The anterior fascial sheath of the rectus abdominis muscle superior from the arcuat line of Douglas is formed by:
260. aponeurosis of transversal abdominal m.
261. aponeurosis of external oblique abdominal m.
262. transversal fascia
263. anterior lamina of the aponeurosis of internal oblique abdominal m.
264. aponeurosis of internal oblique abdominal m
265. The anterior wall of the fascial sheath of the rectus abdominis muscle below the arcuat line of Douglas is formed by:
266. aponeurosis of transversal abdominal m.
267. aponeurosis of external oblique abdominal m.
268. transversal fascia
269. anterior lamina of the aponeurosis of internal oblique abdominal m.
270. aponeurosis of internal oblique abdominal m.
271. The posterior wall of the fascial sheath of the rectus abdominis muscle superior from the arcuat line of Douglas is formed by:
272. aponeurosis of transversal abdominal m.
273. aponeurosis of external oblique abdominal m.
274. transversal fascia
275. posterior lamina of the aponeurosis of internal oblique abdominal m.
276. aponeurosis of internal oblique abdominal m.
277. What represents the arcuate line of Douglas:
278. the limit of passing from anterior to posterior of the external oblique abdominal muscle's aponeurosis
279. the limit of passing from anterior to posterior of the transversal abdominal muscle's aponeurosis
280. the limit of passing from posterior to anterior of the transversal abdominal muscle's aponeurosis
281. the limit of passing from posterior to anterior of the posterior lamina of internal oblique abdominal muscle's aponeurosis
282. the limit of passing from posterior to anterior of the transversal fascia
283. The superior and inferior epigastric arteries are situated:
284. between the internal and external oblique abdominal mm.
285. in the subcutaneous fatty tissue
286. posterior from the rectus abdominis m.
287. into the sheath of the rectus abdominis m.
288. between the internal oblique and the transversal abdominal mm.
289. The superficial arteries in the hypogastrium region:
290. superficial epigastric a.
291. superior epigastric a.
292. superficial circumflex iliac a.
293. inferior epigastric a.
294. external pudend aa.
295. What represents the semilunar line of Spigel?
296. the limit of passing the internal oblique abdominal m. into his aponeurosis
297. the limit of passing the external oblique abdominal m. into his aponeurosis
298. the limit of passing the mezogastric region into hypogastric region
299. a line situated 2-3 cm below the umbilic
300. the limit of passing the transversal abdominal m. into his aponeurosis
301. Which of the following statements concerning the umbilical ring are correct:
302. is a weak point of the antero-lateral wall of the abdomen
303. in the intrauterine period through the inferior 1/2 of the ring passes the urahus and two umbilical aa.
304. is a region where the subcutaneous fatty tissue and the preperitoneal tissue is absent
305. in the intrauterine period through the superior 1/2 of the ring passes the umbilical a.
306. stratigraphycally has 6 lalyers
307. In how many anatomo-topographical regions is devided the antero-lateral wall of the abdomen:
308. 6
309. 8
310. 9
311. 4
312. 10
313. The lower limit of the anterolateral abdominal wall passes through:
314. the upper edge of the pubic symphysis
315. iliac crest
316. arcuate line of Douglas
317. the inguinal ligament
318. Spigelia semilunar line

Peritoneal cavity

1. Which veins form the portal vein of liver?
2. vv. gastrica sinistra and mesenterica superior
3. vv. mesenterica inferior and renalis
4. vv. mesenterica inferior, testicular (ovarian) sinistra
5. vv. mesenterica superioris, inferioris and lienalis
6. vv. renalis and mesenterica superior
7. Where is situated the portal vein of the liver?
8. in the bursa omentalis
9. initially in retroperitoneal space, posterior from the head of pancreas
10. in front of the head of pancreas
11. between the laminas of hepatoduodenal ligament
12. behind the stomach
13. Which part of the duodenum crosses the portal vein of the liver:
14. superior
15. descending
16. inferior horizontal
17. ascending
18. does not pass behind the duodenum
19. How is situated the common bile duct with regard to portal vein of the liver:
20. in front
21. behind
22. to the right
23. to the left
24. above
25. Left from the portal vein passes:
26. right gastroepiploic artery
27. left gastroepiploic artery
28. left gastric artery
29. hepatic proper artery
30. hepatic common artery
31. The hepatoduodenal ligament starts from?
32. from the left hepatic lobe
33. from the right hepatic lobe
34. from the quadrate lobe
35. from the hepatic hilum
36. from the caudate lobe of the liver
37. The content of the hepatoduodenal ligament is:
38. a. hepatica comunis, bile duct, a. lienalis
39. choledoc duct, v. porta, a. hepatica propria
40. a. gastrica sinistra, vv. hepatica, bile duct
41. a. hepatica comunis, a. gastrica dextra, a. lienalis
42. v. porta, a. lienalis, bile duct
43. Which structures contribute to the formation of the hepatoduodenal ligament?
44. fascia endoabdominalis and transversus
45. parietal peritoneum
46. two sheaths of the visceral peritoneum from the lesser omentum
47. transversal fascia and aponeurosis of transverse abdominal muscle
48. transversal fascia and visceral peritoneum
49. Which part of the omental foramen does hepatoduodenal ligament forms?
50. anterior
51. posterior
52. superior
53. inferior
54. medial
55. Lesser omentum is supplied with blood by:
56. a. hepatica propria, a.lienalis
57. a. lienalis, aa.gastrici brevis
58. a. hepatica propria, a. colica media
59. a. hepatica propria, a.gastroduodenalis
60. a. gastrica sinistra, a. gastrica dextra, a. hepatica propria
61. A. gastrica sinistra originates from:
62. a. mesenterica superior
63. a. mesenterica inferior
64. truncus arteriosus celiacus
65. a. lienalis
66. a. hepatica comunis
67. A. gastrica dextra originates from:
68. truncus celiacus
69. a. hepatica comunis
70. a. hepatica propria
71. a. lienalis
72. abdominal aorta
73. Where is situated the main trunk of the left gastric artery:
74. hepatogastricum ligament
75. phrenicocolicum ligament
76. phrenicogastric ligament
77. gastrocolicum ligament
78. hepatoduodenal ligament
79. Lesser omentum is formed by the following ligaments:
80. gastrocolic, hepatogastric, gastrolienal
81. gastrolienal, inghinal, lacunar
82. hepatoduodenal, hepatogastric, phrenicogastric
83. hepatogastric, gastropancreatic
84. gastrolienal, pectinal
85. Hepatoduodenal ligament goes to?
86. Descending part of duodenum
87. Ascending part of duodenum
88. Superior part of duodenum
89. Lesser curvature of the stomach
90. Omental bursa
91. Hepatoduodenal ligament is part of:
92. greater omentum
93. small omentum
94. gastro-pancreatic lig.
95. duodenorenal ligament
96. hepatogastric ligament
97. Which structures delimitate the omental foramen?
98. Inferiorly – duodenum
99. Superiorly – hepatic caudate lobe
100. Anteriorly – hepatoduodenal ligament
101. Posteriorly – parietal peritoneum which covers inferior vena cava
102. Laterally – stomach
103. Between the laminas of the hepatogastric ligament are situated the following structures:
104. artera gastrica sinistra
105. artera hepatica propria
106. artera gastrica dextra
107. v. coronaria ventriculi
108. vena lienalis
109. Posterior wall of the omental bursa is formed by:
110. spleen
111. left hepatic lobe
112. parietal peritoneum which covers the pancreas, aorta, inferior vena cava and left kidney
113. visceral peritoneum
114. hepatic caudate lobe
115. What structures form the superior wall of the omental bursa?
116. Diaphragm
117. Inferior surface of the caudate lobe
118. Posterior wall of the stomach
119. Posterior part of the left hepatic lobe
120. Inferior part of the duodenum
121. Right gastroepiploic artery originates from:
122. Lienal artery
123. Superior mesenteric artery
124. Gastroduodenal artery
125. Inferior mesenteric artery
126. Left gastric artery
127. What is the relationship between the stomach and peritoneum?
128. Retroperitoneal
129. Intraperitoneal
130. Mesoperitoneal
131. Posterior wall is retroperitoneal
132. Anterior wall is mesoperitoneal
133. Abdominal portion of the esophagus can be situated:
134. Retroperitoneal
135. Intraperitoneal
136. Mesoperitoneal
137. In posterior mediastinum
138. In anterior mediastinum
139. Portal vein of liver is situated in:
140. Hepatogastric ligament
141. Gastropancreatic ligament
142. Hepatoduodenal ligament
143. Gastrocolic ligament
144. Gastrolienal ligament
145. In hepatoduodenal ligament are localized the following ducts:
146. Left and right hepatic ducts
147. Cystic duct
148. Bile duct
149. Pancreatic duct
150. Accessory pancreatic duct
151. Blood drainages from the liver to:
152. V. cava inferior
153. V. cava superior
154. V. lienalis
155. V. mesenterica superior
156. V. gastrica dextra
157. What is the relationship of the gallbladder with peritoneum?
158. Intraperitoneal
159. Retroperitoneal
160. Mesoperitoneal
161. In peritoneal cavity
162. Posterior to the peritoneum
163. Veins of the esophagus flow into:
164. Portal v.
165. azygos, hemiazygos vv.
