

**КИЇВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ІМЕНІ ТАРАСА
ШЕВЧЕНКА
ННЦ «ІНСТИТУТ БІОЛОГІЇ ТА МЕДИЦИНИ»**

**ЗБІРНИК ТЕСТОВИХ ЗАВДАНЬ З ДИСЦИПЛІНИ «АНАТОМІЯ
ЛЮДИНИ»
«HUMAN ANATOMY. COLLECTION OF TASKS FOR FOREIGN
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OSTEOLOGY

Sagittal plane (median plane, midsagittal plane) divides the body into:

Dexter i sinister parts

Anterior (ventralis) and posterior (dorsalis) parts

Cranialis (superior) and caudalis (inferior) parts

Profundus and superficialis

Proximalis and distalis

Frontal plane (coronal plane) divides the body into:

Dexter i sinister parts

Anterior (ventralis) and posterior (dorsalis) parts

Cranialis (superior) and caudalis (inferior) parts

Profundus and superficialis

Proximalis and distalis

Horizontal (transverse) plane divides the body:

Dexter i sinister parts

Anterior (ventralis) and posterior (dorsalis) parts

Cranialis (superior) and caudalis (inferior) parts

Profundus and superficialis

Proximalis and distalis

Name the body parts located close to the head?

Dexter

Cranialis (superior)

Caudalis (inferior)

Profundus

Superficialis.

Name the body parts located far from the head?

Dexter

Cranialis (superior)

Caudalis (inferior)

Profundus

Superficialis.

Name the body parts located close to the trunk?

Sinister

Profundus

Superficialis.

Proximalis

Distalis

Name the body parts located distantly from the trunk?

Sinister
 Profundus
 Superficialis.
 Proximalis
Distalis

Choose two terms related to the distance of a structure from the surface of the body

Dexter i sinister parts
 Anterior (ventralis) and posterior (dorsalis) parts
 Cranialis (superior) and caudalis (inferior) parts
 Profundus and superficialis
 Proximalis and distalis

Choose two terms, used in anatomy, refer to back and front or belly of an organism.

Dexter i sinister parts
Anterior (ventralis) and posterior (dorsalis) parts
 Cranialis (superior) and caudalis (inferior) parts
 Profundus and superficialis
 Proximalis and distalis

Choose the vertebra that has fovea dentis?

III cervicalis
I cervicalis
 II cervicalis
 I thoracicae
 XII thoracicae

What structures are located on the arcus posterior atlantis?

Fovea dentis, sulcus a. vertebralis
 Fovea articularis superior, tuberculum posterius
 Massa lateralis, fovea articularis inferior
Sulcus a. vertebralis, tuberculum posterius
 Fovea articularis inferior, tuberculum posterius

What part of the vertebra does form the foramen intervertebrale?

Corpus
 Arcus
 Lamina arcus vertebrae
 Discus intervertebrales
Pedicle

What bone does have processus spinosus?

Vertebra

Ulna
 Humerus
 Os temporale
 Os sphenoidale

What department of vertebra column does have vertebrae with split processus spinosus?

Lumbaris
 Thoracicae, except first
Cervicalis, except first and seventh
 Sacralis et V lumbalis
 IV, V lumbalis

What vertebra does have tuberculum caroticum?

VII cervicalis
 V cervicalis
VI cervicalis
 I thoracicae
 II cervicalis

What is the location of the processus articularis vertebrae cervicalis?

Horizontalis
 Frontalis
 Sagittalis
 Inter sagittalis et frontalis
Interfrontalis et horizontalis

What is the location of the processus articularis vertebrae thoracicae?

Horizontalis
Frontalis
 Sagittalis
 Inter sagittalis et frontalis
 Inter frontalis et horizontalis

What is the location of the processus articularis vertebrae lumbales?

Horizontalis
 Frontalis
Sagittalis
 Inter sagittalis et frontalis
 Inter frontalis et horizontalis

Name the vertebra with no corpus?

V lumbalis
I cervicalis
 II cervicalis

VI cervicalis
I thoracicae

Name the vertebra with foramen processus transversus?

Cervicalis, за виключенням першого

Cervicalis

Cervicalis, за виключенням сьомого

Thoracicae

Lumbalis

Name the vertebrae thoracicae with one full fovea costalis on corpus?

X, XII

I, X, XI, XII

I, XI, XII

I, II, XII

I, X, XI

How many vertebrae does columna vertebralis contain?

35-38

33-34

34-36

30-32

31-40

Name the plane with physiological bends of the spine?

Horizontalis et sagittalis

Frontalis

Sagittalis

Frontalis et sagittalis

Horizontalis et frontalis

How many vertebrae in the human spine aren't fused?

7

12

5

24

9

How many vertebrae in the human spine are fused to form sacrum and coccyx?

7

12

5

24

9

What bone does have transverse processes?

Vertebra

Sacrum

Humerus

Os temporale

Coccyx

What vertebra does have anterior arch (arcus anterior) and posterior arch (arcus posterior)?

The first cervical vertebra (atlas)

The second cervical vertebrae (axis or epistropheus)

Seventh cervical vertebra (vertebra prominens)

First thoracic vertebra (T1)

Lumbar vertebrae

Choose structures that surround the vertebral canal

Corpus and arcus

Corpus and lamina arcus vertebrae

Processus articularis superior and processus articularis inferior

Discus intervertebrales

Pedicles and lamina

Choose structures that surround the foramen vertebrale

Corpus and arcus

Corpus and lamina arcus vertebrae

Processus articularis superior and processus articularis inferior

Discus intervertebrales

Pedicles and lamina

Choose structures that form arcus vertebrae

Corpus and arcus

Corpus and lamina arcus vertebrae

Processus articularis superior and processus articularis inferior

Discus intervertebrales

Pedicles and lamina

What the structure is located between two vertebrae?

Corpus

Discus intervertebrales

Arcus vertebrae

Processus spinosus

Lamina

What is the name of seventh vertebra?

Atlas
 Axis
 Epistropheus
Vertebra prominens
 Coccyx

What is the name of first vertebra?

Atlas
 Axis
 Epistropheus
 Vertebra prominens
 Coccyx

What is the name of second vertebra?

Atlas
Axis
 Vertebrae cervicales
 Vertebra prominens
 Coccyx

What is the name of second vertebra?

Atlas
 Vertebrae cervicale
Epistropheus
 Vertebra prominens
 Coccyx

How many vertebrae cervicales in human collumna vertebralis are present?

7
 12
 5
 24
 9

How many vertebrae thoracales in human collumna vertebralis are present?

7
12
 5
 24
 9

How many vertebrae lumbales in human collumna vertebralis are present?

7
 12
5

24

9

What is the specific feature of vertebrae cervicales?

Vertebra cervicales has no body

Foramen transversarium perforating the transverse processes

Spines of all vertebrae cervicales are small and bifid

All vertebrae cervicales bear the dens (odontoid process)

All vertebrae cervicales have big corpus

What is the specific feature of vertebrae thoracales?

Demifacets on the sides of their bodies for articulation with the heads of the ribs and by facets on their transverse processes

Foramen transversarium perforating the transverse processes

Spines of all vertebrae thoracales are small and bifid

All vertebrae thoracales bear the dens (odontoid process)

T5 and T8 have not corpus

What is the specific feature of vertebrae lumbales?

All five vertebrae lumbales are fused

Foramen transversarium perforating the transverse processes

All vertebrae lumbales don't have spine processes

All vertebrae lumbales bear the dens (odontoid process)

Great size with strong, square, horizontal spines and with articular facets which lie in the sagittal plane

What is the specific feature of the first cervical vertebra?

It has no body

It bears the dens (odontoid process) on the superior aspect of its body

It has long and easily felt non-bifid spine

It comes into relationship with the descending aorta and is a little flattened by it on its left flank

Massive transverse process connects with the whole lateral aspect of its pedicle

What is the specific feature of the second cervical vertebra?

It has no body

It bears the dens (odontoid process) on the superior aspect of its body

It has long and easily felt non-bifid spine

It comes into relationship with the descending aorta and is a little flattened by it on its left flank

Massive transverse process connects with the whole lateral aspect of its pedicle

What is the specific feature of the seventh cervical vertebra?

It has no body

It bears the dens (odontoid process) on the superior aspect of its body

It has long and easily felt non-bifid spine

It comes into relationship with the descending aorta and is a little flattened by it on its left flank

Massive transverse process connects with the whole lateral aspect of its pedicle

What is the specific feature of the fifth lumbar vertebra (L5)?

It has no body

It bears the dens (odontoid process) on the superior aspect of its body

It has long and easily felt non-bifid spine

It comes into relationship with the descending aorta and is a little flattened by it on its left flank

Massive transverse process connects with the whole lateral aspect of its pedicle

How many bones are fused in adulthood to form the hip bone?

2

3

4

5

What component does form the superior part of the hip bone?

ilium

pubis

ischium

sacrum

Find the bone that supports body weight when sitting?

iliac crest

ischial tuberosity

ischiopubic ramus

pubic body

The ischial spine is found between the following structures:

inferior pubic ramus and ischial ramus

pectineal line and arcuate line

lesser sciatic notch and greater sciatic notch

anterior superior iliac spine and posterior superior iliac spine

The pelvis _____.

has a subpubic angle that is larger in females

consists of the two hip bones, but does not include the sacrum or coccyx

has an obturator foramen, an opening that is defined in part by the sacrospinous and sacrotuberous ligaments
has a space located inferior to the pelvic brim called the greater pelvis

Which bony landmark of the femur serves as a site for muscle attachments?

fovea capitis

lesser trochanter

head

medial condyle

What structure contributes to the knee joint?

lateral malleolus of the fibula

tibial tuberosity

medial condyle of the tibia

lateral epicondyle of the femur

Which tarsal bone articulates with the tibia and fibula?

calcaneus

cuboid

navicular

talus

What is the total number of bones found in the foot and toes?

7

14

26

30

The tibia _____.

has an expanded distal end called the lateral malleolus

is not a weight-bearing bone

is firmly anchored to the fibula by an interosseous membrane

can be palpated (felt) under the skin only at its proximal and distal ends

How many bones are there in the upper limbs combined?

20

30

40

60

Which bony landmark is located on the lateral side of the proximal humerus?

greater tubercle

trochlea

lateral epicondyle

lesser tubercle

Which region of the humerus articulates with the radius as part of the elbow joint?

trochlea

styloid process

capitulum

olecranon process

Which is the lateral-most carpal bone of the proximal row?

trapezium

hamate

pisiform

scaphoid

The radius bone _____.

is found on the medial side of the forearm

has a head that articulates with the radial notch of the ulna

does not articulate with any of the carpal bones

has the radial tuberosity located near its distal end

What bone should be broken to remove the pituitary tumor?

Sphenoid bone (os sphenoidale).

Temporal bone (os temporale).

Occipital bone (os occipitale).

Ethmoid bone (os ethmoidale).

Parietal bone (os parietale).

Find parts of the temporal bone.

Pterygoid processes

Lesser wings

The sella turcica

Glabella

Tympanic part

Choose the parts of the sphenoid bone.

The squama

Glabella

The petrous (pyramid) with mastoid process

Talus

The pterygoid processes

What bone does not articulate maxilla?

Ethmoid bone

Frontal bone

Nasal bone

Sphenoid bone

Palatine bone

What part of the sphenoid bone contains optic foramen?

The median portion and the body

Glabella and mastoid process

Two great wings

Two lesser wings

Two pterygoid processes

Continue the sentence: Mastoid process ...

forms the posterior portion of the zygomatic arch.

serves as a muscle attachment site.

houses the structures of the middle and inner ears.

forms temporomandibular joint, which allows for movements of the mandible during opening and closing of the mouth.

serves as an attachment site for several small muscles and for a ligament that supports the hyoid bone of the neck.

Choose the structure that the palatine bone and the upper jaw form.

The structures of the middle and inner ears

The nasal cavity

The posterior portion of the zygomatic arch

The nasal conchae and nasal meatus

The orbital floor

In the hospital was a man with a knife at the nose. After the examination, doctor also found damage in the cribriform plate. What bone was damaged?

Frontal bone (os frontale)

Ethmoid bone (os ethmoidale)

Occipital bone (os occipitale)

Sphenoid bone (os sphenoidale)

Parietal bone (os parietale)

Continue the sentence: Styloid process ...

forms the posterior portion of the zygomatic arch.

serves as a muscle attachment site.

houses the structures of the middle and inner ears.

forms temporomandibular joint, which allows for movements of the mandible during opening and closing of the mouth.

serves as an attachment site for several small muscles and for a ligament that supports the hyoid bone of the neck.

What is the bone that does not form the orbit?

The frontal bone

The temporal bone

Maxilla

Palatine bone

The ethmoid bone

What is the process of maxilla a considerable part of the floor of the nose and the roof of the mouth form?

Palatine process

Zygomatic process

Frontal process

Alveolar process

Pterygoid process

Continue the sentence: Articular tubercle of the temporal bone ...

forms the posterior portion of the zygomatic arch.

serves as a muscle attachment site.

houses the structures of the middle and inner ears.

forms temporomandibular joint, which allows for movements of the mandible during opening and closing of the mouth.

serves as an attachment site for several small muscles and for a ligament that supports the hyoid bone of the neck.

Continue the sentences: The pituitary gland sits in a protective bony enclosure called...

two great wings

two small wings

the sella turcica

corpus sphenoidale

sphenoidal air sinuses

Name the bone that distantly articulate to other bones by muscles or ligaments?

Palatine bone

Ethmoid bone

Hyoid

Inferior nasal concha

Vomer

Name the bone that has linea nuchalis superior.

The frontal bone (os frontale)

The occipital bone (os occipitale)

The parietal bone (os parietale)

The temporal bone (os temporale)

The ethmoid bone (os ethmoidale)

Name the bone that situated at the upper and lateral part of the face and form the prominence of the cheek, part of the lateral wall and floor of the orbit, and parts of the temporal and infratemporal fossa?

Palatine bone

Ethmoid bone

Zygomatic bone

Inferior nasal concha

Vomer

Inflammation in the sinus of which bone (sinusitis) can cause pain or pressure behind the eyes, but often refers to the skull vertex (top of the head), over the mastoid processes, or the back of the head?

occipital bone (os occipitale)

zygomatic bone (os zygomaticum)

temporal bone (os temporale)

sphenoid bone (os sphenoidale)

parietal bone (os parietale)

Choose the bones form the orbit.

Temporal bone, Sphenoid bone, Lacrimal bone

Temporal bone, Parietal bone, Frontal bone

Ethmoid bone, Maxilla, Zygomatic bone

Occipital bone, Temporal bone, Sphenoid bone

Ethmoid bone, Occipital bone Temporal bone

Name the bone that has sagittal margin

The frontal bone (os frontale)

Occipital bone (os occipitale)

Ethmoid bone (os ethmoidale)

Temporal bone (os temporale)

Parietal bone (os parietale)

Name the bone that has superior nuchal line.

The frontal bone (os frontale)

Temporal bone (os temporale)

Parietal bone (os parietale)

Occipital bone (os occipitale)

Ethmoid bone (os ethmoidale).

Continue the sentence: The sphenoid bone consist of...

seven different parts: 1 sella turcica, 2 lesser wings, 2 greater winds, 2 pterygoid process.

seven different parts: 1 body, 2 lesser wings, 2 greater winds, 2 pterygoid process.

1 cribriform plate, 2 lesser wings, 2 greater wings, 2 pterygoid process.
 1 body, 2 lesser wings, 2 greater wings, 2 sphenoidal sinuses.
 1 sella turcica, 2 lesser wings, 2 greater wings, 2 sphenoidal sinuses.

Name the bone that has pharyngeal tubercle.

frontal bone (os frontale)

parietal bone (os parietale).

occipital bone (os occipitale)

temporal bone (os temporale).

ethmoid bone (os ethmoidale).

Choose the bones that contain large cavities – sinuses.

Frontal bone

Occipital bone

Mandible

Palatine bone

Parietal bone

Choose the bones that contain large cavities – sinuses.

Temporal bone

Occipital bone

Palatine bone

Sphenoid bone

Zygomatic bone

Choose the bones that contain large cavities – sinuses.

Occipital bone

Parietal bone

Maxilla

Palatine bone

Vomer

Name the bone that has crista galli.

The occipital bone (os occipitale)

The parietal bone (os parietale)

The ethmoid bone (os ethmoidale)

The frontal bone (os frontale)

The sphenoid bone (os sphenoidale)

What are the bones make up much of the medial wall of the orbit?

frontal and temporal bones

palatine and zygomatic bone

ethmoid and lacrimal bones

the greater wing of sphenoid bone

frontal and sphenoid bones

What bone does form the roof of the orbit?

The frontal bone

The ethmoid bone

The zygomatic bone

The palatine bone

The maxilla

Name the bone that has the ramus. What bone injured?

The frontal bone (os frontale)

The mandible (mandible)

The occipital bone (os occipital)

The ethmoid bone (os ethmoidale)

The maxilla (maxilla)

Name the bone that has the zygomatic process and alveolar process.

The temporal bone (os frontale)

The mandible (mandible).

The occipital bone (os occipital)

The ethmoid bone (os ethmoidale).

The maxilla (maxilla)

What bone does form the lateral wall and lateral floor of the orbit?

The temporal bone

The ethmoid bone

The zygomatic bone

The sphenoid bone

The maxilla

This bone assists in forming the boundaries of three cavities: the roof of the mouth, the floor and lateral wall of the nasal cavity, the wall of the orbit.

What is it?

The frontal bone (os frontale)

The mandible (mandible)

The occipital bone (os occipital)

The ethmoid bone (os ethmoidale).

The maxilla (maxilla)

ARTHROLOGY

What types of synarthrosis do you know?

articulatio, syndesmosis, synchondrosis

syndesmosis, synchondrosis, synostosis

symphysis, syndesmosis, synostosis

articulatio, symphysis, amphiarthrosis

syndesmosis, synchondrosis, symphysis

What is the name of bones connection made up with fibrous connective tissue?

synchondrosis

symphysis

syndesmosis

articulatio

synostosis

What types of syndesmosis do you know?

ligamentum, sutura, gomphosis, symphysis

articulatio, synchondrosis, synostosis, fonticulus

ligamentum, membrana, sutura, fonticulus

diarthrosis, symphysis, synarthrosis

sutura, symphysis, fonticulus

What is the name of uninterrupted joints of bones with cartilage?

syndesmosis

symphysis

amphiarthrosis

synchondrosis

articulatio

“ Ossification” is terminal stage of the development:

simplex joint

combinate joint

synchondrosis permanent

symphysis

synchondrosis temporary

Find the necessary components of joint (L. Articulatio):

discus articularis, facies articularis, ligamentum

facies articularis, capsula articularis, cavitas articularis, synovia

plicae, cavitas articularis, capsula articularis

facies articularis, capsula, menisci

ligamentum, plicae, capsula articularis

Find the layers of L.capsula articularis?

fiber , fat membrane

fiber,synovial membrane

synovial , elastic membrane

fiber, cartilage membrane

connective tissue, epithelial membrane

Name the layer of capsula articularis (L.) that produces synovial liquid?

fiber membrane

synovial membrane

fat membrane

external epithelial membrane

What auxiliary apparatus of joint do you know?

Cartilago intraarticularis, ligamenta, plicae, bursa synovialis

Ligamenta intracapsulare, capsula synovialis, bursa synovialis

Cartilago intraarticularis, ligament, facies articularis

Cartilago intraarticularis, plicae, capsula articularis

Ligamenta, plicae, facies articularis

What kinds of joints (according to amount of bones) do you know?

simplex, complexa

simplex, combinata

combinata, composita

simplex, composita

combinata, complexa

Find the joint that contains discs' meniscus?

simplex

complexa

composita

pivot

combinata

Name the two anatomic separated articulations which move at the same time:

combinata

simplex

complexa

ball and socket

composita

What movements can we do in frontal axis?

abductio, adductio

flexio, extensio

rotatio, circumductio

flexio, rotatio

circumductio, flexio

What movements can we do in sagittal axis?

flexio, extensio

abductio, adductio

rotatio, extensio

circumductio, flexio

flexio, adduction

What movements can we do in vertical axis?

abductio

flexio

rotatio

adductio

extensio

Choice uniaxial joints?

pivot, condylaris, ellipsoidea

spheroidea, hinge, sellaris

ball and socket, cochlearis, plana

pivot, hinge

cochlearis, plana

Choice biaxial joints?

spheroidea, sellaris, plana

sellaris, condylaris (ellipsoidea)

condylaris, pivot, cochlearis

sellaris, condylaris, hinge

ellipsoidea, sellaris, plana

Choice joints with few axial?

plana, pivot, sellaris

ellipsoidea, pivot, sellaris

spheroidea, plana, ball and socket

plana, pivot, hinge

spheroidea, ball and socket, sellaris

What types of joints do we have between bodies of vertebra?

synchondrosis, synostosis, symphysis

diartrosis, synostosis

synchondrosis, symphysis, diartrosis

symphysis, diartrosis

syndesmosis, diartrosis

What types of joints do we have between arcus vertebrae?

Synelastosis

Synchondrosis

Diartrosis,

Symphysis

Synostosis

What types of joints do we have between processus spinosus vertebrae?

Syndesmosis

Diartrosis

Symphysis

Synostosis

Synchondrosis

What types of joints do we have between processus articularis vertebrae?

Symphysis

Syndesmosis

Diartrosis

Synostosis

Synchondrosis

What joint has 'rotatio'?

articulatio atlantooccipitalis

articulatio atlantoaxialis mediana

articulatio atlantoaxialis mediana, articulation atlanto-occipitalis

articulatio zygapophysialis

articulatio atlanto-occipitalis, articulatio atlantoaxialis lateralis

Find the features of the atlantooccipital joint?

simplex, complex

composita

combinata, simplex

composite, combinata

composita

What is the type of articulatio intervertebralis?

simplex, complex

composita

combinata, simplex

composite, combinata

composita

What kind of movement can we do in articulatio atlantooccipitalis?

Flexio, Extensio, Abductio, Adductio

Flexio, Extensio, rotatio

Abductio, Adductio, rotatio

Flexio, Extensio, supinatio

Abductio, Adductio, pronation

What kind of joint do we have between I st rib and sternum?

Diartrosis

synostosis

synchondrosis permanent

synchondrosis temporary

symphysis

What kind of joint do we have between II-VII ribs and sternum?

synostosis

articulatio plana

synchondrosis temporary

synchondrosis permanent

synelastosis

What kind of joint do we have between VIII, IX i X ribs?

Syndesmosis

articulation synovialis

Symphysis

Synostosis

Synchondrosis

Find ribs that don't have articulatio costotransversaria?

X, IX

VIII, V

XI, XII

I, II

VI, XII

In what joints of head of the ribs we don't have intraarticulare ligaments?

I, V, XII

I, XI, XII

X, XI, XII

VI, VII, VIII

I, II, XII

What kinds of joints do we have between calvaria cranii?

Articulatio, Suturae

Symphysis, Ligamenta

Suturae, Synostosis, Fonticuli

Ligamenta
Suturae, Symphysis

Find the features of articulatio temporo-mandibularis is ?

simplex, complex

simplex, complex, composita

complex, simplex

complex, composita

composita, simplex

What joints do we have in articulatio cinguli membri superioris?

sternoclavicularis, acromioclavicularis

sternoclavicularis, art. humeri

art. humeri, acromioclavicularis

art. humeri, art. cubiti

radioulnaris, distalis, art. humeri

Find the features of articulatio acromioclavicularis

simplex, complex

composita

simplex, combinata, simplex

composite, combinata

composita

What auxiliary apparatus does art. Humeri have?

ligamentum intracapsulare

meniscus, bursa synovialis

labrum articulare, bursa synovialis, vagina synovialis

plica synovialis, discus articularis

ligamentum intracapsulare, plica synovialis

Find the features of art. humeri?

Hinge

Sellaris

Spheroidea

Ellipsoidea

Pivot

What joints does art. Cubiti have?

humeroradialis, humeroulnaris, radioulnaris proximalis

radiocarpea, radioulnaris distalis, humeroulnaris

humeroradialis, humeroulnaris, radioulnaris distalis

humeroradialis, humeroulnaris, art. humeri

humeroulnaris, humeroradialis, mediocarpea

What ligaments does art. Cubiti have?

radiale et ulnare, collaterale, annulare radii

lateralis, collaterale, mediale breve

collaterale radiale et ulnare, ligg. carpea

Radiocarpeum dorsale et palmare

collaterale radiale, radiocapeum palmare

What types of joints do we have between Ulna and Radius?

diartrosis, synostosis

articulatio, symphysis

articulatio, syndesmosis

synchondrosis, synostosis

symphysis, synostosis

What connections do we have between Ulna and Radius?

art. radiocarpea, membrana interossea antebrahii

art.radioulnaris proximalis et distalis, membrana interossea antebrahii

art. radioulnaris proximalis et distalis, sutura

art. humeroradialis, articulatio radioulnaris distalis

art. humeroulnaris, articulatio radioulnaris distalis

Articulation radiocarpea is consist of?

ulna carpus

radius,carpus

radius, os scaphoideum, os lunatum, os triquetrum, discus

ulna, os scaphoideum, discus articularis

humerus , carpus

Choose ligament which doesn't connect articulatio radiocarpea?

ligg.collaterale carpi radiale

ligg.collaterale carpi

lig.radiocarpeum palmare

lig.radiocarpeum dorsale

lig.collaterale carpi ulnare

Find the features of articulatio radiocarpea?

composita, plana

simplex, ellipsoidea

composita, sellaris

simplex, spherioidea

composita, ellipsoidea

articulation mediocarpea is consist of?

os scaphoideum, os trapezoideum, radius

os pisiforme, os scaphoideum et os capitatum

os scaphoideum, os triquetrum, os trapezium, os trapezoideum, os lunatum, os hamatum, os capitatum

os scaphoideum, os triquetrum, os pisiforme et os hamatum
os scaphoideum, os lunatum et ulna

articulationes carpometacarpeae consistunt ex?
proximal parts of carpus, caput ossa metacarpi
distal parts of carpus, basis ossa metacarpi
proximal parts of carpus, caput ossa metacarpi
os pisiforme, basis ossa metacarpi
distal parts of carpus, basis ossa metacarpi

II-V articulatio carpometacarpeae is?

Elipsoidea

Sellaris

Plana

Trochlearis

Condylaris

II-V articulatio metacarpeaphalangea pollicis is?

Elipsoidea

Sellaris

Plana

Trochlearis

Condylaris

Articulatio carpometacarpeae pollicis consistit ex?

Os trapezium, basis os metacarpale I

Os trapezoideum, basis os metacarpale I

Os capitatum, basis os metacarpale I

Os scaphoideum, basis os metacarpale I

Os hamatum, basis os metacarpale I

Articulatio carpometacarpeae pollicis is?

Simplex, Plana

Composita, Sellaris

Composita, Spheroidea

Simplex, Sellaris

Composita, Ellipsoidea

Articulationes metacarpophalangeales manus is

Simplex, Plana

Composita, Sellaris

Composita, Spheroidea

Simplex, Ellipsoidea

Composita

Articulationes metacarpophalangeales manus has the following movements

Flexio, extensio, circumduction, rotatio

Adductio, abduction, flexio, extensio, circumductio

Pronatio, sapinatio, circumduction, rotatio

Rotatio, circumductio, adductio

Adductio, abduction, pronation, supination

Articulationes interphalangeales manus has the following movements

Flexio, extensio

Adductio, abduction, flexio, extensio, circumductio

Pronatio, sapinatio, circumduction, rotatio

Rotatio, circumductio, adductio

Adductio, abduction, pronation, supination

Articulatio carpometacarphae pollicis has the following t movements?

Flexio, extensio, circumduction, rotatio

Adductio, abduction, flexio, extensio, circumductio

Pronatio, sapinatio, circumduction, rotatio

Rotatio, circumductio, adductio

Adductio, abduction, pronation, supination

Find the features of articulationes interphalangeae manus:

Composita, plana

Simplex, hinge

Composita, ellipsoidea

Simplex, cotilica

Composita, pivot

What connections does Ossa pelvis have?

Articulatio coxae, articulatio sacroiliaca

Symphysis pubica, syndesmosis, synostosis

Articulatio sacrococcygea, Articulatio coxae

Articulatio sacrococcygea, Articulatio zygapophysialis, synostosis

Articulatio coxae, symphysis pubica

What are the main ligaments which connect Articulatio sacroiliaca?

Sacroiliaca interossea, iliolumbale, sacroiliaca ventralia et dorsalia

Sacroiliaca ventralia et dorsalia, sacrotuberale, sacrospinale

Sacroiliaca ventralia et dorsalia, sacrotuberale, sacrococcygeum

Sacroiliaca ventralia et dorsalia, sacrotuberale, iliolumbale

Sacroiliaca ventralia et dorsalia, sacroiliaca interossea, sacrotuberale

Find the features of Articulatio sacroiliaca:

Composita , complexa, plana

Composita, trochlearis

Simplex, complexa, ellipsoidea

Composita, complexa, spherioidea

Simplex, plana, amphiarthrosis

Articulatio coxae is consist of:

Caput ossis femoris, Facies lunata acetabuli

Facies auricularis sacri et Facies lunata acetabuli

facies tuber ischiadicum et Caput ossis femoris

Caput ossis femoris et Facies auricularis sacri

fovea capitis ossis femoris et acetabulum

Articulatio coxae has:

Discus articularis

Meniscus articularis

Labrum articulare

Discus intervertebralis

Discus triangulare

What intraarticalate ligaments does Articulatio coxae have:

lig. Capitis femoris, Lig. Transversum acetabuli

Lig. Iliofemorale

Zona orhicularis, lig. Transversum acetabuli

Lig. cruciatum

Collaterale, denticulatum

What ligaments connect Articulatio coxae:

Zona orhicularis, iliofemorale, ischiofemorale, pubofemorale

lig. Transversum acetabuli, lig. Capitis femoris

iliofemorale, lig.capitis femoris

lig. Ischiofemorale, Zona orhicularis, lig.capitis femoris

Zona orhicularis, lig.capitis femoris

Find the features of Articulatio coxae:

Composita , spherioidea

Simplex, ellipsoidea

Simplex, spherioidea (ball and socket)

Composita, plana

Composita

Find the features of Symphysis pubica?

