

The patient has applied to traumatologist with the trauma of shoulder. What wall of the axillary cavity has trilaterum and quadrilaterum openings?

- anterior
- posterior
- lateral
- medial
- intermediana

The patient has applied to traumatologist with trauma of leg, which he got on sporting competition. At examination the damage of posterior muscle was revealed. The tendon of this muscle is attached to calcaneus. This is:

- triceps surae
- tibialis posterior
- popliteus
- fibularis longus
- fibularis brevis

During the operation (cesarean section) the vagina of rectus abdominis muscle was cut. What structures does belong to the anterior wall of the vagina of rectus abdominis muscle?

- Aponeurosis m. transversi abdominis, m. obliquus internus abdominis.
- Aponeurosis m. transversi abdominis, m. pyramidalis.
- Aponeurosis m. obliqui internus abdominis, m. obliquus externus abdominis., m. transversi abdominis
- Aponeurosis m. transversi abdominis, m. obliquus externus abdominis.
- Aponeurosis m. transversi abdominis, m. obliquus internus abdominis

A 30 years old woman complained of pain in the lower part of the forearm. Traumatologist diagnosed damage of radio-carpal joint. This joint is:

- Complex, ellipsoid
- Simple, ellipsoid
- Complex, cylindrical
- Simple, cylindrical
- Complex condylar

A woman was brought by an ambulance to the emergency department with a trauma of the cervical region of the vertebral column. The radiologist diagnosed the fracture of non-bifid spinous processes of the cervical vertebrae. The spinous process of which cervical vertebra is fractured?

- VI.
- VII.
- III.
- IV.
- V.

A 5 years old child was diagnosed with severe diphtheria and hospitalized in the infectious department. To prevent suffocation the tracheostomy was made. In which triangle of the neck the operation was performed?

- Omotracheale
- Caroticum
- Omoclaviculare
- Submandibulare

## Omotrapezoideum

A man with the fracture of the upper third of the humerus with a displacement of fragments was delivered to the hospital. Blood vessels and nerves that pass through foramen quadrilaterum of the posterior wall of the axillary cavity were damaged. What structure does limit the foramen quadrilaterum?

M. teres major, m. latissimus dorsi, m. biceps brachii, m. brachialis.

M. teres major, m. teres minor, m. triceps brachii, m. brachialis.

M. latissimus dorsi, m. infraspinatus, m. coracobrachialis, m. brachialis.

M. teres major, m. teres minor, m. triceps brachii, os humeri.

M. teres major, m. biceps brachii, os humeri, m. brachialis.

A surgeon must amputate a gangrenous part of the foot at Chopart's joint of a patient. Which of the following ligaments is a key for this operation?

lig. laterale

lig. mediale (deltoideum)

lig. bifurcatum

lig. plantare longum

lig. collaterale

A patient has the trauma of hip region and the fracture of os ilium in the area of spina iliaca anterior inferior. Also fibers of ligament of the hip joint were injured. Fibres of which ligament were damaged?

Lig. capitis femoris.

Zona orbicularis.

Lig. transversum acetabuli.

Lig. iliofemorale.

Lig. ischiofemorale.

Because of fall a patient got a fracture of upper part of the humerus. One of the muscle of the back is dysfunctional. This muscle is attached to the crista tuberculi minoris ossis humeri. What muscle is damaged?

M. trapezius.

M. rhomboideus major.

M. rhomboideus minor.

M. latissimus dorsi.

M. serratus posterior superior.

After a chest trauma a patient has a pain during the breathing, especially during expiration. What muscle does depress ribs and take part in expiration?

M. latissimus dorsi.

M. serratus posterior inferior.

M. rhomboideus major.

M. trapezius.

M. serratus posterior superior.

During the examination of a patient of 25 years a hematoma of the soft tissue of the medial wall of the axillary fossa was found. What muscle of the chest forms the medial wall of the axillary fossa?

M. pectoralis minor.

M. pectoralis major.

M. serratus posterior superior.

M. serratus posterior inferior.

M. serratus anterior

A 40 years old patient feels a pain after a fall. A doctor found a broken rib, which doesn't have articular surface on tuberculum costae. What rib was damaged?

V.

XII.

VII.

X.

III.

During the final game a basketball player injured his right leg and after this it was impossible for him to make a flexion of the right foot. The team's doctor found that the tendon was damaged.

The tendon of which muscle is damaged?

Musculus triceps surae (Achilles' tendon)

Musculus extensor pollicis longus

Musculus tibialis anterior

Musculus biceps femoris

Musculus gracilis

A man in working conditions got an injury of the femoral nerve, which runs in the lacuna musculorum. What structures do limit lacuna musculorum?

Lig. inguinale, lig. lacunare, os pubis.

Lig. inguinale, lig. lacunare, lig. Pectineale

Lig. inguinale, os ilium, arcus ileopectineus.

Lig. inguinale, os ilium, lig. pectineale.

Lig. inguinale, arcus ileopectineus, os pubis.

The doctor suggested the stimulating of reflex zones which are located in the skin projection of the unpaired notch of the sternum for a patient in case of breathlessness during asthma attacks. Which sternal notch is unpaired?

Incisura costalis I.

Incisura costalis II.

Incisura jugularis.

Incisura clavicularis.

Incisura costalis VII.

A child of 5 years suffers from deformation of the neck. During the clinical inspection inclination of the head to the left and turning of face to the right were found as well as limited passive motion of the head to the right. Which muscle is contracted?

trapezius

longus colli

splenius capitis

sternocleidomastoideus

splenius cervicis

As a result of the fracture of the tibia the anterior group of muscles of the lower leg was damaged. The function of which muscle may be affected?

M. extensor hallucis longus.

M. flexor digitorum longus.

M. fibularis longus.

M. soleus.

M.extensor digitorum brevis

During an examination of the patient's facial expressions it was revealed that he can not put his lips in tube, can't whistle, the corners of the mouth do not rise up during laughing and the oral cleft is stretched sideways (transverse smile). The patient suffers from myopathy - degenerative hereditary disease with dystrophic muscle lesions. Atrophy of which muscle can cause these symptoms?