166. V. gastrica sinistra
167. V. cava inferior
168. V. mezenterica superior
169. Where is situated the motor branch of vagus, the nerve of Latarget?
170. Near the greater curvature of stomach
171. In the lesser omentum parallel to lesser curvature of stomach
172. Near the fundus of stomach
173. Along the duodenum
174. Along the gastrolienal ligament
175. A. gastroepiploica sinistra originates from:
176. a. gastrica sinistra
177. a. gastrica dextra
178. a. lienalis
179. a. mezenterica superior
180. a. hepatica propria
181. Blood supply of the greater curvature of stomach is provided by:
182. a. mesenterica superior
183. a. gastroepiploica dextra
184. a. lienalis
185. a. gastroepiploica sinistra
186. short gastric arteries
187. Which nerves go along with the abdominal portion of the esophagus?
188. splanhnic nn.
189. n. diafragmalis
190. laryngeal recurrent nn.
191. anterior and posterior vagus trunks
192. Inferior intercostal nerves
193. Anterior wall of the omental bursa is composed by:
194. Lesser omentum and spline
195. Lesser omentum and spline, stomach, lobuus caudatus of liver
196. Hepatogastric ligament, anterior gastric wall
197. Right hepatic lobe, lesser omentum
198. Lesser omentum, posterior gastric wall and gastrocolic ligament
199. Omental foramen forms a communication between:
200. Superior and inferior “storeys” of abdominal cavity
201. Abdominal cavity and retroperitoneal space
202. Subhepatic recess and omental bursa
203. Abdominal cavity and the cavity of small (true) pelvis
204. Abdominal cavity and posterior mediastinum
205. Common hepatic duct is formed through joining of:
206. Cystic and left hepatic ducts
207. Cystic and right hepatic ducts
208. Right and left hepatic ducts
209. Left hepatic and bile ducts
210. Bile duct and pancreatic ducts
211. Bile duct is formed by joining:
212. Cystic and common hepatic ducts
213. Cystic and right hepatic ducts
214. Right and left hepatic ducts
215. Left hepatic and coledochus ducts
216. Coledochus and pancreatic ducts
217. Gallbladder is situated on the following surface of the liver:
218. Posterior
219. Anterior
220. Diaphragmal
221. Visceral
222. Medial
223. Cyctic artery begins from?
224. Common hepatic artery
225. Proper hepatic artery
226. Lienal artery
227. Right hepatic artery
228. Left gastric artery
229. Boundaries of the Buddle triangle are:
230. Superior-liver
231. Inferior-cystic duct
232. Medial-common hepatic duct
233. Superior-right hepatic artery
234. Medial-bile duct
235. Superior storey (level) of abdomen is delimited from inferior storey (level) by:
236. Lesser omentum
237. Greater omentum
238. Transverse colon
239. Root of transverse colon mesenterium
240. Small intestine
241. The following parts of duodenum are situated retroperitoneal:
242. Superior part
243. Descending part
244. Inferior horizontal part
245. Ascending part
246. whole duodenum
247. Bile duct drains into:
248. Small intestine
249. Hepatopancreatic ampulla
250. Descending part of duodenum
251. Transverse colon
252. Superior part of duodenum
253. The relationship between the spleen and the peritoneum is:
254. retroperitoneal
255. intraperitoneal
256. it is not covered by peritoneum
257. mesoperitoneal
258. partially covered by peritoneum
259. Pancreas is situated:
260. In hepatic bursa
261. In the inferior floor of the peritoneal cavity
262. In retroperitoneal space
263. In duodenojejunal recess
264. Into the cavity of omental bursa
265. Pancreatic duct opens into:
266. Horizontal inferior portion of the duodenum
267. Descending portion of the duodenum
268. On the greater duodenal papilla
269. Hepatopancreatic ampulla
270. Omental bursa
271. Hepatopancreatică ampulla opens into:
272. the lower horizontal portion of the duodenum
273. descending duodenum
274. the superior horizontal portion of the duodenum
275. pancreatic duct
276. omental bursa
277. Hepatic bursa is limited by:
278. posterior - right coronary lig.
279. right - falciform lig
280. left -falciform lig.
281. superior - diaphragm
282. inferior - right lobe of the liver
283. What represents the right subdiaphragmatic space?
284. the lowest point of subhepatic recess
285. the lowest point of the hepatic bursa
286. is situated posterior from the superior surface of the right lobe of the liver
287. can serve as a site of accumulation of pathologic liquids
288. does not have any practical importance
289. Limits of pregastric bursa:
290. posterior - lesser omentum and anterior wall of the stomach
291. superior - diaphragm
292. anterior - antero-lateral abdominal wall
293. superior - hepatic hilum
294. inferior communicates freely with the preepiploic space
295. What are the limits of prepyloric space
296. posterior - the greater omentum
297. anterior - visceral peritoneum
298. anterior - anterolateral abdominal wall
299. posterior - small omentum
300. inferior - communicate freely with inframesocolic floor
301. Which of the following statements concerning about bursa omentalis are correct?
302. is situated posterior from the stomach and lesser omentum
303. serves as a way of access to the pancreas
304. serves as space of accumulating the exudates in pancreatites or of the gastric contents in gastric perforations
305. has three recesses - inferior, superior and left
306. none of the answers are correct
307. What are the limits of the Callot's triangle:
308. left - proper hepatic a.
309. right - common biliar hepatic duct
310. left - common hepatic biliar duct
311. inferior-lateral - ductus cysticus
312. at the base - a. cistica or right hepatic a.

1. The bile duct (choledoch) has the following portions:
2. hillar
3. supraduodenal
4. retroduodenal
5. pancreatic
6. intramural
7. In case of cancer of pancreatic head first is compressed the following portion of the bile duct:
8. hilar
9. supraduodenal
10. retroduodenal
11. pancreatic
12. intramural
13. Enumerate the superficiale ligaments of the stomach:
14. lig. hepatogastric
15. lig. gastropancreatic
16. lig. phrenicogastric
17. lig. gastrocolic
18. lig. gastrolienal
19. Enumerate the deep ligaments of the stomach:
20. lig. hepatogastric
21. lig. gastrocolic
22. left gastropancreatic lig.
23. lig. gastrolienal
24. right gastropancreatic lig.
25. Which veins participate at formation of porto-caval anastomosis at the level of abdominal esophagus:
26. inferior diaphragmatic vein
27. medial diaphragmatic vein
28. left gastric vein
29. right gastric vein
30. esophagean veins
31. Which are the branches of the celiac trunk?
32. left gastric a.
33. right gastric a.
34. common hepatic a.
35. proper hepatic a.
36. lienal a.
37. Which of the following statements concerning the Letarje nerve are correct:
38. is a long branch of the vagus nerve
39. is a branch that innervate cardia portion of the stomach
40. is a branch that innervate the antral and pyloric portion of the stomach
41. passes on lesser curvature of the stomachbetween sheets of hepatogastric ligament
42. passes between the laminas of phrenicogastric ligament
43. Which vessels start from the lienal artery?
44. a. gastrica sinistra
45. a. gastrica dextra
46. a. gastroepiploica sinistra
47. aa. gastrici brevis
48. a. hepatica propria and gastroepiploica dextra
49. The route of the lienal artery is:
50. along the posterior margin of the pancreas
51. along the inferior margin of the pancreas
52. along the superior margin of the pancreas
53. through the pancreatic parenchyma
54. it has no attachment with the pancreas
55. Right mesenteric sinus is bounded by:
56. Mesentery of sigmoid colon
57. superior - transverse colon and its mesocolon
58. from the right - ascending colon
59. medial - descendent colon
60. from the left and inferior –the mesentery of small intestine
61. What parts of the large bowel are located intraperitoneally?
62. cecum
63. ascending colon
64. appendix, transverse and sigmoid colon, supra ampullary portion of rectum
65. descending colon
66. ampullary portion of the rectum
67. What parts of the large bowel are located mezoperitoneal?
68. cecum
69. ascending colon
70. appendix, transverse and sigmoid colon
71. descending colon
72. ampullary portion of the rectum
73. Which of the following statements concerning the small bowel are wrong?
74. is situated mesoperitoneal
75. is situated intraperitoneal
76. receives blood supply from superior mesenteric a.