Articulatio

Synostosis

Synchondrosis

Symphysis

Syndesmosis

Articulatio genus doesn't consist of?

Facies patellaris femoris

Facies articularis condylis femoris

Facies articularis superior tibiae

Facies articularis fibulare

Facies articularis patellae

Name the auxiliary apparatus of Articulatio genus?

ligament, discus, plicae alares, bursae synovialis

Ligg. Intracapsularia, labrum articulare, bursa synovialis

Ligamentum, meniscus, plicae alares, bursae synovialis

Ligamentum, vaginae synovialis, plicae alares

Ligamentum, meniscus, vagina synovialis, bursae synovialis

What intraarticalate ligaments does Articulatio genus have?

Cruciata, meniscofemorale, transversum genus

Cruciata, lig.capitis femoris , transversum genus

Meniscofemorale, transversum genus, lig.collaterale

Meniscofemorale lateralis, lig. transversum genus

Cruciatum, transversum genus, zona orbicularis

Find the features of Articulatio genus?

Pivot

Hinge

Sellaris

Condylaris

Spheroidea

What types of movements can we do in Articulatio genus?

Extensio, abductio, adductio

Flexio, abductio, adductio

Abductio, extensio, rotatio

Flexio, extensio, rotatio

Flexio, adductio, rotatio

Find the joint without ossa tarsis?

Articulatio talocalcaneonavicularis

Articulatio tibiofibularis

Articulatio calcaneocuboidea

Articulatio subtalaris

Articulatio cuneonavicularis

Find the joint with Articulatio tarsi transversa?

Subtalaris, cuneonavicularis

talocalcaneonavicularis, calcaneocuboidea

talocalcaneonavicularis, Subtalaris

Calcaneocuboidea, subtalaris

talocalcaneonavicularis, cuneonavicularis

What ligament is a key of articulatio tarsi transversa

Lig. calcaneonaviculare

Lig. calcaneofibulare

Lig. bifurcatum

Lig. talonaviculare

Lig. Plantare longum

Find the joints with basis ossis metatarsi?

Tarsometatarseeae

Intermetatarseeae

Metatarsophalangeae

Tarsi transversa

Interphalangeae

Find the joints between ossa metatarsi and phalanx proximalis?

Interphalangeae

Intermetatarseeae

Intermetatarseeae

Metatarsophalangeae

Tarsometatarseeae

Find the features of Interphalangeae joints

Simplex, Hinge

Composita, Hinge

Simplex, Sellaris

Composita, condylyaris

Simplex, plana

What types of movements can we do in Articulatio interphalangea?

Rotatio

Flexio, extensio

Abductio, adductio

Rotatio, circumductio

Flexio, rotatio

Find the structures of pelvis major?

Ossa ischii-from lateral, basis ossis sacri-from dorsal

Alae ossis ilii- from lateral, promotorium- from dorsal

Ossa pubis- from lateral, vertebrae lumbalis- from dorsal

Ossa ischii-- from lateral, apex ossis sacri- from dorsal

Ossa ischii-- from lateral, facies pelvina ossis sacri- from dorsal

Find the structures of pelvis minor from lateral sides?

Alae ossis ilii

Ossa ischii

Rami ossis pubis

Alae ossis ilii, ramus ossis ilii

Alae ossis ilii, os coccyges

What structure is separatec pelvis major from pelvis minor?

Linea aspera

Crista iliaca

Linea terminalis

Linea glutea

Linea transversa

What connection we don't have between bones of pelvis?

Syndesmosis

Membrana interossea

Synostosis

Symphysis

Articulatio synovialis

Auxiliary muscle apparatus consists of?

Fasciae, vaginae et bursae sinoviales, ossa sesamoidea.

Tendae, aponeuroses.

Vaginae sinoviales, aponeuroses, tendae

Ossa sesamoidea, fasciae, aponeuroses.

Fasciae, tendae, aponeuroses, vaginae sinoviales.

Mimic muscles are derivatives of the gill arc. Find the appropriate arc.

first

second

third

forth

fifth

Mm. masticatorii are derivatives of the gill arc. Find the appropriate arc.

first

second

third

forth
fifth

Find the fasciae of the caput.

Superficialis et profunda.

Temporalis, masseterica, buccopharyngea, parotidea.

Deltoidea, prevertebralis.

Pretrachealis, superficialis.

Parotidea, profunda.

MIOLOGY

What muscles move the labium inferior?

M.mentalis, m.orbicularis oris, m.depressor labii inferioris, m.depressor anguli oris.

M. buccinator, m.orbicularis oris, m.risorius, m.zygomaticus major.

M. depressor anguli oris, m.orbicularis oris, m.zygomaticus minor.

M. levator labii superioris et alaeque nasi, m.orbicularis oris.

M. levator anguli oris, m.depressor labii inferioris, m. buccinator.

Where is the place of attachment of the m.temporalis?

Collum mandibulae.

Fovea pterygoidea.

Processus coronoideus.

Lingula mandibulae.

Incisura mandibulae.

What muscles are responsible for jaw protrusion?

M.temporalis, m.pterygoidei lateralis et medialis, m.buccinator.

M.buccinator, m.masseter, m.m.pterygoidei lateralis et medialis.

M.m.pterygoidei lateralis et medialis, m.masseter.

M.temporalis, m.zygomaticus major, m.masseter.

M.buccinator, m.temporalis, m.zygomaticus major.

What muscles are responsible for jaw retraction?

M.temporalis (fasciculi posteriores).

M.pterygoideus medialis.

M.pterygoideus lateralis.

M.temporalis (fasciculi anteriores).

M.masseter.

What muscles are responsible for lateral movement of the mandibula?

M.zygomaticus major.

M.pterygoideus lateralis.

M.temporalis.

M.masseter.

M.buccinator.

Find the muscle that separates the regio cervicalis posterior from the collum?

M.sternocleidomastoideus.

M.trapezius.

M.splenius cervicis.

M.scalenus anterior.

M.levator scapulae.

Find the trigonum cervicale that has m.sternocleidomastoideus at posterior side, verter posterior m.digastricus at superior side, venter superior, m. omohyoidei from anterior side?

Submandibulare.

Omotracheale.

Caroticum.

Omoclaviculare.

Omotrapezoideum.

The following muscles are muscoli infrahyoidei, except:

M.sternohyoideus.

M.thyrohyoideus.

M.geniohyoideus.

M.omohyoideus.

M.sternothyroideus.

Lamina profunda fascia colli propriae forms the vagina for the following muscles

M.sternocleidomastoideus.

M.platysma.

M.m.infrahyoidei.

M.m.scaleni.

M.m.prevertebrales.

Find the cervical muscles that attached to the first costa?

M.scalenus anterior et posterior.

M.scalenus anterior et medius.

M.scalenus posterior et medius.

M. sternocleidomastoideus.

M.longus colli.

Find 2 muscles that have a.subclavia and plexus brachialis between them?

M. sternocleidomastoideus et m.omohyoideus.

M.m.scalenus medius et posterior.

M.scalenus anterior et medius.

M.sternohyoideus et m.sternothyroideus.

M.omohyoideus et m.scalenus anterior.

Find the muscles that separates a. subclavia from v. subclavia in the area of the first costa?

M. scalenius anterior.

M.scalenius medius.

M.scalenius posterior.

M.omohyoideus.

M.sternocleidomastoideus.

Find the musculus truncopetalis?

M.pectoralis major et minor.

M.subclavius et m.serratus anterior.

M.m.intercostales externi et interni.

M.transversus thoracis et m.subcostales.

Mm.serrati posteriores superior et inferior.

Name the place of diaphragma where all muscle parts come together?

Centrum tendineum.

Crus dextrum.

Crus sinistrum.

Hiatus aorticus.

Hiatus oesophageus.

Name the weak parts of the diaphragma.

Trigonum sternocostale, Trigonum lumbocostale.

Foramen venae cavae inferioris.

Hiatus aorticus.

Hiatus oesophageus.

What are the limits of the hiatus aorticus diaphragma?

Fibrae centrum tendineum.

Crus dextrum et sinistrum.

Pars costale.

Pars sternalis.

Ligamentum arcuatum laterale.

What are the parts of M.erector spinae?

M.splenius capitis et cervicis, m.longissimus, m.semispinalis.

M.m.intertransversarii anteriores cervicis, mm.rotatores,mm.multifidi.

M.iliocostalis, m.longissimus, m.spinalis.

M.longus colli, m.longissimus, m.spinalis.

M.semispinalis, m.spinalis, m.longissimus.

What muscles of the back extend and rotate the caput?

Mm.splenius, m.trapezius, m.longissimus, mm.obliqui et m.recti capitis.

Mm.rhomboidei, mm.serrati, m.trapezius.

M.longissimus, m.semispinalis, mm.rotatores, mm.multifidi.

M.spinalis capitis, m.longissimus, mm.recti capitis, mm.rhomboidei.

M.spinalis, m.longissimus, m.illiocostalis.

What muscles rotate the vertebrae?

Mm.transversospinales.

Mm.interspinales.

Mm.intertransversarii.

M.erector spinae.

M.trapezius.

Find the weak places of the paries abdominis anterior.

Canalis inguinalis, anulus umbilicalis, vagina muscoli recti abdominis.

Canalis inguinalis, anulus umbilicalis, linea alba abdominis.

Canalis inguinalis, linea alba abdominis, anulus femoralis.

Canalis inguinalis, linea alba abdominis, fascia transversalis.

Linea alba abdominis, ligamentum inguinale.

The following structures form the ligamentum inguinale?

Aponeurosis muscoli obliquus internus abdominis.

Aponeurosis muscoli obliquus externus abdominis.

M.rectus abdominis.

M.transversus abdominis.

M.quadratum lumborum.

Canalis inguinalis passes through the aponeurosis of the following muscle?

M.transversus abdominis.

Mm.obliquus internus et externus abdominis.

M.obliquus externus abdominis.

Mm.obliquus exrenus et transversus abdominis.

Mm.obliquus internus et transversus abdominis.

Find the fossa on the anterior wall of the abdominal cavity responds to anulus inguinalis profundus?

Fossa inguinalis medialis.

Fossa inguinalis lateralis.

Fossa supravesicalis.

Fossa inguinalis lateralis, fossa supravesicalis.

Fossa inguinalis medialis, fossa supravesicalis.

Where is the location of foramen quadrilaterum?

Regio lumbalis.

Paries posterior fossa axillaris.

Ligamentum inguinale.

Paries anterior fossa axillaris.

Diaphragma.

What muscle form foramen trilaterum?

Mm.teres major et minor, m.triceps brachii.

M.triceps brachii, m.trapezoideus.

M.serratus anterior, m.pectoralis minor, m.latissimus dorsi.
 M.brachialis, m.brachioradialis, m.biceps brachii.
 M.m.anconeus, m.biceps brachii.

What muscle of the thorax is involved in elevating the upper limb above the horizontal level?

M.serratus anterior.

M.subclavius.

M.pectoralis major.

Mm.intercostalis externi.

Mm.intercostalis interni.

The tendons of the following muscle pass into the cavity of the shoulder joint

M.triceps brachii.

M.biceps brachii.

M.brachialis.

M.deltoideus.

M.coracobrachialis.

Find the attachment of the m. biceps brachii?

Tuberositas ulnae.

Tuberositas radii.

Olecranon.

Incisura radialis.

Collum radii.

Find the canal of the brachium?

Medianus.

Canalis n.radialis.

Canalis carpalis.

Canalis inguinalis.

Canalis adductorius.

What muscle rotates the brachium?

M.teres minor, m.infraspinatus.

M.brachialis, m.infraspinatus.

M.teres major, m.subscapularis, m.latissimus dorsi.

M.biceps brachii, m.coracobrachialis.

M.triceps brachii, m.anconeus

What muscle adducts brachium?

M.deltoideus, m.trapezoideus.

M.deltoideus, m.supraspinatus.

M.deltoideus, m.coracobrachialis.

Mm.teres major et minor.
M.brachialis et m.teres major.

What muscle flexes the antebrachium?

M.biceps brachii, m.anconeus.

M.brachialis, m.biceps brachii, m.pronator teres.

M.coracobrachialis, m.supraspinatus.

M.deltoideus, m.infraspinatus.

M.deltoideus,m.biceps brachii.

What muscle extends the antebrachium?

M.triceps brachii, m.anconeus.

M.brachioradialis, m.anconeus.

M.triceps brachii, m.anconeus, m.brachioradialis.

M.coracobrachialis, m.brachialis.

M.subscapularis, m.triceps brachii.

What muscles adduct antebrachium?

M.pronator teres et m.pronator quadratus.

M.flexor carpi radialis, m.flexor carpi ulnaris.

M.brachioradialis, m.biceps brachii.

M.anconeus, m.extensor carpi ulnaris.

M.adductor pollicis, m.extensor carpi ulnaris.

What muscles abduct, antebrachium?

M.brachioradialis.

M.supinator et m.biceps brachii.

M.flexor carpi ulnaris.

M.flexor digitorum profundus.

M.flexor digitorum superficialis.

M.flexor carpi radialis passes through the following canal

Canalis humeromuscularis.

Canalis carpalis.

Retinaculum musculorum extensorum.

Canalis carpi radialis.

Canalis carpi ulnaris.

The tendons of the following muscles do not pass through the canalis carpi?

M.flexor pollicis longus.

M.flexor digitorum superficialis.

M.flexor carpi radialis, M.flexor carpi ulnaris.

M.flexor digitorum superficialis.

Simultaneous contraction of the following muscles adducts the manus?

M.extensor et m.flexor carpi ulnaris.

M.flexor carpi ulnaris, m.extensor carpi radialis longum.

M.flexor carpi ulnaris, m.extensor carpi radialis brevis.

M.flexor digitorum profundus, m.supinator.

M.flexor digitorum superficialis, m.pronator teres.

The following muscle flexes phalanx proximalis digiti II-V manus?

Mm.lumbricales.

M.flexor pollicis brevis.

M.flexor carpi ulnaris.

M.flexor carpi radialis.

Mm.interossei dorsales.

The following muscle flexes phalanx media digiti II-V manus ?

M.flexor digitorum superficialis, M.flexor digitorum profundus.

M.flexor pollicis longus.

M.flexor pollicis longus.

Mm.interossei dorsales.

The following muscle flexes phalanx distalis digiti II-V manus ?

M.flexor digitorum profundus.

M.flexor digitorum superficialis.

M.flexor pollicis brevis.

Mm.interossei palmares.

Mm.interossei dorsales.

What muscle passes through foramen ischiadicum majus?

M.quadratus femoris.

M.piriformis.

M.pectineus.

M.gemelli.

M.psoas major.

Name the pelvic muscles that are attached to trochanter major ossis femoris et fossa trochanterica.

M.obturatorius internus et externus, m.gemelli, m.piriformis, m.gluteus medius et minimus.

M.gluteus maximus, m.iliopsoas.

M.gluteus maximus, m.quadratus femoris.

M.piriformis, mm.gluteus medius et minimus.

What are the limits of lacuna vasorum?

Lig.inguinale,lig.lacunare, lig.pectineale, arcus iliopectineus.

Fascia iliaca, septum intermusculare femoris lateralis.

Margo falciformis, septum femorale.
 Fascia cribrosa, trigonum femorale.
 Cornu superius et inferius, margo falciformis, vena femoralis.

What is the outer opening of canalis femoralis?

Lacuna vasorum.
 Hiatus tendineus.
Hiatus saphenus.
 Anulus femoralis.
 Lacuna musculorum.

What is formed in the superficial layer of a fascia lata in superior part?

Hiatus saphenus.
 Canalis adductorius.
 Trigonum femoralis.
 Septum femorale.
 Lacuna musculorum.

What is formed the canalis femoralis?

Vena femoralis.
 Lig.inguinale.
 Lamina superficialis fasciae latae.
Lamina profundus fasciae latae.
 Cornu superius margo falciformis.

What muscle passes through the lacuna musculorum?

M.iliopsoas.
 M.tensor fasciae latae.
 M.obturatorius externus.
 M.sartorius.
 M.quadratus femoris.

What are the limits of foramen suprapiriforme?

Margo superior m.piriformis et incisura ischiadica major.
 Margo inferior m.piriformis et ligamentum sacrospinale.
 Ligamenta sacroiliaca interossea.
 Incisura ischiadica major et minor.
 Ligamenta sacroiliaca posteriora.

The following muscles extend femur?

M.quadriceps, m.biceps femoris, m.semitendinosus, m.semimembranosus.
M.gluteus maximus, m.biceps femoris, m.semitendinosus,
m.semimembranosus.
 Mm.glutei et m.piriformis.
 M.iliopsoas, m.rectus femoris, m.pectineus, m.sartorius.

M. quadriceps femoris, m. sartorius, m. iliopsoas.

The following muscles adduct femur?

Mm. adductorii, m. obturatorius externus.

Mm. adductorii, m. piriformis.

Mm. adductorii, m. pectineus, m. gracilis.

Mm. gluteus medius et minimus.

M. piriformis, mm. gemelli, m. iliopsoas.

The following muscles pronate femur?

Mm. gluteus magnus, medius, minimus.

Mm. gluteus medius et minimus, m. tensor fasciae latae.

M. sartorius, m. piriformis.

Mm. obturatorius externus et internus, m. piriformis.

M. gluteus maximus, mm. obturatorius externus et internus.

Where is the input opening of canalis adductorius?

Fossa poplitea.

Sulcus femoralis anterior.

Facies posterior femoris.

Facies lateralis femoris.

Facies posterior cruris.

Find the group of muscles that simultaneously extends femur and flexes crus.

Mm. femoris mediales.

Mm. femoris anteriores.

Mm. femoris posteriores.

Mm. cruris posteriores.

Mm. cruris anteriores.

What tibial muscles flex articulatio genus?

M. plantaris, m. gastrocnemius.

M. tibialis posterior, m. popliteus.

M. flexor hallucis longus, m. popliteus.

M. gastrocnemius, m. tibialis posterior.

M. plantaris, m. flexor hallucis longus.

Tendons of the following muscles form tendo calcaneus?

M. gastrocnemius, m. plantaris, M. soleus.

M. flexor hallucis longus.

M. popliteus.

M. tibialis posterior.

There are canals of the crus except:

Cruropopliteus.
 Musculoperoneus superior.
 Musculoperoneus inferior.
Adductorius, Femoralis.

The following structures do not form the canalis cruropopliteus?

M.tibialis posterior.
 M.soleus.
 M.flexor hallucis longus.

Fibula, membrana interossea.

The following structures do not form the canalis musculoperoneus inferior?

Fibula.
M.peroneus longus, Membrana fibrosa.
 M.flexor hallucis longus.
 M.tibialis posterior.

The following muscles pronate pes?

Mm.peroneus longus et brevis.
 M.plantaris.
 M.tibialis anterior.
 M.tibialis posterior.
 M.adductor hallucis.

The following muscles supinate pes?

Mm.tibialis anterior et posterior, m. extensor digitorum longus.
 M.extensor digitorum longus.
 M.peroneus longus, m. triceps surae.
 M.peroneus brevis, m.plantares.
 M.popliteus, m.peroneus longus.

The following muscles abduct II-IV digits?

M.m.interossei dorsales.
 M.m.interossei plantares.
 M.m.lumbricales.
 M.quadratus plantae.
 M.flexor digitorum brevis.

The following muscles adduct II-IV digits?

Mm.interossei dorsales.
Mm.interossei plantares.
 Mm.lumbricales.
 M.quadratus plantae.
 M.flexor digitorum brevis.

What are the muscles of the toes that flex little finger.

M.flexor digitorum brevis, m.flexor hallucis brevis, m.flexor digiti minimi.

M. quadratus plantae, m. flexor digitorum brevis.

Mm.lumbricales, m.flexor digitorum brevis.

Mm. interossei dorsales et plantares.

M.flexor hallucis brevis, mm.lumbricales.

M.m.semispinales passes through ___ vertebra?

1-2.

3-4.

5-6.

7-8.

9-10.

What muscles do not exist between the cartilage of the costae?

M.m. intercastales externi.

M.m. intercastales interni.

M.m. subcostales.

M.transversus thoracis.

M. subclavius.

What is formed the anterior wall of the vagina of the m. rectus abdominis superior umbo?

Aponeurosis m.-li obliquus externus abdominis, Lamina interior aponeurosis m.-li obliquus internus abdominis.

Lamina posterior aponeurosis m.-li obliquus internus abdominis.

Aponeurosis m.-li transversus abdominis.

Fascia transversalis.

What fascia of the neck has two layers?

Fascia colli superficialis.

Lamina superficialis fasciae colli propriae.

Lamina profunda fasciae colli propriae.

Fascia endocervicalis.

Fascia prevertebralis.

Fibers of the following muscle form m.peroneus?

M.extensor digitorum longus.

M. extensor hallucis longus tertius.

M.tibialis anterior.

M.peroneus longus.

M.peroneus brevis.

Where is the attachment of the m.peroneus longus ?

Os cuneiforme mediale, Os metatarsale prima (I).

Tuberositas ossis metatarsalis quinti (V).

Phalanx distalis hallucis.

Phalanx proximalis hallucis.

What muscle is parallel to the venter posterior m.digastrici?

M.stylohyoideus.

M.mylohyoideus.

M.geniohyoideus.

M.omohyoideus.

M.sternohyoideus.

Muscles attached to the os cuneiforme mediale except:

M.tibialis anterior.

M. tibialis posterior.

M.peroneus longus.

M. peroneus brevis, M.extensor hallucis longus.

What structure isn't present in Palatum molle:

Tunica mucosa

Aponeurosis palatina

Musculi

Glandulae salivariae

Tonsillae

Palatum molle has all the muscles except:

M.levator veli palatini

M.tensor veli palatine

M. uvulae

M. palatoglossus

M. styloglossus

Palatum molle has all the muscles except:

M.levator veli palatini

M.tensor veli palatine

M. uvulae

M. palatoglossus

M. styloglossus

Find the tongue buds that aren't responsible for taste

Papillae filiformes, conicae

Papillae fungiformes

Papillae vallatae

Papillae foliatae

Find the muscles of the tongue that aren't originated from the tongue.

M.longitudinalis superior

M.longitudinalis inferior

M.transversus linguae

M.verticalis linguae

M. styloglossus

SPLANCHNOLOGY

What isn't a part of tongue

Dorsum

Radix

Corpus

Apex

Fundus

Find the salivary gland that opens in sublingual duct

Gl.sublingualis

Gl.linguales

Gl.labiales

Gl.parotidea

Find the salivary gland that opens into vestibulum oris

Gl.parotidea

Gl.sublingualis

Gl.submandibularis

Gl.linguales

What is a formula of the milk teeth?

2/1/0/2

2/0/1/2

1/2/0/2

1/2/2/0

What is a formula of the permanent teeth?

3/2/1/2

2/2/1/3

2/1/2/3

1/3/2/2

3/2/2/1

Dens have next parts (find wrong answer):

Corona dentis

Radix dentis

Cervix dentis

Corpus dentis

What is the tissue that you can't find in tooth

Enamelum

Dentinum

Cementum

Collagen

Find the salivary glands that aren't the main (big)

Gl.parotidea

Gl.submandibularis

Gl.sublingualis

Gl.buccales

What structures are not the part of the Pharynx?

Pars nasalis

Pars oralis

Pars laryngea

Pars thoracica

Find the structures that don't have openings into Pharynx?

Choanae

Ostium pharyngeum tubae auditiva

Fauces

Aditus larynges

Aditus trachea

Where does dispose tonsilla lingual?

Fornix pharynges

Palatum molle

Radix linguae

Fossa tonsillaris

Facies inferior linguae

Esophagus doesn't have this part:

Cervicalis

Thoracica

Abdominalis

Cranialis

There are following parts of stomach except (find wrong name):

Cardialis

Fundus

Corpus

Pylorus

Ampullaris

There are following parts of stomach wall except (find wrong name):

Serosa

Muscularis

Mucosa

Adventitia

Find the right plicae on the curvature ventriculi minor of stomach:

Semilunares

Circulares

Serratus

Longitudinalis

Intestinum tenue has the following departments except (find the wrong part):

Duodenum

Jejunum

Ileum

Colon

Duodenum has the following parts except (find the wrong part):

Superior

Descendens

Horizontalis

Ascendens

Rectus

Where is location of the Gll.duodenales (find correct layer):

Stratum mucosae

Tela submucosae

Stratum muscularis externum

Stratum serosum

Stratum muscularis internum

Find the opening of the accessory pancreatic duct in duodenum:

Papilla duodeni major

Papilla duodeni minor

Plicae circulares

Villi

Plicae semilunaris

Find the opening of the pancreatic and common bile ducts in duodenum:

Papilla duodeni major

Papilla duodeni minor

Plicae circulares

Villi

Plicae semilunares

Mucosa layer of the small intestine are created by the following structures except (find wrong answer):

Plicae circulares

Villi
 Criptae
 Papillae
Plicae semilunares

Find skeletotopy of the Flexura duodenojejunalis:

Vertebrae lumbalis III
 +Vertebrae lumbales II
 Vertebrae lumbales IV
 Vertebrae thoracicae XII
 Vertebrae thoracicae XI

Intestinum crassum has the following departments (find wrong answer):

Caecum
 Colon
 Rectum
 Colon sigmoideum
Illeum

Colon has the following departments (find wrong answer):

Colon ascendens
 Colon transversum
 Colon descendens
 Colon sigmoideum
Rectum

What parts of the large intestine does have meso?

Caecum
 Colon ascendens
 Colon descendens
Colon transversum, Colon sigmoideum

Large intestine has the following structures (find wrong answer)?

Haustra coli
 Appendices epiploicae
 Taenia coli
Plicae circularis, Criptae

Colon has the following taenia except:

Taenia mesocolica
 Taenia omentalis
 Taenia libera
Taenia longitudinalis

Rectum has the following folds of mucosal membrane (find correct answer)?

Columnae anales

Plicae circularis

Plicae semilunares

Hepar has all lobes except (find wrong answer):

Lobus sinister

Lobus dexter

Lobus quadratus

Lobus caudatus

Lobus superior

Hepar connects to diaphragm with the following ligaments. Find wrong ligament:

Lig.coranarium

Lig.triangulare

Lig.falciforme

Lig.teres hepatis

Ligamentum hepatoduodenale has the following structures except (find wrong answer):

Ductus choledochus

Vena portae hepatis

A.hepatica

A.gastrica

There are following ligaments of hepar (find wrong answer):

Lig.teres

Lig.triangulare

Lig.falciforme

Lig.coranarium

Lig.quadratus

What duct does go away from hepar?

Choledochus

Hepaticus communis

Fellea

Cysticus

Pancreaticus

Pancreas has the following parts (find wrong answer):

Caput

Corpus

Cauda

Lobus quadratus and caudatus

Where is the opening of the submandibular salivatory gland?

Caruncula sublingualis

Foramen caecum linguae

Plica fimbriata

Vestibulum oris

Recessus gingivalis

There is patient who has damage of cheek. What salivatory gland will have problem?

Parotid

Sublingual

Submandibular

Submandibular and parotid

Sublingual and parotid

Ductus parotideus passes through:

+**M. buccinator**

M. masseter

M. zygomaticus major

M. zygomaticus minor

M. orbicularis oris

Which part is not the part of gaster?

Cardia

Fundus

Pylorus

Corpus

Cauda

Find department of intestine that has “folliculi lymphatici aggregati “

Ileum

Duodenum

Jejunum

Colon ascendens

Colon descendens

The patient has a wound in the left lateral part of the abdomen. Which department of the intestine will be injured?

Colon descendens

Colon transversus

Colon ascendens

Caecum

Rectum

What is the first department of the large intestine?

Caecum

Colon ascendens
 Colon sigmoideum
 Rectum
 Colon descendens

What is the first department of the duodenum?

Pars superior

Pars descendens
 Pars ascendens
 Pars inferior
 Flexura duodeni inferior

What is the “ductus of gallbladder”?

Ductus choledochus
 Ductus hepaticus communis
Ductus cysticus
 Ductus hepaticus dexter
 Ductus hepaticus sinister

What structure is located in distal department of the large intestine?

Rectum

Colon descendens
 Colon sigmoideum
 Caecum
 Colon transversum

When we have inflammation of the liver and press on the navel, we can feel pain. What connection helps us feel this pain?

Ligamentum triangulare dextrum
 Ligamentum venosum
Ligamentum teres hepatis
 Ligamentum falciforme
 Ligamentum coronarium

The patient has inflammation of the duodenal bulb. What department of the small intestine does have inflammation?

Pars superior

Pars descendens
 Pars horizontalis
 Pars ascendens

What ligamentum is located above curvature ventriculi minor ?