Musculus orbicularis oris

Musculus zygomaticus major

Platizma

Musculus risorius

Musculus masseter

An oblique inguinal hernia which had come out from the inguinal canal was diagnosed in the patient. What structure does form the inferior wall of the inguinal canal?

Ligamentum lacunare.

Ligamentum inguinale.

Fascia transversalis.

M. transversus abdominis.

Aponeurosis of m. obliqui externus abdominis.

In the dental practice there are incidents with the impaired outflow of secret of the parotid salivary gland through its excretory duct. Through what the muscle does run this duct?

M. masseter

M. orbicularis oris

M. zygomaticus major

M. zygomaticus minor

M. buccinator

In the young man the humerus is broken in the area of crista tuberculi majoris. Movements are limited. What muscle is attached to cristae tuberculi majoris humeri?

M. pectoralis major

M. pectoralis minor.

M. serratus anterior.

M. subclavius.

M. transversus thoracis.

A sportsman has got a trauma of the joint of the lower limb and was admitted to the hospital. The articulatio tarsi transversa is composed of:

art.talonavicularis and art.talocruralis

art.calcaneocuboidea and art.subtalaris

art.calcaneocuboidea and art.talonavicularis

art.talonavicularis and art.cuneonavicularis

art.talonavicularis and art.talonavicularis

A patient was admitted to the hospital with a joint pain. A cruciate ligaments are located in:

elbow joint

knee joint

hip joint

shoulder joint

wrist joint

A man went to the hospital with a brain injury. The doctor found a fracture in the skull. The line of fracture passes through linea nuchae superior. Which bone was injured?

- os frontale
- os occipitale
- os parietale
- os temporale
- os ethmoidale

After injury a boy has a fracture of the patella. The function of which muscle will be impaired?

- M. sartorius.
- M. biceps femoris.
- M. quadriceps femoris.
- M. semitendinosus.
- M. semimembranosus.

In the case of injury of the pelvic region the patient's X-ray revealed necrosis of the head of the femoral bone. Which ligament of the hip joint was damaged during the injury?

- Ligamentum capitis femoris
- Ligamentum ilio-femorale
- Ligamentum pubo-femorale
- Ligamentum ischio-femorale
- Zona orbicularis

A girl with the long-term inflammation of the mucosa of the nasal cavity has symptoms of inflammation of the sphenoid sinus. Through which structure did the infection spread from the nasal cavity to the sinus?

- Recessus sphenothmoidalis.
- Foramen sphenopalatinum
- Foramen ovale
- Foramen sinus sphenoidalis
- Foramen rotundum

The patient needs the catheterization and injection of medicine into the subclavian vein. The catheter is situated in the area of trigonum clavipectorale. What structures do limit it?

- Clavicula and superior border of musculus pectoralis minor.
- Clavicula and inferior border of musculus pectoralis minor.
- Clavicula and superior border of musculus pectoralis major.
- Inferior and superior borders of musculus pectoralis minor.
- Inferior border of musculus pectoralis major and inferior border of musculus pectoralis minor

An athlete felt pain along the sciatic nerve because of the compression of the muscle that goes through the incisura ischiadica major. Which muscle was injured during exercise?

- Musculus piriformis
- Musculus gluteus medius
- Musculus obturatorius internus
- Musculus obturatorius externus
- Musculus quadratus lumborum

The victim injured his face and the outer surface of the temporal region, this injury caused the fracture of the zygomatic arch. Which processes of skull bones were broken?

- Temporal process of the zygomatic bone and zygomatic process of the temporal bone
- Temporal process of the frontal bone and zygomatic process of the temporal bone

Temporal process of the zygomatic bone and zygomatic process of the frontal bone  
Zygomatic process of the maxilla and zygomatic process of the temporal bone  
Zygomatic process of the maxilla and zygomatic process of the frontal bone

A purulent process was spread from fossa canina to the soft tissues of orbit. Through which anatomical structure did the purulence get into orbit?

Canalis nasolacrimalis  
Foramen zygomaticoorbitale  
Foramen zygomaticofaciale  
Canalis infraorbitale  
Foramen zygomaticotemporal

A man of 40 years was taken to hospital with a sliver of the lower third of the front of the shoulder area. He has a limitation of flexion in the shoulder and elbow joints. Damage of which muscle did cause these disorders?

M. anconeus.  
M. brachialis.  
M. coracobrachialis.  
M. triceps brachii.  
M. biceps brachii

The patient has applied to traumatologist with the trauma of arm, which he got on sporting competition. A joint that has two axes of movements is:

hinge  
pivot  
ellipsoidal  
cup-shaped  
gliding

A man at work received a cut wound in the lateral margin of the palmar surface of the hand. The doctor discovered limitation of the thumb abduction. The function of which muscle is damaged?

Musculus abductor pollicis brevis  
Musculus opponens  
Musculus abductor pollicis  
Musculus palmaris brevis  
Musculi lubricales

After an injury the branches of the carotid artery started bleeding. For temporary stoppage of bleeding, the carotid artery should be pressed to the tubercle of the transverse processes of one of the cervical vertebrae. Which vertebrae exactly?

VI  
V  
IV  
III  
II

During the operation of a woman with a tumor of the hard palate, a doctor removed the tumor, with a part of the upper jaw, which takes part in the formation of a bone palate. Which part of palate bone was removed?

Corpus  
Processus frontalis  
Processus zygomaticus

Processus palatinus  
Processus alveolaris

During the examination of a baby of 2 years, the ophthalmologist found the impaired outflow of tears to meatus nasi inferior. Through which structure does communicate orbit with nasal cavity?  
Nasolacrimal canal.

Anterior ethmoid foramen.

Superior orbital fissure.

Inferior orbital fissure.

Optic canal.

An ambulance brought a baby of 8 months with the injury of the head in the anterior fontanel region. The X-ray found the damage of bone which limits this fontanel in front. What bone was damaged?

Os frontale

Maxilla

Os zygomaticus

Os lacrimale

Os palatinum

During writing the medical history of a patient, the doctor noted that the trauma is located in the submandibular triangle. Which of the following anatomical structures do make a border this area?