77. receives blood supply from the inferior mesenteric a.
78. ileal aa. and jejunal aa. start from the left semicircumference of the superior mesenteric a.
79. The righ portion of the large intestine receives blood supply from the following branches:
80. lienal a.
81. gastroepiploic aa.
82. inferior mesenteric a.
83. superioare mesenteric a.
84. appendycular a.
85. Predict routes for pus spreading in perforating appendicitis:
86. omental bursa
87. duodenojejunal recessus of Treitz
88. subdiaphragmal space
89. pregastric bursa
90. cavity of pelvis
91. What veins join the portal vein of liver with inferior cava vein?
92. left gastric vein, esophageal veins, azygos and hemiazygos
93. superior rectal vein, medial rectal veins, and internal iliac vein
94. paraumbilical veins, inferior epigastric vein, external iliac vein
95. superior epigastric vein and internal thoracic vein
96. all are incorrect
97. Appendicular artery passes:
98. retroperitoneal
99. within small intestine mesenterium
100. within appendicular mesenterium
101. on the posterior surface of the cecum
102. between cecum bands
103. The appendicular artery is a branch of:
104. right colic a.
105. ileocolic a.
106. a. colica media
107. ileal a.
108. extern ileac a.
109. What nerves form celiac plexus?
110. greater and lasser splanchnic nerves
111. vagus and phrenic nerves
112. hepatic plexus
113. lumbar plexus
114. intercostal and subcostal nerves
115. Which of the following statements concerning the right lateral canal are correct?
116. from the right is limited by the antero-lateral wall of the abdomen
117. from the left is limited by ascendent colon
118. superior communicates with the subhepatic bursa and right hepatic bursa
119. inferior communicates with the right iliac fossa and cavity of the pelvis
120. is situated more medial from the ascendent colon
121. Which of the following statements refer to the topography of the left lateral canal?
122. from the left is limited by the antero-lateral wall of the abdomen
123. from the right is limited by ascendent and sigmoid colon
124. superior from the phrenicocolic lig.
125. inferior communicates with the cavity of the pelvis
126. inferior does not communicate with the cavity of the pelvis
127. Which of the following recesses are situated in the ileocecal flexure of the intestine?
128. subhepatic
129. ileocecal superior
130. ileocecal inferior
131. retroappendicular
132. retrocecal
133. Branches of which artery supplies with blood the left half of the colon?
134. superior mesenteric a.
135. inferioară mesenteric a.
136. coeliac trunk
137. lombar aa.
138. renal aa.
139. The Riolani arcade is formed by the anastomosis of the following arteries:
140. a. colica media and right colic a.
141. a. ileocolica and right colic a.
142. a. colica media and left colic a.
143. left colic a. and sigmoid aa.
144. a. colica media and ileocolic a.
145. The critical segments in the colon vascularisation are:
146. incipient portion of the jejunum
147. terminal ileon and iliocecal flexure (Trave)
148. lienal flexure of the colon (Griffiths)
149. hepatic flexure of the colon
150. rectosigmoid portion of the colon (Zudeck)
151. List superior mesenteric a branches:
152. ileocolic a.
153. right colic a.
154. left colic a.
155. sigmoid aa.
156. a. colica media
157. Peritoneum covers the liver in all parts except:
158. Superior part
159. Posterior part
160. Inferior part
161. Anterior part
162. none is correct
163. How many segments are distinguished in the duodenum?
164. 2
165. 4
166. 5
167. 3
168. 7
169. Projection point of the appendix is:
170. Moris Chimmel
171. McBurney
172. Douglas
173. Sonnemburg
174. Lanz
175. Sphincter of Oddi is composed of:
176. 2 portions
177. 4 portions
178. 1 portion
179. 3 portions
180. none is correct
181. Littre hernia represents:
182. vermicular Appendix
183. the intestinal wall
184. Mekeldiverticulum
185. omentum
186. large bowel
187. Scheletotopic left kidney is projected at:
188. vertebrae 11 to 12 Th
189. vertebrae 10 to 11 Th
190. vertebrae 1-2 L
191. vertebrae, 12 Th and first L
192. vertebrae 2-3 L

Spinal region, lumbar region and retroperitoneal space

Spinal region

1. Indicate the physiological curves of the vertebral column directed anterior in sagittal plane:
2. Cervical curvature – lordosis
3. Thoracic curvature – lordosis
4. Lumbar curvature – chiphosis
5. Sacral curvature – chiphosis
6. Lumbar curvature – lordosis
7. Which ligaments fix the vertebral bodies along the vertebral column?
8. Interspinal ligaments of vertebrae
9. Anterior longitudinal ligament
10. Posterior longitudinal ligament
11. Ligamenta flava
12. Transversal ligaments
13. Determine the right sequence (order) of the medulla’s sheaths:
14. Pia matter, arachnoid, dura matter
15. Dura matter, arachnoid, pia matter
16. Arachnoid, dura matter, pia matter
17. Arachnoid, pia matter, dura matter
18. Dura matter, pia matter, arachnoid
19. Determine which of the following represents kyphosis:
20. Curvature of the vertebral column segment with posterior convexity
21. Curvature of the vertebral column with anterior convexity
22. Curvature of the vertebral column with lateral convexity
23. Curvature of the vertebral column with medial convexity
24. Vertebral column without curvatures
25. Determine which of the following statements represents scoliosis?
26. Curvature of the vertebral column with posterior convexity
27. Curvature of the vertebral column with anterior convexity
28. Curvature of the vertebral column with lateral convexity
29. Curvature of the vertebral column with medial convexity
30. Vertebral column without curvatures
31. Determine which of the following statements represents lordosis?
32. Curvature of the vertebral column with convexity posteriourly
33. Curvature of the vertebral column with convexity anteriourly
34. Curvature of the vertebral column with convexity lateraly
35. Curvature of the vertebral column with convexity medialy
36. Vertebral column without curvatures
37. Indicate the incorrect determination of the vertebral column’s curvatures
38. Cervical curvature with the convexity in anterior - lordosis
39. Thoracic curvature with the convexity in posterior - kyphosis
40. Lumbar curvature with the convexity in anterior - kyphosis
41. Sacral curvature with the convexity in posterior - lordosis
42. Lumbar curvature with the convexity in anterior - lordosis
43. Which arteries participate in the supply of cervical vertebras?
44. vertebral arteries
45. ascending cervical arteries
46. deep cervical arteries
47. external carotid artery
48. internal carotid artery
49. Which arteries participate in the supply of thoracic vertebras?
50. Inferior epigastric arteries
51. Superior intercostal arteries
52. Intercostal arteries
53. Transverse arteries of the neck
54. Superficial cervical arteries
55. Which arteries participate in the supply of lumbar and sacral vertebras:
56. lombar aa.
57. lateral sacral aa.
58. median sacral a.
59. superior rectal a.
60. inferior rectal a.