Ligamentum hepatoduodenale
Ligamentum hepatogastricum
 Ligamentum hepatorenale
 Ligamentum triangulare sinistrum
 Ligamentum gastrocolicum

When a surgeon operates a gallbladder, he should find a common bile duct. In which anatomical structure should he find it?

Lig. hepatoduodenale

Lig. hepatorenale.

Lig. falsiforme hepatis

Lig. gastrocolicum.

Lig. coronarium.

The _____ is a part of the gastrointestinal system and also the respiratory system.

Larynx

Pharynx

Thachea

Tongue

Oral cavity

The _____ is the "flap" like projection in the back of the mouth that is attached to the larynx. It goes up during breathing to allow the air to enter the trachea during respirations and it moves down during the swallowing of food and drinking fluids to allow the food to enter the esophagus which is part of the gastrointestinal and digestive system. Find this structure.

Hyoid bone

Epiglottis

Esophagus

Larynx

Pharynx

This organ is an abdominal organ and gland on the right side of the abdominal cavity and somewhat near the center of the body that has a role in digestion. It produces bile which is then transported to the gallbladder through the common bile duct and then to the small intestine. Bile is used for the breakdown and digestion of fats. Find this organ.

Pancreas

Liver

Gall bladder

Stomach

Intestine

It is a long straight hollow structure that starts at the pharynx and ends at

the stomach. This muscular tube has two kinds of muscle.

Trachea

Esophagus

Duodenum

Thoracic vertebrae

It is a hollow organ on the center left side of the abdomen that collects and processes food after the food and fluids are propelled and moved along the gastrointestinal tract after the esophagus with peristalsis.

Lien

Liver

Pancreas

Stomach

Taenia coli

The stomach secretes digestive enzymes to facilitate the digestive process.

Which substance DOESN'T take a part in digestive process?

pepsin

hydrochloric acid

gastric acid

hyaluronic acid

The three parts of the small intestine from the uppermost portion of the small intestine to the lowermost portion of the small intestine are:

The duodenum, The tongue, The lien

The duodenum, The jejunum, The ileum

The stomach, The jejunum, The ileum

The duodenum, The omentum, The ileum

It is the primary organ of the digestive tract that is involved in the absorption phase of water and the removal of any remaining products or byproducts of digestion. In other words, the large intestine absorbs the water that is necessary to sustain life and it also rids the body of waste in the form of feces, or stool. Find this organ.

The small intestine

The large intestine

Lien

Ren

What structure isn't a part of colon?

The ascending colon

The transverse colon

The descending colon

The sigmoid colon

The duodenum

It is the first portion of the large intestine, is connected to the appendix.

rectum

caecum

ileum

duodenum

It connects to the cecum which is attached to the last part of the small intestine which is the ileum. It absorbs water and it also propels waste to it with peristalsis so that this waste will eventually be eliminated from the body.

descending colon

ascending colon

duodenum

rectum

It connects to the ascending colon at its point of origin and it connects to the descending colon at its terminal, or ending, point. Also, it continues the absorption of water and the peristaltic propelling of waste material to the descending colon, the rectum and the external environment.

descending colon

ascending colon

duodenum

rectum

transverse colon

It connects to the descending colon at its point of origin and it connects to the rectum at its terminal, or ending point. Also, it continues to retain wastes in the form of feces until the pressure within this structure becomes great enough to cause and promote evacuation through the rectum.

ascending colon

duodenum

rectum

sigmoid colon

Mastication its:

Swallowing

Chewing

Salivation

Biting

The muscular structure in the mouth that moves food around in the mouth to enable the swallowing of fluids and foods into the gastrointestinal tract.

Pharynx

Tongue

Epiglottis
Esophagus

The digestive enzyme is produced by the salivary glands in the saliva.

Amylase

Glycerol and fatty acids
Amino acids and peptides
Sugars

The substance that is used for the breakdown and digestion of fats.

Duodenal juice

Bile

Amylase
Glycerol and fatty acids
Amino acids and peptides

The last section of the gastrointestinal tract that evacuates wastes to the external environment with defecation calls (find correct answer).

Pancreas

Rectum

Pylorus
Cecum

The ingested foods and fluids move through the gastrointestinal tract in these sequential steps (find a correct way).

The pharynx > mouth > esophagus > stomach > small intestine > large intestine > rectum

The mouth > pharynx > esophagus > stomach > small intestine > large intestine > rectum

The mouth > pharynx > esophagus > stomach > large intestine > small intestine > rectum

In which organ does digestion begin?

Stomach

Mouth

Pharynx

Stomach

Small intestine

The major movement of food through the gastrointestinal tract is called Segmentation

Peristalsis

Hostile churning
Chyme propulsion
Swallowing

Which organ secretes the majority of digestive enzymes?

Mouth

Small intestine

Pancreas

Liver

Stomach

In which digestive organ is chyme produced?

Oral cavity

Stomach

Small intestine

Large intestine

This part of the digestive system removes solid wastes such as feces from the body:

Small intestine

Large intestine

Gall bladder

Stomach

Stores the liver's bile until they are needed by the intestines.

Chondocyte

Gall bladder

Chief cell

Parietal cell

Gastric cell

Glial cell

This organ produces a digestive juice that contains a wide array of enzymes to break down fat, carbohydrate, and protein in food.

Liver

Pancreas

Large intestine

The place where digested molecules of food, water, and minerals are absorbed:

Stomach

Large intestine

Small intestine

Mouth

Composed of the teeth, tongue, salivary glands and muscles, this part takes in food to begin the process of digestion:

Gingiva

Mouth

Esophagus

Small intestine

The opening at the end of the digestive tract in which solid wastes are eliminated.

Mucosa

liver

Anus

The final portion of the large intestine.

Colon

Rectum

Gall bladder

Esophagus

Tiny fingerlike projections in the small intestine are:

Chief cell

Parietal cell

Gastric cell

Glial cell

Villi

An organ that produces a bodily juice called bile is:

Duodenum

Liver

Pancreas

Gallbladder

This organ stores swallowed food and liquid, mixes up digestive juices with the food and liquid and sends it to the small intestine:

Small intestine

Large intestine

Stomach

Oral cavity

Which of the following organs is not considered part of the digestive system?

pancreas

spleen

tongue

gallbladder

The hepatic flexure of the large intestine occurs between the:
transverse colon and descending colon

cecum and ascending colon
ascending colon and transverse colon
 descending colon and sigmoid colon

The terminal (end) portion of the small intestine is the:

ileum
 cecum
 duodenum
 jejunum

Which of the following structures could not be seen when looking directly into the oral cavity?

lingual frenulum
 uvula
 palatine tonsil
epiglottis

Which of the following lists the layers of the digestive tract in the correct order, from the interior outward?

serosa, muscularis externa, submucosa, mucosa
 serosa, muscularis externa, mucosa, submucosa
mucosa, submucosa, muscularis externa, serosa
 submucosa, mucosa, muscularis externa, serosa

The function of the villi and microvilli in the small intestine is to:

decrease the amount of exposed surface
 increase the total area of enzyme retention
increase the total area for absorption
 all of the above

Which of the following lists the four regions of the stomach in the correct order, from superior to inferior end?

pylorus, fundus, cardia, body
 cardia, body, fundus, pylorus
cardia, fundus, body, pylorus
 body, cardia, pylorus, fundus

From superior end downward, the three parts of the small intestine are:

ileum, duodenum, jejunum
 duodenum, jejunum, ileum
 jejunum, ileum, duodenum
duodenum, ileum, jejunum

Which sequence lists the parts of the large intestine in order from the small intestine to the exterior?

cecum, rectum, colon

colon, rectum, cecum

cecum, colon, rectum

colon, cecum, rectum

Synthesis and secretion of bile is a major digestive function of the:
gallbladder

liver

pancreas

small intestine

The prominent longitudinal folds of the mucosa that nearly disappear when the stomach expands are the:

semilunar folds

rugae

circular folds

microvilli

Which of the following is NOT a structural component of the large intestine?

goblet cells

epiploic appendages

plicae circulares

haustra

A patient has sublingual papilla inflammation. From which salivary glands will salivation be impaired?

Parotid and palatine

Parotid and submandibular

Sublingual and submandibular

Sublingual and parotid

Sublingual and buccal

At patient face the soft tissues swordcut in the area of masseter muscle has occurred. What gland duct can be damaged?

Parotid

Lesser sublingual

Greater sublingual

Submandibular

Palatal

To the dentist appealed a woman complaining about loss of taste on the top of the tongue. The doctor found that due to continuous smoking cigarettes were killed taste buds, which papillae are damaged?

Conicae

Fungiformes

Foliatae

Filiformes

Vallatae

A patient with cheek injury was admitted to hospital. Duct of which salivary gland may be damaged?

Molar

Submandibular

Sublingual

Parotid

Buccal

During the examination of patient doctor found the hypertrophy and inflammation of lymphoid tissue, swelling of the mucous membrane between arches of the soft palate (acute tonsillitis). Which tonsils normally contained in this place?

Tonsilla tubaria

Tonsilla pharyngealis

Tonsilla palatine

Tonsilla lingualis

Tonsilla adenoidea

What part of colon may be damaged at the wound in the left half of abdomen?

Colon Ascendens

Colon Descendens

Colon Transversum

Rectum

Colon Sigmoidum

A patient was admitted to the hospital with problem in abdomen. The tunica muscularis of which tubular organs of alimentary canal consists of three layers?

duodenum

esophagus

jejunum

ileum

stomach

The man turned to the doctor for a sore throat. An examination of the patient revealed hypertrophy of lymphoid organ, located in Fosse tonsillaris. What is this organ?

Tonsilla palatina

Tonsilla pharyngea

Tonsilla tubaria
 Tonsilla lingualis
 Tonsilla adenoidea

A patient was admitted to hospital with some tubular digestive organs injury. The tunica muscularis of this tubular organ consists of two layers, except:

esophagus
 duodenum
stomach
 ileum
 jejunum

At patient is diagnosed a necrotic form of acute pancreatitis. Where the exudate does in the peritoneal spaces is spread?

into bursa omentalis
 into bursa hepatica
 into bursa pregastrica
 into right lateral canal
 into left lateral canal

A patient with a tumor of the left main bronchus has complaints difficulties in the passage of food. Which does the organ may be involved in the malignant process?

Heart
 The main bronchi
 Retrosternal gland
 Trachea
Esophagus

A 50 years old man was taken to hospital with acute pain in the abdomen. What part of colon may be damaged at the wound in the right half of abdomen?

colon ascendens
 colon descendens
 colon transversum
 colon sigmoideum
 rectum

At patient, there was an obturative icterus as a result of malignant tumor. Deleting a tumor, a surgeon takes into account that on the papilla major of duodenum is opened:

hepatopancreatic ampule
 ductus cysticus
 common hepatic duct

left hepatic duct
right hepatic duct

At the oral cavity examination, it was found hypoglossal papilla increasing to the right of the tongue frenulum. Specify glands whose excretory function is affected.

sublingual and parotid
thyroid and parathyroid
submandibular and sublingual
parotid and thyroid
parotid and submandibular

A patient was admitted to the hospital with problem in abdomen. The double layer of peritoneum that supports the intestinal tract is called:
visceral peritoneum

mesentery
greater omentum
lesser omentum
excavation

Which structures DON'T belong to the upper respiratory pathways?

Cavitas nasi
Pars nasalis pharyngis
Pars oralis pharyngis

Bronchus

What parts does external nose have?

Radix, fundus, dorsum, alae
Fundus, radix, alae, collum
Radix, dorsum, alae, apex
Collum, apex, tuberculum, radix
Dorsum, radix, collum, corpus

What cartilages does create external nose?

Cartilagine alares minores et major, thyroidea
Cricoidea, cartilage alaris, major, arytenoidea
Cartilago nasi lateralis, cartilagine alares minores et major
Arytenoidea, cartilagine alares minores et major
Thyroidea, cricoidea, cartilage nasi lateralis

Which sinus doesn't belong to "sinus paranasal"

Maxillaris
Cavernosus
Sphenoidalis

Frontalis
Ethmoidalis

Where the opening for “sinus frontalis” is located?

Meatus nasi superior
Meatus nasi medius
Meatus nasi inferior
Vestibulum nasi
Meatus nasopharyngeus

Sinus maxillaris opens in:

Meatus nasi medius
Meatus nasi superior
Meatus nasi inferior
Vestibulum oris
Meatus nasopharyngeus

Larynx connects with:

Oesophagus
Fauces
Trachea, pars laryngea pharynges
Choanae

Larynx connects with Pharynx with:

Choanae
Fauces
Aditus laryngea
Rima glottidis
Rima vestibularis

What part of “cavitas laryngis” does connect with pharynx?

Glottis
Vestibulum
Ventriculus
Rima glottidis
Cavitas infraglottica

What part of “cavitas laryngis” does connect with trachea?

Glottis
Vestibulum
Ventriculus
Rima glottidis
Cavitas infraglottica

Find the cartilage of larynx which is not hyaline.

Thyroidea
 Cricoidea
Epiglottis
 Arytenoidea

Which cartilage has “linea oblique”?

Cricoidea
 Arytenoidea
Thyroidea
 Cuneiformis
 Corniculata

What structure isn't a part of cavitas laryngis

Glottis
 Vestibulum
 Cavitas infraglottica
Fauces

Find the parts of rima glottidis

Vestibularis
Intermembranacea, Intercartilaginea
 Ventricularis
 Infraglottica

At what level of the thoracic vertebrae is bifurcation of the trachea?

I, II
 II, III
 III
V
 VI

Which bronchus does enter to hilum pulmonis?

Lobulares
 Lobares
Principales
 Segmentales
 Eparterialis

Which lung has lobus medius?

Right
 Left
 Both
 No one
 Sometimes in left, sometimes in right

Which lung has lobus inferior?

Both

No one

Sometimes in left, sometimes in right

Which lung has two lobus?

Right

Left

Both

No one

Sometimes in left, sometimes in right

Find the surface which IS NOT surface of lungs

Costalis

Mediastinalis

Cardiaca

Diaphragmatica

Which part IS NOT part of lung?

Apex

Collum

Basis

Hilum

Radix

Radix pulmonis is located in:

Basis

Apex

Hilum

Margo anterior

Margo inferior

Hilum pulmonis is located in:

Basis

Apex

Margo anterior

Facies mediastinalis

Facies costalis

Which structure DOESN'T belong to radix pulmonis:

Arteriae et venae bronchiales

Arteriae et venae pulmonales

Bronchus principalis, nervi

Nodi et vasa lymphatici

Bronchi segmentales

Which lung has incisura cardiaca:

Left

Right

Both

No one

Sometimes in left, sometimes in right

Which lung has lingula:

Left

Right

Both

No one

Sometimes in left, sometimes in right

Which lung has fissura obliqua:

Both

No one

Sometimes in left, sometimes in right

Which lung has fissura horisontalis:

Left

Right

Both

No one

Sometimes in left, sometimes in right

How many parts has lobus superior pulmo dexter?

1

2

3

4

5

How many parts has lobus medius pulmo dexter?

1

2

3

4

5

How many parts has lobus inferior pulmo dexter?

1

2

3

4

5

How many parts has lobus superior pulmo sinister?

2

3

4

5

6

How many parts has lobus inferior pulmo sinister?

1

2

3

4

5

Find the structure which is not included in air pathways:

Bronchus principalis

Bronchus segmentalis

Bronchiola terminalis

Bronchiola respiratoria

Bronchus lobularis

Find the structure where gas exchange does not occur:

Ductus alveolaris

Sacculus alveolaris

Bronchiola respiratoria

Bronchiola terminalis

Find the structure which is not included to alveolar tree:

Bronchiola respiratoria

Bronchiola terminalis

Ductus alveolaris

Sacculus alveolaris

Find the structure which isn't a part of acinus pulmonis:

Bronchus lobularis

Bronchiola respiratoria

Ductus alveolaris

Sacculus alveolaris

Find the structure which is not included to arbor bronchialis:

Bronchi lobares

Bronchi principales

Bronchi lobulares
Bronchioli respiratorii
 Bronchioli terminales

Next unit after bronchus lobularis will be:

Bronchi segmentales
 Bronchi principales
 Bronchi subsegmentalis
Bronchioli terminalis
 Bronchioli respiratorii

Next unit after bronchi lobares will be:

Bronchi segmentales
 Bronchi subsegmentalis
 Bronchioli terminalis
 Bronchi principales
 Bronchi lobares

Next unit after bronchus principales will be:

Bronchioli lobularis
 Bronchioli terminales
 Bronchioli respiratorii
Bronchi lobares
 Bronchi subsegmentalis

Choose which bronchus principalis is located over aorta?

Right
Left
 Both
 No one
 Sometimes in left, sometimes in right

Which bronchus principalis cross esophagus?

Right
Left
 Both
 No one
 Sometimes in left, sometimes in right

The trachea leads to the:

Bronchioles
Bronchi
 Esophagus
 Pulmonary vessel

The space behind the mouth, that leads either to the airway or to the esophagus is the:

larynx

conchae

nasal cavity

pharynx

At what location oxygen from the air does enter the blood stream?

cardiac notch

pulmonary vein

alveoli

paranasal sinuses

What structure does divide the left and right side of the nasal cavity?

Septum

Conchae

Pharynx

Sinus

The Respiratory system is made up of the trachea, the lungs, and the_____

Liver

Larynx

Esophagus

Pancreas

When you inhale you bring oxygen into your lungs and exhale__

Carbon dioxide

Carbon monoxide

Oxygen

Hydrogen

What is the name of the tiny air sacs in the lungs?

The name of the tiny air sacs in the lungs is called Bronchioles.

The name of the tiny air sacs in the lungs is called Ravioli.

The name of the tiny air sacs in the lungs is called Alveoli.

The name of the tiny air sacs in the lungs is called Bronchus.

The trachea is also called the

Lungs

Diaphragm

Windpipe

Bronchus.

The tiny microtubules that keep mucus and dirt out of your lungs are called _____

Lung hairs

Stubble

Bronchioles

Cilia

The voice box is also known as the _____

Alveoli

Larynx

Trachea

Pharynx

What are bronchial tubes?

Bronchial tubes are passages inside your lungs

Bronchial tubes are blood vessels inside your body.

Bronchial tubes are tiny air sacs that deliver oxygen to the blood.

Bronchial tubes are large air sacs that deliver oxygen to the blood.

What are the capillaries?

Capillaries are tiny lung sacs in your lungs.

Capillaries are tiny blood vessels in your lungs.

Capillaries are tiny blood cells in your lungs.

Capillaries are large blood cells in your lungs.

What are alveoli?

Alveoli are tiny cells.

Alveoli are large blood vessels.

Alveoli are tiny blood vessels.

Alveoli are tiny sacs in the lungs.

What important substance lines the alveoli in the lungs and keeps the alveoli expanded?

Surfactant

None of the other answers

Plasma

Mucous

Choose what of the paranasal sinuses are in the skull above the nasal cavity:

ethmoidal

maxillary

frontal

sphenoid

The anatomical name for the throat is the:

Pharynx

Pleura

Trachea

Larynx

This lung is divided into three lobes:

left lung

right lung

This lung is divided into two lobes:

right lung

left lung

This sheet of muscles divides the thoracic cavity and the abdominal cavity.

diaphragm

mediastinum

lumen

thorax

What is the shape of the tracheal rings?

semicircular

oblong

circular

square

The nose, pharynx make up the:

upper respiratory tract

lower respiratory tract

oropharynx

nasal septum

Nostrils are also known as:

nasal cavity

nares

hilum

glottis

The region of the pharynx that extends from the soft palate to the epiglottis:

lumen

oropharynx

parenchyma

nasopharynx

When swallowing, this piece of anatomical structure closes the voice box.

epiglottis
 bronchiole
 septum
 glottis

How do we call the double-layered membrane that encloses the lungs and lines the thoracic cavity?

mucosa
pleura
 peritoneum
 pericardium

The outer layer of the tracheal wall is called the:

adventitia
 cilia
 submucosa
 serosa

The lower respiratory tract is made up of the bronchi, lungs and:

pharynx
trachea
 alveolar duct

A smaller cavity within the thoracic cavity that contains the trachea and other structures including the heart is called:

pleural cavity
 thorax
mediastinum
 peritoneal cavity

The inner membrane of the pleural sac which adheres to the outer surface of the lung is called the:

parenchyma
 parietal pleura
 surfactant
visceral pleura

Small, thin-walled sacs that are present within the lung. There are approximately 300 million of these in each lung

cilia
 pleura
 mucosa
alveoli

A flap-like structure that covers the larynx during swallowing:

pharynx
trachea
alveoli
epiglottis

Choose the largest of the paranasal sinuses
sphenoid sinuses
maxillary sinuses
frontal sinuses
ethmoidal sinuses

A vertical air passage between the voice box and the bronchi is called the:
thorax
epiglottis
trachea
alveolus

A bony partition located between the nasal cavities is called the:
vestibule
septum
paranasal sinuses
nares

The rounded tip of each lung is called the:
septum
pleura
apex
hilum

What is the location of the ren (kidneys)?
from ThX to LII
from ThXI or ThXII to LIII
from ThXI to LII
from ThXII to LIV
from ThX to LI

Find the organ placed near the Ren sinister?
Lien (spleen)
Duodenum
Hepar
Rectum

Find the organ placed near the Ren dexter?
Hepar
Lien (spleen)

Flexura coli sinistra
Pancreas

What is the syntopy of the left kidney (Ren sinister)?

Spleen

Duodenum

Jejunum

Ascending colon

Liver

What is the syntopy of the left kidney (Ren sinister)?

Duodenum

Jejunum

Ascending colon

Descending colon

Liver

What is the syntopy of the left kidney (Ren sinister)?

Duodenum

Left suprarenal gland

Jejunum

Ascending colon

Liver

What is the syntopy of the right kidney (Ren dexter)?

Pancreas

The small intestine

Stomach

Descending colon

Liver

What is the syntopy of the right kidney (Ren dexter)?

Spleen

Pancreas

Left suprarenal gland

Right suprarenal gland

Descending colon

Choose posterior relations of the kidneys.

M.serratus posterior superior, m.serratus posterior inferior

M.latissimus dorsi, m.rhomboid major, m.rhomboid minor

M.iliocostalis, m.longissimus, m.spinalis

M.quadratus lumborum, m.psoas, m.iliocostalis, m.spinalis

M.quadratus lumborum, m.psoas, m.transversus abdominis

Why is the right kidney situated slightly lower than the left kidney?

Displaced by the pancreas

Displaced by the small intestine

Displaced by the liver

Displaced by the right lung

What does NOT the cover of the ren (kidney)?

Capsula fibrosa

Capsula adiposa

Fasciae renalis

Adventitia

What is NOT the kidney capsules?

Fibrous renal capsule

Perirenal fat

Renal fascia

Transversalis fascia

Which of the following structures encloses the kidneys and the suprarenal glands?

Renal capsule

Renal fascia

Pararenal fat

Transversalis fascia

What the extremities does ren have?

Anterior et posterior

Superior et inferior

Medialis et lateralis

Superficialis et profundus

Externus et internus

What is the kidneys position relatively to the peritoneum?

Ren dexter is extraperitoneal, ren sinister is mesoperitoneal

Ren sinister is extraperitoneal, ren dexter is mesoperitoneal

Ren dexter et sinister are retroperitoneal

Ren dexter et sinister are mesoperitoneal

Ren dexter is intraperitoneal, ren sinister is mesoperitoneal

The renal vessels and ureter enter and exit the kidney via the

Minor calyx

Major calyx

Renal cortex

Renal pelvis

Renal hilum

Where is the hilum located in the kidney?

Posterior

Anterior

Medial

Superior

Inferior

What does hilum transmitted (passed)?

The renal vein, renal artery, lymphatic vessels, nerves, the ureter

The renal artery, the pelvis of the ureter, nerves

The renal vein, renal artery, lymphatic vessels, nerves, major calyces

The pelvis of the ureter, major calyces, the minor calyces

The major calyces and the minor calyces

How many calyces minores does ren (kidney) have?

1 or 2

from 4 to 6

from 3 to 5

from 8 to 12

from 20 to 30

How many calyces majores do ren (kidney) has?

1 or 2

2 or 3

4 or 5

8 or 9

from 20 to 30

Find the structure that receives urine from the papilla of each pyramid ____

major calyx

minor calyx

renal pelvis

ureter

hilum

Continue the phrase, please: "The renal artery derives directly from the ____

Thoracic aorta

Abdominal aorta

Femoral artery

Internal iliac artery

Comon iliac artery

What is the name of arteries passing through the renal column.

Segmental

Interlobular

Arcuate

Renal

The inner third of the cortex and the medulla are supplied by long, straight arteries called _____

interlobar arteries

arcuate arteries

afferent arterioles

peritubular network

vasa recta

Where is corpusculum renalis placed?

Cortex

Sinus renalis

Calyces renales minores

Calyces renales majores

What are the parts of the corpusculum renalis?

Glomerulus and capsula glomerularis

Glomerulus, tubulus contortus proximalis

Tubulus contortus proximalis et ansa nephroni

Ansa nephroni et capsula glomerularis

Vas afferens et vas efferens et capsula glomerularis

Choose the structure from which the renal tubule extends.

Bowman's capsule

Renal corpuscle

Nephron

Glomerulus

Papilla

Choose the structure from which the renal tubules extends.

Renal corpuscle

Nephron

Glomerulus

Papilla

Capsula glomerularis

Where do ductuli papillares open?

Pelvis renalis

Calyces renales majores

Calyces renales minores

Corpusculum renale

Ureter

What are the blood vessels run around the proximal and distal convoluted tubule and loop of Henle?

Glomerular capillaries

Peritubular capillaries

Arcuate arteries

Afferent arterioles

Efferent arterioles

In what organs is rete mirabile located?

Lien et musculi

Medulla et ren

Hepar et medulla

Lien et ren

Ren et hepar

What is NOT the component of the renal tubule?

Proximal convoluted tubule

Loop of Henle

Distal convoluted tubule

Connecting tubule

Glomerulus

What is a structure situated anteriorly to the initial part of the left ureter?

Duodenojejunal flexure

Sigmoid colon

Stomach

Ileum

Spleen

Behind what structure is the initial part of the right ureter situated?

Pars descendens duodeni

Colon ascendens

Flexura coli dextra

Pars superior duodeni

Pars horizontalis duodeni

Where ureter does NOT have narrow part?

at the junction of the ureters and renal pelves

in the pars abdominalis

where the ureters cross the margin of the pelvic inlet

pars intramuralis

What are the parts of the ureter?

Renalis, abdominalis, pelvina

Vesicalis, supravvesicalis, abdominalis
 Renalis, pelvina
Abdominalis, pelvina, intramuralis
 Abdominalis, renalis

Where the ureters are arising?

in the abdomen

in the pelvic cavity

in the pelvic brim

at the ureterovesical junction

from the ureterovesical valves

What is in the trigonum vesicae located?

Ostium ureteres et ostium urethrae externum

Ostium ureteres et ostium urethrae internum

Ostium ureteres et ductus deferens

Ostium ureteres internum et ductus deferens

Ostium ureters, ostium urethrae internum

What are the parts of the vesica urinaria?

Corpus, fundus, caput

Corpus, fundus, cervix, apex

Corpus, fundus, cervix, basis

Apex, fundus, corpus, basis

What is the correct position of the filled vesica urinaria relatively to the peritoneum?

Extraperitonealis

Retroperitonealis

Intraperitonealis

In cavitas peritonei

Mesoperitonealis

How many constrictors does urethra masculina have?

One (1)

Three (3)

Four (4)

Two (2)

Not one

Where is plica interureterica located?

Apex vesicae urinariae

Paries anterior vesicae urinariae

Paries posterior vesicae urinariae

Cervix vesicae urinariae

Trigonum vesicae

Adjacent to the posterior wall of the female urethra is____

Paries anterior rectum

Paries posterior vaginae

Paries anterior vaginae

Paries posterior rectum

Vesica urinaria

Which muscle relaxes during the storage phase of urine production?

Detrusor

Internal urethral sphincter

External urethral sphincter

Levator ani

What is the length of the male urethra?

4cm

8cm

20cm

35cm

50cm

In the cystoscope field, flat mucosa has no folds. Which part of the bladder is in the field?

top

cystic triangle

body

neck

bottom

On cystoscopy under normal conditions, bladder mucosa forms folds except one triangular area where the mucosa is smooth. Where is the triangular area situated?