Inferior border of the mandible

Midline of the neck

M.sternocleidomastoideus

M.trapezius

M.omohyoideus

The patient has applied to traumatologist with the trauma of upper limb, which he got on sporting competition. A joint that has one axis of movement is:

saddle

pivot

ellipsoidal

plane

ball-and-socket

In a patient, the upper displacement is marked of acromial end of the clavicle. What ligaments are torn?

anterior sternoclavicular, posterior sternoclavicular

costoclavicular, interclavicular

coracoclavicular, acromioclavicular

acromioclavicular, costoclavicular

costoclavicular, acromioclavicular

A woman of 45 years was taken to a hospital with purulent inflammation of the tympanic cavity. Before that, she had a inflammation of the nasal cavity and throat, which then spreaded to the tympanic cavity through the auditory tube. Via which topographical formation of the base of fornx of the skull the infectious process got into the tympanic cavity?

Canalis caroticus

Canaliculus tympanicus

Canalis musculotubaris

Canaliculus chordae tympani

Canalis facialis

A patient was admitted to the hospital with acute pain in the gluteal area. A muscle dividing the foramen ischiadicum majus into upper and lower parts is:

quadratus femoris

piriformis

obturatorius externus

obturatorius internus

gemelli

A patient was diagnosed with abscess of the neck (purulent inflammation), which is located above manubrium sterni. Which interfascial space the surgeon must cut and drain?

Spatium pretracheale

Spatium previscerale

Spatium interaponeuroticum suprasternale

Spatium retropharyngeale

Spatium prepharyngeale

The patient can't adduct the right scapula to the vertebral column. What muscle doesn't provide the function?

M. latissimus dorsi.

M. rhomboideus major.

M. levator scapulae.

M. serratus posterior superior.

M. serratus posterior inferior

In a patient the stabbed wound of the anterior chest wall (closer to the sternum) was found. The superficial muscles of the chest and membrana intercostalis externa are damaged. The continuation of which muscles of the chest is this membrane?

Mm. intercostales interni

Mm. levatores costarum.

Mm. intercostales externi.

Mm. transversi thoracis.

Mm. subcostales.

Very often a cubital fossa is used for injections of medicine and venous blood sampling, it is because of localization of ulnar vein directly under the skin. What structures do limit the cubital fossa?

M. brachialis, m. brachioradialis, m. pronator teres.

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

M. biceps brachii, m. brachioradialis, m. flexor carpi ulnaris.

M. biceps brachii, m. brachioradialis, m. flexor carpi radialis.

M. brachioradialis, m. pronator teres, m. flexor carpi ulnaris.

A man was taken to hospital with acute pain in the abdomen. The patient needs surgery, during which the abdominal cavity must be widely open. In which place should surgeon make the section to avoid a large blood loss?

On the lateral border of the rectus abdominis on the right site

Through the rectus abdominis

Through the linea alba

Above the inguinal ligament on the right site.

Above the inguinal ligament on the left site.

A sportsman has got a trauma of the joint of forearm region and was admitted to the hospital. A membrana interossea is a kind of:

- suture
- synchondrosis
- symphysis
- syndesmosis
- gomphosis

A patient was admitted to the hospital with a pain in a joint. Which bone would be involved by a fracture across the intertrochanteric line?

- ilium
- femur
- tibia
- fibula
- patella

During the accident, the driver received numerous head injuries, including a fracture of the zygomatic arch. The function of which muscle, that attaches to the zygomatic arch, will be impaired?

- M. masseter.
- M. orbicularis
- M. buccinator.
- M. procerus.
- M. risorius

After the ingress of foreign objects into the airways a patient of 37 years had a cough and then asthma. The tracheotomy was made on the neck, in the area which is limited by m. omohyoideus venter superior, m. sternocleidomastoideus and median line of the neck. In which triangle of the neck was operation done?

- Trigonum caroticum.
- Trigonum omotracheale.
- Trigonum submandibulare.
- Trigonum omotrapezoideum.
- Trigonum omoclaviculare.

As a result of an injury a man of 34 years is suffering from limited flexion of middle phalanges of fingers 2-5. The function of which muscles is most likely to be impaired?

- m. flexor digitorum superficialis
- m. flexor digitorum profundus
- m. opponens policis, m. adductor policis
- m. palmaris brevis, m. abductor digiti minimi
- m. palmaris longus

At the soccer match a player has got a trauma of the joint. Which of the following statements related to ligamentum capitis femoris are false?

- it is intracapsular ligament
- it contains arterial vessel supplying the head of femur
- it extends from fossa acetabuli to fovea capitis femoris
- it supports the coxal joint
- it is extracapsular ligament

A man of 35 years with the trauma of left palm was delivered to the traumatology department. It was found that he has a knife wound of left palm and middle phalanges of 2-5 fingers cannot flex. Which structures were injured?

lumbricales muscles  
tendons of deep flexor digitorum  
palmar interosseal muscles  
tendons of superficial flexor digitorum

At the soccer match a player has got a trauma of the knee joint. A fracture of bone located within the tendons of quadriceps muscle is found. To which group of bones does this bone belong to?

flat  
sesamoid  
tubular  
irregular  
round

A man came to the hospital with the trauma of the head. After the examination the doctor found the fracture of the facial bone of the skull. The fracture line passes through the condilar process. What bone was injured?

Maxilla  
Mandibula  
Os zygomaticus  
Os lacrimale  
Os palatinum

A patient was diagnosed with dislocation of the clavicle acromial end. A gap between ligaments of the acromioclavicular joint was found. Which ligaments were damaged?

Ligg.collaterale tibiale et fibulare  
Ligg.collaterale ulnare et radiale  
Ligg.sacrotuberale et sacrospinale  
Ligg.cruciatum anterius et posterius  
Ligg.coracoclaviculare et acromioclaviculare

A 57 years old man came to the hospital with the injury of the head. After the examination the doctor found that the cleft runs along of the inferior surface of the temporal bone. What structure is located on the inferior surface of the temporal bone?

foramen jugulare  
foramen spinosum  
foramen caroticum internum  
hiatus canalis nervi petrosi minoris  
sulcus a. occipitalis

A doctor diagnosed brain damage of the patient after the fall. The median atlantoaxial joint is classified as:

hinge  
gliding  
pivot  
condyloid  
ball-and-socket

A patient has purulent inflammation of the nasal cavity. The inflammation spread in the anterior cranial fossa. Through which anatomic structure did the inflammation spread?