61. At what intervertebral level can be done the lumbar puncture in adults?
62. Between spinous processes of Th11-12 vertebras
63. Between spinous processes of Th12-11 vertebras
64. Between spinous processes of L1-2 vertebras
65. Between spinous processes of T2-3 vertebras
66. Between spinous processes of L4-5 vertebras or L4-5
67. At what level can be done the lumbar puncture in children?
68. Between spinous processes of Th12 - L1 vertebras
69. Between spinous processes of L1-2 vertebras
70. Between spinous processes of L2-3 vertebras
71. Between spinous processes of L3-4 vertebras
72. Between spinous processes of L4-5 vertebras
73. Where is situated the spinal epidural space?
74. between spinal dura mater and spinal arachnoid
75. between the wall of vertebral canal and spinal dura mater
76. between arachnoid and spinal pia mater
77. under dura mater
78. under pia mater
79. Where is situated the spinal subdural space?
80. under pia mater
81. under the arachnoid membrane
82. between dura mater and the arachnoid membrane
83. between dura mater and the wall of vertebral canal
84. between the arachnoid membrane and pia mater
85. Where is situated the spinal subarachnoid space?
86. under pia mater
87. under the arachnoid
88. between dura mater and the arachnoid membrane
89. between dura mater and the wall of vertebral canal
90. between the arachnoid membrane and pia mater
91. How many pairs of spinal nerves with the origin in the spinal cord we can distinguish:
92. C - 7, Th - 12, L - 5, S - 5, Co - 1 = 30 pairs
93. C - 8, Th - 12,L - 5, S - 5, Co - 1 = 31 pairs
94. C - 8, Th - 12, L - 5, S - 5, Co - 2 = 32 pairs
95. C - 9, Th - 13, L - 6, S - 4, Co - 1 = 33 pairs
96. C - 10, Th - 12, L - 5, S - 5, Co - 3 = 35 pairs
97. Indicate the correct answer:
98. imaginary line that connects both angles of the scapula corresponding to spinous apophysis Th.VII
99. imaginary line that connects both scapula angles corresponding to spinous apophysis Th.V
100. imaginary horizontal line passing through the spina scapulae corresponds Th. III
101. the imaginary line connecting both iliac crest corresponds L. IV - LV
102. imaginary line connecting both iliac crest corresponds L. III - L.IV
103. What layers are traversed with a needle for the extraction of cerebrospinal fluid?
104. skin and subcutaneus fat tissue
105. ligaments: supraspinal, interspinous and yellow
106. dura mater and arachnoid
107. dura mater and pia mater
108. ligaments: supraspinal, intertransversal and yellow
109. The epidural space contains:
110. cellular tissue
111. arteries
112. venous plexus
113. fascia
114. cerebrospinal fluid
115. Where is the subdural space situated?
116. under the pia mater
117. under arachnoid
118. between the dura mater and arachnoid
119. between the dura mater and periosteum spinal canal
120. between the arachnoid and pia mater
121. In what space is the cerebrospinal fluid situated?
122. epidural
123. subdural
124. subarachnoid
125. between dura mater foils
126. none is correct
127. Which statement are correct?
128. the average diameter of the spinal canal is 2.5 cm2
129. lumbar region of spinal canal has a diameter of 3.5 cm2
130. cervical regin of spinal canal has a diameter of 2.9 cm2
131. lumbar region of spinal canal has a diameter of 2.5 cm2
132. the average diameter of the spinal canal is 3.5 cm2
133. What is the relationship between the output of the roots from the spinal cord and spinal nerves from the spinal canal in the cervical region?
134. upper cervical region - roots have a horizontal direction
135. upper cervical region - roots have a diagonally direction
136. inferior neck region and upper chest regions - nervous segments are located by own vertebrae above the the output level
137. inferior neck region and upper chest regions - nervous segments are located above two vertebe to output level
138. inferior neck region and upper chest regions - nervous segments corresponding to vertebrae
139. What is the relationship between the output of the roots from the spinal cord and spinal nerves from spinal canal in the thoracic and lumbar region?
140. medial thoracic region - nervous segments are located two vertebrae above the output to
141. inferior thoracic region - nervous segments are located two vertebrae above the output to
142. inferior thoracic regions – nervous segments are located three vertebrae above
143. output level of lumbar nervous segments is Th. X, XI and partially Th. XII
144. output level of lumbar nervous segments is LI, II and III
145. The link between the sympathetic trunk and spinal nerves is done by?
146. meningiene branches
147. postganglionic branches
148. communicating branches
149. preganglionic branches
150. spinal ganglia
151. Mark the correct statements:
152. Adamchevici artery supply practically two thirds lower of the spinal cord
153. Adamchevici artery enters in 75% of cases from the left
154. Adamchevici artery enters in 25% of cases from the left
155. Adamchevici artery have a diameter of approximately 2 mm
156. Adamchevici artery has a diameter about 8 mm

Lumbar region

1. Boundaries of lumbar region:
2. Superior – XIIth rib
3. Inferior – iliac crests and sacrum
4. Medial – paravertebral line
5. Medial – vertical line vertical line passing on the spinous processes of lumbar vertebras
6. Lateral – vertical line passing as a continuation of the middle axilary line towards the iliac crest
7. Which muscles are situated in the medial portion of the lumbar region?
8. m. psoas
9. m. erector spinae
10. m. quadratus lumborum
11. internal oblique abdominal m.
12. external oblique abdominal m.
13. Which muscles are situated in the lateral portion of the lumbar region?
14. transversal abdominal m.
15. internal oblique abdominal m.
16. external oblique abdominal m.
17. psoas m.
18. quadratus lumborum m.
19. Dedublation of the aponeurosis of which muscle forms the sheath of sacrospinal (erector spinae) muscle?
20. fascia thoracolumbalis
21. external oblique abdominal m.
22. internal oblique abdominal m.
23. transversal abdominal m.
24. trapezius m.
25. Sides of inferior lumbar triangle of Petit:
26. edge of latissimus dorsi muscle
27. edge of external oblique abdominal muscle
28. edge of internal oblique abdominal muscle
29. iliac crest
30. transverse abdominal muscle
31. The floor of lumbar triangle of Petit:
32. m. latissimus dorsi
33. external oblique abdominal m
34. internal oblique abdominal m.
35. iliac crest
36. transverse abdominal muscle
37. Between the limits and the floor of the lumbar triangle of Petit passes:
38. lombar a.
39. subcostal neurovascular bundle
40. iliohypogastric n.
41. ilioinghinal n.
42. no vessels, no nerves
43. Sides of superior lombar triangle (or rhombus) of Lesgaft-Grynfeldt:
44. serratus posterior inferior muscle
45. and XII rib
46. internal oblique abdominal muscle
47. erector spinae muscle
48. aponeurosis of transverse abdominal muscle
49. What is the bottom of superior lumbar triangle (or rhombus) of Lesgaft-Grynfeldt:
50. serratus posterior inferior muscle
51. and XII rib
52. internal oblique abdominal muscle
53. erector spinae muscle
54. aponeurosis of transverse abdominal muscle
55. The lumbar space of Lesghaft-Grynfelt is situated under:
56. m. serratus posterior inferior
57. m. trapezius
58. internal oblique abdominal muscle
59. m. erector spinae
60. m. latissimus dorsi
61. The floor of the lumbar space of Lesghaft-Grynfelt is pierced by:
62. subcostal neurovascular bundle
63. XIIth rib
64. iliohypogastric n.
65. lumbar a.
66. m. psoas minor
67. The triangle of Petit and the lumbar space of Lesghaft-Grynfelt have clinical importance because:
68. they are weak points and here can form lumbar hernias
69. can serve as a miniinvasive gateway (endoscopic)
70. place of draining the inflammation processes from the retroperitoneal space
71. serve as extern landmarks
72. can be easily determined anatomically, but do not have clinical importance
73. Lombocostal ligament is made on based of which anatomical structures:
74. transverse abdominal muscle aponeurosis
75. lombodorsal fascia
76. fascia propria
77. fascia quadrata
78. none is correct
79. What nerves pass between quadratus lumborum muscle and fascia that covers it from anterior:
80. subcostal n
81. iliohipogastric n
82. ilioinguinal n
83. femoral n
84. sciatic n

Retroperitoneal space

1. The limits of the retroperitoneal space are:
2. posterior -endoabdominal fascia
3. posterior -retroperitoneal fascia
4. anterior -retroperitoneal fascia
5. anterior -posterior lamina of parietal peritoneum
6. anterior - prerenal fascia
7. In the retroperitoneal space we can find the following fascias:
8. fascia retroperitonealis
9. fascia prerenalis
10. fascia retrorenalis
11. fascia retrocolica (Toldti)
12. fascia endoretroperitonealis
13. The proper retroperitoneal fatty tissue space is limited by:
14. fascia endoabdominalis (transversa)