Bladder neck

Top bladder

Body of the bladder

Isthmus of the bladder

Bottom of the bladder

Internal male genital organ is:

bulbourethral gland

scrotum

Internal male genital organ is:

seminal vesicle

scrotum

Internal male genital organ is:

ductus deferens

penis

Internal male genital organ is:

spermatic cord

penis

External male genital organ is:

Testis

scrotum

External male genital organ is:

spermatic cord

penis

External male genital organ is:

ductus deferens

scrotum

Testis is ____ organ

Parenchymatic

Tubular

Seminal vesicle is _____ organ

Parenchymatic

Tubular

Spermatic cord is _____ organ

Parenchymatic

Tubular

Ductus deferens is _____ organ

Parenchymatic

Tubular

Testis has surface (facies):

Anterior, posterior

Superior, inferior,

Medial, lateral

Cranial, caudal

Ventral, dorsal

Testicle (testis) has extremity
 Anterior, posterior
Superior, inferior
 Medial, lateral
 Ventral, dorsal

Testicle (testis) has border (margo) :
Anterior, posterior
 Superior, inferior,
 Medial, lateral
 Cranial, caudal

Inner tunica of testis is:
 tunica vaginalis
tunica albuginea
 tunica adiposa

Extends of tunica albuginea in parenchyma of testis are
 Tubuli seminiferi recti
 Tubuli seminiferi contorti
Mediastinum, septae

Parenchyma of testis consists of:
Lobules
 Lobes
 Rete
 Mediastinum

How many lobules has each testis?
 10-30
 50-80
250-300
 500-800

Each lobule consists of from one to three
 ductuli efferentes
convoluted seminiferous tubules (tubuli seminiferi contorti, L.),
 straight seminiferous tubules (tubuli seminiferi recti, L.).
 ductuli defferentes

Where does production of sperm cells occur
 tubuli seminiferi recti
tubuli seminiferi contorti
 Mediastinum
 Rete testis

Where are specialized endocrine cells called interstitial cells (of Leydig)

Into mediastinum

Between the seminiferous tubules

Into rete testis

In ductuli efferentes

In ductus deferens

Name male sex hormone

Testosterone

Estrogen

Estradiol

Testis is endocrine or exocrine gland

endocrine

exocrine

both (endocrine and exocrine)

Where does straight seminiferous tubule open

Between the seminiferous tubules

In ductuli efferentes

In ductus deferens

Into rete testis in the mediastinum.

What does carry the sperm from the testis to the head of the epididymis

Tubuli seminiferi contorti

Tubuli seminiferi recti

Rete testis

Ductuli efferentes testis

How many are ductuli efferentes testis

1-3

5-10

12-20

30-40

50-100

Where does ductus efferentes testis drain

Into tubuli seminiferi contorti

Into tubuli seminiferi recti

In ductus deferens

Into rete testis in the mediastinum.

In ductus epididymis

Where is epididymis?

Anterior margin of the testis
 Medial surface of the testis
 Lateral surface of the testis
Posterior margin of the testis

What is epididymis consist of:

Body neck head
Head body tail
 Body glans tail
 Body neck head tail

The tail of epididymis is continuous with the:

Spermatic cord
 ductus ejaculatorius
 ductus excretorius
 ductus epididymis
ductus deferens

Ductus deferens conveys sperm cells from the epididymis
 to the _____

Spermatic cord
ductus ejaculatorius
 ductus excretorius
 ductus epididymis
 ductus deferens

Portions of the ductus deferens are:

funicularis, inguinalis, pelvina
testicularis, funicularis, inguinalis, pelvina
 testicularis, funicularis, inguinalis, abdominalis
 vaginalis, funicularis, inguinalis, abdominalis

The distal part of vas deferens is:

tail of vas deferens
ampulla of vas deferens
 head of vas deferens
 body of vas deferens

The wall of the ductus deferens is composed of layers:

tunica mucosa , muscularis , serosa
tunica mucosa , muscularis , adventitia
 tunica albuginea, muscularis , adventitia

What does spermatic cord (funiculus spermaticus) consist of?

ductus deferens, vessels, nerves, cremaster muscle

ductus epididymis, vessels, nerves, cremaster muscle
 ductus efferens, vessels, nerves, cremaster muscle
 ductus ejaculatorius, vessels, nerves, cremaster muscle

Where does spermatic cord (funiculus spermaticus) is situated?
 Between the anterior margin of the testis and the deep inguinal ring
 Between the posterior margin of the testis and the superficial inguinal ring
Between the posterior margin of the testis and the deep inguinal ring

How many layers tunica vaginalis testis has?

- 3
- 2**
- 4
- 1

Tunica vaginalis testis is__
 closed fibrous sac
closed serous sac
 closed muscular sac

What is NOT the coverings of the testes (structure of scrotum) :
 the skin
 dartos tunic
funiculus spermaticus
 external spermatic fascia
 cremasteric fascia
 cremaster m.,
 internal spermatic fascia,
 tunica vaginalis testis

What is NOT the duct that transport sperm cells:
 straight seminiferous tubules,
 rete testis
 ductuli efferent
 ductus epididymis
 ductus deferens,
 ductus ejaculatory
ductus excretory
 urethra

How many lobes the prostate gland has?

- 1
- 2**
- 3
- 4

Where does the prostatic duct open?

Into the ductus excretory

Into the urethra

Into the ductus ejaculatory

Into the ductus deferens

Into the ductus efferent

Where does the bulbourethral duct drain?

Into the ductus excretory

Into the urethra

Into the ductus ejaculatory

Into the ductus deferens

Into the ductus efferent

Ejaculatory duct is formed by union of:

vas deferens and efferent duct

vas deferens and excretory duct

vas deferens and ductus epididymis

What does the penis contain:

two corpora spongiosa and the corpus cavernosus, urethra

two corpora cavernosa and the corpus spongiosum, urethra

two corpora cavernosa and the corpus spongiosum

What is NOT the portion of the penis :

radix,

corpus

cervix

glans

Where are tubuli seminiferi recti located?

in epididymis

in seminal vesicles

in didymis

in prostate gland

in bulbourethral gland

Where are tubuli seminiferi contorti located?

in epididymis

in seminal vesicles

in didymis

in prostate gland

in bulbourethral gland

What is the layer extending into the parenchyma of testis, creating septae between seminiferous tubules?

Fascia spermatica interna

Tunica vasculosa

Tunica vaginalis

Tunica albuginea

Tunica dactos

How many layers does the tunica vaginalis have?

2

3

4

3 or 4

2 or 3

Where are the testes originally located during embryonic development?

Posterior abdominal wall

Anterior abdominal wall

Inguinal canal

Scrotum

Funiculus spermaticus has all covering, except

Tunica vaginalis testis

Fascia spermatica interna

Fascia spermatica externa

Fascia cremasterica

What does form the septae testis?

tunica albuginea

tunica vasculosa

tunica vaginalis

tunica dartos

fascia spermatica externa

Funiculus spermaticus has all completing parts, except

A. et v. ductus deferentis et plexus venosus pampiniformis

Ductus efferens

A. et v. testiculares

Vasa lymphatica

Ductus defferens

What are the parts of the Epididymis?

caput epididymidis, cervix epididymis, corpus epididymidis, cauda epididymidis

caput epididymidis, corpus epididymidis, cauda epididymidis, sinus epididymidis

caput epididymidis, corpus epididymidis, cauda epididymidis

caput epididymidis, cervix epididymidis, corpus epididymidis

Where does Ductuli prostaticae open?

Glans penis

Pars prostatica urethrae

Pars membranacea urethrae

Utriculus prostaticus

Bulbus penis

Ovarium has extremitas: _____

Lateralis et medialis

Libera et mesoovarica

Anterior et posterior

Superior et inferior

Uterina et tubaria

Where are folliculi ovarici located?

Medulla ovarii

Cortex ovarii

Hilum ovarii

Mesoovarium

In the ovarium progesterone is produced by the _____

Corpus albicans

Corpus luteum

Medulla ovarii

Folliculi ovarici primarii

Tunica albuginea

In the Tuba uterine presents _____

Ostium abdominale et ostium uterinum

Ostium externum et ostium internum

Ostium internum et ostium ovaricum

Ostium ovaricum

Ostium externum

What is the most medial part of the fallopian tubes?

Fimbriae

Ampulla

Isthmus

Infundibulum

Finger-like, ciliated projections which capture the ovum from the surface of the ovary is _____

Apex

Fimbriae

Infundibulum

Ampulla

Isthmus

It is the widest section of the uterine tubes. Fertilization usually occurs here. What is it?

Pars uterina

Fimbriae

Infundibulum

Ampulla

Isthmus

What is the narrow section of the uterine tubes connect to the ampulla and to the uterine cavity?

Apex

Fimbriae

Infundibulum

Ampulla

Isthmus

What is absent in the tuba uterina?

Tela serosa

Tela submucosa

Stratum longitudinale internum

Stratum longitudinale externum

Stratum obliquum

Tuba uterina is fixed by the mesoovarium of the _____

Fascia pelvina

Ligamentum teres uteri

Cervix uteri

Ligamentum latum uteri

What is absent between two layers of the ligamentum latum uteri (broad ligament) ?

Endometrium

Parametrium

Vasa

Tuba uterina

What the walls does Vagina have?

Superior et inferior
 Dexter et sinister
Anterior et posterior

What parts does the Uterus have?

Fundus, corpus, cauda

Fundus, corpus, cervix, isthmus

Corpus, cervix, isthmus, basis

Corpus, cervix, cauda

Corpus, fundus, cervix, cauda

What are the parts of the Tuba uterina?

Isthmus, pars uterina, pars ovarica, ampulla

Pars uterina, pars ovarica, ampulla, isthmus

Pars uterina, isthmus, cervix, infundibulum

Pars uterina, isthmus, ampulla, infundibulum

Infundibulum, pars uterina, ampulla, cervix

What are the parts of the cervix uteri?

Uterina, vaginalis

Uterina, supravaginalis

Supravaginalis, vaginalis

Supravaginalis, anterior

Supravaginalis, posterior

What are the facies of the Ovarium?

Libera, mesoovaricum

Tubaria, uterina

Libera, uterina

Anterior, posterior

Medialis, lateralis

What are the layers of the Uterus wall?

Mucosa, muscularis, serosa

Serosa, submucosa, muscularis

Muscularis, mucosa, subserosa

Muscularis, mucosa, submucosa

What the structures do NOT connect with ligamentum latum uteri, do NOT place between the two layers of ligamentum latum uteri and do NOT attach to the ligamentum latum uteri?

Mesosalpinx

Ligamentum suspensorium ovarii

Tuba uterine

Ligamentum teres uteri

Mesoovarium

What are the deepenings (excavatio) of the peritoneum ?

Excavatio vesico-uterina, vesico-intestinalis

Excavatio vesico-uterina, recto-uterina

Excavatio vesico-pelvina, recto-uterina

Excavatio vesico-uterina, fossa inguinalis lateralis

Excavatio recto-uterina, fossa inguinalis lateralis

What are the coverings and layers Vagina has?

Serosa, tela submucosa, mucosa, muscularis

Adventitia, muscularis, mucosa

Adventitia, tela submucosa, mucosa

Serosa, muscularis, mucosa

Name ovarium's ligaments.

Ligamentum suspensorium, ligamentum proprium, ligamentum latum

Ligamentum proprium, ligamentum teres, ligamentum latum

Ligamentum teres, ligamentum latum, ligamentum suspensorium

Ligamentum suspensorium, ligamentum ovarii proprium

Ligamentum teres, ligamentum latum

What are the ligaments attached to the ovary?

Round ligament and ovarian ligament

Suspensory ligament of ovary and ovarian ligament

Round ligament and uterosacral ligament

Suspensory ligament of ovary and uterosacral ligament

Round ligament and suspensory ligament

What is the ligament extends from the ovary to the fundus of the uterus?

Ligamentum latum

Ligamentum ovarii proprium

Ligamentum suspensorium

Ligamentum teres

What is the ligament fold of peritoneum extends from the mesovarium to the pelvic wall and contains neurovascular structures?

Ligamentum teres

Ligamentum ovary

Ligamentum suspensorium

Ligamentum proprium

Ligamentum latum

Which of the following correctly describes the medulla of the ovary?

A layer formed by simple cuboidal epithelium

Formed of supporting stroma and a rich neurovascular network

An oocyte surrounded by a single layer of follicular cells

Supports thousands of follicles

Which of the following describes polycystic ovaries?

Hormone dysfunction and multiple ovarian cysts, associated with infertility

Fluid filled masses that can develop in the ovary

A usually benign tumour formed from germ cells

A cancer derived from the ovarian epithelium

Inflammation of the ovary

Which ligament extends from the ovary to the fundus of the uterus?

Suspensory ligament of ovary

Round ligament

Uterosacral ligament

Ovarian ligament

What is the uterus position accordingly to the peritoneum?

Extraperitoneally

Cover by embryonic epithelium

Without peritoneal covering

Mesoperitoneally

Intraperitoneally

What are limited ostium uteri?

Labium anterius et posterius

Fornix vaginae

Clitoris

Labium minor pudenda

Plicae palmatae

What does the part of the uterus have plicae?

Facies vesicalis corpus

Facies intestinalis corpus

Cervix uteri

Fundus uteri

Corpus et cervix uteri

Which of the following structures is located laterally to the uterus?

Uterine tubes

Vagina

Rectum

Bladder

Which of the following describes the external ostium?

Narrowing before the uterine cavity begins

Portion of the cervix that projects into the vagina

Opening that marks the transition into the endocervical canal

Inner part of the cervix, lined by columnar epithelium

External part of the cervix, lined by columnar epithelium

Which of the following structures is found anterior to the vagina?

Rectum

Ureter

Urinary bladder

Uterine artery

Fallopian tubes

Which of the following statements describe a vesico-vaginal depression?

Located between the vagina and the urethra

Urine only enters the vagina during urination

Located between the vagina and the bladder

Fecal matter can enter the vagina

Located between the vagina and the rectum

What is the epithelium of the vagina?

Simple squamous epithelium

Ciliated epithelium

Simple columnar epithelium

Pseudostratified columnar epithelium

Stratified squamous epithelium

The endocrine system:

releases chemicals into the bloodstream for distribution throughout the body releases hormones that alter the metabolic activities of many different tissues and organs

produces effects that can last for hours, days, or even longer

can alter gene activity of cells

all of the above

Each of the following hormones is an amino acid derivative EXCEPT:

epinephrine

melatonin

thyroxine (T4)

thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH)

norepinephrine

Which of the following hormones does NOT act by a second messenger system:

- glucagon
- epinephrine
- growth hormone
- testosterone**
- ACTH

This hypophyseal structure receives signals from the hypothalamus via the hypophyseal portal vein:

- follicles
- adenohypophysis**
- neurohypophysis
- pars intermedia
- supraoptic nucleus

Low blood glucose level typically results in the secretion of all of the following EXCEPT:

- Glucagon
- thyroxine (T4)
- hGH
- PTH**
- none of the above

The action of glucocorticoids involves many functions, but only one of the following is a correct one:

- increases inflammatory responses
- decreases lipid hydrolysis (lipolysis)
- increases glucose levels**
- retention of electrolytes by the kidneys
- increases osteoclast activity

This hormone acts on the intestines and causes increased calcium absorption:

- calcitonin
- calcitriol**
- thyroxine
- pancreatic polypeptide
- corticotropin releasing factor (CRF)

Thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) causes all of the following EXCEPT:

- activation of thyroid follicular cells
- increased iodide trapping in thyroid follicles
- increased thyroglobulin synthesis
- increased release of T3/ T4

all of above are correct

The pancreatic cells that secrete insulin are the:

F-cells

principal cells

alpha cells

beta cells

delta cells

The general adaptation syndrome (GAS) is activated by the:

hypothalamus

adrenal gland

pituitary gland

thyroid gland

release of glucocorticoids

If you were to eat four sugar glaze doughnuts and a large pepsi, which hormone would you expect to be secreted at higher levels:

insulin

epinephrine

glucagon

cortisol

oxytocin

Somatostatin is secreted by the:

pancreatic F-cells

pancreatic delta cells

zona fasciculata

parafollicular cells

posterior pituitary

Hyposecretion of cortisol can cause:

cretinism

diabetes mellitus

diabetes insipidus

Addison's disease

Grave's disease

A tumor in the adrenal zona glomerulosa can cause hypersecretion of hormones produced in that region. Which of the following might you expect to find in a patient with such a tumor:

increased blood sodium levels

increased blood glucose levels

decreased blood calcium levels

increased dehydration

increased ketoacidosis

Oxytocin is secreted by the:

Adenohypophysis

Neurohypophysis

zona glomerulosa

pars intermedia

cervix

What differentiates the lymph drains from the lymphatic vessels?

Diameter

Length

The number of

Structure of wall.

The type of branching.

In which organs doesn't have lymphatic capillaries?

Hepar, pulmo, cor.

Auris interna, dura mater.

Enuphalon, medulla spinalis, bulbus oculi, medulla ossium rubra.

Cutis, ossium, musculus.

In every organ.

From which organ the lymph can escape directly into the chest strain, in ductus thoracicus?

Cor.

Thymus.

Esophagus.

Ren.

Larynx.

How many lymphatic ducts exist in the human body?

2.

6.

11.

3.

7.

Which of the lymphatic vessels, vas liphoidu, is the largest in the human body?

Truncus jugularis.

Truncus bronchomediastinalis.

Truncus thoracicus.

Ductus lymphaticus dexter.

Truncus subclavius.

What is the name of the initial branch of the chest duct, ductus thoracicus?

Cisterna chyli.

Cisterna minor.

Cisterna major.

Truncus lumbalis.

Truncus intestinalis.

Among the which organs of the thoracic cavity is a chest duct, ductus thoracicus?

Pars thoracica aortae, esophagus, columna vertebralis.

Esophagus, nervus vagus, vena cava superior, pulmones.

Columna vertebralis, pulmones.

Pulmones.

Vv. mediastinales.

At the level of which the vertebrae are the thoracic duct, ductus thoracicus, falls into the left venous jugular corner, Angulus venosus juguli sinister?

III - V thoracic.

VI - VII cervical.

I thoracic - III cervical.

I - II cervical.

I - II lumbar.

From which of the trunks, truncus, formed the right lymphatic duct, ductus lymphaticus dexter?

Truncus subclavius dexter et sinister.

Truncus jugularis dexter, truncus bronchomediastinalis sinister.

Truncus subclavius dexter, truncus jugularis dexter, truncus bronchomediastinalis dexter.

Truncus lumbalis dexter et sinister.

Truncus bronchomediastinalis dexter, truncus subclavius dexter, truncus jugularis dexter, truncus lumbalis dexter.

Where does the lymph come from the lower extremities?

Ductus thoracicus.

Ductus lymphaticus dexter.

Truncus jugularis dexter.

Truncus jugularis sinister.

Truncus bronchomediastinalis dexter.

How are the lymphatic capillaries of a person changing in oldness?

Their number will increase.

Their number will decrease.

It wont change.

The lymphatic cappilares will disappear.

The lymphatic cappilares will overpatching in vessels

Where the lymph outflows from the right upper limb?

Ductus thoracicus.

Truncus jugularis dexter.

Truncus mediastinalis dexter.

Truncus lumbalis dexter.

Ductus lymphaticus dexter.

Where is the lymph outflowing from the lower part of the left lung, lobus inferior pulmonis sinister?

Ductus thoracicus.

Truncus jugularis sinister.

Truncus bronchomediastinalis sinister.

Truncus lumbalis sinister.

Ductus lymphaticus dexter.

Where the right lymphatic duct falls, ductus lymphaticus dexter?

Angulus venosus juguli dexter.

Vena cava inferior.

Ductus thoracicus.

Cisterna chyli.

V.pulmonalis dextra.

What is the length of the chest duct, ductus thoracicus?

About 10 sm.

About 10 mm.

About 30 sm.

About 30 mm.

About 50 sm.

Where does the lymph flow out of the upper part of the tongue, apex linguae?

Nodi occipitales.

Nodi submentales.

Nodi tracheales.

Nodi phrenici.

Nodi iliaci externi.

Where the lymph outflow from the organs of the chest cavity, *cavitas thoracicus*?

Truncus jugularis sinister et dexter.

Truncus lumbalis sinister et dexter.

Truncus bronchomediastinalis sinister et dexter.

Ductus thoracicus et truncus jugularis dexter.

Cisterna chyli.

What lymphatic vessels is located in the posterior mediastinum, *mediastinum posterius*?

Truncus jugularis sinister.

Ductus lymphaticus dexter.

Ductus thoracicus.

Truncus lumbalis dexter.

Truncus subclavius dexter.

Where does the lymph flow out of the right upper limb?

Truncus bronchomediastinalis dexter.

Truncus subclavius dexter.

Ductus thoracicus.

Truncus lumbalis dexter.

Truncus jugularis dexter.

Where does the lymph flow out of the right lower limb?

Truncus bronchomediastinalis dexter.

Truncus subclavius dexter.

Ductus lymphaticus dexter.

Truncus lumbalis dexter.

Truncus jugularis dexter.

Where the lymph outflows from the organs of the abdominal cavity, *cavitas abdominalis*?

Ductus thoracicus.

Truncus bronchomediastinalis dexter.

Truncus bronchomediastinalis sinister.

Truncus jugularis dexter.

Ductus lymphaticus dexter.

Where does the lymph flow out of the head and neck?

Truncus jugularis dexter et sinister.

Truncus bronchomediastinalis dexter et sinister.

Truncus subclavius dexter et sinister.

Truncus lumbalis dexter et sinister.

Ductus thoracicus.

What is the length of the chest duct, ductus thoracicus?

30-41 sm.

10-20 sm.

10-20 mm.

60-70 sm.

50-60 sm.

At the which level of the vertebra, the chest duct begins, ductus thoracicus?

XI thoracic-II lumbar.

V-VII cervical.

V-VII thoracic.

I-II sacral.

III-V lumbar.

What are the different between lymphatic capillaries from the circulatory capillaries?

Have valves

Do not have a developed basal membrane.

Have myocytes in wall.

Have a smaller diameter.

Don't have myocytes in wall .

How does the number of lymph nodes change by age?

Increases

Decreases.

It remains unchanged.

First increases and then decreases.

First decreases, and then increases

What direction does lymph flow?

From the heart to the tissues.

From the tissues to the heart.

From lymphatic vessels to tissues.

From lymphatic ducts to tissues.

There is no definite direction

A lack of or decrease in insulin hormone receptors on cells can result in:
diabetes insipidus

type I diabetes mellitus

type II diabetes mellitus

insulin-dependant diabetes mellitus (IDDM)

juvenile diabetes

Vasopressin is the same hormone as:

cortisol

epinephrine

ADH

hGH

oxytocin

The general adaptation syndrome (GAS):

is a mechanism to maintain homeostasis under stress

resets the levels of controlled conditions in the body in response to stress

is a part of the sympathetic (fight or flight) response

reduces the amounts of stress your body encounters

none of the above

Which of the following characteristics is the same for the nervous and endocrine systems:

target cells affected

time to onset of actions

duration of actions

mechanism of signalling and communication

none of the above

NERVOUS SYSTEM

Parts of neurocyte are everything except:

Synapse

The body

Axon

Dendrite

Receptor

From what elements is the reflex arc formed?

Receptor, conductor, center.

The receptor, node (ganglion), associative neuron.

The receptor, conductor, associative neuron.

Receptor, conductor, effector.

Receptor, nerve fiber, node (ganglion).

Where is the effector neuron?

Cornu posterius medulla spinalis.

Cornu anterius medulla spinalis.

Ganglion spinale.

Nuclei basale.

Funiculus anterius medulla spinalis.

In what sequence there were formations of the nervous system during its time historical development?

Reticularis, tubularis, ganglionaris.

Tubularis, ganglionaris, reticularis.

Ganglionaris, tubularis, reticularis.

Tubularis, reticularis, ganglionaris.

Reticularis, ganglionaris, tubularis.

What are the neurocytes located in the spinal ganglions?

Multipolar

Bipolar

Pseudounipolar

Unipolar

Astropolar

What cell performs the reference and trophic function in the nerve tissue?

Bipolar

Multipolar

Glyal

Unipolar

Pseudounipolar.

What receptors are located in the muscles, ligaments, joints?

Proprioceptive.

Introceptive.

Chemoreceptors

Enteroreceptors

What is the place of contact of two neurons?

Conductor.

Receptor.

Effector

Infector

Synapse

What are the three primary brain bubbles (vesicles) called?

Rhombencephalon, mesencephalon, telencephalon.

Rhombencephalon, mesencephalon, diencephalon.

Myelencephalon, mesencephalon, telencephalon.

Rhombencephalon, mesencephalon, prosencephalon.

Myelencephalon, mesencephalon, prosencephalon.

What are the neurons of the pathways in the posterior horns of the spinal cord, sornu posterius medulla spinalis?

First and the other.

First

Second

The third

First and third

What are the neurons of the pathways in the ganglions of the spinal cord, sornu posterius medulla spinalis?

First and the other.

First

Second

The third

First and third

In which horns of the spinal cord are located the motor somatic neurons?

Cornu posterius.

Cornu lateralis.

Cornu anterius.

Cornu anterius et lateralis.

Cornu posterius et lateralis.

In which segments of the spinal cord, medulla spinalis, are cornu lateralis?

Throughout the spinal cord, Medulla spinalis.

From C VIII to L II - III.

Above CVIII.

From I to Th XII.

From C III to L III.

What functional groups of neurons are located in accordance in the anterior, lateral and posterior horns of the spinal cord, cornu anterius, lateralis, posterius of substantia grisea medulla spinalis?

Sensorius, motorius, sympathicus.

Sensorius, sympathicus, motorius.

Motorius, sensorius, sympathicus.

Motorius, sympathicus, sensorius.

Sympathicus, motorius, sensorius.

What is form the anterior root of the spinal cord, radices anteriores medullae spinalis?

Axons of the cells of the posterior horns, cornu posterius.

Axons of the cells of the cornu anterius et laterales.

Axons of the cells of the ganglia spinalia.

Axons of the cells of the ganglia spinalia et cornu laterales.

Dendrites of the cells of the cornu anterius et laterales

Spinal cord, medulla spinalis, has thickening, intumescentia:

Cervicalis, thoracica.

Thoracica, lumbosacral.

Lumbosacral, coccygea.

Sacrococcygea, cervicalis.

Cervicalis, lumbosacral.

The white matter of the spinal cord, substantia alba medullae spinalis, forms:

Radices.

Cornu.

Columnae.

Ganglia.

Funiculus.

Gray matter of the spinal cord, substantia grisea medullae spinalis, forms:

Radices.

Cornu.

Ganglia.

Funiculus.

Canalis centralis.

Where is the place of the body of the second neuron (conductor) of the reflex arc of the sympathetic part of the autonomic nervous system?

In the cornu posterius medullae spinalis.

In the cornu anterius medullae spinalis.

In the cornu lateralis medullae spinalis.

In the ganglion spinale.

In the ganglion autonomicum.

Where is the place of the body of the second neuron (conductor) of the simple reflex arc of the somatic nervous system?

In the cornu posterius medullae spinalis.

In the cornu anterius medullae spinalis.

In the cornu lateralis medullae spinalis.

In the ganglion spinale.

In the ganglion autonomicum.

What is the function of the radix anterior medulla spinalis?

Sensorius et autonomicus.

Motorius et autonomicus.

Motorius et sensorius.

Sensorius.

Motorius, sensorius et autonomicus.

Where are the anterior and lateralis pyramidal pathways, tractus cortico-spinalis (pyramidalis) anterior and lateralis?

Funiculus posterior et anterior.

Funiculus lateralis et posterior.

Funiculus anterior et lateralis.

Fasciculi proprii.

Fasciculus gracilis et cuneatus.

In what nucleus is the body of the second neuron of the tractus spinocerebellaris posterior?

Nucleus proprius.

Nucleus thoracicus.

Nucleus cuneatus.

Substantia gelatinosa.

Nucleus intermediomedialis.

Fasciculus gracilis and cuneatus, are formed:

Axons of the cells of the posterior horns, cornu posterius.

Dendrites of the cells of the posterior horns, cornu posterius.

Axons of the cells of the spinal units, ganglia spinalia.

Dendrites of the spinal cord cells, ganglia spinalia.

Axons and dendrites of the cells of the posterior horns, cornu posterius.

Which of the following tractus passes in the funiculus posterior medullae spinalis?

Spinocerebellaris anterior.

Spinocerebellaris posterior.

Rubrospinalis.

Fasciculus gracilis.

Spinothalamicus lateralis.

Which of the following tractus conducts senses pain and temperature?

Pyramidalis.

Fasciculus gracilis.

Spinothalamicus lateralis.

Spinothalamicus anterior.

Spinocerebellaris posterior.

Where are the tuberculum gracile et cuneatum?

Facies dorsalis medullae oblongatae.

Facies ventralis medullae oblongatae.

Facies dorsalis pontis.

Pars cervicalis medullae spinalis.

Isthmus rhombencephali.

Where is the decussatio lemniscorum?

Medulla oblongata.

Mesencephalon.

Cerebellum.

Isthmus rhombencephali.

Medulla spinalis.

What nerve has nucleus ambiguus?

N.vagus.

N.hypoglossus.

N.facialis.

N.trigeminus.

N.trochlearis.

What parts of the brain form fossa rhomboidea?

Facies dorsalis medulla oblongata et facies ventralis pontis.

Facies ventralis pontis et medulla oblongata.

Facies dorsalis medulla oblongata et facies dorsalis pontis.

Facies dorsalis mesencephali et velum medullare superius.

Pedunculi cerebri, facies dorsalis pontis.

What are in mesencephalon?

Chiasma opticum, corpora mamillaria, velum medullare superius.
Lamina tecti, pedunculi cerebri, aqueductus cerebri.

Pedunculus cerebellaris medius, velum medullare superius, aqueductus cerebri.

Corpora geniculata, aqueductus cerebri, pedunculi cerebri.
Pedunculi cerebri, aqueductus cerebri, thalamus.

What structures form isthmus rhombencephali?

Velum medullare superius, pons.

Pedunculus cerebellaris superior et inferior.

Brachium colliculi inferius, velum medullare superius, trigonum lemnisci.

Pedunculi cerebellares superiores, velum medullare superius, trigonum lemnisci.

Velum medullare superius, pedunculi cerebellares medii, corpora geniculata.

What structures form tegmentum ventriculi quarti?