Lamina cribrosa.

Foramen ovale.

Foramen ethmoidalae posterius.

Foramen sphenopalatinum.

Foramen rotundum

A patient had trepanation and curettage of temporal bone cells because of purulent inflammation which moved from the middle ear. On which process the surgery was done?

Processus mastoideus

Processus zygomaticus

Processus styloideus

Processus pterygoideus

Processus jugularis

A patient was hospitalized for the correction of the curvature of the nasal septum. Which bones must be corrected in this case?

Perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone and vomer

Perpendicular plate of the palatine bone and vomer

Perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone and inferior nasal concha

Nasal bone and vertical plate of the palatine bone

Horizontal plate of the palatine bone and vomer

A patient has a fracture of a base of the skull. The line of fracture passes through foramen spinosum and foramen ovale. What cranial bone is injured?

temporal bone

occipital bone

sphenoid bone

palatine

ethmoidal bone

Three distinct bones which are separated by cartilage in the area of the acetabulum are found on the x-ray image of the pelvis of newborn. These bones are:

os ilii, os sacrum, os coccygis

os ilii, os pubis, os ischii

os pubis os ischii, femur

os sacrum, os pubis, os coccygis

os pubis, os femur, os sacrum

A patient came to the hospital with a complaint of pain, limitation of movement in the radio-carpal joint. What movements are limited in the joint?

Flexio, extensio, rotatio.

Flexio, extensio, abductio, adductio, circumductio.

Flexio, extensio, circumductio.

Abductio, adductio, rotatio.

Abductio, adductio, circumductio.

A man with the wound of the lower third of the anterior surface of the forearm was delivered to the hospital. Because of the wound he can not flex proximal phalanx of II-V fingers. What muscle is damaged in this case?

M. flexor digitorum profundus.

M. flexor carpi ulnaris.  
M. flexor carpi radialis.  
M. brachioradialis.  
M. pronator quadratus.

In which order does a surgeon dissect muscular fibers of anterior abdominal wall during appendectomy?

rectus abdominis, external oblique, internal oblique  
transversus, internal oblique  
external oblique, internal oblique, rectus abdominis  
external oblique, internal oblique, transversus  
rectus abdominis, external oblique

After an accident a woman was hospitalized because of the fracture of the temporal bone, which was accompanied by bleeding from the some sinus of dura mater of the brain. The part of sinus emerged in the place where it is adjacent to the groove on the inner surface of the mastoid process. What sinus was damaged?

Sinus sagittalis superioris  
Sinus petrosi inferioris  
Sinus sigmoidei  
Sinus petrosi superioris  
Sinus transversus

As a result of fall a 10 years old child received the dislocation of the sternum in sterno-clavicular joint. What muscle does strengthen this joint?

M. pectoralis minor  
M. serratus anterior  
M. subclavius  
M. pectoralis major  
Transversus thoracis

After the injury of the occipital area, a crack in the region of transverse sinus was found. Which part of the occipital bone is damaged:

Squama  
Left lateral  
Right lateral  
Base  
Cerebellum

After the fall a woman received a fracture of olecranon of the ulna and as a result she can't straighten the upper limb in the elbow and shoulder joints. The function of which muscle is broken?

M. biceps brachii.  
M. triceps brachii.  
M. anconeus.  
M. coracobrachialis.  
M. brachialis.

A patient has a penetrating wound in the center of the cheek, which must be stitched. Which muscle must the surgeon stitch?

M. buccinator  
M. masseter

M. zygomaticus major  
M. orbicularis oris  
M. depressor anguli oris

A man got an injury of the lumbar part of the vertebral column. The X-ray revealed a fracture of processes of the III lumbar vertebra which are located in the sagittal plane. What processes of this vertebra are the located in the sagittal plane?

Spinous and costal processes.  
Mastoid and spinous processes.  
Spinous and inferior articular processes.  
Superior articular and mastoid process.  
Superior inferior articular and spinous processes.

A patient cannot lift up the dropped lower jaw. What muscles don't execute their function?

muscles of facial expression  
muscles of mastication  
orbicularis oris  
levator anguli oris  
depressor anguli oris

A patient has a limitation of movements at wrist joint after the fracture of bones in a distal part of the forearm and long-term immobilization. What movements of this joint must be renewed by persistent training?

flexion-extension, abduction-adduction  
flexion-extension, abduction-adduction, rotation  
rotation, flexion-extension  
flexion-extension  
abduction-adduction

A child fractured his humerus. The broken arm shows decreased growth (compared with his second arm). Which part of the bone was affected?

metaphysis  
epiphysis  
diaphysis  
apophysis  
medullary canal

The patient was hospitalized because of the penetrating trauma of the mouth's floor. Which muscle is injured?

M. mylohyoideus  
M. stylohyoideus  
M. geniohyoideus  
M. digastricus  
N. hypoglossus

During the examination a doctor found the asymmetry of patient's face. The patient can not wrinkle his forehead, raise the eyebrows, whistle or completely close his eyes. The function of what muscles is impaired?

Mimic muscles  
Chewing muscles  
Infrahyoid muscles  
Subcutaneous muscles

## Suprahyoid muscles

A man with the sliced wound of the upper third of the lateral side of the forearm was delivered to the hospital. Patient cannot make a flexion of the upper limb in the elbow joint. Which muscle was damaged?

- M. extensor digiti minimi.
- M. extensor carpi radialis.
- M. extensor carpi ulnaris.
- M. brachioradialis.
- M. extensor digitorum.

X-ray of a patient showed the destruction and increase of Turkish saddle because of pituitary tumors. The cavity of which bone was destroyed?

- Sinus of sphenoid bone
- Canalis caroticus
- Canalis opticus
- Tympanic cavity
- Canalis facialis

A patient was delivered to the hospital with an acute pain in the region of joint of the forearm. Which of the following is not a characteristic of all synovial joints?

- articular cartilage
- synovial fluid
- meniscus
- joint capsule
- intracapsular ligament

A purulent maxillary sinusitis was diagnosed in a patient. A pus from maxillary sinus drains into:

- middle nasal meatus
- lower nasal meatus
- upper nasal meatus
- vestibule
- lateral nasal meatus

A man received a wound in the area of the thumb on the palmar surface in working conditions. The limitation of abduction of the thumb was found. The function of which muscle is damaged?