15. fascia retrorenalis
16. fascia prerenalis
17. fascia retroperitonealis
18. parietal peritoneum
19. The paranefral fatty tissue space is limited by:
20. fascia endoabdominalis
21. fascia retrorenalis
22. fascia prerenalis
23. fascia retroperitonealis
24. parietal peritoneum
25. The paracolon fatty tissue space is limited by:
26. fascia endoabdominalis
27. fascia retrorenalis
28. fascia prerenalis
29. fascia retroperitonealis
30. fascia retrocolica (Toldti) and parietal peritoneum
31. What anatomical structures are situated in paranephral celluloadipose space?
32. branches of the lumbar plexus
33. Sympathetic neural trunk
34. lymph nodes
35. celiac plexus
36. superior mesenterial plexus
37. What anatomical structures are situated in paranephral celluloadipose space?
38. kidneys and renal pedicles
39. adrenal gland
40. the abdominal aorta
41. inferior vena cava
42. portal vein
43. What anatomical structures are situated in paracolonic celluloadipose space?
44. ureter
45. doudenum, descendent portion and inferior horizontal
46. pancreas
47. suprarenal gland
48. aorta and inferior vena cava
49. Fascial sheath for the suprarenal gland is formed by:
50. fascia endoabdominalis
51. fascia retrorenalis
52. fascia prerenalis
53. fascia retroperitonealis
54. fascia retrocolica
55. Possible routs of pus and hematomas spreading from proper retroperitoneal space:
56. in the paranephral fatty tissue space
57. in the paracolic fatty tissue space
58. in the parapleural space through weak points of the diaphragm
59. in the infrainguinal region through lacuna musculorum
60. in the paraureteral space
61. Possible routs of primary pus spreading from paranefral space:
62. in the proper retroperitoneal fatty tissue space
63. in the paracolic fatty tissue space
64. primary spreading is not possible, because the inflamtory process forms strong fascial septums
65. parietal fatty tissue space of the pelvis
66. in the paraureteral space
67. Possible routs of primary pus spreading from paracolic space:
68. in the subdiafragmal extraperitoneal and parapleural space
69. in the proper retroperitoneal fatty tissue space
70. in the parapleural space
71. in the parietal fatty tissue space of the pelvis
72. in the paraureteral space
73. The ureter's relationship with the retroperitoneal structures is:
74. posterior from the lumbar arteries and veins
75. posterior from the testicular (ovarian) vessels
76. anterior from the genitofemoral nn.
77. attached to the parietal peritoneum at the level of terminal line
78. lateral from the quadratus lumborum m.
79. Where is situated the femoral nerve?
80. Between the greater psoas and quadratus lumborum muscles
81. Between iliac and greater psoas muscles
82. Between the greater and lesser psoas
83. Between quadratus lumborum and its fascia
84. No correct answer
85. Where is situated the genitofemoral nerve?
86. Protrudes the fascia projecting on the anterior surface of the greater psoas muscle
87. On the posterior surface of the greater psoas
88. Between greater psoas and quadratus lumborum muscles
89. Between greater psoas and iliac muscles
90. Between transverse fascia and the parietal peritoneum
91. The aberrant renal artery:
92. can cause hydronephrosis
93. starts from the renal a. or the aorta
94. the majority of aberrant aa. supply with blood the inferior pole
95. ignoring this artery can lead to abundent hemorrhages or necrosis of the inferior pole of the kigney
96. does not present clinical interest
97. Which vessels cross the ureter in the retroperitoneal space?
98. left - common iliac artery
99. right - external iliac artery
100. left - external iliac artery
101. right - common iliac artery
102. left and right - common iliac artery
103. Kidney projection on the anterolateral abdominal wall is:
104. In epigastric and hypochondriac right and left regions
105. In mesogastric and lateral abdominal regions
106. In epigastric region
107. In hypogastric region
108. In umbilical region
109. Renal hilum projection on the anterior abdominal wall is:
110. On the intersection of rectus abdomini muscle with costal arch
111. 10 cm below the intersection of rectus abdomini muscle with costal arch
112. On the level of costal arch and xiphoid process
113. On the level of umbilicus
114. On the level of apex of xiphoid process
115. Renal hilum projection on posterior abdominal wall is:
116. On the intersection of lateral edges of erector spinae muscle with XII rib
117. 10 cm below the intersection of lateral edges of erector spinae muscle with XII rib
118. On the intersection of erector spinae muscle with XI rib
119. On the intersection of erector spinae muscle with X rib
120. On the intersection of erector spinae muscle with IX rib
121. Interrelation between structures of renal hilum from anterior to posterior:
122. Artery, vein, ureter
123. Vein, artery, ureter
124. Artery, ureter, vein
125. Ureter, artery, vein
126. Vein, ureter, artery
127. Right kidney has interrelation with limitrophe organs, from anterior are situated:
128. right lobe of liver
129. descending part of duodenum
130. superior portion of the ascendent colon and the small bowel loops
131. aorta
132. stomach
133. Left kidney has interrelation with limitrophe organs, from anterior are situated:
134. tail of pancreas and spleen
135. superior portion of the descendent colon
136. small bowel loops
137. posterior wall of the omental bursa
138. sigmoid colon
139. Right suprarenal gland has interrelation with the following limitrophe structures:
140. right lobe of the liver from anterior
141. diaphragm from posterior
142. abdominal aorta
143. inferior vena cava
144. coeliac plexus ganglia
145. Left suprarenal gland has interrelation with the following limitrophe structures:
146. body of pancreas
147. posterior wall of omental bursa
148. inferior vena cava
149. abdominal aorta et plexus coeliacus
150. diaphragm from posterior
151. Projection of the ureters on anteriolateral abdominal wall:
152. on lateral edge of the rectus abdomini muscles
153. on medial edge of the rectus abdomini muscles
154. 6 cm lateral to the lateral edge of rectus abdomini muscle
155. 6 cm medial to the medial edge of rectus abdomini muscle
156. on linea alba
157. Projection of the ureters on the posterior abdominal wall:
158. parallel to the tips of spinous processes of lumbar vertebrae
159. the line that connects the transversal processes of lumbar vertebrae
160. on scapular lines
161. on posterior axillary lines
162. on midaxillary lines
163. Which of the following are visceral branches of abdominal aorta?
164. Celiac trunk
165. testicular aa. (ovarian)
166. superior and inferior mesenteric aa.
167. renal arteries and medial suprarenal a.
168. inferior phrenic aa.
169. Which of the following are parietal branches of abdominal aorta?
170. inferior phrenic arteries
171. Lumbar arteries
172. Median sacral artery
173. Testicular (ovarien) arteries
174. median suprarenal arteries
175. What anatomical structures cross inferior vena cava from posterior?
176. Right renal artery
177. Left renal artery
178. Right lumbar arteries
179. Left testicular (ovarien) artery
180. Superior phrenic artery
181. Which of the following are visceral branches of the inferior vena cava?
182. Lumbar veins
183. Hepatic veins
184. Superior mesenteric vein
185. right testicular vein (ovarian)
186. renal and suprarenal veins
187. Which of the following are parietal branches of inferior vena cava?
188. inferior phrenic veins
189. testicular (ovaric) veins
190. renal veins
191. medial sacral vein
192. lumbar veins
193. How many narrowings has the ureter?
194. one
195. two
196. three
197. four
198. five
199. How many equal parts of the ureter are considered?
200. None
201. Two
202. Three
203. Four
204. Five
205. Anterior from abdominal aorta are situated:
206. pancreas
207. ascending portion of duodenum
208. root of the small bowel mesentery
209. left renal v.
210. left testicular (ovarian) v.
211. Proximal from the iliac vessels, the ureter is situated posterior from:
212. terminal portion of the ileum from right
213. cecum - from right
214. root of the sigmoid mesentery - from left
215. descendent colonum - from left
216. rectosigmoid portion of the colon - from left
217. XII rib intersect kidneys in the following way:
218. left kidney is crossed about the middle
219. left kidney: 1/3 superiorly and 2/3 inferiorly
220. the right kidney: 1/3 superiorly and 2/3 inferiorly
221. right kidney is crossed in the middle
222. XII rib do not intersect kidneys
223. What are the anatomical structures and factors that maintain kidneys in their position:
224. hepato-duodeno-and lienorenal ligaments
225. adipose and external capsule
226. renal pedicle
227. intra-abdominal pressure
228. visceral peritoneum
229. Paracolitis (damage of paracolonum) may develop as a result of pathological processes:
230. pancreas and duodenum
231. check intestine and appendix
232. ascending and descending colon
233. transevers colon
234. small bowel
235. Purulent collections in the kidneys and ureters rise to:
236. [paranefritis](http://eurodoctor.ucoz.com/blog/paranefritis_diagnosis_treatment/2012-02-20-794)
237. paraurethritis

### [paracolitis](http://medical-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/paracolitis)

1. retroperitonitis
2. peritonitis
3. Retroperitonitis (retroperitoneal phlegmon) develops as a result of damage of :
4. parapleural space
5. transverse colon
6. cellular space in small basin
7. duodenum
8. the cell space around the kidney

Pelvis

1. Innominated line of the pelvic inlet is delimited by:
2. Superior branches of pubic bones
3. Superior border of pubic symphysis
4. Sacrotuberous and acrospinous ligaments and sacrum
5. Inferior border of pubic symphysis, ischial bones and coccyx
6. Promontory
7. Internal walls of the pelvis are covered by the next muscles:
8. Obturator external
9. Piriformis
10. Gemellus superior and inferior
11. Gluteus minor and iliopsoas
12. Obturator internal
13. Exit from the pelvic cavity is closed by:
14. Gluteus major and medius
15. transversus perinei profundus m. (urogenital diaphragm)
16. ischiocavernosus and bulbocavernosus mm.