Pedunculi cerebellares medii, vermis cerebelli, velum medullare superius.

Vermis cerebelli, velum medullare superius, tela choroidea ventriculi quarti.

Velum medullare superius et inferius, tela choroidea ventriculi quarti.

Velum medullare inferius, tela choroidea ventriculi quarti, pedunculi cerebellares medii.

Velum medullare superius et inferius, pedunculi cerebri.

With which parts of the brain the cerebellum is connected by its pedunculi cerebellaris inferioris?

Telencephalon.

Diencephalon.

Mesencephalon.

Medulla oblongata.

Medulla spinalis.

With which parts of the brain the cerebellum is connected by its pedunculi cerebellaris media?

Telencephalon.

Diencephalon.

Mesencephalon.

Medulla oblongata.

Pons

With which parts of the brain the cerebellum is connected by its pedunculi cerebellaris superioris?

Telencephalon.

Diencephalon.

Mesencephalon.

Medulla oblongata.

Pons

Which of these structures are part of medulla oblongata?

Pyramides, olivae, pedunculi cerebellares inferiores, sulcus basilaris.

Pyramides, olivae, nucleus gracilis, aqueductus cerebri.

Nuclei gracilis et cuneatum, olivae, pyramides, pedunculi cerebri.

Pyramides, olivae, pedunculus cerebellaris medius.

Pyramides, olivae, nucleus gracilis et cuneatum, pedunculus cerebellaris inferior.

The nuclei of which cranial nerves, nervi craniales, are in the medulla oblongata?

III - VII

VI - XII

V - VIII

IX - XII

VII - XII

What is the cavity of the mesencephali?

Ventriculus tertius.

Spatium subarachnoideum.

Ventriculus quartus.

Ventriculus laterales.

Aqueductus cerebri.

Where is the decussatio pyramidum?

Cerebellum.

Medulla oblongata.

Medulla spinalis.

Pons.

Mesencephalon.

With the help of which the IV ventricle is combined with the spatium subarachnoideum?

Aqueductus cerebri.

Foramen interventriculare.

Venae emissariae.

Aperturae mediana et laterales.

Canalis centralis medulla spinalis.

Where is the substantia nigra?

Pons.

Medulla oblongata.
Cerebellum.
Diencephalon.
Mesencephalon.

The nucleus of which pair of cranial nerves lies in the colliculus facialis?

- V
- VI**
- VII
- VIII
- IX

The nuclei of which pairs of cranial nerves, nervi craniales, are projected on the fossa rhomboidea?

- V - XII**
- III - IX
- III- XII
- IV - XI
- IV - VIII

The nucleus of which pair of the cranial nerves is located on the level of the colliculi inferiores tecti mesencephali?

- V
- IV**
- VI
- VII
- III

What are the nuclei of n.trigeminus?

Motorius, sensorius, salivatorius superior.

Motorius, spinalis, pontinus, salivatorius superior.

Motorius, pontinus, mesencephalicus, spinalis.

Nucleus tractus solitarii, spinalis, pontinus, mesencephalicus.

Motorius, sensorius, salivatorius superior.

What are the nuclei of the n.facialis?

Sensorius, solivatorius superior, nucl. n.facialis.

Nucleus tractus solitarii, salivatorius inferior, nucl. n.facialis.

Nucleus tractus solitarii, salivatorius superior, nucl. n.facialis.

Sensorius, nucl. n.facialis.

Mesencephalicus, spinalis, nucl. n.facialis.

What are the nuclei of the n.glossopharyngeus?

Nucleus tractus solitarii, motorius, salivatorius superior.

Motorius, nucleus tractus solitarii, salivatorius superior.

Ambiguus, nucleus tractus solitarii, salivatorius inferior.

Sensorius, motorius, salivatorius inferior.

Sensorius, spinalis, pontinus.

What are the nuclei of the n.vagus?

sensorius, salivatorius.

Sensorius, salivatorius superior, salivatorius inferior, motorius.

Motorius, spinalis, ambiguus,

Ambiguus, spinalis, dorsalis.

Ambiguus, nucleus tractus solitarii, dorsalis.

Where is the nucleus of the n.hypoglossus projected,?

Eminentia medialis.

Colliculus facialis.

Trigonum nervi vagi.

Area vestibularis.

Trigonum nervi hypoglossi.

How many holes does tectum ventriculi quarti have?

One.

Two.

Three

Four.

Five.

Where does the apertura mediana ventriculi quarti open?

Spatium epiduralie.

Spatium subduralie.

Plexus choroideus ventriculi quarti.

Cisterna cerebellomedullaris.

Cisterna interpeduncularis.

What is the isthmus rhombencephali?

Pedunculi cerebellares superior, velum medullare superius, trigonum lemnisci.

Pedunculi cerebellares, velum medullare superius, lemniscus lateralis.

Brachii colliculi superiores et inferiores, velum medullare superius, lemniscus medialis.

Brachii colliculi inferiores, velum medullare inferius, trigonum lemnisci.

Colliculi superiores et inferiores, trigonum lemnisci, velum medullare superius.

The nuclei of which the pairs of cranial nerves are in the pons:

III - VI

IV - VII

V - VIII

V - IX

VI - VIII

Where is the nucleus ruber?

Cerebellum.

Mesencephalon.

Medulla spinalis.

Pons.

Medulla oblongata.

Which nuclei are NOT in the mesencephalon:

Nucleus caudatus.

Nucleus ruber.

Nuclei III-VI nervus craniales.

Substantia nigra.

Nuclei tecti.

What structures are the parts of the diencephalon?

Thalamus, epithalamus, metathalamus, ventriculus quartus.

Thalamencephalon, hypothalamus, ventriculus tertius.

Thalamencephalon, epithalamus, hypothalamus, ventriculus lateralis.

Thalamus, corpora geniculata et mamillaria, velum medullare superius.

Thalamencephalon, nucleus ruber, epithalamus, ventriculus tertius.

What structures are the parts of the thalamencephalon?

Thalamus, metathalamus, glandula pinealis.

Thalamus, epithalamus, hypothalamus.

Thalamus, epithalamus, metathalamus

Thalamus, metathalamus, rhinencephalon.

Thalamus, metathalamus, hypothalamus.

What structures are the parts of the epithalamus?

Habenulae, commissura habenularum, glandula pinealis, corpus geniculatum laterale.

Habenulae, trigonum habenulae, commissura habenularum, glandula pinealis.

Habenulae, colliculi superiores tecti mesencephali, glandula pinealis.

Habenulae, trigonum habenulae, corpus geniculatum laterale.

Glandula pinealis, corpus geniculatum mediale, trigonum habenulare.

What structures are the parts of the metathalamus?

Corpora mamillaria, corpora geniculata.

Commissura habenularum, glandula pinealis, pulvinar.

Corporae geniculatae medialis et lateralis.

Corpora mamillaria et chiasma opticum.
Habenulae, glandula pinealis, commissura habenularum.

What structures are the parts of the hypothalamus?
Tuber cinereum, infundibulum, hypophysis, chiasma opticum, corpus geniculatum laterale.

Corpora mamillaria, tuber cinereum, infundibulum, hypophysis, chiasma opticum.

Lamina terminalis, hypophysis, corporae geniculatae mediae.
Tractus opticus, chiasma opticum, epiphysis, corpus mamillare.
Tuber cinereum, infundibulum, hypophysis, tractus opticus, epiphysis.

What is formed the posterior wall of the third ventricle (ventriculus tertius)?

Crus fornicis, commissura fornicis, glandula pinealis.
Commissura habenularum, glandula pinealis, hypophysis.

Commissura habenularum, glandula pinealis, commissura epithalamica.

Crus fornicis, glandula pinealis, commissura epithalamica.
Commissura habenularum, glandula pinealis, corpus fornicis.

What is formed the anterior wall of the third ventricle (ventriculus tertius)?

Lamina terminalis, chiasma opticum, columnae fornicis.
Genu corporis callosi, lamina terminalis, columnae fornicis.

Lamina terminalis, commissura anterior, columnae fornicis.

Lamina terminalis, genu corporis callosi, commissura anterior.
Genu corporis callosi, columnae fornicis, chiasma opticum.

What is formed the superior wall of the third ventricle (ventriculus tertius)?

Columna fornicis.
Crus fornicis.
Genu corporis callosi.

Tela choroidea ventriculi tertii.

Striae medullaris thalami.

Where is the nucleus of common motor analyzer, motor area?

Gyrus precentralis et lobulus paracentralis.

Gyrus postcentralis et lobulus paracentralis.
Gyrus postcentralis et lobulus parietalis superior.
Lobulus parietalis superior et inferior.
Gyrus frontalis medius.

Where is the cortical centre of the analyzer of general sensitivity, sensory area?

Gyrus temporalis medius.

Gyrus temporalis superior.
 Gyrus precentralis.
Gyrus postcentralis.
 Lobulus parietalis inferior.

Where is the visual cortical centre?
 Sulcus olfactorius.
 Sulcus cinguli.
 Sulcus lateralis.
sulcus calcarinus.
 Sulcus parietooccipitalis.

Where is the auditory cortical centre?
Gyri temporalis transversi.
 Lobulus parietalis superior.
 Lobulus parietalis inferior.
 Gyrus occipitalis.
 Gyrus temporalis inferior.

Where is the smell and tasting centre?
 Bulbus olfactorius, trigonum olfactorium.
 Lobus insularis.
 Gyrus rectus.
Uncus.
 Lobulus paracentralis.

Where is the Centre of stereognosia ?
Lobulus parietalis superior.
 Lobulus parietalis inferior.
 Gyrus frontalis medius.
 Gyrus frontalis inferior.
 Lobus occipitalis.

Where is the Motor speech area (Broca's centre)?
 Gyrus frontalis medius.
Gyrus frontalis inferior.
 Gyrus precentralis.
 Gyrus postcentralis.
 Lobulus parietalis superior.

Where is the Writing (graphic) area?
Gyrus frontalis medius.
 Gyrus frontalis inferior.
 Gyrus precentralis.
 Gyrus postcentralis.

Lobulus parietalis superior.

Where is the Auditory language centre?

Gyrus frontalis medius.

Gyrus frontalis inferior.

Gyrus temporalis superior.

Gyrus temporalis medius.

Gyrus frontalis superior.

Where is the Reading centre?

Gyrus lingualis.

Gyrus angularis.

Gyrus supramarginalis.

Lobulus parietalis superior.

Gyrus frontalis medius.

Where is the tasting centre?

Lobus insularis.

Uncus.

Lobulus paracentralis.

Hippocampus.

Fornicis et hippocampus.

Choose the nuclei basales?

The nuclei projected on the rhomboid hole, fossa rhomboidea.

Nucleus caudatus et n.lentiformis, claustrum, corpus amygdaloideum.

Nucleus ruber, nucleus olivaris superior et inferior.

Nucleus dentatus, globosus, emboliformis, fastigii.

Corpus mamillare, tuber cinereum, infundibulum, hypophysis.

Choose the nuclei of the corpus striatum?

Nucleus caudatus et n.lentiformis.

Clastrum, corpus amygdaloideum.

Nucleus olivaris superior et inferior.

Nucleus dentatus et globosus.

Corpus mamillare, tuber cinerum.

Which of these nuclei belong to the centrum motorium subcorticale?

Corpus geniculatum mediale.

Corpus geniculatum laterale.

Corpus mamillarae.

Corpus striatum.

Glandula pinealis.

What of these structures of the hemisphaeria cerebri are constructed of white matter, substantia alba?

Corpus callosum, crus fornicis, capsula interna, claustrum.

Corpus callosum, capsula interna, fornix, corona radiata.

Corpus striatum, corpus callosum, capsula interna, fornix.

Corpus callosum, fornix, capsula interna, claustrum, capsula externa.

Corpus striatum, corpus callosum, fornix, claustrum, capsula interna.

In what part of the inner capsule, capsula interna, pass pyramidal pathways, tractus pyramidales?

Crus anterius.

Crus anterius et genu.

Genu.

Genu et crus posterior.

Crus anterior et posterior.

In which parts of the inner capsule, capsula interna, pass pathway from the cerebral cortex to the nuclei of the cranial nerves (tractus corticonuclearis)?

Crus anterius.

Crus anterius et genu.

Genu.

Genu et crus posterius.

Crus anterius et posterius.

What are the main parts of corpus callosum?

Truncus, genu, rostrum, crus.

Truncus, columna, genu.

Pulvinar, corpus, genu, crus.

Truncus, pulvinar, rostrum, lamina terminalis.

Rostrum, genu, truncus, splenium.

What parts has the fornix?

Crus, cornu posterius, cornu anterius, corpus.

Crus, corpus, columnae, commissura.

Corpus, crus, caput, commissura.

Genu, columna, pulvinar, commissura.

Corpus, genu, crus, columnae.

What is the medial wall of the anterior horn of the lateral ventricle formed, facies medialis cornu anterius ventriculi lateralis?

Corpus callosum.

Caput nuclei caudati.

Tela choroidea.

Septum pelucidum.

Columnae fornicis.

What is the bottom of the central part of the lateral ventricle?

Caput nuclei caudati, stria terminalis, facies dorsalis thalami.

Corpus nuclei caudati, tela choroidea, fimbria hippocampi.

Corpus nuclei caudati, stria terminalis, facies dorsalis thalami.

Cauda nuclei caudati, crus fornicis, tela choroidea.

Corpus nuclei caudati, crus fornicis, tela choroidea.

In the formation of which part of the lateral ventricle involves the hippocampus?

Cornu anterius, pars centralis.

Pars centralis.

Cornu posterius.

Cornu posterius et inferius.

Cornu inferius.

Where does the cerebrospinal fluid from the ventricles of the brain comes in?

Canalis centralis et cavitas epiduralis medulla spinalis.

Canalis centralis et spatium subdurale medulla spinalis.

Spatium subdurale et subarachnoidale medulla spinalis.

Spatium subdurale encephali et spatium subarachnoidale medulla spinalis.

Canalis centralis medulla spinalis et spatium subarachnoidale encephali.

Where is formed the cerebrospinal fluid, liquor cerebrospinale?

Plexus choroideus ventriculi encephali et cavitas subarachnoidalis.

Plexus choroideus ventriculi encephali.

Cavitas subarachnoidalis encephali.

Cavitas subarachnoidalis medulla spinalis.

Spatium subarachnoidale et subdurale encephali et medulla spinalis.

How many membrans has the brain and the spinal cord, encephalon et medulla spinalis?

Two

Three

Four

Five

Six

The dura mater encephali forms everything except:

Plexus choroideus.

Falx cerebri.

Falx cerebelli.

Tentorium cerebelli.

Diaphragma sellae.

Which cavity is formed by membranes of only the spinal cord, meninges medulla spinalis?

Cavitas epiduralis.

Epiduralis, subduralis.

Epiduralis, subarachnoidalis.

Subduralis, subarachnoidalis.

Subarachnoidalis.

In what space, spatium, there are ligaments, lig. denticulatum?

Subdurale.

Epidurale et subdurale.

Epidurale et subarachnoidale.

Subarachnoidale.

Subdurale et subarachnoidale.

Which of the brain's meninges forms granularity, granulationes?

Dura mater encephali.

Pia mater encephali.

Arachnoidea encephali.

Dura mater spinalis.

Arachnoidea spinalis.

What sinus is located at the site of the tentorium cerebelli attachment?

Sagittalis superior.

Sagittalis inferior.

Transversus.

Sigmoideus.

Rectus.

What are the sinuses located on the sides of the sella Turcica?

Petrosi superiores.

Petrosi inferiores.

Cavernosi.

Intracavernosi.

Sphenoparietales.

On what group of fibers is a white matter (substantia alba hemispheria) distributed?

Sensorius, motorius, associationes.

Associationes, commissurales, projectiones.

Afferentes, efferentes, commissurales.

Projectiones, motorius, associationes.

Associationes, commissurales, motorius.

Which tracts do the feeling of temperature and pain conduct?

Spinothalamicus anterior et lateralis.

Spinothalamicus anterior et nucleothalamicus.

Spinothalamicus lateralis et nucleothalamicus.

Bulbothalamicus et nucleothalamicus.

Spinothalamicus lateralis et bulbothalamicus.

Which tracts do the feeling of touching conduct?

Spinothalamicus anterior et lateralis.

Spinothalamicus anterior et nucleothalamicus.

Spinothalamicus lateralis et nucleothalamicus.

Bulbothalamicus et nucleothalamicus.

Spinothalamicus anterior et bulbothalamicus.

Which tracts do proprioceptive sensitivity of cortical direction conduct?

Spinothalamicus anterior.

Spinothalamicus lateralis.

Spinocerebellaris anterior.

Spinocerebellaris posterior.

Bulbothalamicus.

Which tracts do proprioceptive sensitivity of cerebellar direction conduct?

Spinothalamicus anterior et lateralis.

Spinocerebellaris anterior et posterior.

Spinothalamicus anterior, spinocerebellaris posterior.

Bulbothalamicus, spinothalamicus lateralis.

Spinocerebellaris anterior, spinothalamicus lateralis.

Which tracts do the impulse of conscious movements of the muscles of the trunk and limbs conduct?

Corticospinalis anterior et lateralis.

Corticospinalis anterior et corticonuclearis.

Corticospinalis lateralis et corticonuclearis.

Corticopontinus et rubrospinalis.

Rubrospinalis et corticospinalis anterior.

Which tracts do the impulse of conscious movements of the muscles of head conduct?

Corticospinalis anterior.

Corticospinalis lateralis.

Spinocerebellaris anterior.

Corticonuclearis.

Spinocerebellaris posterior.

The body of the second neuron of lateral spinothalamic tract is situated in:

Substantia gelatinosa.

Nucleus proprius.

Nucleus thoracicus.

Nucleus intermediomedialis.

Nucleus gracilis et cuneatus.

The body of the second neuron of anterior spinothalamic tract is situated in:

Substantia gelatinosa.

Nucleus proprius.

Nucleus thoracicus.

Nucleus intermediomedialis.

Nucleus gracilis et cuneatus.

The body of the second neuron of bulbothalamic tract is situated in:

Substantia gelatinosa.

Nucleus proprius.

Nucleus thoracicus.

Nucleus intermediomedialis.

Nucleus gracilis et cuneatus.

The body of the second neuron of posterior spinocerebellaris tract is situated:

Substantia gelatinosa.

Nucleus proprius.

Nucleus thoracicus.

Nucleus intermediomedialis.

Nucleus gracilis et cuneatus.

The body of the second neuron of anterior spinocerebellaris tract is situated on:

Substantia gelatinosa.

Nucleus proprius.

Nucleus thoracicus.

Nucleus intermediomedialis.

Nucleus gracilis et cuneatus.

Fasciculus gracilis et cuneatus, - is:

Dendrites of the first neuron.

Axons of the first neuron.

Dendrites of the second neuron.

Axons of the second neuron.

Fibers of the medial loop.

Fornix, has all parts except:

Crus.

Corpus.

Columnae.

Tectum.

Commissura.

Parts of neurocyte are everything except:

Synapse

The body

Axon

Dendrite

Receptor

From what elements is the reflex arc formed?

Receptor, conductor, center.

The receptor, node (ganglion), associative neuron.

The receptor, conductor, associative neuron.

Receptor, conductor, effector.

Receptor, nerve fiber, node (ganglion).

Where is the effector neuron?

Cornu posterius medulla spinalis.

Cornu anterius medulla spinalis.

Ganglion spinale.

Nuclei basale.

Funiculus anterius medulla spinalis.

In what sequence there were formations of the nervous system during its time historical development?

Reticularis, tubularis, ganglionaris.

Tubularis, ganglionaris, reticularis.

Ganglionaris, tubularis, reticularis.

Tubularis, reticularis, ganglionaris.

Reticularis, ganglionaris, tubularis.

What are the neurocytes located in the spinal ganglions?

Multipolar

Bipolar

Pseudounipolar

Unipolar

Astropolar

What cell performs the reference and trophic function in the nerve tissue?

Bipolar
 Multipolar
Glyal
 Unipolar
 Pseudounipolar.

What receptors are located in the muscles, ligaments, joints?

Proprioceptive.

Introceptive.

Chemoreceptors

Enteroreceptors

What is the place of contact of two neurons?

Conductor.

Receptor.

Effector

Infector

Synapse

What are the three primary brain bubbles (vesicles) called?

Rhombencephalon, mesencephalon, telencephalon.

Rhombencephalon, mesencephalon, diencephalon.

Myelencephalon, mesencephalon, telencephalon.

Rhombencephalon, mesencephalon, prosencephalon.

Myelencephalon, mesencephalon, prosencephalon.

What are the neurons of the pathways in the posterior horns of the spinal cord, sornu posterius medulla spinalis?

First and the other.

First

Second

The third

First and third

What are the neurons of the pathways in the ganglions of the spinal cord, sornu posterius medulla spinalis?

First and the other.

First

Second

The third

First and third

In which horns of the spinal cord are located the motor somatic neurons?

Cornu posterius.

Cornu lateralis.

Cornu anterius.

Cornu anterius et lateralis.

Cornu posterius et lateralis.

In which segments of the spinal cord, medulla spinalis, are cornu lateralis?
Throughout the spinal cord, Medulla spinalis.

From C VIII to L II - III.

Above CVIII.

From I to Th XII.

From C III to L III.

What functional groups of neurons are located in accordance in the anterior, lateral and posterior horns of the spinal cord, cornu anterius, lateralis, posterius of substantia grisea medulla spinalis?

Sensorius, motorius, sympathicus.

Sensorius, sympathicus, motorius.

Motorius, sensorius, sympathicus.

Motorius, sympathicus, sensorius.

Sympathicus, motorius, sensorius.

What is form the anterior root of the spinal cord, radices anteriores medullae spinalis?

Axons of the cells of the posterior horns, cornu posterius.

Axons of the cells of the cornu anterius et laterales.

Axons of the cells of the ganglia spinalia.

Axons of the cells of the ganglia spinalia et cornu laterales.

Dendrites of the cells of the cornu anterius et laterales

Spinal cord, medulla spinalis, has thickening, intumescencia:

Cervicalis, thoracica.

Thoracica, lumbosacral.

Lumbosacral, coccygea.

Sacrococcygea, cervicalis.

Cervicalis, lumbosacral.

The white matter of the spinal cord, substantia alba medullae spinalis, forms:

Radices.

Cornu.

Columnae.

Ganglia.

Funiculus.

Gray matter of the spinal cord, substantia grisea medullae spinalis, forms:

Radices.

Cornu.
 Ganglia.
 Funiculus.
 Canalis centralis.

Where is the place of the body of the second neuron (conductor) of the reflex arc of the sympathetic part of the autonomic nervous system?

In the cornu posterius medullae spinalis.

In the cornu anterius medullae spinalis.

In the cornu lateralis medullae spinalis.

In the ganglion spinale.

In the ganglion autonomicum.

Where is the place of the body of the second neuron (conductor) of the simple reflex arc of the somatic nervous system?

In the cornu posterius medullae spinalis.

In the cornu anterius medullae spinalis.

In the cornu lateralis medullae spinalis.

In the ganglion spinale.

In the ganglion autonomicum.

What is the function of the radix anterior medulla spinalis?

Sensorius et autonomicus.

Motorius et autonomicus.

Motorius et sensorius.

Sensorius.

Motorius, sensorius et autonomicus.

Where are the anterior and lateralis pyramidal pathways, tractus cortico-spinalis (pyramidalis) anterior and lateralis?

Funiculus posterior et anterior.

Funiculus lateralis et posterior.

Funiculus anterior et lateralis.

Fasciculi proprii.

Fasciculus gracilis et cuneatus.

In what nucleus is the body of the second neuron of the tractus spinocerebellaris posterior?

Nucleus proprius.

Nucleus thoracicus.

Nucleus cuneatus.

Substantia gelatinosa.

Nucleus intermediomedialis.

Fasciculus gracilis and cuneatus, are formed:

Axons of the cells of the posterior horns, cornu posterius.

Dendrites of the cells of the posterior horns, cornu posterius.

Axons of the cells of the spinal units, ganglia spinalia.

Dendrites of the spinal cord cells, ganglia spinalia.

Axons and dendrites of the cells of the posterior horns, cornu posterius.

Which of the following tractus passes in the funiculus posterior medullae spinalis?

Spinocerebellaris anterior.

Spinocerebellaris posterior.

Rubrospinalis.

Fasciculus gracilis.

Spinothalamicus lateralis.

Which of the following tractus conducts senses pain and temperature?

Pyramidalis.

Fasciculus gracilis.

Spinothalamicus lateralis.

Spinothalamicus anterior.

Spinocerebellaris posterior.

Where are the tuberculum gracile et cuneatum?

Facies dorsalis medullae oblongatae.

Facies ventralis medullae oblongatae.

Facies dorsalis pontis.

Pars cervicalis medullae spinalis.

Isthmus rhombencephali.

Where is the decussatio lemniscorum?

Medulla oblongata.

Mesencephalon.

Cerebellum.

Isthmus rhombencephali.

Medulla spinalis.

What nerve has nucleus ambiguus?

N.vagus.

N.hypoglossus.

N.facialis.

N.trigeminus.

N.trochlearis.

What parts of the brain form fossa rhomboidea?

Facies dorsalis medulla oblongata et facies ventralis pontis.

Facies ventralis pontis et medulla oblongata.

Facies dorsalis medulla oblongata et facies dorsalis pontis.

Facies dorsalis mesencephali et velum medullare superius.

Pedunculi cerebri, facies dorsalis pontis.

What are in mesencephalon?

Chiasma opticum, corpora mamillaria, velum medullare superius.

Lamina tecti, pedunculi cerebri, aqueductus cerebri.

Pedunculus cerebellaris medius, velum medullare superius, aqueductus cerebri.

Corpora geniculata, aqueductus cerebri, pedunculi cerebri.

Pedunculi cerebri, aqueductus cerebri, thalamus.

What structures form isthmus rhombencephali?

Velum medullare superius, pons.

Pedunculus cerebellaris superior et inferior.

Brachium colliculi inferius, velum medullare superius, trigonum lemnisci.

Pedunculi cerebellares superiores, velum medullare superius, trigonum lemnisci.

Velum medullare superius, pedunculi cerebellares medii, corpora geniculata.

What structures form tegmentum ventriculi quarti?

Pedunculi cerebellares medii, vermis cerebelli, velum medullare superius.

Vermis cerebelli, velum medullare superius, tela choroidea ventriculi quarti.

Velum medullare superius et inferius, tela choroidea ventriculi quarti.

Velum medullare inferius, tela choroidea ventriculi quarti, pedunculi cerebellares medii.

Velum medullare superius et inferius, pedunculi cerebri.

With which parts of the brain the cerebellum is connected by its pedunculi cerebellaris inferioris?

Telencephalon.

Diencephalon.

Mesencephalon.

Medulla oblongata.

Medulla spinalis.

With which parts of the brain the cerebellum is connected by its pedunculi cerebellaris media?

Telencephalon.

Diencephalon.

Mesencephalon.

Medulla oblongata.

Pons

With which parts of the brain the cerebellum is connected by its pedunculi cerebellaris superioris?

Telencephalon.

Diencephalon.

Mesencephalon.

Medulla oblongata.

Pons

What nuclei belong to the cerebellum, nuclei cerebelli?

Nucleus dentatus, nucleus emboliformis, nucleus globosus, nucleus ruber.

Nucleus dentatus, nucleus fastigii, nucleus globosus, nucleus emboliformis.

Ruber, fastigii, emboliformis.

Dentatus, emboliformis, nuclei vestibularis lateralis et inferior.

Nuclei vestibulares, globosus, emboliformis.

Which of these structures are part of medulla oblongata?

Pyramides, olivae, pedunculi cerebellares inferiores, sulcus basilaris.

Pyramides, olivae, nucleus gracilis, aqueductus cerebri.

Nuclei gracilis et cuneatum, olivae, pyramides, pedunculi cerebri.

Pyramides, olivae, pedunculus cerebellaris medius.

Pyramides, olivae, nucleus gracilis et cuneatum, pedunculus cerebellaris inferior.

The nuclei of which cranial nerves, nervi craniales, are in the medulla oblongata?

III - VII

VI - XII

V - VIII

IX - XII

VII - XII

What is the cavity of the mesencephali?

Ventriculus tertius.

Spatium subarachnoideum.

Ventriculus quartus.

Ventriculus laterales.

Aqueductus cerebri.

Where is the decussatio pyramidum?

Cerebellum.

Medulla oblongata.

Medulla spinalis.

Pons.
Mesencephalon.

With the help of which the IV ventricle is combined with the spatium subarachnoideum?

Aqueductus cerebri.
Foramen interventriculare.
Venae emissariae.
Aperturae mediana et laterales.
Canalis centralis medulla spinalis.

Where is the substantia nigra?

Pons.
Medulla oblongata.
Cerebellum.
Diencephalon.
Mesencephalon.

The nucleus of which pair of cranial nerves lies in the colliculus facialis?

V
VI
VII
VIII
IX

The nuclei of which pairs of cranial nerves, nervi craniales, are projected on the fossa rhomboidea?

V - XII
III - IX
III- XII
IV - XI
IV - VIII

The nucleus of which pair of the cranial nerves is located on the level of the colliculi inferiores tecti mesencephali?

V
IV
VI
VII
III

What are the nuclei of n. trigeminus?

Motorius, sensorius, salivatorius superior.
Motorius, spinalis, pontinus, salivatorius superior.
Motorius, pontinus, mesencephalicus, spinalis.