- M. opponens pollicis.
- M. palmaris brevis.
- M. abductor pollicis brevis.
- M. flexor pollicis brevis.
- M. adductor pollicis.

A patient has a pus accumulated within infratemporal fossa. Via which openings might it spread into orbit?

- superior orbital fissure
- inferior orbital fissure
- foramen infraorbital
- foramen lacerum
- foramen supraorbital

A man was delivered to a surgical department with a wound on the medial border of the forearm. The examination showed that the patient had damaged the process which borders with incisura trochlearis. What the process was damaged?

Olecranon

Procesus coronoideus.

Processus styloideus

Margo interosseus

Tuberositas ulnae

A patient was delivered to the hospital with a disorder of muscles of facial expression. The facial nerve passes through the foramen:

ovale

spinosum

stylomastoid

lacerum

rotundum

A woman fell and damaged the sacrum. The radiological investigation revealed impaired sacral crest which is formed by the transverse processes of the sacral vertebrae. Which sacral crest was damaged?

Middle and right medial crests.

Right lateral and left lateral crests.

Right lateral and right medial crests.

Left lateral and left medial crests.

Median and left medial crests.

X-ray showed the intraarticular fracture of the proximal epiphysis of the humerus. What structure of the humerus is damaged?

Caput humeri

Collum chirurgicum

Crista tuberculi minor

Crista tuberculi major

Tuberculum minor

After the injury of the hip joint in the patient has a limitation of movements. What is the hip joint by shape and number of axes?

Art. trochoidea.

Art. ginglymus.

Art. sellaris.

Art. spheroidea.

Art. cotylica.

It is known that fractures of bones usually happen in the area of the surgical neck. On which of the following bones this landmark can be found?

humerus

radius

fibula

femur

Stabbed muscles of the anterior wall of the axillary fossa were found in the patient. Which muscles do form this wall?

M. pectoralis minor, m. subclavius

M. pectoralis minor, m. pectoralis major.  
M. serratus anterior, m. subclavius  
M. serratus anterior, m. pectoralis major  
M. serratus anterior, m. pectoralis minor

To establish the boundary between the cervical and thoracic parts of vertebral column a doctor must palpate to find the process of the VIIth cervical vertebra. Which process exactly the doctor should be looking for?

spinosus  
transversus  
articularis superior  
articularis inferior  
mastoideus

A man with an injury of the brain was delivered to the hospital. After the examination the doctor found the fracture of a bone of the skull. The fracture line passes through protuberantia mentalis. Which bone was injured?

Mandibula  
Maxilla  
Os zygomaticus  
Os lacrimale  
Os palatinum

A man with an injury of the brain was delivered to the hospital. A doctor found the fracture of the bone, which takes part in the formation of the lateral wall of the right orbit. Which bone was damaged?

Right frontal bone.  
Right zygomatic bone.  
Right temporal bone.  
Right ethmoid bone.  
Right maxilla.

A patient (68 years old man) was admitted to the hospital with a problem in the abdomen. Posterior wall of rectus sheath below linea arcuata is formed by:

fascia transversalis  
fascia thoracodorsalis  
aponeurosis of transverses muscle  
aponeurosis of internal oblique muscle  
aponeurosis of external oblique muscle

An ambulance brought a man with an injury of the brain to the hospital. The doctor found the fracture of the skull. The line of the fracture passes through the sagittal border. Which bone was damaged?

os frontale  
os occipitale  
os ethmoidale  
os temporale  
os parietale

During the examination of 45 years old woman, the traumatologist found that musculus teres minor was damaged. Which function of the shoulder joint is lost?

Adduction

Flexion  
Abduction  
Extension  
Pronation

Woman 35 years old came to the otolaryngologist with complaints of headache and runny nose. The doctor diagnosed the inflammation of maxillary sinus (sinusitis). What bone is inflamed?

Maxilla.  
Ethmoid bone (os ethmoidale).  
Frontal bone (os frontale).  
Sphenoid bone (os sphenoidale).  
Palatinum bone (os palatinum).

An ambulance delivered a man (35 years old) with a brain injury to the hospital. After the X-ray investigation doctor diagnosed a fracture of the skull. The line of the fracture passes through the coronal process. What bone is impaired?

Maxilla.  
Mandibula.  
Zygomatic bone (os zygomaticum).  
Lacrimal bone (os lacrimale).  
Palatinum bone (os palatinum).

A man (43 years old) with a gunshot wound was delivered to the department of maxillofacial surgery. After radiological examination the doctor found that the bullet had passed through the skull at mental foramen (foramen mentale). What bone is damaged?

Maxilla.  
Vomer.  
Zygomatic bone (os zygomaticum).  
Mandibula.  
Palatinum bone (os palatinum).

During the examination of woman doctor diagnosed the inflammation of the maxillary sinus (sinus maxillaris). Thus the pus was discovered in one of the nasal passages that came out right from the maxillary sinus. In which meatus did doctor find the pus?

Meatus nasi medius.  
Meatus nasi superior.  
Meatus nasi communis.  
Meatus nasi interior.  
Meatus nasopharyngeus.

The boy, who is 13 years old, with long-term inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nasal cavity has symptoms of inflammation of frontal sinus (sinusitis). Through which formation of the nasal cavity was it possible for the infection to spread in this sinus?

Sphenoethmoidal recess.  
Sphenopalatine foramen.  
Semilunar hiatus.  
Cellulae ethmoidales.  
Infundibulum ethmoidale.

During the examination of nasal cavity of woman (54 years old) a doctor found the narrowing of the nasal pathways because of benign tumor in the area of projection of canalis incisivus. Which nasal passage is narrowed in this scenario?

Meatus nasi communis.  
Meatus nasi superior.  
Meatus nasi interior.  
Meatus nasi medius.  
Meatus nasopharyngeus.

Dislocation of the mandible was established for the man (35 years old). Where caput mandibulae is located in case of dislocation?

To the left from the tuberculum articulare.  
Posteriorly from the tuberculum articulare.  
In front of the tuberculum articulare.  
To the right from the tuberculum articulare.  
On top of the tuberculum articulare.