17. m. levator ani (anal diaphragm
18. superficial perineal transvers m.
19. Greater sciatic foramen is delimitated by:
20. Sacrotuberal ligament
21. Sacrospinal ligament
22. Lesser sciatic notch
23. Greater sciatic notch
24. Sacrum
25. Lesser sciatic foramen is delimitated by:
26. Sacrococigian ligament
27. Sacrospinal ligament
28. Sacrotuberal ligament
29. Lesser sciatic notch
30. Sacrum
31. Piriform muscle originates from:
32. Posterior superior iliac spine
33. Iliac wings
34. Coccyx
35. Anterior surface of sacrum
36. Anterior superior iliac spine
37. Levator ani muscle originates from:
38. Terminal line of pelvis
39. iliac bone wings
40. Tendinous arch of pelvic fascia
41. Schiatic bones
42. Sacrospinal ligament
43. Gluteal superior nerve is coming out from pelvis through:
44. Greater sciatic foramen
45. Lesser sciatic foramen
46. Obturator foramen
47. Suprapiriform foramen
48. Infrapiriform foramen
49. Visceral pelvic muscles are:
50. Sphincter ani externus
51. Obturator internal muscle
52. Sphincter ani internus
53. Levator ani muscle
54. Piriform muscle
55. Pelvic fascia is a continuation of:
56. Fascia lata
57. Obturator fascia
58. Transverse aponeurosis
59. Endoabdominal fascia
60. Retroperitoneal fascia
61. In the anterior compartment of subperitoneal storey (level) of pelvis in male are the following:
62. Urinary bladder and pelvic portion of the ureters
63. Prostate
64. Seminal vesicles
65. Rectum
66. Ampulla of ductus deferens
67. In the anterior compartment of the subperitoneal storey (level) of pelvis in female are the followeing:
68. uterine cervix
69. greater vestibular gland of Bartholini
70. ampulla of rectum
71. extraperitoneal portion of the urinary bladder
72. incipient portion of the vagina
73. What is situated behind the peritoneo-perineal fascia of Denonvilliers in female?
74. Vagina
75. Posterior fornix of vagina
76. Rectum
77. Internal ilieac a.
78. Lumbar plexus
79. Tendinous arch of pelvic fascia is between:
80. Ischial tuberosities
81. Inferior margin of pubic symphysis and ischial spine
82. Superior margin of pubic symphysis and ischial tuberosity
83. Inferior margin of pubic symphysis and sacrum
84. Spina sciatica
85. Urogenital organs in pelvis are separated from rectum by:
86. Capsule of prostate of Retzius-Pirogov
87. Capsule of rectum of Amussat
88. Obturator fascia
89. Endopelvin fascia
90. Peritoneo-perineal fascia of Denonvilliers
91. Purulence of the lateral celluloadipose space of pelvis can spread to the gluteal region through:
92. Suprapiriform foremen
93. Infrapiriform foramen
94. Pudendal (Alcock’s) canal
95. Obturator canal
96. Along the round ligament of uterus
97. Purulence of the lateral celluloadipose space of pelvis can spread to the medial fascial sheath of the thigh:
98. Along the femoral branch of genitofemoral nerve
99. Along the lateral femural cutaneous nerve
100. Through the Alcock’s canal
101. Through the obturator canal
102. Along the round ligament of uterus
103. Parametral cellular space is localized between:
104. Layers of the broad ligament of uterus
105. Around the cervix uteri
106. Transverse perineal muscles
107. In the rectouterine pouch of Douglas
108. In the vesicouterine pouch
109. Purulence of parametral celluloadipose space can spread immediately to:
110. anterior region of the thigh along the femoral branch of genitofemural n.
111. Retrovezical space
112. Retroperitonial fatty tissue space
113. Retrorectal fatty tissue space
114. Lateral pelvic fatty tissue space
115. In the parametrium cellular space is localized:
116. Uterine and ureteral arteries
117. Sacral plexus
118. Venous and nervous uterine plexuses
119. Cardinal ligament of the uterus Mackenrodt
120. Ovaries
121. How many stories distinguish in the pelvis
122. One
123. Two
124. Three
125. Four
126. It is not separated into stories
127. Peritoneal storey of pelvis is localized:
128. Between wings of the iliac bones
129. Between pelvic diaphragm and peritoneum
130. Between peritoneum and fascia of Denonvilliers
131. Between urogenital diaphragm and peritoneum
132. In portion of the pelvic organs covered by the peritoneum
133. Indicate the folds and excavations of the peritoneal pelvic storey in female:
134. Transverse vesical fold
135. Vesicouterine fold
136. Rectovesical folds
137. Sacrouterine folds, rectouterine excavations
138. Vesicouterine excavations
139. Indicate the folds and excavations of the peritoneal pelvic storey in male:
140. Transverse vesical fold
141. Vezicorectale fold
142. Sacrorectal fold
143. Lateral umbilical folds
144. Vesicouterine excavations
145. Subperitoneal storey of the pelvis is delimited by:
146. Iliac wings
147. Fascia that covers levator ani muscle
148. Fascia of Denonvilliers
149. Bottom of the peritoneal bag
150. Represent pelvic organs coverd by peritoneum
151. Subcutaneous pelvic storey is localized between:
152. iliac wings
153. skin and pelvic diaphragm
154. skin and superficial fascia
155. the superficial and deep transverse perineal muscles
156. peritoneum and muscle levator ani
157. Ischiorectal fossa is delimited by:
158. iliac bone wing
159. rectum
160. skin
161. levator ani muscle
162. tuber of ischial bone together with the obturator internal muscle
163. The position of the internal iliac vein with relation to the internal iliac artery is:
164. Medial
165. Lateral
166. Posterior
167. Superior
168. Anterior
169. Pelvic portocaval anastomosis, it is a connection between:
170. superior rectal vv. and vv. rectale medii
171. inferior and superior rectal vv
172. middle and inferior rectal vv.