Nucleus tractus solitarii, spinalis, pontinus, mesencephalicus.
Motorius, sensorius, salivatorius superior.

What are the nuclei of the n. facialis?

Sensorius, solivatorius superior, nucl. n. facialis.

Nucleus tractus solitarii, salivatorius inferior, nucl. n. facialis.

Nucleus tractus solitarii, salivatorius superior, nucl. n. facialis.

Sensorius, nucl. n. facialis.

Mesencephalicus, spinalis, nucl. n. facialis.

What are the nuclei of the n. glossopharyngeus?

Nucleus tractus solitarii, motorius, salivatorius superior.

Motorius, nucleus tractus solitarii, salivatorius superior.

Ambiguus, nucleus tractus solitarii, salivatorius inferior.

Sensorius, motorius, salivatorius inferior.

Sensorius, spinalis, pontinus.

What are the nuclei of the n. vagus?

sensorius, salivatorius.

Sensorius, salivatorius superior, salivatorius inferior, motorius.

Motorius, spinalis, ambiguus,

Ambiguus, spinalis, dorsalis.

Ambiguus, nucleus tractus solitarii, dorsalis.

Where is the nucleus of the n. hypoglossus projected,?

Eminentia medialis.

Colliculus facialis.

Trigonum nervi vagi.

Area vestibularis.

Trigonum nervi hypoglossi.

How many holes does tectum ventriculi quarti have?

One.

Two.

Three

Four.

Five.

Where does the apertura mediana ventriculi quarti open?

Spatium epiduralie.

Spatium subduralie.

Plexus choroideus ventriculi quarti.

Cisterna cerebellomedullaris.

Cisterna interpeduncularis.

What is the isthmus rhombencephali?

Pedunculi cerebellares superior, velum medullare superius, trigonum lemnisci.

Pedunculi cerebellares, velum medullare superius, lemniscus lateralis.
Brachii colliculi superiores et inferiores, velum medullare superius, lemniscus medialis.

Brachii colliculi inferiores, velum medullare inferius, trigonum lemnisci.
Colliculi superiores et inferiores, trigonum lemnisci, velum medullare superius.

The nuclei of which the pairs of cranial nerves are in the pons:

III - VI

IV - VII

V - VIII

V - IX

VI - VIII

Where is the nucleus ruber?

Cerebellum.

Mesencephalon.

Medulla spinalis.

Pons.

Medulla oblongata.

Which nuclei are NOT in the mesencephalon:

Nucleus caudatus.

Nucleus ruber.

Nuclei III-VI nervus craniales.

Substantia nigra.

Nuclei tecti.

What structures are the parts of the diencephalon?

Thalamus, epithalamus, metathalamus, ventriculus quartus.

Thalamencephalon, hypothalamus, ventriculus tertius.

Thalamencephalon, epithalamus, hypothalamus, ventriculus lateralis.

Thalamus, corpora geniculata et mamillaria, velum medullare superius.

Thalamencephalon, nucleus ruber, epithalamus, ventriculus tertius.

What structures are the parts of the thalamencephalon?

Thalamus, metathalamus, glandula pinealis.

Thalamus, epithalamus, hypothalamus.

Thalamus, epithalamus, metathalamus

Thalamus, metathalamus, rhinencephalon.

Thalamus, metathalamus, hypothalamus.

What structures are the parts of the epithalamus?

Habenulae, commissura habenularum, glandula pinealis, corpus geniculatum laterale.

Habenulae, trigonum habenulae, commissura habenularum, glandula pinealis.

Habenulae, colliculi superiores tecti mesencephali, glandula pinealis.

Habenulae, trigonum habenulae, corpus geniculatum laterale.

Glandula pinealis, corpus geniculatum mediale, trigonum habenulare.

What structures are the parts of the metathalamus?

Corpora mamillaria, corpora geniculata.

Commissura habenularum, glandula pinealis, pulvinar.

Corporae geniculatae medialis et lateralis.

Corpora mamillaria et chiasma opticum.

Habenulae, glandula pinealis, commissura habenularum.

What structures are the parts of the hypothalamus?

Tuber cinereum, infundibulum, hypophysis, chiasma opticum, corpus geniculatum laterale.

Corpora mamillaria, tuber cinereum, infundibulum, hypophysis, chiasma opticum.

Lamina terminalis, hypophysis, corporae geniculatae medialis.

Tractus opticus, chiasma opticum, epiphysis, corpus mamillare.

Tuber cinereum, infundibulum, hypophysis, tractus opticus, epiphysis.

What is formed the posterior wall of the third ventricle (ventriculus tertius)?

Crus fornicis, commissura fornicis, glandula pinealis.

Commissura habenularum, glandula pinealis, hypophysis.

Commissura habenularum, glandula pinealis, commissura epithalamica.

Crus fornicis, glandula pinealis, commissura epithalamica.

Commissura habenularum, glandula pinealis, corpus fornicis.

What is formed the anterior wall of the third ventricle (ventriculus tertius)?

Lamina terminalis, chiasma opticum, columnae fornicis.

Genu corporis callosi, lamina terminalis, columnae fornicis.

Lamina terminalis, commissura anterior, columnae fornicis.

Lamina terminalis, genu corporis callosi, commissura anterior.

Genu corporis callosi, columnae fornicis, chiasma opticum.

What is formed the superior wall of the third ventricle (ventriculus tertius)?

Columna fornicis.

Crus fornicis.

Genu corporis callosi.

Tela choroidea ventriculi tertii.

Striae medullaris thalami.

Where is the nucleus of common motor analyzer, motor area?

Gyrus precentralis et lobulus paracentralis.

Gyrus postcentralis et lobulus paracentralis.

Gyrus postcentralis et lobulus parietalis superior.

Lobulus parietalis superior et inferior.

Gyrus frontalis medius.

Where is the cortical centre of the analyzer of general sensitivity, sensory area?

Gyrus temporalis medius.

Gyrus temporalis superior.

Gyrus precentralis.

Gyrus postcentralis.

Lobulus parietalis inferior.

Where is the visual cortical centre?

Sulcus olfactorius.

Sulcus cinguli.

Sulcus lateralis.

sulcus calcarinus.

Sulcus parietooccipitalis.

Where is the auditory cortical centre?

Gyri temporalis transversi.

Lobulus parietalis superior.

Lobulus parietalis inferior.

Gyrus occipitalis.

Gyrus temporalis inferior.

Where is the smell and tasting centre?

Bulbus olfactorius, trigonum olfactorium.

Lobus insularis.

Gyrus rectus.

Uncus.

Lobulus paracentralis.

Where is the Centre of stereognosia ?

Lobulus parietalis superior.

Lobulus parietalis inferior.

Gyrus frontalis medius.

Gyrus frontalis inferior.

Lobus occipitalis.

Where is the Motor speech area (Broca's centre)?

Gyrus frontalis medius.

Gyrus frontalis inferior.

Gyrus precentralis.

Gyrus postcentralis.

Lobulus parietalis superior.

Where is the Writing (graphic) area?

Gyrus frontalis medius.

Gyrus frontalis inferior.

Gyrus precentralis.

Gyrus postcentralis.

Lobulus parietalis superior.

Where is the Auditory language centre?

Gyrus frontalis medius.

Gyrus frontalis inferior.

Gyrus temporalis superior.

Gyrus temporalis medius.

Gyrus frontalis superior.

Where is the Reading centre?

Gyrus lingualis.

Gyrus angularis.

Gyrus supramarginalis.

Lobulus parietalis superior.

Gyrus frontalis medius.

Where is the tasting centre?

Lobus insularis.

Uncus.

Lobulus paracentralis.

Hippocampus.

Fornicis et hippocampus.

Choose the nuclei basales?

The nuclei projected on the rhomboid hole, fossa rhomboidea.

Nucleus caudatus et n.lentiformis, claustrum, corpus amygdaloideum.

Nucleus ruber, nucleus olivaris superior et inferior.

Nucleus dentatus, globosus, emboliformis, fastigii.

Corpus mamillare, tuber cinereum, infundibulum, hypophysis.

Choose the nuclei of the corpus striatum?

Nucleus caudatus et n.lentiformis.

Clastrum, corpus amygdaloideum.
 Nucleus olivaris superior et inferior.
 Nucleus dentatus et globosus.
 Corpus mamillare, tuber cinerum.

Which of these nuclei belong to the centrum motorium subcorticale?

Corpus geniculatum mediale.
 Corpus geniculatum laterale.
 Corpus mamillarae.

Corpus striatum.

Glandula pinealis.

What of the these structures of the hemispheria cerebri are constructed of white matter, substantia alba?

Corpus callosum, crus fornicis, capsula interna, claustrum.

Corpus callosum, capsula interna, fornix, corona radiata.

Corpus striatum, corpus callosum, capsula interna, fornix.

Corpus callosum, fornix, capsula interna, claustrum, capsula externa.

Corpus striatum, corpus callosum, fornix, claustrum, capsula interna.

In which parts of the inner capsule, capsula interna, pass pathway from the cerebral cortex to the nuclei of the cranial nerves (tractus corticonuclearis)?

Crus anterius.

Crus anterius et genu.

Genu.

Genu et crus posterius.

Crus anterius et posterius.

What are the main parts has corpus callosum?

Truncus, genu, rostrum, crus.

Truncus, columna, genu.

Pulvinar, corpus, genu, crus.

Truncus, pulvinar, rostrum, lamina terminalis.

Rostrum, genu, truncus, splenium.

What parts has the fornix?

Crus, cornu posterius, cornu anterius, corpus.

Crus, corpus, columnae, commissura.

Corpus, crus, caput, commissura.

Genu, columna, pulvinar, commissura.

Corpus, genu, crus, columnae.

What is the medial wall of the anterior horn of the lateral ventricle formed, facies medialis cornu anterius ventriculi lateralis?

Corpus callosum.
 Caput nuclei caudati.
 Tela choroidea.
Septum pelucidum.
 Columnae fornicis.

What is the bottom of the central part of the lateral ventricle?
 Caput nuclei caudati, stria terminalis, facies dorsalis thalami.
 Corpus nuclei caudati, tela choroidea, fimbria hippocampi.
Corpus nuclei caudati, stria terminalis, facies dorsalis thalami.
 Cauda nuclei caudati, crus fornicis, tela choroidea.
 Corpus nuclei caudati, crus fornicis, tela choroidea.

In the formation of which part of the lateral ventricle involves the hippocampus?
 Cornu anterius, pars centralis.
 Pars centralis.
 Cornu posterius.
 Cornu posterius et inferius.
Cornu inferius.

Where does the cerebrospinal fluid from the ventricles of the brain comes in?
 Canalis centralis et cavitas epiduralis medulla spinalis.
 Canalis centralis et spatium subdurale medulla spinalis.
 Spatium subdurale et subarachnoidale medulla spinalis.
 Spatium subdurale encephali et spatium subarachnoidale medulla spinalis.
Canalis centralis medulla spinalis et spatium subarachnoidale encephali.

Where is formed the cerebrospinal fluid, liquor cerebrospinalis?
 Plexus choroideus ventriculi encephali et cavitas subarachnoidalis.
Plexus choroideus ventriculi encephali.
 Cavitas subarachnoidalis encephali.
 Cavitas subarachnoidalis medulla spinalis.
 Spatium subarachnoidale et subdurale encephali et medulla spinalis.

How many membranes has the brain and the spinal cord, encephalon et medulla spinalis?
 Two
Three
 Four
 Five
 Six

The dura mater encephali forms everything except:

Plexus choroideus.

Falx cerebri.

Falx cerebelli.

Tentorium cerebelli.

Diaphragma sellae.

Which cavity is formed by membranes of only the spinal cord, meninges medulla spinalis?

Cavitas epiduralis.

Epiduralis, subduralis.

Epiduralis, subarachnoidalis.

Subduralis, subarachnoidalis.

Subarachnoidalis.

In what space, spatium, there are ligaments, lig. denticulatum?

Subdurale.

Epidurale et subdurale.

Epidurale et subarachnoidale.

Subarachnoidale.

Subdurale et subarachnoidale.

Which of the brain's meninges forms granularity, granulationes?

Dura mater encephali.

Pia mater encephali.

Arachnoidea encephali.

Dura mater spinalis.

Arachnoidea spinalis.

What sinus is located at the site of the tentorium cerebelli attachment?

Sagittalis superior.

Sagittalis inferior.

Transversus.

Sigmoideus.

Rectus.

What are the sinuses located on the sides of the sella Turcica?

Petrosi superiores.

Petrosi inferiores.

Cavernosi.

Intracavernosi.

Sphenoparietales.

On what group of fibers is a white matter (substantia alba hemispheria) distributed?

Sensorius, motorius, associationes.

Associationes, commissurales, projectiones.

Afferentes, efferentes, commissurales.

Projectiones, motorius, associationes.

Associationes, commissurales, motorius.

Which tracts do the feeling of temperature and pain conduct?

Spinothalamicus anterior et lateralis.

Spinothalamicus anterior et nucleothalamicus.

Spinothalamicus lateralis et nucleothalamicus.

Bulbothalamicus et nucleothalamicus.

Spinothalamicus lateralis et bulbothalamicus.

Which tracts do the feeling of touching conduct?

Spinothalamicus anterior et lateralis.

Spinothalamicus anterior et nucleothalamicus.

Spinothalamicus lateralis et nucleothalamicus.

Bulbothalamicus et nucleothalamicus.

Spinothalamicus anterior et bulbothalamicus.

Which tracts do proprioceptive sensitivity of cortical direction conduct?

Spinothalamicus anterior.

Spinothalamicus lateralis.

Spinocerebellaris anterior.

Spinocerebellaris posterior.

Bulbothalamicus.

Which tracts do proprioceptive sensitivity of cerebellar direction conduct?

Spinothalamicus anterior et lateralis.

Spinocerebellaris anterior et posterior.

Spinothalamicus anterior, spinocerebellaris posterior.

Bulbothalamicus, spinothalamicus lateralis.

Spinocerebellaris anterior, spinothalamicus lateralis.

Which tracts do the impulse of conscious movements of the muscles of the trunk and limbs conduct?

Corticospinalis anterior et lateralis.

Corticospinalis anterior et corticonuclearis.

Corticospinalis lateralis et corticonuclearis.

Corticopontinus et rubrospinalis.

Rubrospinalis et corticospinalis anterior.

Which tracts do the impulse of conscious movements of the muscles of head conduct?

Corticospinalis anterior.

Corticospinalis lateralis.
 Spinocerebellaris anterior.
Corticonuclearis.
 Spinocerebellaris posterior.

The body of the second neuron of lateral spinothalamic tract is situated in:

Substantia gelatinosa.
Nucleus proprius.
 Nucleus thoracicus.
 Nucleus intermediomedialis.
 Nucleus gracilis et cuneatus.

The body of the second neuron of anterior spinothalamic tract is situated in:

Substantia gelatinosa.
 Nucleus proprius.
 Nucleus thoracicus.
 Nucleus intermediomedialis.
 Nucleus gracilis et cuneatus.

The body of the second neuron of bulbothalamic tract is situated in:

Substantia gelatinosa.
 Nucleus proprius.
 Nucleus thoracicus.
 Nucleus intermediomedialis.
Nucleus gracilis et cuneatus.

The body of the second neuron of posterior spinocerebellaris tract is situated:

Substantia gelatinosa.
 Nucleus proprius.
Nucleus thoracicus.
 Nucleus intermediomedialis.
 Nucleus gracilis et cuneatus.

The body of the second neuron of anterior spinocerebellaris tract is situated on:

Substantia gelatinosa.
 Nucleus proprius.
 Nucleus thoracicus.
Nucleus intermediomedialis.
 Nucleus gracilis et cuneatus.

Fasciculus gracilis et cuneatus, - is:

Dendrites of the first neuron.

Axons of the first neuron.

Dendrites of the second neuron.

Axons of the second neuron.

Fibers of the medial loop.

Fornix, has all parts except:

Crus.

Corpus.

Columnae.

Tectum.

Commissura.

Which nn.craniales belongs to sensitive?

III, V, VII, IX.

I, II, VIII.

XI, XII, IX, V.

I, IV, VI, IX, X.

II, III, IV, VII, XI.

Which skull nerves, from listed, nn.cranialis, belongs to movement?

I, II, VIII.

II, V, VII, IX, X.

IV, VI, XI, XII.

V, VIII, IX, X, XI.

VII, X, XI, XII.

Which cranial nerves are mixed?

IX, VI, XI, XII.

V, VII, XI, X.

I, II, VIII.

VIII, X, XI, VII.

II, II, IV, VI, VII.

Place of exit of smell nerve, n.olfactorius, from the skull, cranium:

Fissura orbitalis superior.

Foramen ethmoidale posterior.

Lamina cribrosa.

Foramen cecum.

Foramen ethmoidale anterior.

What kind of smell nerve, n.olfactorius is?

Sensorius.

Motorius.

Mixtus.

Sympathicus.
Parasympathicus.

What kind of fibers has optic nerve, n.opticus?

Motorius.

Mixtus.

Sensorius.

Sympathicus.

Parasympathicus.

Place of exit of optic nerve ,n.opticus, from eye cavity (orbita):

Fissura orbitalis superior.

Canalis opticus.

Canalis infraorbitalis.

Fissura orbitalis superior.

Foramen supraorbitale.

Which kind of fibers has oculomotor nerve, n.oculomotorius?

Motorius.

Mixtus.

Sensorius.

Sympathicus.

Parasympathicus.

In what part of brain, encephalon, are situated nuclei of the oculomotor nerve, n.oculomotorius?

Diencephalon.

Medulla oblongata.

Mesencephalon.

Rhinencephalon.

Telencephalon.

What kind of nuclei oculomotor nerve has?

Motorius, sensorius.

Sensorius, sympathicus.

Motorius, parasympathicus.

Sensorius, parasympathicus.

Sympathicus, parasympathicus.

Place of exit of oculomotor nerve, n.oculomotorius, from brain, encephalon?

Sulcus medianus pedunculi cerebri.

Pons.

Pedunculus cerebellaris superior.

Pedunculus cerebellaris medius.

Velum medullare superius.

Place of exit of oculomotor nerve, n.oculomotorius, from skull, cranium?

Fissura orbitalis inferior.

Fissura orbitalis superior.

Foramen ovale.

Foramen rotundum.

Canalis opticus.

What fiber trochlear nerve has?

Motorius.

Mixtus.

Sensorius.

Parasympathicus.

Sympathicus.

In what part of brain, nucleus of trochlear nerve is situated?

Diencephalon.

Myelencephalon.

Mesencephalon.

Metencephalon.

Pons.

Place of exit of trochlear nerve, n.trochlearis, from brain, encephalon?

Sulcus anterolateralis medulla oblangata.

Sulcus posterolateralis medulla oblangata.

Dorsal surface of brainstem.

Crus cerebri.

Pedunculi cerebellaris media.

Place of exit of trochlear nerve, n.trochlearis, from skull, cranium:

Fissura orbitalis superior.

Fissura orbitalis inferior.

Foramen rotundum.

Foramen ovale.

Foramen spinosum.

What nuclei trochlear nerve has, n.trochlearis?

Sensorius.

Motorius.

Extrapyramidalis.

Sympathicus.

Parasympathicus.

What muscle of eyeball is supplied by trochlear nerve, n.trochlearis?

M.obliquus inferior.

M.obliquus superior.

M.rectus superior.

M.rectus lateralis.

M.rectus inferior.

What kind of fiber has trigeminal nerve, n.trigeminus?

Motorius.

Motorius et sensorius.

Sensorius.

Sympathicus.

Parasympathicus.

Place of exit of trigeminal nerve, n.trigeminus, from brain, encephalon?

Pedunculi cerebri.

Pedunculus cerebellaris inferior.

Medulla oblongata.

Pedunculi cerebellaris superior.

Linea trigeminofacialis.

Place of exit of first branch of trigeminal nerve, n.trigeminus, from the skull?

Fissura orbitalis superior.

Fissura orbitalis inferior.

Foramen ovale.

Foramen rotundum.

Foramen spinosum.

Place of exit of second branch of trigeminal nerve, n.maxillaris, from the skull?

Fissura orbitalis superior.

Foramen rotundum.

Foramen ovale.

Foramen spinosum.

Canalis opticus.

Place of exit of third branch of trigeminal nerve, n.mandibularis, from the skull?

Fissura orbitalis superior.

Fissura orbitalis inferior.

Foramen ovale.

Foramen rotundum.

Foramen spinosum.

What branches trigeminal nerve has?

Ophthalmicus, maxillaris, mandibularis.

Auricularis, ophthalmica, occipitalis.

Mentalis, ophthalmicus, maxillaris.

Meningeus, facialis, zygomaticus.

Nasalis, alveolaris, lingualis.

What kind of fiber abducent nerve has?

Motorius.

Mixtus.

Sensorius.

Sympathicus.

Parasympathicus.

In what part of brain nucleus of abducent nerve are situated?

Hypothalamus.

Pons.

Pedunculus cerebellaris inferior.

Medulla oblongata.

Cerebellum.

Place of exit of abducent nerve, n.abducens, from brain?

Pars dorsalis pontis.

Sulcus pontomedullaris,

Sulcus basilaris,

Pedunculus cerebellaris medius.

Pedunculus cerebellaris medius.

Place of exit of abducent nerve, n.abducens, from the skull, cranium?

Fissura orbitalis superior.

Fissura orbitalis inferior.

Foramen rotundum.

Foramen ovale.

Foramen spinosum.

What muscle of eyeball is supplied by abducent nerve, n.abducens?

M.rectus lateralis.

M.obliquus superior.

M.rectus superior.

M.rectus medialis.

M.rectus inferior.

What kind of fiber facial nerve has, n.facialis?

Motorius.

Mixtus.

Sensorius.

Sympathicus.
Parasympathicus.

Place of exit of facial nerve, n.facialis, from the brain, encephalon?

Sulcus lateralis medulla oblongata.
Sulcus medialis medulla oblongata.

Linea trigeminofacialis.

Pedunculi cerebellaris medius.
Pedunculi cerebellaris medius.

Place of exit of facial nerve, n.facialis, from the skull, cranium?

Foramen lacerum.
Foramen rotundum.

Foramen stylomastoideum.

Foramen spinosum.
Porus acusticus interna.

What muscle are supplied by facial nerve, n.facialis?

Mm.masseterica.

Mm.facialis.

Mm.scalenii.

Mm.infracoracoidei.

Mm.longi colli.

What neck muscle is supplied by ramus colli of facial nerve?

Platysma.

M.splenis cervicis.

M.longus colli.

M.scalenus anterior.

M.scalenus posterior.

What branches, ramus, gives facial nerve in facial canal?

N.petrosus major, nn.tympanicus.

N.petrosus major, chorda tympani.

Rr.meningei, nn.tympanici.

N.lingualis.

N.maxillaris.

What fiber n.vestibulocochlearis has?

Motorius.

Mixtus.

Sensorius.

Sympathicus.

Parasympathicus.

Place of exit of VIII pair from skull?

Porus acusticus internus.

Porus acusticus externus.

Foramen caroticum internum.

Foramen caroticum externum.

Hiatus canalis n.petrosi majores.

What kind of fiber IX pair has?

Motorius.

Mixtus.

Sensorius.

Sympathicus.

Parasympathicus.

Place of exit of IX pair from the brain?

Pedunculus cerebellaris medius.

Sulcus posterolateralis medulla oblongata.

Sulcus basilaris pontis.

Pedunculus cerebellaris inferior.

Vellum medullare inferius.

Place of exit of IX pair of skull nerves from skull:

Foramen jugulare.

Foramen lacerum.

Foramen spinosum.

Foramen magnum.

Foramen rotundum.

What fibers n.tympanicus has?

Motorius.

Parasympathicus preganglionaris, sensorius.

Sympathicus preganglionaris.

Parasympathicus preganglionaris.

Parasympathicus postganglionaris.

What kind of fibers X pair of cranial nerves has?

Motorius.

Sensorius.

Sensorius, motorius.

Sympathicus, sensorius, motorius.

Parasympathicus, sensorius, motorius.

Where is place of exit of X pair, n.vagus, from skull?

Fissura orbitalis superior.

Foramen jugulare.

Foramen ovale.
 Foramen rotundum.
 Foramen lacerum.

Where is place of exit of X pair, n.vagus, from brain?

Sulcus posterolateralis medulla oblongata.

Pons.
 Pedunculus cerebellaris medius.
 Pedunculus cerebellaris medius.
 Pedunculus cerebellaris inferior.

From which nucleus starts motor fibers of X pair, n.vagus?

Nucl. ambiguus.

Nucl. solitarius.
 Spinalis.
 Nucl. abducentis.
 Accessorius.

From which nucleus starts vegetative fibers of X pair, n.vagus?

Nucl. ambiguus.
 Nucl. solitarius.
Dorsalis.
 Nucl. abducentis.
 Accessorius.

What parts has vagus nerve, n.vagus?

Cervicalis, thoracicus, abdominalis, pelvinus.
Capitis, cervicalis, thoracicus, abdominalis.
 Thoracicus, abdominalis, sacralis, coccygeus.
 Abdominalis, pelvinus, sacralis, coccygeus.
 Cerebralis, endocranialis, extracranialis, pelvinus.

Which nerves gives off inferior alveolar nerve, n.alveolaris inferior?

N. palatinus.
 N. mentalis.
N. mandibularis.
 N. mylohyoideus.
 N. tonsillaris.

What kind of fiber accessory nerve has?

Motorius.
 Mixtus.
 Sensorius.
 Sympathicus.
 Parasympathicus.

What nucleus has accessory nerve, n.accessorius?

Motorius.

Sympathicus.

Parasympathicus.

Sensorius, sympathicus.

Sensorius, parasympathicus.

Place of exit of accessory nerve, n.accessorius, from brain, encephalon?

Sulcus anterolateralis medulla oblongata.

Sulcus posterolateralis medulla oblongata.

Fossa interpedicularis.

Vellum medullare superius.

Angulus pontocerebellaris.

Place of exit of accessory nerve, n.accessorius, from skull?

Foramen lacerum.

Foramen ovale.

Foramen jugulare.

Foramen spinosum.

Foramen rotundum.

What muscle are supplied by accessory nerve n.accessorius?

Scaleni.

Sternocleidomastoideus, trapezius.

Pectorales major et minor.

Splenius.

Platysma.

What kind of fiber hypoglossal nerve has?

Motorius.

Mixtus.

Sensorius.

Parasympathicus.

Sympathicus.

Place of exit of hypoglossal nerve, n.hypoglossus, from brain, encephalon?

Sulcus anterolateralis medulla oblongata.

Sulcus posterolateralis medulla oblongata.

Pyramis, Pons.

Angulus pontocerebellaris.

Fossa interpeduncularis.

Which nerves forms necks loop, ansa cervicalis?

N.hypoglossus, n.trigeminus.

N.hypoglossus, n.facialis.

N.hypoglossus, plexus cervicalis.

N.buccalis, n.zygomaticus.

N.trochlearis, n.trigeminus.

By what nerve facial muscles are supplied?

N.trigeminus.

N.facialis.

N.buccalis et n.zygomaticus.

N.accessorius.

N.glossopharyngeus.

By what nerve muscles of mastication are supplied?

N.trigeminus.

N.facialis.

N.hypoglossus.

N.vagus.

N.infraorbitalis.

By what nerve muscles of diafragma of the mouth are supplied?

R.digastricus n.facialis, r.mylohyoideus n.trigeminus.

Rr.pharyngeales n.vagi.

N.trigeminus et n.facialis.

R.lingualis n.glossopharyngeus.

N.accessorius.

By what nerve infrahyoid muscles are supplied?

N.subclavius.

Ansa cervicalis.

N.vagus.

N.trigeminus.

N.accessorius.

By what nerves muscles of eyeball are supplied?

III, IV, VI pairs of cranial nerves.

N.accessorius.

Ansa cervicalis.

N.facialis.

N.glossopharyngeus.

By what nerves digastric muscle is supplied?

Rr.plexus cervicalis.

N.vagus.

N.trigeminus et n.facialis.

N.glossopharyngeus.

N.hypoglossus.

What nerves form inferior teeth plexus, pl dentalis inferior?

N.maxillaris.

N.infroorbitales.

N.alveolaris inferior .

N.zygomaticus.

N.lingualis.

What nerve gives off nn.alveolares superiores?

N.infroorbitalis.

N.opthalmicus.

N.zygomaticus.

N.mandibularis.

Nn.palatini.

By what nerve vocal muscle are supplied?

Ramus externus n.laryngeus superior.

Ramus internus n.laryngeus superior.

N. laryngeus recurrens.

Truncus vagalis anterior.

Rami laryngo-pharingei.

By what nerve teeth of upper jaw are supplied?

N.buccalis.

Rami ganglionici.

N.supraorbitalis.

N.infraorbitalis.

N.zygomaticus.

By what nerve muscles of tongue are supplied?

V.

VII.

IX.

X.

XII.

SENCE ORGANS

Organum visus includes such conceptions as:

Bulbus oculi, organa oculi accessoria.

Bulbus oculi, n.opticus, musculi bulbi.

Bulbus oculi, n.opticus, organa oculi accessoria.

Bulbus oculi, tunicae bulbi oculi, lens.

Bulbus oculi, fasciae orbitales, periorbita.

Which poles are there in bulbus oculi?

Anterior, superior, inferior.

Posterior, superior, inferior.

Anterior, posterior.

Posterior, superior, inferior, marginalis.

Anterior, intermedius, medialis.