Woman (65 years old) came to the hospital with a purulent inflammation of the mastoid cells. The inflammation spread to the cranial fossa which has a common wall with mastoid process. What cranial fossa is this?

Middle cranial.  
Frontal cranial.  
Infratemporal.  
Pterygopalatine.  
Posterior cranial.

Woman (52 years old) came to the neurosurgical department with intracranial tumor. Additional examination of the patient revealed that the tumor had destroyed the frontal part of the upper wall of the eye socket. Which bone is damaged by the tumor?

Sphenoid bone.  
Temporal bone.  
Frontal bone.  
Ethmoid bone.  
Nasal bone.

Because of the fall the boy of 1 year received injury of anterior fontanel. What type of skull bones connection were damaged?

Syndesmosis.  
Synchondrosis.  
Synostosis.  
Diartrosis.  
Hemiartrosis.

A man aged 22 was delivered to the surgical department with a gunshot wound of the head. A damage of the collum mandibulae was found. Which process of mandible is damaged?

Condylar process (processus condylaris).  
Coronoid process (processus coronoideus).  
Superior mental spine (spina mentalis superior).  
Lingula of mandible (lingula mandibulae).  
Inferior mental (spina mentalis inferior).

A man aged 34 with stab wounds of the anterior cervical area was delivered to the hospital. The cornu majus of bone which is located under the mandibulla was damaged because of an injury. What bone was damaged?

Maxilla.

Hyoid bone (os hyoideum).  
Zygomatic bone (os zygomaticum).  
Lacrimal bone (os lacrimale).  
Palatinum bone (os palatinum).

Woman aged 35 came to the doctor and told about complications of nasal breathing. After the examination the doctor found a distortion of the bone that almost forms the posterior inferior part of the nasal septum. What bone is distorted?

Maxilla.  
Vomer.  
Zygomatic bone (os zygomaticum).  
Mandibula.  
Palatinum bone (os palatinum).

A man aged 27 after eye injury had an inflammation of the soft tissues of the orbit. Later the inflammation spread to the pterygopalatine fossa. Through which anatomic structure did purulent process spread into this fossa?

Throught oval foramen.  
Through fissura orbitalis inferior.  
Through sphenopalatine foramen.  
Through fissura orbitalis superior.  
Through foramen zygomaticoorbitale.

A man aged 26 was delivered to the hospital. He had a gunshot wound of the joint the formation of which involves the lower jaw. The doctor found damaged surfaces of both bones that form this joint. What bone except the lower jaw was damaged?

Sphenoid bone (os sphenoidale).  
Temporal bone (os temporale).  
Maxilla.  
Zygomatic bone (os zygomaticum).  
Occipital bone (os occipitale).

Woman aged 68 after eye injury has an inflammation of the soft tissues of the orbit which later spread to the infratemporal fossa. Through which anatomic structure did purulent process spread into this fossa?

Through fissura orbitalis inferior.  
Throught oval foramen.  
Through sphenopalatine foramen.  
Through fissura orbitalis superior.  
Through foramen zygomaticoorbitale.

A woman aged 20 with a purulent inflammation of the skin in the region of infraorbital fossa was delivered to the hospital. A doctor predicts spreading of the inflammation to the orbit. Through which anatomic structure can inflammation spread in this case?

Canalis incisivus.  
Canalis pterygoideus.  
Canalis nasolacrimalis.  
Canalis infraorbitalis.  
Fissura orbitalis inferior.

A man aged 73 with an abscess in the area of the infratemporal fossa has an inflammation of the tissues that surround an eyeball. Through which anatomic communication between infratemporal and orbital fossa could inflammation spread?

Canalis palatinus majus.

Fissura orbitalis superior.

Foramen sphenopalatinum.

Fissura orbitalis inferior.

Canalis pterygoideus.

A man aged 34 has an inflammation of sphenoid sinus. A doctor found outflow of turbid fluid from the opening of the sinus. In which part of the nasal cavity does fluid enter first from sphenoid sinus?

Meatus nasi inferior.

Infundibulum.

Meatus nasi medius.

Recessus sphenoethmoidalis.

Meatus nasi communis.

It was radiographically determined that a man aged 24 has an accumulation of pus in the right maxillary sinus. To which of the nasal passages will pus go initially?

To the lower right nasal.

To the right middle nasal.

To the right upper nose.

To common right nasal .

To right nasopharyngeal.

A woman aged 67 with a brain injury has a fracture of the facial skull bones. Fracture line is located along linea mylohyoidea. What bone is impaired?

Maxilla.

Lacrimal bone (os lacrimale).

Zygomatic bone (os zygomaticum).

Mandibula.

Palatinum bone (os palatinum).

A man aged 24 was taken to hospital with face injury. The doctor of the receiving department diagnosed fracture of the facial skull. Fracture line passes through the infraorbital edge (margo infraorbitalis). What bone is injured?

Lacrimal bone (os lacrimale).

Maxilla.

Zygomatic bone (os zygomaticum).

Mandibula.

Palatinum bone (os palatinum).

A woman with a brain injury aged 57 was delivered to the hospital. After the examination it was necessary to perform surgical intervention of the cranial cavity. During the operation neurosurgeon cut the bone just before coronal suture (sutura coronalis). What bone did surgeon cut?

Frontal bone.

Occipital (os occipitale).

Sphenoid bone (os sphenoidale).

Temporal bone (os temporale).

Ethmoid bone (os ethmoidale).

A man, 36 years old, with traumatic brain injury was brought to the surgical department. The doctor of the receiving department established injury of the skull bone, which is involved in the formation of the lateral walls and bottom of the right eye socket. What bone is damaged in this case?

Right frontal bone.

Right zygomatic bone.

Right sphenoid bone.

Right ethmoid bone.

Right maxilla.

The patient aged 69 has purulent inflammation of the nasal cavity which spread in the anterior cranial fossa. Through which anatomic structure did purulent process spread into this fossa?

Foramina cribrosa.

Foramen ovale.

Foramen ethmoidalae posterius.

Foramen sphenopalatinum.

Foramen rotundum.

Male aged 56 came to the dentist. A doctor for sake of anesthesia of large molars made anesthetic injection (painkillers) to the formation of the upper jaw, which is the entry point of the nerves of the infratemporal fossa through foramina alveolaria to the alveolae dentales. Where did the doctor make the injection?