173. in the pelvis there are no portocaval anastomoses
174. venous plexus around the urinary bladder
175. Where is localized sacral plexus?
176. On the obturator internal muscle
177. On the obturator external muscle
178. On the gemelli muscles
179. On the piriform muscle
180. On the anterior surface of the sacrum
181. Where is localized the sympathetic trunk in pelvis?
182. On the obturator internal muscle
183. Medial to the anterior sacral foramens
184. On the gemelli muscles
185. On the piriform muscle
186. Lateral to the anterior sacral foramens
187. Lymph draines from the external genital organs to lymph nodes that are situated:
188. Along the common iliac artery
189. Internal iliac artery
190. On the anterior surface of sacrum
191. Along the external iliac artery
192. Along the obturator artery
193. Pudendal (Alcock’s) canal is delimited by:
194. Ischial tuberosity and obturator membrane
195. Fascial duplication of the internal obturator muscle
196. Obturator membrane and obturator internal muscle
197. Ischial tuberosity and obturator internal muscle
198. Sacrospinous and obturator internal muscle
199. Pudendal (Alcock’s) canal contains:
200. Obturator artery, vein, and nerve
201. Pudendal nerve
202. Pudendal internal artery and vein
203. Gluteus inferior artery, vein and nerve
204. Pudendal external artery and vein
205. What is situated immediately before the rectum in female?
206. peritoneo-perineal aponeurosis of Denonvillier
207. uterine tubes
208. cervix uteri
209. Posterior fornix of vagina
210. Uterus
211. How many arteries provide the vascularization of rectum?
212. One
213. Two
214. Three
215. Four
216. Five
217. Rectum is divided, concerning anatomo-topographical structure, in to how many parts:
218. One
219. Two
220. Three
221. Four
222. Five
223. The largest portion of rectum is:
224. Ampullar part
225. Rectosigmoid part
226. Anal part
227. Sigmoid part
228. Transverse part
229. What is situated in front of the rectum in men?
230. peritoneo-perineal aponeurosis of Denonvillier
231. Ureter
232. Urethra
233. Ductus deferens
234. Prostate ,seminal vesicles
235. How many curves forms rectum in sagittal plane?
236. One ( sacral)
237. Two (sacral superior and perineal inferior)
238. One ( perineal)
239. Three (sacral superior, coccygeal middle and perineal inferior )
240. Rectum does not form any curves
241. Indicate the sphincters of the rectum:
242. External
243. Internal
244. Tertiary
245. Longitudinal
246. Intermediate
247. Which of the following statements are correct?
248. peritoneum covers the bottom and the body of the uterus, the posterior surface of the cervixand a portion of the posterior wall of the vagina
249. Longitudinal axe of the uterus is bended anteriorly
250. Position of the body of the uterus to its neck is that of anteflexion
251. on the surface of vesical peritoneum get up to anterior fornix of the vagina
252. Uterus has no mesenterium
253. What within anatomical structure is situated the mesenterium of the uterine tube and ovary?
254. Round ligament of uterus
255. Cardinal ligaments
256. Sacropubic ligaments
257. Broad ligament of uterus
258. Parietal pelvic celluloadipose space
259. The uterine tube is located:
260. In the round ligament of uterus
261. Along the cardinal ligament of uterus
262. On the inferior border of the sacropubic ligament
263. On the superior edge of the broad ligament of uterus
264. In the parietal pelvic celluloadipose space
265. What ligaments stabilize the position of uterus?
266. Round ligaments of uterus
267. infundibulopelvic ligament
268. Sacrouterine ligaments
269. Broad ligament of the uterus
270. Cardinal ligaments of uterusMackenrodt
271. Uterine tube is divided into the following parts:
272. Uterine part
273. Isthmus of uterine tube
274. Intermediar part
275. Ampulla and infundibulum of uterine tube
276. Ovarian part
277. How many ligaments the ovary has?
278. One
279. Two
280. Three
281. Four
282. It has no ligaments
283. Indicate the main ligaments of the ovary:
284. Suspensory ligament
285. Proper ligament
286. Round ligament
287. Cardinal ligament
288. Broad ligament
289. How many proper ligaments the ovary has?
290. One
291. Two
292. Three
293. Four
294. It has no proper ligaments
295. Ovary in the pelvis is located:
296. On the round ligament of uterus
297. Between the leaves of broad ligament of uterus
298. On the ampulla of the uterine tube
299. On the posterior leaf of the broad ligament of uterus
300. On the anterior leaf of the broad ligament of uterus
301. What structures does the suspensory ligament of ovary contain?
302. Cardinal ligament
303. Ovarian vein
304. Ovarian artery
305. Tubular artery and vein
306. Uterine artery and vein
307. Pathway of the cardinal ligament of the uterus is:
308. Along the uterine vessels
309. Through the mesosalpinx
310. Through the mesovarium
311. Along the ovarian artery
312. Along the posterior wall of the vagina
313. What parts does the fornix of the vagina include?
314. Anterior
315. Posterior
316. Left
317. Right
318. It does not have any parts
319. The projection of the tendinous center of the perineum on skin?
320. From the pubic symphysis to the sacrum
321. the middle point of the line that connects ischial tuberosities anteriorly to anus
322. Between the ureters and the vagina
323. posterior from the rectum
324. Middle point of the innominate line
325. Urogenital diaphragm is considered as:
326. Levator ani muscle
327. Superficial transverse muscle of the perineum and superficial fascia
328. Superficial and deep transverse muscles of the perineum
329. Deep transverse perineal muscle and the fascias that cover it
330. Bulbocavernos muscle
331. What structures pass through the urogenital diaphragm in female?
332. Ducts of greater vestibular (Bartholin’s) glands
333. Genital branch of the genitofemoral nerve
334. Urethra
335. Vagina
336. Round ligament of the uterus
337. What structures pass through the urogenital diaphragm in male?
338. Seminal ducts
339. Genital branch of the genitofemoral nerve
340. Urethra
341. Obturator artery when occur as “crown of death”
342. Spermatic cord
343. Innervation of skin in the region of perineum is accomplished in women by:
344. Genitofemoral nerve
345. Ilioinguinal nerve
346. Iliohypogastric nerve
347. Pudental nerve
348. Cutaneous femoris posterior nerve
349. Between what band is placed dorsal artery of the penis?
350. Spongious head
351. skin
352. lamina albuginea
353. between the cavernous bodies
354. proper fascia
355. How many segments can be distinguished in a man’s urethra?
356. One
357. Two
358. Three
359. Four
360. Five
361. What segments can be distinguished in a man’s urethra?
362. Membranous part
363. Spongy part
364. Terminal part
365. Vesical part
366. Prostatic part
367. How many segments can be distinguished in a woman’s urethra?
368. One
369. Two
370. Three
371. Four
372. Five
373. Indicate with which structures does the inferior wall of the urinary bladder come in contact in men?
374. Prostate
375. seminal vesicles and the ampullas of deferent ducts
376. Posterior wall of the rectum
377. urethra
378. ureters
379. Indicate with which structures does the lateral wall of the urinary bladder come in contact in men?
380. Prostate
381. ductus deferens
382. Posterior wall of the rectum
383. urethra
384. ureters
385. Involuntary sphincter of the urinary bladder is located in the:
386. Terminal, intramural part of ureters
387. Membranous part of urethra
388. Initial part of urethra
389. Spongy part of urethra
390. All of the sphincters of the urinary bladder are voluntary
391. The voluntary sphincter of the urinary bladder is located in the:
392. Terminal, intramural part of ureters
393. Membranous part of urethra
394. Initial part of urethra
395. Spongy part of urethra
396. All of the sphincters of the urinary bladder are voluntary
397. Which one of the following statements are corect?
398. Length of the pelvic part of the ureter is of 15-16cm
399. Pelvic part of the ureter is divided into the rectal and visceral portions
400. At the level of the terminal line the left ureter crosses the left common iliac artery
401. At the level of the terminal line the right ureter crosses the right common iliac artery
402. In front of the initial part of the ureter on the right is located the ileum, on the left the mesentery of the sigmoid colon
403. Where does the ureter form its first cross with the uterine artery?
404. At the level of initial part of internal iliac artery, being located superficially to the artery
405. On the lateral pelvic wall, at the level of initial part of internal iliac artery, being located deeper to the artery
406. At the level of cervix uteri, being located deeper to the uterine artery
407. At the level of cervix uteri, being located superficially to the uterine artery
408. At the entrance of pelvis, being located lateral to the uterine artery
409. Where does the ureter form its second cross with the uterine artery?
410. On the lateral pelvic wall, at the level of initial part of internal iliac artery, being located superficial to the artery
411. On the lateral pelvic wall, at the level of initial part of internal iliac artery, being located deeper to the artery
412. At the level of cervix uteri, being located deeper to the uterine artery
413. At the level of cervix uteri, being located superficially to the uterine artery
414. At the entrance of pelvis, being located lateral to the uterine artery
415. Which of the statements involves the description of the prostate?
416. It is a musculoglandular organ with the shape of a chestnut
417. In its structure can be distinguished the apex, base, anterior and posterior parts, two lateral and one middle lobes