Which membranes are there in bulbus oculi?

Sclera, tunica vasculosa, retina, iris.

Cornea, sclera, tunica vasculosa.

Tunica fibrosa, tunica vasculosa, retina.

Sclera, retina, iris.

Cornea, tunica vasculosa, corpus ciliare.

Which parts does tunica fibrosa bulbi have?

Tunica albuginea, conjunctiva.

Cornea, iris.

Tunica albuginea, cornea.

Tunica albuginea, corpus ciliare.

Tunica albuginea, pupilla.

Which facies are there in cornea?

Anterior et posterior.

Medialis et lateralis.

Superficialis et profundus.

Major et minor.

Inferior et superior.

Between what membranes is camera anterior bulbi situated?

Sclera, iris.

Cornea, iris.

Iris, lens.

Cornea, lens.

Sclera, corpus ciliare.

What parts are there in tunica vasculosa bulbi?

Choroidea, corpus ciliare, iris.

Cornea, iris.

Sclera, cornea, iris.

Cornea, corpus ciliare.

Sclera, choroidea, pupilla.

What parts does retina have?

Pars pigmentosa, pars nervosa.

Pars pigmentosa, ora serrata.

Pars nervosa, discus nervi optici.

Pars pigmentosa, pars optica retinae.

Pars nervosa, pars pigmentosa, pars optica retinae.

Which cells do the energy of sun transform into nervous impulse?

Ganglionaris.

Bacilliformes.

Bipolares.

Unipolares.

Multipolares.

Which oculomotor muscles does bulbus oculi have?

Three oblique, three direct.

Four oblique, two direct.

Three oblique, four direct.

Four direct, one oblique.

Two oblique, four direct.

Where is glandula lacrimalis situated?

Angulus medialis orbitae.

Angulus superiolateralis orbitae.

Saccus lacrimalis.

Angulus inferiolateralis orbitalae.

Pars superior canalis nasolacrimalis.

What is subcortical optic centre?

Corpus geniculatum mediale, thalamus.

Corpus geniculatum laterale, colliculi inferioris tecti.

Corpus geniculatum laterale, colliculi superiores tecti, pulvinar thalami.

Tectum mesencephalici, colliculi inferiores, corpus geniculatum mediale.

Tectum mesencephalicum, corpus geniculatum mediale, thalamus.

Which parts does organum vestibulo-cochleare have?

Meatus acusticus internus, tubae auditivae, auris internus.

Auris externa, auris media, auris interna.

Auricula, auris media, auris interna.

Cochlea, sacculus, canales semicirculares.

Auris externus, meatus acusticus externus.

What part of auricular doesn't cartilage have?

Helix.

Anthelix.

Tragus.

Antitragus.

Lobulus auriculae.

How many walls does cavitas tympanica have?

Four (4).

Five (5).

Six (6)

Two (2).

Three (3).

Name consistent of ossicula auditus, beginning from membrane tympani?

Incus, malleus, stapes.

Malleus, stapes, incus.

Malleus, incus, stapes.

Stapes, malleus, incus.

Incus, stapes, malleus.

Which parts is labyrinthus osseus consist of?

Vestibulum, crus osseum commune, cochlea, canalis semicircularis anterior

Vestibulum, cochlea, labyrinthus osseus.

Helicotrema, lamina medioli.

Vestibulum, crista vestibuli, canalis semicircularis.

Canalis semicircularis, ampulla osseae, cochlea.

How many porus of canales semicirculares does vestibulum labirintum osseum have?

Three (3).

Five (5).

Six (6).

Two (2).

Four (4).

What parts does labyrinthus membranaceus consist of?

Sacculus, utriculus, ductus semicircularis, ductus cochlearis.

Utriculus, maculae, cupula.

Sacculus, ductus endolimphaticus, ductus semicircularis anterior, cochlea.

Ductus endolimphaticus posterior.
 Ductus utriculosaccularis, canalis semicirculares.

Where is the body of the second neuron of tractus auditus situated?

Ganglion spirale.

Nucleus vestibularis medialis et lateralis.

Nucleus vestibularis superior et inferior.

Nucleus cochlearis ventralis and dorsalis.

Nucleus cochlearis medialis et lateralis.

Where is the body of the first neuron of analisation of gravitation situated?

Ganglion spirale.

Ganglion vestibulare.

Nucl. vestibulares superior et inferior.

Nucl. vestibulares medialis et lateralis.

Nucl. dorsalis corpori trapezoidei.

Where is gang. spirale situated?

Scala vestibuli.

Cupula cochleae.

Canalis spiralis modioli.

Scala tympani.

Foramen spirale.

Where is subcortical centre of hearing situated?

Corpus geniculatum mediale, colliculi inferiores.

Corpus geniculatum laterale, colliculi inferiores.

Corpus geniculatum laterale, colliculi superiores.

Thalamus, corpora mamillares.

Colliculi superiores, fossa inerpedicularis.

What do the lateral wall of tympanic cavity form?

Fossa jugularis.

Membrana thympani.

Labyrinthus osseus.

Canalis caroticus.

Tegmen thympani.

What do the medial wall of tympanic cavity form?

Fossa jugularis.

Membrana thympanica.

Labyrinthus osseus.

Paries labyrinthicus.

Tegmen thympani.

What does tuba auditiva connect tympanic cavity with?

Cavum nasi.

Pars nasalis pharyngis.

Fossa cranii media.

Pars oralis pharyngis.

Porus acusticus externus.

Where are the bodies of the first neurons of analisation of hearing situated?

Nucl. salivatorius anterior.

Nucl. cochlearis posterior.

Nucl. salivatorius superior.

Gangl. spirale.

Nuclei trapesoidei.

The membranous labyrinth is full of:

Lympha.

Perilympha.

Endolympha.

Humor aquosus

Liquor cerebrospinalis.

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

Where is the apex cordis located?

1-1.5 cm medially from the median-key line to the left of the third intercostal space

1-1.5 cm medially from the median-key line to the left of the fourth intercostal space

1-1.5 cm medially from the median-key line to the left of the fifth intercostal space

1-1.5 cm medially from the median-key line to the left of the sixth intercostal space

1-1.5 cm medially from the median-key line to the left of the seventh intercostal space

Where is the upper heart border located?

Lower edge of the second costal cartilage

At the level of second costa

At the level of fourth costa

Upper edge of the third costal cartilage

Upper edge of the fourth costal cartilage

Where is the right heart border located?

2-3 cm to the right of the right edge of the sternum

On the right edge of the sternum

1-2 cm to the right of the right edge of the sternum

4 cm to the right of the right edge of the sternum

1 cm to the left of the right edge of the sternum

What sulci are in the heart?

Anterior et posterior

Sulci interventriculares et coronarius

Superior et inferior

Interatriorum et apicalis

Medialis et lateralis

What is in the pericardium space?

Arterial blood

Lymph

Venous blood

Serous fluid

Water

Choose sinuses of the pericardium.

Sinus transversus et rectus
 Sinus cavernosus et sigmoideus
 Sinus occipitalis et rectus
Sinus transversus et cavernosus

How many cusps valva atrioventricularis dextra usually has?

2

3

4

1

5

What nodes are parts of systema conducens cordis?

Nodus sinuatrialis et atrioventricularis

Atrioventricularis et ventricularis

Sinuatrialis et atrialis

Atrioventricularis et praeaortalis

Sinuatrialis, et gangl.thoracicum superior

What are the crura of the fasciculus atrioventricularis?

Crus superior et inferior

Crus anterior et posterior

Crus dextrum et sinistrum

Crus lateralis et medialis

Crus posterior et sinistrum

Where is the sinoatrial node of systema conducens cordis located?

Atrium dextrum

Ventriculus dexter

Atrium sinistrum

Ventriculus sinister

Arcus aortae

How many arteries provide blood supply of the ventriculus?

2

3

5

4

6

Does a.a.coronaria form anastomosis?

always form anastomosis

never form anastomosis

sometimes form anastomosis

sometimes do not form anastomosis

form anastomosis in the case of anomalies of development

Where are the v.v.cordis anteriores fallen in the heart?

Ventriculus sinister

Atrium sinistrum

Atrium dextrum

Ventriculus dexter

Aorta ascendens

What arteries provide heart (cor) blood supply?

A.a.subclaviae

A.a.carotis communes

A.a.coronariae

Aortae abdominalis

A.a.pulmonales

Which of the v.cordis does pass in the sulcus interventricularis posterior?

V.cordis magna

V.cordis parva

V.ventriculi sinistri posterioris

V.cordis media

V.cava superior

Choose the vessels that fall into the left atrium (atrium sinistrum).

V. cavae

V. pulmonales

V. jugularis interna

Truncus pulmonalis

Aorta

Choose blood vessels that fall into the atrium dextrum.

V. jugularis interna

Vv. pulmonales, sinus coronaries

V. cava superior et inferior, sinus coronarius

V. jugularis anterior et externa

V. cava inferior et v. azygos

Where is entered sinus coronarius cordis?

Ventriculus sinister

Atrium sinistrum

Ventriculus dexter

Atrium dextrum

V.cava superior

What heart chambers receive veins?

Atrium dextrum et atrium sinister

Atrium dextrum et ventriculus sinister

Ventriculus dexter et sinister

Atrium sinister et ventriculus dexter

Conus arteriosus

What veins collect blood from the walls of the left ventricle (Ventriculus sinister)?

V.cordis magna, v.posterior ventriculi sinister

V.cordis anterior, v.cordis parva, v.obliqua atrii sinistri

V.cordis minimae, v.cordis parva

V.cordis anteriores, V.cordis magna

V.cordis media, vv. obliqua atrii sinistri

What is of the valva located behind the left sternum margin and at the level of third intercostal space?

Valva trunci pulmonalis

Valva atrioventricularis dextra

Valva atrioventricularis sinistra

Valva aortae

Valva v. cavae inferioris

How many plexus intramuralis subepicardialis heart has?

2

3

5

6

7

Choose heart blood supply.

A.a.subclaviae

A.a.carotis communes

A.a.coronariae

Aortae abdominalis

A.a.pulmonales

The coronary arteries branch off of the _____.

ascending aorta

aortic arch

thoracic aorta

common facial trunk (left)

Choose sinuses of the pericardium.

Sinus transversus et rectus

Sinus cavernosus et sigmoideus

Sinus occipitalis et rectus

Sinus transversus et cavernosus

Where is the upper heart border located?

Lower edge of the second costal cartilage

At the level of second costa

At the level of fourth costa

Upper edge of the third costal cartilage

Upper edge of the fourth costal cartilage

The wall of the heart is made up of the layers:

myocardium, and endocardium

epicardium, myocardium, and endocardium

epicardium, myocardium, and endothelium

adventitial, and muscular

adventitial, muscular, and endotelial

What does the human heart location?

superior mediastinum

anterior mediastinum

middle mediastinum

inferior mediastinum

posterior mediastinum

Where is the papillary muscles extend?

from the walls of the heart to valves by cartilaginous connections called chordae tendinae

from the walls of the aorta to valves by cartilaginous connections called chordae tendinae

sit at the exit of each of the ventricles

from the walls of the heart to the walls of the aorta

Where is the tricuspid valve located?

Between the left atrium and the left ventricle

Between the right atrium and the right ventricle

Between the right atrium and the left ventricle

Between the left atrium and the right ventricle

at the base of the aorta

Where is the mitral valve located?

Between the left atrium and the left ventricle

Between the right atrium and the right ventricle

Between the right atrium and the left ventricle

Between the left atrium and the right ventricle

at the base of the aorta

What is the nerve supply of the heart?

The vagus nerve

The sympathetic trunk nerves

The vagus nerve, nerves arising from the sympathetic trunk.

Cranial nerves

The sympathetic trunk nerves and cranial nerves

Choose the heart wall layers.

Externus, medius, mucosus.

Intima, media et adventitia.

Epicardium, myocardium, endocardium.

Mucosa, muscularis, serosa.

Epicardium, miocardium, pericardium.

What are the valvulae valva trunci pulmonalis has?

Anterior, dextra, sinistra.

Anterior, posterior, lateralis.

Anterior, lateralis, medialis.

Dextra, sinistra.

Anerior, posterior.

Into which vein do the anterior jugular veins empty?

Internal jugular vein

External jugular vein

Subclavian vein

Inferior vena cava

Which of the following is a branch of the external carotid artery?

Superficial temporal

Supraorbital

Supratrochlear

Inferior thyroid

Vertebral

Nervi vasorum control _____.

vasoconstriction

vasodilation

both vasoconstriction and vasodilation

capillary permeability

arterial and venous permeability

The endothelium is found in the _____.

tunica intima

tunica media
 tunica intima and tunica media
 tunica externa
 lumen

Which of the following is not a branch of the arch of the aorta?

Coronary arteries
 Brachiocephalic trunk
 Left common carotid artery
 Left subclavian artery

What is the artery passed foramina processus transversalia vertebrae cervicales?

A. pharyngea ascendens
 A. thyroidea inferior
A. vertebralis
 A. facialis
 A. occipitalis

What branches (vessels) don't arise from the arcus aortae?

Truncus brachiocephalicus
Truncus thyrocervicalis and a. subclavia dextra
 A. subclavia sinistra and a. subclavia dextra
 A. carotis communis sinistra
 A. subclavia sinistra

Which of the following is not a branch of the arch of the aorta?

Coronary arteries
 Brachiocephalic trunk
 Left common carotid artery
 Left subclavian artery
 Left common carotid artery and left subclavian artery

The right and left brachiocephalic veins _____
 drain blood from the right and left internal jugular veins
 drain blood from the right and left subclavian veins
 drain into the superior vena cava
 drain blood from the right and left subclavian veins and right and left
 internal jugular veins
all of the above are true

Where is the left subclavian artery arised from?

Axillary artery
 Common carotid artery
Arch of the aorta

Brachiocephalic trunk
Thoracic aorta

What are the components of the vascular-nerve bundle of the neck?

A.carotis externa, v.jugularis interna, n.vagus

A.carotis communis, v.jugularis interna, n.vagus

A.carotis interna, v.jugularis externa, n.hypoglossus

A.carotis communis, v.jugularis anterior, n.vagus

A.carotis communis, v.jugularis externa, n.hypoglossus

Where in the trigone of the neck a.carotis communis pass?

Trigonum omotracheale

Trigonum submandibulare

Trigonum linguale

Trigonum caroticum

Trigonum omoclaviculare

Choose arteries providing blood supply of the tunica mucosa cavitas nasi.

A.ethmoidalis anterior, a.ethmoidalis posterior, a.sphenopalatina

A.facialis, a.maxillaris

A.thyroidea superior, a.lingualis

A.a.dorsalis nasi, aa.palpebrales mediales

A.lacrimalis, a.alveolaris posterior

What arteries form anastomosis at the area of the frons and scalp?

A.facialis, a.occipitalis, a.maxillaris, a.auricularis posterior

A.temporalis superficialis, a.auricularis posterior, a.occipitalis, a.supratrochlearis

A.maxillaris, a.ophtalmica, a.occipitalis, a.facialis

A.lingualis, a.maxillaris, a.facialis

A.auricularis posterior, a.temporalis superficialis, a.maxillaris

Where are draining vessels of the scalp and face emptied?

external jugular veins

internal jugular veins

internal and external jugular veins

dural venous sinuses

anterior jugular veins

What kind of blood does flow venae pulmonales?

Arterial

Venous

Mixed

In venous sinister – only arterial

In venous dexter – only arterial

What branches (vessels) don't arise from the arcus aortae?

Truncus brachiocephalicus, A.subclavia sinistra

Truncus thyrocervicalis, A.subclavia dextra

A.carotis communis sinistra, A.subclavia sinistra

A.subclavia sinistra, A.subclavia dextra

Does a.carotis communis have lateral branches?

Yes

No

Sometimes

Only in the neck

Only at the start

The left common carotid artery arises from the _____

Left subclavian artery

Brachiocephalic trunk

Arch of the aorta

Left external carotid artery

Descending aorta

Choose arteries providing blood supply of the m.sternocleidomastoideus.

A.auricularis posterior, a.maxillaris, a.facialis

A.occipitalis, a.sternocleidomastoideus, a.thyroidea superior

A.temporalis superficialis, a.lingualis, a.facialis

A.maxillaris, a.pharyngea ascendens

A.thyroidea superior, a.lingualis

What bony canal a.carotis interna pass?

Opticus

Caroticus

Facialis

Mastoideus

Musculotubarius

What kind of blood does flow truncus pulmonalis?

Arterial

Venous

Mixed

In arteria pulmonalis dexter – only arterial, in arteria pulmonalis sinister – only venous

In arteria pulmonalis dexter – only venous, in arteria pulmonalis sinister – only arterial

Choose the parts of aorta.

Aorta ascendens, arcus aortae, pars pelvina

Ascendens, arcus, descendens

Pars thoracica, pars abdominalis, pars pelvina

Descendens, arcus, cervicalis

Ascendens, arcus, femoralis

Choose arteries arising from a.carotis externa and form external group.

A.thyroidea superior, a.temporalis superficialis, a.lingualis

A.pharyngea ascendens, a.lingualis, a.facialis

A.thyroidea superior, a.lingualis, a.facialis

A.thyroidea superior, a.maxillaris, a.facialis

A.thyroidea superior, a.maxillaris, a.lingualis

Choose arteries providing blood supply of the palatum molle.

A.facialis, a.maxillaris

A.lingualis, a.facialis

A.thyroidea superior, a.lingualis

A.occipitalis, a.pharyngea ascendens

A.maxillaris, a.temporalis superficialis

Choose arteries providing blood supply of the medial surfaces of the frontal, parietal and occipital lobes.

A.cerebri anterior

A.communicans anterior

A.basilaris

A.cerebri media

A.communicans posterior

Choose vessels which provide venous drainage of the neck

external jugular veins

internal jugular veins

internal and external jugular veins

dural venous sinuses

anterior jugular veins

What are the parts of circulatory system?

Arterial, lymphatic, biliary

Blood and lymphatic

Venous, lymphatic, urinary

Arterial, urinary

Central and peripheral

Choose arteria does not branched from the a.faciales.

A.palatina ascendens

A.palatina descendens

A.labialis superior
 A.labialis inferior
 A.angularis

Choose arteries providing blood supply of the throat.

A.lingualis, facialis, pharyngea ascendens
A.thyroidea superior et inferior
 A.thyroidea superior, facialis, maxillaris
 A.thyroidea inferior, maxillaris, occipitalis
 A.temporalis superficialis, facialis, maxillaris

Circulus arteriosus cerebri is formed by the _____

A.cerebri anterior, a.cerebri posterior, a.communicans anterior, a.communicans posterior

A.cerebri anterior, A.cerebri media, a.communicans anterior, a.basilaris, a.vertebralis
 A.cerebri media, a.communicans anterior, a.communicans posterior, a.basilaris
 A.vertebralis, a.basilaris, a.cerebri posterior
 A.ethmoidalis anterior et posterior

Where does a.lingualis passed the neck?

Trigonum omotracheoideum, Trigonum omoclaviculare, Trigonum omotracheale

Trigonum omoclaviculare, Trigonum submandibulare et trigonum arteriae lingualis

Trigonum omotracheale, Trigonum arteriae lingualis, Trigonum caroticum et trigonum arteriae lingualis

Trigonum submandibulare, Trigonum arteriae lingualis, Trigonum caroticum et trigonum arteriae lingualis

Trigonum omotracheoideum, Trigonum omoclaviculare, Trigonum omotracheale et trigonum arteriae lingualis

Choose posterior branches of the a.carotis externa.

A.lingualis, occipitalis, auricularis posterior, temporalis superficialis
A.auricularis posterior, occipitalis, sternocleidomastoideus
 A.auricularis posterior, occipitalis, temporalis superficialis
 A.pharyngea ascendens, occipitalis, auricularis posterior
 A.temporalis superficialis, occipitalis, maxillaris

Continue the phrase: "A.ophtalmica is the branch of the ..."

A.carotis externa
A.carotis interna
 A.vertebralis
 A.subclavia

A.basilaris

From what vessels is formed the external jugular vein?

posterior auricular vein, retromandibular vein (posterior branch)

posterior auricular vein, dural venous sinuses, subclavian vein

internal jugular vein

anterior jugular vein

subclavian vein

What do the branches of the a.lingualis?

A.sublingualis, a.suprahyoideus, a.profunda linguae, rr.dorsalis linguae

Rr.dorsalis linguae, a.tonsillaris, a.palatina ascendens

A.sublingualis, a. thyroidea superior, a.profunda linguae

A.profunda linguae, a.facialis, a.maxillaris

What does the arteria pass tragus?

A.maxillaris

A.temporalis superficialis

A.temporalis profunda

A.occipitalis

A.auricularis posterior

Rr.dorsalis linguae, a.profunda linguae, a.occipitalis

Choose the artery which form anastomosis at the area of the medial angle of the eye (angulus medialis oculi).

A.temporalis superficialis, a.facialis

A.facialis, a.opthalmica

A.maxillaris, a.facialis

A.auricularis posterior, a.temporalis superficialis

A.pharyngea ascendens, a.dorsalis nasi

What is the valva behind the third left costa cartilage and sternum junction located?

Valva trunci pulmonalis

Valva atrioventricularis dextra

Valva atrioventricularis sinistra

Valva aortae

Valva v. cavae inferioris

Choose arteries which provide blood supply of the thyroid gland.

A.thyroidea superior et inferior, a.lingualis, a.facialis

A.thyroidea inferior, a.occipitalis, a.temporalis superficialis

A.thyroidea superior et inferior

A.lingualis, a.facialis, a.thyroidea inferior, a.vertebralis

A.thyroidea superior, a.temporalis superficialis, a.lingualis

Choose arteries which provide blood supply of the upper and lower jaw teeth.

Aa.alveolares superiores et inferiores

A.alveolaris superior et facialis

A.alveolaris inferior et lingualis

Facialis, lingualis et alveolares inferior

A.labiales et lingualis

Where is a.subclavia dextra arised?

Aorta ascendens

Truncus brachiocephalicus

A.brachialis dextra

A.carotis communis dextra

Aorta descendens

Where are empty vessels draining the scalp and face?

external jugular veins

internal jugular veins

anterior jugular veins

internal and external jugular veins

dural venous sinuses, anterior jugular veins

What valvular truncus pulmonalis has?

Anterior, dextra, sinistra

Anterior, posterior, lateralis

Anterior, lateralis, medialis

Dextra, sinistra

Anterior, posterior

What does the arteria branch of the a.carotis externa at the start of the a.carotis externa?

A.thyroidea superior

A.pharyngea ascendens

A.palatina descendens

A.laryngea superior

A.lingualis

Choose arteria which provide blood supply of the chewing muscle.

A.maxillaris

A.occipitalis

A.auricularis posterior

A.lingualis

A.thyroidea superior

What branches outcome from the first part of the a.subclavia?

A.a.cerebri anterior, media et posterior

A.basilaris, a.cerebri posterior, a.thoracica interna

A.vertebralis, truncus thyrocervicalis, a.thoracica interna

A.vertebralis, a.cervicalis ascendens

A.cervicalis transversa

Choose vessels which provide venous drainage of the brain and meninges

external jugular veins

internal jugular veins

internal and external jugular veins

dural venous sinuses

anterior jugular veins

Does a.a.coronaria form anastomosis?

always form anastomosis

never form anastomosis

sometimes form anastomosis

sometimes do not form anastomosis

form anastomosis in the case of anomalies of development

Where posterior auricular vein and retromandibular vein (posterior branch) are combined and forme the external jugular vein?

the area of scalp superior and posterior to the outer ear

immediately posterior to the angle of mandible, and inferior to the outer ear

within the superficial fascia

underneath the clavicle

in the dural venous sinuses

What is the artery passed foramina processus transversalia vertebrae cervicales?

A.pharyngea ascendens

A.thyroidea inferior

A.vertebralis

A.facialis

A.occipitalis

Where posterior auricular vein and retromandibular vein (posterior branch) are combined and forme the external jugular vein?

the area of scalp superior and posterior to the outer ear

immediately posterior to the angle of mandible, and inferior to the outer ear

within the superficial fascia

underneath the clavicle

For what organs a.vertebralis provide blood supply?

M.m.colli superficiales, medulla oblongata

M.m.colli profundi, medulla oblongata, cerebellum, meninges

Musculi dorsi, lobus temporalis cerebri, meninges

Medulla oblongata, mm.infrahyoidei

Glandula thyroidea, larynx, mm.colli profundi

Which anatomical structure collect venous blood from the veins that drain the brain and bony skull, and ultimately drain into the internal jugular vein.?

dural venous sinuses

posterior auricular vein and retromandibular vein (posterior branch)

external jugular veins

internal jugular veins

internal and external jugular veins

What do the branches of the a.lingualis?

A.sublingualis, a.suprahyoideus, a.profunda linguae, rr.dorsalis linguae

Rr.dorsalis linguae, a.tonsillaris, a.palatina ascendens

A.sublingualis, a. thyroidea superior, a.profunda linguae

A.profunda linguae, a.facialis, a.maxillaris

What are the arteries provide blood supply for lobus occipitalis hemisphaeriae cerebri, pons, cerebellum, medulla oblongata?

A.vertebralis, a.basilaris, a.cerebri posterior

A.vertebralis, a.cerebri anterior et posterior

A.a.cerebellaris, a.cerebri media

A.cerebri anterior, media et posterior

A.ophtalmica, aa.cerebri anterior, media et posterior

Where is dural venous sinuses located?

immediately posterior to the angle of mandible, and inferior to the outer ear within the superficial fascia

underneath the clavicle

between the periosteal and meningeal layers of dura mater

the jugular foramen

In what vein does the v. thyroidea inferior (inferior thyroid vein or thyroidea ima) input?

Brachiocephalic (innominate) trunk (left)

Brachiocephalic (innominate) trunk (right)

Internal jugular vein (left)

Internal jugular vein (right)
Superior vena cava

Into which vein do the anterior jugular veins empty?

Internal jugular vein
External jugular vein
Subclavian vein
Inferior vena cava

The internal jugular vein is a continuation of which sinus?

Cavernous sinus
Inferior petrosal sinus
Sigmoid sinus
Transverse sinus

Closer to the heart, arteries would be expected to have a higher percentage of _____

endothelium
smooth muscle fibers
elastic fibers
collagenous fibers

Where is the common carotids bifurcated? Choose vertebral level.

C2
C3
C4
C5
C7

What is the artery passed foramina processus transversalia vertebrae cervicales?

A.pharyngea ascendens
A.thyroidea inferior
A.vertebralis
A.facialis
A.occipitalis

What vein is v. thyroidea superior sinister (left superior thyroid vein) input?

External jugular vein (left)
Internal jugular vein (left)
Brachiocephalic (innominate) trunk (left)
Common facial trunk (left)

In what vein does the v. thyroidea inferior (inferior thyroid vein or thyroidea ima) input?

Brachiocephalic (innominate) trunk (left)

Brachiocephalic (innominate) trunk (right)

Internal jugular vein (left)

Internal jugular vein (right)

Superior vena cava

For what organs a.vertebralis provides blood supply?

M.m.colli superficiales, medulla oblongata

M.m.colli profundi, medulla oblongata, cerebellum, meninges

Musculi dorsi, lobus temporalis cerebri, meninges

Medulla oblongata, mm.infrahyoidei

Glandula thyroidea, larynx, mm.colli profundi

The right and left brachiocephalic veins _____.

drain blood from the right and left internal jugular veins

drain blood from the right and left subclavian veins

drain into the superior vena cava

all of the above are true

The internal jugular vein is a continuation of which sinus?

Cavernous sinus

Inferior petrosal sinus

Sigmoid sinus

Transverse sinus

What are the arteries provide blood supply for lobus occipitalis

hemispheriae cerebri, pons, cerebellum, medulla oblongata?

A.vertebralis, a.basilaris, a.cerebri posterior

A.vertebralis, a.cerebri anterior et posterior

A.a.cerebellaris, a.cerebri media

A.cerebri anterior, media et posterior

A.ophtalmica, aa.cerebri anterior, media et posterior

What is the vein responsible for draining the majority of the external face?

External jugular vein

Internal jugular vein

External jugular vein and internal jugular vein

Anterior jugular vein

Posterior auricular vein

V. thyroidea superior sinister (left superior thyroid vein) is input in the :

External jugular vein (left)

Internal jugular vein (left)

Brachiocephalic trunk (left)

Innominate trunk (left)

Common facial trunk (left)

What are the veins v.maxillaris connected?

Internal and external jugular veins

Internal jugular vein (left) and internal jugular vein (right)

Brachiocephalic (innominate) trunk and internal jugular vein

V. thyroidea superior sinister and v. thyroidea superior dexter

V. thyroidea superior sinister

What vertebral level do the two common iliac veins unite to form the inferior vena cava?

L2

L5

T5

T8

C7

The inferior mesenteric artery arises from the abdominal aorta at approximately which vertebral level?

T12

L1

L2

L3

L4

Which of the following best describes veins?

thick walled, small lumens, low pressure, lack valves

thin walled, large lumens, low pressure, have valves

thin walled, small lumens, high pressure, have valves

thick walled, large lumens, high pressure, lack valves

What are the branches a.thoracica interna has?