Sinus maxillaris.

Processus frontalis.

Processus palatinus.

Processus alveolaris.

Tuber maxillae.

During examination of the boy, who is 2 years old, ophthalmologist established complications of the outflow of his tears into the lower nostril. Through which communication the orbit is connected with lower nasal passage?

Nasolacrimal canal.

Anterior ethmoid foramen.

The upper orbital fissure.

The lower orbital fissure.

Posterior ethmoid foramen.

The girl aged 12 with long-term inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nasal cavity has symptoms of sphenoid sinus inflammation. Through which anatomic structure did inflammation spread into this sinus?

Hiatus semilunaris.

Sphenopalatine foramen.

Oval foramen.

Foramen of sphenoid bone.

Round foramen.

The surgeon, operating 56-year-old woman with a tumor of the hard palate (palatum durum), removed along with the tumor one third of that part of upper jaw (maxilla), which is involved in the formation of bony palate (palatum osseum). Which part of the upper jaw did surgeon remove?

Corpus maxillae.

Processus frontalis.

Processus zygomaticus.

Processus palatinus.

Processus alveolaris.

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

Dexter and 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 and 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 to:

Dexter and sinister parts

Anterior (ventralis) and posterior (dorsalis) parts

Cranialis (superior) and caudalis (inferior) parts

Profundus and superficialis

Proximalis and distalis

Name the parts of the body located closer 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 and sinister  
Anterior (ventralis) and posterior (dorsalis)  
Cranialis (superior) and caudalis (inferior)  
Profundus and superficialis  
Proximalis and distalis

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

Dexter and 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

Name the vertebra with no corpus.

V lumbalis  
I cervicalis  
II cervicalis  
VI cervicalis  
I thoracicae

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 have?

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 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 with its part 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  
has a space located inferiorly 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 does contribute 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 connected with the fibula by an interosseous membrane  
can be palpated (felt) under the skin only at its proximal and distal ends

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

What is the most lateral 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  
Pterygoid processes

What bone does not articulate with 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 greater 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.  
contains structures of the middle and inner ears.  
forms temporomandibular joint, which allows 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

A man with a knife at the nose was delivered to the hospital. After the examination doctor also found a damage of the cribriform plate. What bone was impaired?

- 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.

contains 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 bone does not form the orbit?

- The frontal bone
- The temporal bone
- Maxilla
- Palatine bone
- The ethmoid bone

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

- 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.

contains 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...

greater wings  
lesser wings  
sella turcica  
corpus sphenoidale  
sphenoidal sinus

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 is 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

The inflammation of 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 that 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)

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

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

seven different parts: 1 body, 2 lesser wings, 2 greater wings, 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 bone that contains large cavities – sinuses.

Frontal bone

Occipital bone

Mandible

Palatine bone

Parietal bone

Choose the bone that contains large cavities – sinuses.

Temporal bone

Occipital bone

Palatine bone

Sphenoid bone

Zygomatic bone

Choose the bone that contains 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 that 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

Select the bone that has the ramus.

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 processes.

The temporal bone (os frontale)  
The mandible (mandible).  
The occipital bone (os occipital)  
The ethmoid bone (os ethmoidale).  
The maxilla (maxilla)

What is the bone that forms 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)

What types of synartrosis do you know?

articulatio, syndesmosis, synchondrosis  
syndesmosis, synchondrosis, synostosis  
symphysis, syndesmosis, synostosis  
articulatio, symphysis, amphyartrosis  
syndesmosis, synchondrosis, symphysis

What is the name of articulation that is made up of 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  
diartrosis, symphysis, synartrosis

sutura, symphysis, fonticulus

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

syndesmosis  
symphysis  
amphyartrosis  
synchondrosis  
articulatio

“Ossification” is the terminal stage of the development of:

simplex joint  
combinate joint  
synchondrosis permanent  
symphysis  
synchondrosis temporary

Find the necessary components of synovial joint:

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 capsula articularis?

fiber, fat membrane  
fibers, synovial membrane  
synovial, elastic membrane  
fibers, cartilage membrane  
connective tissue, epithelial membrane

Name the layer of capsula articularis 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 kind of joints (according to the number of articulating 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 two anatomically separated articulations which move at the same time:

combinata  
simplex  
complexa  
ball and socket  
composita

What movements can we perform in frontal axis?

abductio, adductio  
flexio, extensio  
rotatio, circumductio  
flexio, rotatio  
circumductio, flexio

What movements can we perform in sagittal axis?

flexio, extensio  
abductio, adductio  
rotatio, extensio  
circumductio, flexio  
flexio, adduction

What movements can we perform in vertical axis?

abductio  
flexio  
rotatio  
adductio  
extensio

Choose uniaxial joints.

pivot, condylaris, ellipsoidea  
spheroidea, hinge, sellaris  
ball and socket, cochlearis, plana  
pivot, hinge  
cochlearis, plana

Choose biaxial joints.

spheroidea, sellaris, plana  
sellaris, condylaris (ellipsoidea)  
condylaris, pivot, cochlearis  
sellaris, condylaris, hinge  
ellipsoidea, sellaris, plana

Choose multiaxial joints.

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' movement?

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 perform 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 the first rib and the sternum?

diarthrosis  
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 and 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 ribs head we don't have intraarticular ligaments?

I, V, XII  
I, XI, XII  
X, XI, XII  
VI, VII, VIII  
I, II, XII

What kind of joints do we have in calvaria cranii?

Articulatio, Suturae  
Symphysis, Ligamenta  
Suturae, Synostosis, Fonticuli  
Ligamenta  
Suturae, Symphysis

Find the features of articulatio temporo-mandibularis.

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 type 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, radiocarpeum palmare

What types of joints do we have between ulna and radius?

diartrosis, synostosis  
articulatio, symphysis  
articulatio, syndesmosis  
synchondrosis, synostosis  
symphysis, synostosis

Articulation radiocarpea consists of:

ulna carpus

radius, carpus

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

ulna, os scaphoideum, discus articularis

humerus, carpus

Choose a 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 consists 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

Articulation carpometacarpeae consists of?

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 carpometacarpae is?