418. It is surrounded by a dense fascial sheath (capsule of Retzius-Pirogov)
419. Gland is separated from the urinary bladder by celluloadipose tissue
420. Prostate venous plexus is located outside of the prostate capsule
421. Which of the statements describes correctly the location of the seminal vesicles?
422. It is a glandular organ with the shape of a chestnut
423. They are situated in the pelvis upper to the prostate
424. They are close to the posterior wall of the urinary bladder
425. They are located between two structures: ampulla of ductus deferens is medially and ureter is laterally
426. Adheres to peritoneo-perineal aponeurosis Denonvillier
427. Which muscles are inserted in the tendinous center of the perineum in women?
428. Bulbospongiosus
429. Sphincter ani externus, levator ani
430. Sphincter ani internus
431. Transversus perinei profundus and superficialis
432. Ischiocavernosus
433. Round ligaments of uterus end in:
434. Labium minus pudendi
435. Pubic symphesis
436. Anterior wall of the vagina
437. Labium majus
438. Aponeurosis of external oblique abdominal muscle
439. What are the regions of the perineum?
440. anal region
441. perianal region
442. the genital region
443. urinary region
444. urogenital region
445. Which of the statement are correct?
446. The perineum represents the superior wall of the pelvic cavity
447. The perineum represents the inferior wall of the cavity pelvic
448. The perineum represents the anterior wall of the pelvic cavity
449. The perineum represents the posterior wall of the pelvic cavity
450. None of the answers
451. Landmarks for determining the limits of perineum are:
452. anterior –inferior margin of the pubic symphisis
453. posterior - coccyx
454. posterior-lateral - ischiosacral ligaments
455. lateral - ischial tuberosities
456. none of the answers
457. Thru the subcutaneous fatty tissue of the anal region pass
458. Perineal nerves
459. perineal branches of cutaneus femoris posterior nerves
460. cutaneous branches of the inferiorgluteal artery and vein
461. branches of inferior rectal artery and vein
462. superior clunium nerves
463. External fascia of spermatic cord is an extension of:
464. superficial fascia of the abdominal wall
465. aponeurosis*of the*obliquus externus abdominis muscle
466. transverse fascia
467. peritoneum
468. fascia propria of the abdominal wall
469. Internal fascia of spermatic cord is an extension of:
470. superficial fascia of the abdominal wall
471. aponeurosis*of the*obliquus externus abdominis muscle
472. transverse fascia
473. peritoneum
474. fascia propria of the abdominal wall
475. Fascia cremasterica is an extension of: is an extension of:
476. superficial fascia of the abdominal wall
477. fascia propria of the abdominal wall
478. transverse fascia
479. peritoneum
480. is no correct answer
481. Vaginal tunic of the testicle is an extension of:
482. superficial abdominal fascia
483. aponeurosis of the obliquus externus abdominis muscle
484. transverse fascia
485. peritoneum
486. pelvic fascia
487. Embryogenesis of the testicle occurs:
488. in the peritoneal cavity
489. in the pelvic cavity
490. in retroperitoneal space
491. in scrotum
492. is no correct answer
493. The elements of the spermatic cord are:
494. deferent duct, a. and v. of the deferent duct
495. testicular artery and vein
496. cremasteric artery and vein
497. peritonealvaginal process
498. external pudendal artery
499. Testicular artery is a branch of the artery:
500. the internal pudendal
501. perineal
502. external pudendal
503. abdominal aorta
504. inferior mesenteric
505. That form testicular veins?:
506. prostatic plexus
507. pampiniform plexus
508. perineal plexus
509. sacral plexus
510. scrotal plexus
511. Which answers are correct:
512. both testicular vein draining into inferior vena cava
513. right testicular vein flows in acute angle in the inferior vena cava
514. left testicular vein flows in right angles to the left renal vein
515. right testicular vein flows in right angles in right renal vein
516. both veins draining into renal veins
517. Which answers are correct:
518. right testicular vein flows in acute angle in the inferior vena cava
519. left testicular vein flows in acute angles in the inferior vena cava
520. left testicular vein flows in right angles in the inferior vena cava
521. both veins draining into renal veins
522. both testicular vein draining into inferior vena cava
523. The length of the prostatic urethra is:
524. 2 cm
525. 4cm
526. 8cm
527. 12cm
528. 15cm
529. The urethra length in the memebranoasă portion is:
530. 2 cm
531. 4cm
532. 8cm
533. 12cm
534. 15cm
535. The length of the spongious portion of the urethra is
536. 2 cm
537. 4cm
538. 8cm
539. 12cm
540. 15cm
541. Great vestibular glands (Bartholin) are located?
542. on the medial face of the labium minus
543. on the posterior base of the labium majus
544. in the vestibulum of the vagina
545. in the thickness of bulbocavernos muscle
546. in the ischiorectal fossa
547. Where do the orifices of the great vestibular glands (Bartholin) open?
548. between the labia minora and hymen
549. at the base of major labium
550. between small and minor labia
551. on the clitoris
552. in urethral meatus
553. Which of the following statements are correct about the pelvic fascia:
554. parietal lamella covers parietal muscles of the pelvis
555. continue on the upper surface of the levator ani muscle
556. obturatory fascia represents a more compact portion of the parietal fascia and forms tendinous arches of the pelvic fascia
557. visceral lamella covers intraperitoneal portions of the pelvic organs
558. visceral lamella covers extraperitoneal portions ofvthe pelvic organs in case of males
559. Which of these capsules are formed by fascia pelvis:
560. Amiussv capsule
561. Pirogov-Retsius capsule
562. Littre capsule
563. Anderson capsule
564. Paron capsule
565. For prevezicală fascia is characteristic:
566. has a triangular form
567. is stretched between the lateral umbilical folds
568. subperitoneal ruptures of the urinary bladder are accompanied by prevesical fascial ruptures, which leads to urinary bladder infiltration not only of the preperitoneal space but also of the prevesical space
569. separates the two areas of adipose tissue located between the pubic bone and the bladder
570. prevezicală fascia is stretched between the medial umbilical folds
571. Which of the following statements are correct concerning the limits of retrovesical space:
572. is bounded above the visceral fascia that covers the vesical bladder
573. is bounded laterally by longitudinal septa of visceral pelvic fascia
574. posterior is bounded by peritoneo-perineal aponeurosis
575. inferior is bounded by superior fascia of the urogenital diaphragm
576. anterior is bounded by the vesical bladder
577. What structures are contained in retrovezical cellular tissue space in the case of men?
578. prostate
579. seminal vesicles
580. ductus deferens
581. ureter
582. urethra
583. What structures are contained in retrovezical cellular tissue space in the case of women?
584. vagina
585. cervix
586. uterus
587. ureter
588. urethra
589. Possible ways of pus diffusion in the retrovesical space are:
590. on the trajectory ductus deferens in the inguinal canal
591. on the trajectory of vesical arteries in the parietal area of the pelvis
592. on the trajectory of the ureter in the retroperitoneal space
593. on the trajectory of vesical veins in the parietal space of the pelvis
594. the pus is not diffused
595. Which of the following statements about retrorectal space are wrong:
596. is located between the rectum capsule and sacrum
597. contains the sacral portion of the sympathetic trunk, sacral and median arteries
598. contains superior rectal arteries ,on the trajectory pus may spread into the retroperitoneal space and the parietal area of the pelvis
599. is located between the capsule and the wall of the rectum
600. contains the aorta and inferior vena cava
601. List the components of the epididymis:
602. head
603. body
604. neck
605. tail
606. bulb
607. List the parts of the penis:
608. two cavernous bodies
609. one spongios body
610. one cavernous body
611. two spongy bodies
612. two membranous bodies
613. We distinguish the following parts of Fallopian tube:
614. uterine part
615. isthmus of fallopian tube
616. ampulla of fallopian tube
617. vesical part
618. pavilion of fallopian tube
619. The limit between external female genitals organs and the internal one are:
620. small labia
621. big labia
622. incipient portion of the vagina
623. hymen
624. cervix
625. The coccygeal muscle insertion points are:
626. ischial spine
627. the lateral edge of the coccyx
628. the top of the sacrum
629. pubis bone
630. the iliac crest
631. Perineum is composed of the following sections:
632. urogenital diaphragm
633. tendinous part of diaphragm
634. superficial diaphragm
635. pelvic diaphragm
636. coccygeal diaphragm
637. Perineal region boundaries are:
638. anterior to the lower edge of pubic symphysis
639. posterior to coccyx
640. anterior of line drown between superior anterior iliac spines
641. lateral sacrotuberale ligaments
642. lateral to the lower branches of the pubic and ischial bones
643. The length of the female urethra is:
644. 5 - 6 cm
645. 3,5 - 4 cm
646. 4,5 – 5,5 cm
647. 2 - 3 cm
648. 7 - 8 cm
649. Choose the correct statements about the labia minora.
650. contain a large number of elastic fibers
651. are composed of connective tissue
652. posterior edges forms frenulum of labia minora
653. have a length of 7-8 cm
654. constitutes a skin fold
655. What vaginal fornixis punctured to extract patologic fluid from the peritoneal cavity.
656. anterior fornix
657. posterior fornix
658. left lateral fornix
659. right lateral fornix
660. in this case is not made fornix puncture