A.musculophrenica, a.epigastrica superior

A.intercostalis, a.phrenica

A.pericardiacophrenica, a.epigastrica inferior

A.a.mediastinales et pericardiacae

A.intercostalis. a.epigastrica superior

Choose the parietal branches of the aorta thoracica

Aa mediastinales, aa. intercostales anteriores

Aa. intercostales posteriores, aa. phrenicae superiores

Aa. phrenicae inferiores, aa. intercostales anteriores

Aa. mediastinales, aa. pericardialis, aa. intercostales posterior

Aa. phrenicae superiores, aa. intercostales anteriores

What do the arteries provide blood supply spatia intercostales I et II?

A.a.intercostales anteriores, a.thoracoacromialis

A.intercostales posteriores, a.colli ascendens

A.a.intercostalis suprema, a.a.intercostales anteriores, a.thoracica superior

A.a.intercostales anteriores, a.colli ascendens

A.thoracica interna, a.colli ascendens

What organs a.vertebrales provide blood supply?

M.m.colli superficiales, medulla oblongata

M.m.colli profundi, medulla oblongata, cerebellum, meninges

Musculi dorsi, lobus temporalis cerebri, meninges

Medulla oblongata, mm.infrahyoidei

Glandula thyroidea, larynx, mm.colli profundi

Branches of which artery provide blood supply of the pancreas?

A. gastroduodenalis, a.lienalis, a.mesenterica superior

A.lienalis, a. suprarenalis superior

Aa. phrenicae inferiors, a. renalis, a.mesenterica superior

A.hepatica communis, a.colica media, a. suprarenalis inferior

A.hepatica communis, a. renalis, a.mesenterica superior

What structures does the right suprarenal vein drain?

Right adrenal gland

Kidneys

Diaphragm

Posterior abdominal wall

Pancreas

Choose the source of the blood supply of the glandulae suprarrenales.

Truncus coeliacus, a. lienalis

A.phrenica inferior, a. renalis, aorta

A.suprarenalis media, truncus coeliacus

A. renalis, a. mesenterica inferior

A. renalis, a. mesenterica superior

Which of the following is not one of the three major branches of the inferior mesenteric artery?

Right colic artery

Left colic artery

Sigmoid artery

Superior rectal artery

Left colic artery and sigmoid artery

Which parietal branches depart from the a.abdominalis?

A.a. intercostales, lumbales, phrenicae superiores

Aa. lumbales, phrenicae inferiores

Aa. epigastricae inferiores, phrenicae inferiores, intercostales posteriores

Aa. iliacae externae, aa. lumbales

Aa. phrenicae inferiores, aa. epigastricae superiores

Which of the following is not a branch of the superior mesenteric artery?

Jejunal artery

Ileocolic artery

Right colic artery

Left colic artery

The external iliac vein arises at the femoral vein crossing the :

Inguinal ligament

Sartorius

Femoral artery

Ureter

Urethra

An especially leaky type of capillary found in the liver and certain other tissues is called a:

capillary bed

fenestrated capillary

sinusoid capillary

metarteriole

glomerulus

What are the parietal branches depart from the aorta thoracica?

Aa. mediastinales, aa. intercostales anteriores

Aa. intercostales posteriores, aa. phrenicae superiores

Aa. phrenicae inferiores, aa. intercostales anteriores

Aa. mediastinales, aa. pericardialis, aa. intercostales posterior

Aa. phrenicae superiores, aa. intercostales anteriores

What are the parried visceral branches of the a.abdominalis?

Aa. suprarenales superiores, renales, phrenici inferiores

Aa. testiculares (ovaricae), lumbales, mesenterici inferiores

Aa. renales, suprarenales mediae, testiculares (ovaricae)

Aa. suprarenales inferiores, aa. colicae, aa. renales

Aa. suprarenales mediae, iliacae internae, uterinae

What is the main artery supplying of the pelvic region?

Median sacral artery

Superior rectal artery

Median and superior rectal artery

Internal iliac artery

External iliac artery

Arteries serving the stomach, pancreas, and liver all branch from the:

superior mesenteric artery

inferior mesenteric artery

celiac trunk

splenic artery

aorta

Choose the source of blood supply of hepar and ventriculus?

Truncus coeliacus

A.mesenterica superior

A.linealis

A.gastrica sinistra

A.hepatica sinistra

Choose arteries for blood supply of caecum, colom ascendens.

A.colica media, aa. pancreatoduodenales inferiors

A.iliolica, a.colica dextra

A.iliolica, a.colica sinistra

Aa. interstinales, aa. sigmoideae

A.colica sinistra

What arteries are not parietal branches of the a.iliaca interna?

A. lumbales

Aa. sacrales laterals

Aa. iliolumbales

Aa. gluteales superiores et inferiores

A.obturatoriae

Which of the following is not a branch of the anterior trunk of the internal iliac artery?

Inferior gluteal artery

Inferior and superior gluteal artery

Superior gluteal artery

Obturator artery

Middle rectal artery

What vein does not drain directly into the inferior vena cava?

Left renal vein

Right renal vein

Splenic vein

Right hepatic vein

Right testicular vein

Choose arteries for blood supply of caecum, colom ascendens.

A.colica media, aa. pancreatoduodenales inferiors

A.iliolica, a.colica dextra

A.iliolica, a.colica sinistra

Aa. interstinales, aa. sigmoideae

A.colica sinistra

What are the branches a.thoracica interna has?

A.musculophrenica, a.epigastrica superior

A.intercostalis, a.phrenica

A.pericardiacophrenica, a.epigastrica inferior

A.a.mediastinales et pericardiacae

A.intercostalis. a.epigastrica superior

What level does the aorta pass through the diaphragm and the coeliac trunk arise?

T10

T11

T12

L1

At which vertebral level does the abdominal aorta terminate?

T11 or T12

T12

L2

L4

S2

Which of the following vessels arises from the abdominal aorta proximal to the coeliac trunk?

Superior mesenteric artery

Renal artery

Inferior phrenic artery

Intercostal artery

Suprarenal artery

The hepatic portal system delivers blood from the digestive organs to the:

liver

hypothalamus

spleen

left atrium

inferior vena ceva

What are the visceral branches of the a.thoracica?

Pulmonales, cardiaci, mediastinales

Aa. bronchiales, mediastinales, esophageales, pericardiaci

Aa. bronchiales, intercostales, epigastrici superiores

Aa. phrenici inferiores, intercostales anteriores, cardiac

Aa. phrenici inferiores, intercostales

What are the branches a.thoracica interna has?

A.musculophrenica, a.epigastrica superior

A.intercostalis, a.phrenica

A.pericardiophrenica, a.epigastrica inferior

A.a.mediastinales et pericardiacae

A.intercostalis. a.epigastrica superior

What are the branches aroused from truncus thyrocervicalis?

A.thoracica interna, a.vertebralis, a.thyroidea inferior

A.thyroidea superior, a.laryngea, a.vertebralis

A.thyroidea inferior, a.colli ascendens, a.suprascapularis

A.vertebralis, a.colli ascendens, a.colli transversa

A.laryngea inferior, a.thoracica interna, a.colli superficialis

Which of the following statements is true?

The left and right common carotid arteries both branch off of the brachiocephalic trunk.

The left common carotid arteries branch off of the axillary artery.

The brachial artery is the distal branch of the axillary artery.

The radial and ulnar arteries join to form the palmar arch.

All of the above are true.

Which arteries are don't parietal branches of the a.iliaca interna?

A. lumbales

Aa. sacrales laterals

Aa. iliolumbales

Aa. gluteales superiores et inferiores

A.obturatoriae

Which of the following is NOT a branch of the superior mesenteric artery?

Jejunal artery

Ileocolic artery

Right colic artery

Left colic artery

What is the structure the left ovarian vein drained into?

Common iliac vein Inferior vena cava

Inferior vena cava

External iliac vein

Left renal vein

Renal veins

What is the main artery supplying the pelvic region?

Median sacral artery

Superior rectal artery

Internal iliac artery

External iliac artery

Where is the abdominal aorta terminated? Choose the vertebral level.

T12

L1

L2

L4

S2

What are the parietal branches departed from the a.abdominalis?

A.a. intercostales, lumbales, phrenicae superiores

Aa. lumbales, phrenicae inferiores

Aa. epigastricae inferiores, phrenicae inferiores, intercostales posteriors

Aa. iliacae externae, aa. lumbales

Aa. phrenicae inferiores, aa. epigastricae superiores

Where is superior mesenteric artery arise? Choose skeletontopy.

T11

T12

L1

L2

S1

What muscle does the axillary artery pass beneath?

Biceps brachii

Pectoralis minor

Subscapularis

Pectoralis major

Latissimus dorsi

Where is the basilic vein traveled deep into the upper limb?

In the cubital fossa

Near the Teres major

Near the Sternocleidomastoid

In the axilla

In the clavipectoral traingle

What is the foetal shunt connected the aorta to the pulmonary artery?

Foramen ovale
 Intervertebral foramen
Ductus arteriosus
 Ductus venosus
 Umbilical vein

A nurse inserts a PICC line into a superficial vein located anterolaterally in the arm. Which vein is most likely to have been cannulated?

Radial
 Basilic
Cephalic
 Axillary
 Ulnar

What structure does the cephalic vein drain into?

Brachial vein
 Dorsal venous network of the hand
Axillary vein
 Basilic vein

Which of the following is not one of the three major branches of the coeliac trunk?

Left gastric artery
Right gastric artery
 Splenic artery
 Common hepatic artery

What are the branches aroused from truncus thyrocervicalis?

A.thoracica interna, a.vertebrales, a.thyroidea inferior
 A.thyroidea superior, a.laryngea, a.vertebrales
A.thyroidea inferior, a.colli ascendens, a.suprascapularis
 A.vertebrales, a.colli ascendens, a.colli transversa
 A.laryngea inferior, a.thoracica interna, a.colli superficialis

Which arteries provide blood supply spatia intercostales I et II?

A.a.intercostales anteriores, a.thoracoacromialis
 A.intercostales posteriores, a.colli ascendens
A.a.intercostalis suprema, a.a.intercostales anteriores, a.thoracica superior
 A.a.intercostales anteriores, a.colli ascendens
 A.thoracica interna, a.colli ascendens

A nurse inserts a PICC line into a superficial vein located anterolaterally in the arm. Which vein is most likely to have been cannulated?

Radial

Basilic

Cephalic

Axillary

What are the arteries provided blood to the digiti pedis?

Aa. plantares mediales et lateralis, a.dorsalis pedis

A. poplitea, a.profunda femoris

A.tibialis anterior, a.fibularis

A.tibialis posterior, a. plantaris medialis

A. plantares lateralis, a. fibularis

What are pass the lacuna vasorum?

A. et v. iliaca externa

Vv. iliaca externa et femoralis

A. et v.iliaca interna

A. et v. femoralis

V. femoralis, a. iliaca externa

What are the arteries formed at the bifurcation of the brachial artery?

Anterior interosseous, radial and ulnar arteries

Axillary artery and humeral circumflex arteries

Profunda brachii, anterior interosseous, radial and ulnar arteries

Radial and ulnar arteries

Digital arteries

Choose the branch (branches) of the second part of the axillary artery.

A.thoracica superior

A. thoracoacromialis et a. thoracalis lateralis

A. subscapularis et a.circumflexa humeri anterior et a. circumflexa humeri posterior

A.thoracica superior_et a.circumflexa humeri anterior et a. circumflexa humeri posterior

A. thoracoacromialis

Choose the veins flow into the femoral vein.

Femoral circumflex vein, deep femoral vein, middle sacral vein

Great and small saphenous veins, femoral circumflex vein, deep femoral vein

Small saphenous vein, anterior tibial vein, middle sacral vein

Femoral circumflex vein, great saphenous vein, popliteal vein, deep vein of the thigh

Posterior and anterior tibial vein, femoral circumflex vein, deep femoral vein

Name canal where is a.perone pass.

Cruropopliteus
 Musculoperoneus superior
 Adductorius
 Femoralis
Musculoperoneus inferior

What are the arteries supply bloods to the articulation coxae?

Aa. circumflexa femoris medialis et lateralis, a. obturatoria

A.rectalis inferior, a. circumflexa ilium profunda

Aa.gluteae, a.obturatoria, a. circumflexa femoris medialis

Aa.perforantes, aa.ilicae externae

A.glutea superior, a. circumflexa femoris lateralis

Choose the true statements.

The left and right common carotid arteries both branch off of the brachiocephalic trunk.

The brachial artery is the distal branch of the axillary artery.

The radial and ulnar arteries join to form the palmar arch.

All of the above are true.

Where is the brachial artery bifurcated?

the cubital fossa, underneath the brachialis muscle

the coronoid fossa, underneath the brachialis muscle

the axillary region

near the head of the humerus

distal to the teres major

Which vessel does the left subclavian artery arise from?

Axillary artery

Common carotid artery

External carotid artery

Arch of the aorta

Brachiocephalic trunk

What is the vein forms from the dorsal venous arch and leads to the popliteal vein?

anterior tibial vein

femoral vein

femoral circumflex vein

deep femoral vein

saphenous vein

What structure does the cephalic vein drain into?

Brachial vein

Dorsal venous network of the hand

Axillary vein

Basilic vein

What do the arteries provide blood to the articulation talocruralis?

Aa.tibiales anterior et posterior, a.fibularis (a.peronea)

A.poplitea, a.femoralis

A.tibialis anterior, a.poplitea

A.tibialis posterior, a.femoralis

A.genus descendens, a. fibularis

What is artery doesn't arise from a.femoralis?

A.profunda femoris

A.genus descendens

A.epigastrica inferior

A.pudenda exxterna

A.epigastrica superficialis

Choose the branch (branches) of the second part of the axillary artery.

A.thoracica superior

A. thoracoacromialis et a. thoracalis lateralis

A. subscapularis et a.circumflexa humeri anterior et a. circumflexa humeri posterior

A.thoracica superior et a.circumflexa humeri anterior et a. circumflexa humeri posterior

A. thoracoacromialis

Choose the veins do not flow into the femoral vein.

Femoral circumflex vein, deep femoral vein

Femoral circumflex vein, great saphenous vein

Great saphenous vein, femoral circumflex vein, deep femoral vein

Small saphenous vein, anterior tibial vein, middle sacral vein

Popliteal vein, deep vein of the thigh

Choose the branches of the femoral artery.

Genicular artery, lateral deep femoral artery, superficial epigastric artery

Genicular artery, lateral deep femoral artery, lateral circumflex artery, superficial epigastric artery

Anterior and posterior tibial arteries, lateral circumflex artery

Anterior and posterior tibial arteries, superficial epigastric artery

Dorsalis pedis artery, medial and lateral plantar artery

What is the blood vessel forms from the branch of the femoral artery; gives rise to the lateral circumflex arteries?

deep femoral artery

posterior tibial artery
 fibular artery
 anterior tibial artery
 dorsalis pedis artery

What are the arteries supplied blood for the articulation genus?

A.femoris, a.poplitea, a.tibialis anterior

A.glutea superior, a.femoris, a.poplitea

A.poplitea, a.glutea inferior

A.tibialis posterior, a.poplitea

A.tibialis anterior et posterior, a.iliaca externa

Which of the following is not one of the three major branches of the inferior mesenteric artery?

Right colic artery

Left colic artery

Sigmoid artery

Superior rectal artery

What are the arteries anastomose and form the superficial palmar arch?

Arteria radialis et a. ulnaris

Arteria princeps pollicis et a. radialis indicis

Ramus anterior et posterior arteriae recurrentis ulnaris

ramus carpalis palmaris arteriae ulnaris

arteria interossea communis (anterior interosseous, posterior interosseous)

Choose the branches of the femoral artery.

Dorsalis pedis artery, genicular artery, lateral deep femoral artery

Genicular artery, deep femoral artery, lateral circumflex artery, superficial epigastric artery

Superficial external pudendal artery, deep external pudendal artery, lateral circumflex artery

Anterior and posterior tibial arteries, superficial epigastric artery

Superficial external pudendal artery, superficial circumflex iliac artery, deep external pudendal artery

Choose the major superficial veins of the upper limb

Perforating veins

Cephalic, basilica, perforating veins

Cephalic and basilic veins

Brachial and basilic veins

Ulnar and radial veins

Nervi vasorum control:

vasoconstriction

vasodilation

capillary permeability

both vasoconstriction and vasodilation

What are the arteries formed anastomosis in the sulcus cubitalis posterior medialis?

Ramus anterior a.recurrens ulnaris

A.ulnaris collateralis superior

A.ulnaris collateralis inferior

Ramus posterior a.recurrens ulnaris

A.collateralis media, a.interossea recurrens

What are the main arteries pass along the crus (leg)?

A.tibialis anterior, a.poplitea

A.tibiales anterior et posterior, a.femoralis

A.tibiales anterior et posterior et fibularis

A.tibialis anterior, a. fibularis, a.peronea, a.femoralis

A.poplitea, a.tibiales anterior et posterior et fibularis, a.peronea

Which of the following vessels arises from the abdominal aorta proximal to the coeliac trunk?

Superior mesenteric artery

Renal artery

Inferior phrenic artery

Intercostal artery

What are the arteries anastomose and form the deep palmar arch?

Arteria radialis et a. ulnaris

Arteria princeps pollicis et a. radialis indicis

Ramus anterior et posterior arteriae recurrentis ulnaris

Ramus carpalis palmaris arteriae ulnaris

A. interossea communis (anterior interosseous, posterior interosseous branches)

From which artery is lateral circumflex artery branched?

femoral artery

deep femoral artery

popliteal artery

genicular artery

anterior tibial artery

Closer to the heart, arteries would be expected to have a higher percentage of :

endothelium

smooth muscle fibers

elastic fibers

collagenous fibers

Which arteries form anastomosis in the sulcus cubitalis posterior lateralis?

A.collateralis ulnaris inferior, a.interossea recurrens

A.collateralis media, a.interossea recurrens

A. collateralis radialis, a.interossea recurrens

A.collateralis ulnaris inferior, a.recurrens ulnaris anterior

A.collateralis ulnaris superior, a.recurrens ulnaris posterior

Which artery does the femoral artery branch?

Lateral circumflex artery

Medial circumflex artery

Deep femoral artery

Anterior tibial artery

Arcuate arch

Which vein does NOT drain directly into the inferior vena cava?

Left renal vein

Splenic vein

Right hepatic vein

Right testicular vein

Where is the first part of the subclavian artery located?

From origin of the subclavian artery to the medial border of the anterior scalene

Posterior to the anterior scalene

Lateral border of anterior scalene to the lateral border of the first rib

Proximal to pectoralis minor

Posterior to pectoralis minor

What vessel the left subclavian artery arise from?

Axillary artery

Common carotid artery

Arch of the aorta

Brachiocephalic trunk

Choose the major deep vein of the upper limb

Perforating veins

Brachial vein

Cephalic vein

Basilic vein

Choose the major deep vein of the upper limb

Perforating veins

Ulnar vein

Cephalic vein

Basilic vein

Choose the major deep vein of the upper limb

Perforating veins

Radial vein

Cephalic vein

Basilic vein

What are the arteries don't branched from the a.radialis?

A.interossea communis

A.palmaris, a.metacarpea dorsalis

A.recurrent radialis, ramus palmaris superficialis

A.princeps pollicis

A.metacarpea dorsalis prima

What are the branches aroused from truncus thyrocervicalis?

A.thoracica interna, a.vertebralis, a.thyroidea inferior

A.thyroidea superior, a.laryngea, a.vertebralis

A.thyroidea inferior, a.colli ascendens, a.suprascapularis

A.vertebralis, a.colli ascendens, a.colli transversa

A.laryngea inferior, a.thoracica interna, a.colli superficialis

Where is the first part of the axillary artery located?

From origin of the subclavian artery to the medial border of the anterior scalene

Posterior to the anterior scalene

Lateral border of anterior scalene to the lateral border of the first rib

Proximal to pectoralis minor

Posterior to pectoralis minor

Choose the vein flows into the femoral vein.

Femoral circumflex vein

Middle sacral vein

Anterior tibial vein

Fibular vein

Small saphenous vein

From which artery does the superficial circumflex iliac artery branch?

External iliac artery

Internal iliac artery

Femoral artery

Deep femoral artery

Common iliac artery

An especially leaky type of capillary found in the liver and certain other tissues is called a:

- capillary bed
- fenestrated capillary
- sinusoid capillary**
- metarteriole

Which of the arteries DON'T take part in the formation of the rete carpi dorsale?

- R.carpeus dorsalis a.ulnaris
- R.carpeus dorsalis a.radialis
- A.interossea posterior
- A.interossea anterior
- A.interossea recurrens**

Where is the second part of the subclavian artery located?

From origin of the subclavian artery to the medial border of the anterior scalene

Posterior to the anterior scalene

Lateral border of anterior scalene to the lateral border of the first rib

Proximal to pectoralis minor

Posterior to pectoralis minor

What is the vessel the right subclavian artery arised from?

- Axillary artery
- Common carotid artery
- Arch of the aorta

Brachiocephalic trunk

Choose the arteries which do not branch from the popliteal artery.

- anterior tibial arteries
- posterior tibial artery
- anterior and posterior tibial arteries
- genicular artery and fibular artery**

What does the anatomical landmark mark the transition from the femoral vein to the external iliac vein?

- Adductor hiatus
- Femoral triangle
- Inguinal ligament**
- Anterior superior iliac spine
- Cubital fossa

Where is the second part of the axillary artery located?

From origin of the subclavian artery to the medial border of the anterior scalene

Posterior to the anterior scalene

Lateral border of anterior scalene to the lateral border of the first rib

Proximal to pectoralis minor

Posterior to pectoralis minor

Choose the veins flow into the popliteal vein.

Femoral circumflex vein, deep femoral vein, middle sacral vein

Anterior tibial vein, fibular vein, small saphenous vein

Femoral circumflex vein, deep femoral vein, small saphenous vein

Femoral circumflex vein, deep femoral vein, great saphenous vein

Femoral circumflex vein, great saphenous vein, small saphenous vein

From which artery does lateral plantar artery arise?

Posterior tibial artery

Popliteal artery

Anterior tibial artery

Arcuate arch

Dorsalis pedis artery

Superior and inferior gluteal veins empty into the _____

External iliac

Internal iliac

Deep femoral

Femoral

Dorsal venous arch

What does the main artery form arcus palmaris profundus?

A. profunda brachii

A. ulnaris

A. interossea communis

A. mediana

A. radialis

Choose arteries for blood supply of caecum, colom ascendens.

A. colica media, aa. pancreatoduodenales inferiors

A. iliocolica, a. colica dextra

A. iliocolica, a. colica sinistra

Aa. interstinales, aa. sigmoideae

A. colica sinistra

Where is the a. femoralis?

Trigonum femorale, sulcus femoralis anterior, canalis adducorius

Trigonum femorale, canalis obturatorius

Trigonum femorale, canalis adducorius, canalis femoralis
 Trigonum femorale, canalis inguinalis
 Sulcus femoralis anterior, fossa poplitea

Where is the third part of the subclavian artery located?
 From origin of the subclavian artery to the medial border of the anterior scalene

Posterior to the anterior scalene

Lateral border of anterior scalene to the lateral border of the first rib

Proximal to pectoralis minor

Posterior to pectoralis minor

Where is the the right subclavian artery arised from?

Axillary artery

Common carotid artery

Arch of the aorta

Brachiocephalic trunk

From which artery does medial plantar artery arise?

Anterior tibial artery

Posterior tibial artery

Popliteal artery

Arcuate arch

Dorsalis pedis artery

What is the blood vessel forms from the branches from the popliteal artery; supplies blood to the anterior tibial region; becomes the dorsalis pedis artery?

posterior tibial artery

fibular artery

anterior tibial artery

deep femoral artery

Branches of which artery provide blood supply of the pancreas?

A. gastroduodenalis, a.lienalis, a.mesenterica superior

A.lienalis, a. suprarenalis superior

Aa. phrenicae inferiors, a. renalis, a.mesenterica superior

A.hepatica communis, a.colica media, a. suprarenalis inferior

Which of the following is NOT one of the three major branches of the coeliac trunk?

Left gastric artery

Right gastric artery

Splenic artery

Common hepatic artery

Where is the third part of the axillary artery located?

Posterior to the anterior scalene

Lateral border of anterior scalene to the lateral border of the first rib

Proximal to pectoralis minor

Posterior to pectoralis minor

Distal to pectoralis minor

Choose the veins flow into the femoral vein.

Femoral circumflex vein, deep femoral vein, middle sacral vein

Anterior tibial vein, fibular vein, small saphenous vein

Femoral circumflex vein, deep femoral vein, small saphenous vein

Femoral circumflex vein, deep femoral vein, great saphenous vein

Femoral circumflex vein, great saphenous vein, small saphenous vein

Where is dorsalis pedis artery arised?

Anterior tibial artery

Posterior tibial artery

Popliteal artery

Arcuate arch

Genicular artery

What is the vein forms from the dorsal venous arch; drains the area near the tibialis anterior muscle and leads to the popliteal vein?

deep femoral vein

anterior tibial vein

posterior tibial vein

fibular vein

great saphenous vein

Which arteries supply blood to the posterior group of the thigh muscles?

Rr.perforantes a.profundae femoris

A.circumflexa femoris medialis

A.circumflexa femoris lateralis

Aa. gluteae superiors et inferiors

A.obturatoria

What are the parietal branches departed from the a.abdominalis?

A.a. intercostales, lumbales, phrenicae superiores

Aa. lumbales, phrenicae inferiores

Aa. epigastricae inferiores, phrenicae inferiors, intercostales posteriors

Aa. iliacaе externaе, aa. lumbales

Aa. phrenicae inferiors, aa. epigastricae superiores

At what vertebral level does the superior mesenteric artery arise?

T11
T12
L1
L2
S1

Choose the branch (branches) of the first part of the axillary artery.

A.thoracica superior

A. thoracoacromialis et a. thoracalis lateralis

A. subscapularis et a.circumflexa humeri anterior et a. circumflexa humeri posterior

A.thoracica superior_et a.circumflexa humeri anterior et a. circumflexa humeri posterior

A. thoracoacromialis

Which is the vein used usually as a common site of venipuncture and of providing intravenous therapy?

V. basilica

V. mediana cubiti

V. brachiales

V. cephalica

V.metacarpales dorsales

In what vessel is the middle sacral vein (v. sacralis mediana) flowned into?

External iliac vein

Femoral vein

Femoral circumflex vein

Right common iliac vein

Left common iliac vein

The space in the middle of the thoracic cavity where the heart resides is the:

pericardial cavity

pericardium

pleural cavity

mediastinum

dorsal cavity

The foramen ovale in the fetal heart is located in the:

right atrium

left atrium

interventricular septum

interatrial septum

pulmonary trunk

Which blood vessel does NOT bring blood directly to the heart:

great cardiac vein

coronary sinus

inferior vena cava

superior vena cava

If communication between the SA node and the AV node becomes blocked which is most certainly affected:

the ventricles will contract at a slower rate

afterload will increase

the atria will contract at a slower rate

stroke volume will increase

all of the above

If there is a blockage between the AV node and AV bundle, how will this affect the appearance of the ECG:

P-R interval would be smaller

QRS interval would be longer

there would be more P waves than QRS complexes

there would be more QRS complexes than P waves

the T wave would not be present

What effect would compressing the inferior vena cava just below the diaphragm have on cardiac function:

stroke volume would decrease

cardiac output would decrease

sympathetic stimulation of the heart would eventually increase

heart rate would eventually increase

all of the above

A valve damaged by rheumatic fever fails to open completely. This is called:

stenosis

heart block

ischemia

MI

fibrillation

A patient with CAD (coronary artery disease) is experiencing severe angina and self-administers sublingual nitroglycerin. This will act as a(n):

cardiac beta-blocker

coronary vasodilator

coronary vasoconstrictor

anticoagulant blood-thinner

angioplastic agent

Blood returning from the lungs enters the heart through the:
 pulmonary semilunar valve
 mitral valve
 right ventricle
left atrium
 vena cava

According to Starling's Law of the heart, cardiac output is directly related to:
 the size of the ventricles
 the heart rate
amount of blood returning to the heart
 end-systolic volume
 cardiac reserve

The T wave on an ECG represents:
 ventricular depolarization
ventricular repolarization
 atrial depolarization
 atrial repolarization
 ventricular systole

Cardiac output is equal to:
 diastolic BP $\frac{1}{3}$ (systolic BP-diastolic BP)
HR x SV
 EDV-ESV
 EDV-SV x HR
 HR x BP

During ventricular systole:
 the atria are contracting
the AV valves are closed
 the pressure inside the ventricles is less than in the atria
 the mitral valve is closed
 blood is ejected into the atria

In general, veins exhibit this characteristic when compared to arteries:
are thinner walled
 have more smooth muscle in the tunica media
 carry faster moving blood
 have thicker endothelium
 are more elastic

The blood vessels that play the most important role in the regulation of blood flow to a tissue and blood pressure are the:

arterioles
capillaries
venules
arteries
veins

As blood travels from the aorta to the capillaries:

pressure increases
viscosity increases
resistance increases
velocity increases
flow increases

The internal carotids and the basilar artery are interconnected by an anastomosis call the:

brachiocephalic trunk
common carotid artery
coronary sinus
throughway channel
circle of Willis

A patient with an hypothalamic tumor causes excessive ADH secretion. When her blood pressure is taken which of the following readings would you expect:

95/65
115/80
120/65
165/100

The difference between the systolic and diastolic pressures is called the:

mean arterial blood pressure
blood pressure
pulse pressure
end-ventricular pressure

Which of the following is NOT a risk factor for developing atherosclerosis:

male
diabetes
smoking
high HDL level
high dietary fat intake