Ellipsoidea

Sellaris

Plana

Trochlearis

Condylaris

II-V articulatio metacarpeaphalangea pollicis is?

Ellipsoidea

Sellaris

Plana

Trochlearis

Condylaris

Articulatio carpometacarpae pollicis consists of:

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 carpometacarpae pollicis is?

Simplex, Plana  
Composita, Sellaris  
Composita, Spheroidea  
Simplex, Sellaris  
Composita, Ellipsoidea

Articulationes metacarpophalangeales manus are

Simplex, Plana  
Composita, Sellaris  
Composita, Spheroidea  
Simplex, Ellipsoidea  
Composita

Articulationes metacarpophalangeales manus have the following movements

Flexio, extensio, circumductio, rotatio  
Adductio, abductio, flexio, extensio, circumductio  
Pronatio, supinatio, circumductio, rotatio  
Rotatio, circumductio, adductio  
Adductio, abductio, pronation, supination

Articulationes interphalangeales manus have the following movements

Flexio, extensio  
Adductio, abductio, flexio, extensio, circumductio  
Pronatio, supinatio, circumductio, rotatio  
Rotatio, circumductio, adductio  
Adductio, abductio, pronation, supination

Articulatio carpometacarpae pollicis has the following movements?

Flexio, extensio, circumductio, rotatio  
Adductio, abductio, flexio, extensio, circumductio  
Pronatio, supinatio, circumductio, rotatio  
Rotatio, circumductio, adductio  
Adductio, abductio, pronation, supination

Find the features of articulationes interphalangeales manus:

Composita, plana  
Simplex, hinge  
Composita, ellipsoidea  
Simplex, cotilica  
Composita, pivot

What connections do 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 consists 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 intraarticular ligaments does articulatio coxae have:

lig. capitis femoris, lig. transversum acetabuli

lig. iliofemorale

zona orhicularis, lig. transversum acetabuli

lig. cruciatum

collaterale, denticulatum

What ligaments do 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 intraarticular ligaments does articulatio genus have?

Cruriata, 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 perform 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 has a key role in articulatio tarsi transversa?

Lig. calcaneonaviculare  
Lig. calcaneofibulare  
Lig. bifurcatum  
Lig. talonaviculare  
Lig. plantare longum

Find the joints with basis ossis metatarsi.

Tarsometatarsae  
Intermetatarsae  
Metatarsophalangeae  
Tarsi transversa  
Interphalangeae

Find the joints between ossa metatarsi and phalanx proximalis.

Interphalangeae  
Intermetatarsae  
Intermetatarsae  
Metatarsophalangeae  
Tarsometatarsae

Find the features of interphalangeae joints.

Simplex, Hinge  
Composita, Hinge  
Simplex, Sellaris  
Composita, Condylaris  
Simplex, Plana

What types of movements can we perform in articulatio interphalangea?

Rotatio  
Flexio, Extensio  
Abductio, Adductio  
Rotatio, Circumductio  
Flexio, Rotatio

Find the structures of pelvis major.

Ossa ischia - 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 does separate pelvis major from pelvis minor?

- Linea aspera
- Crista iliaca
- Linea terminalis
- Linea glutea
- Linea transversa

What connection cannot be found between bones of pelvis?

- Syndesmosis
- Membrana interossea
- Synostosis
- Symphysis
- Articulatio synovialis

During the diagnosing of the patient's brain a tumor was found in the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle and the area of calcarine gyrus. If the tumor will continue to grow rapidly what disturbance can occur?

- Disturbance of visual function
- Disturbance of olfactory function
- Disturbance of taste function
- Disturbance of vestibular analyzer
- Disturbance of acoustic function

A loss of general sensation in some areas at one side of the body was revealed in the patient after the trauma of the head. Which cerebral gyrus was damaged?

- Upper temporal
- Precentral
- Postcentral
- Lower temporal
- Middle temporal

A lesion of anterior horns of the spinal cord by the tumor was revealed in the patient. Define what kind of neurons are affected?

- Parasympathetic
- Sensory
- Sympathetic
- Motor
- Mixed

The Parkinson disease was revealed in woman of 49 years old. In MRI image the degradation of substantia nigra was found. The substantia nigra is a source:

- Of dopamine
- Of adrenaline
- Of acetylcholine
- Of serotonin
- Of melatonin

In the patient of 35 years old after the meningoencephalitis the acute hearing loss was revealed. The examination of the patient excluded a pathology of the sensory and conductive hearing apparatus. What gyrus of the cerebral cortex involved in pathological phenomenon?

- Superior temporal
- Superior frontal

Supramarginal  
Angular  
Middle temporal

After cranial trauma the patient has lost an ability to feel the taste and smell. What cortical centers were damaged?

Uncus  
Insula  
Lower frontal gyrus  
Upper parietal lobule  
Middle temporal gyrus

The patient of 35 years old was hospitalized with the lesion of the cervical spinal cord segments after the road accident. How many segments does this part of the spinal cord have?

7  
8  
5  
12  
2

The head injury of the patient caused a loss of tactile and temperature sensations. What gyrus was affected by this trauma?

Precentral  
Angular  
Supramarginal  
Postcentral  
Cingulate

The patient becomes tired very quickly when working. In a standing position with closed eyes he loses balance. Skeletal muscle tone is decreased. What brain structure is most likely injured in this man?

Thalamus  
Basal ganglia  
Limbic system  
Precentral gyrus of hemispheres  
Cerebellum

During the examination of a patient of 54 years old the tumor of internal structure of the pons at the formation of corpus trapezoideum was revealed. What pathways of the brain do belong to corpus trapezoideum?

Tractus acusticus  
Tractus spinothalamicus lateralis  
Tractus spinocerebellaris anterior  
Tractus spinocerebellaris posterior  
Tractus spinothalamicus anterior

The patient has paralysis of the right upper and lower limbs. The center of which hemisphere of the brain is damaged?

Center of simultaneous rotation of the head and eyes to the opposite side of the right hemisphere  
Motor center of left hemisphere  
Motor center of right hemisphere  
Center of precise movement of the left hemisphere

Center of stereognosis of the left hemisphere

A patient of 36 years old has a disturbance of a motor function of the tongue after a viral infection. With pathology of which nerve this state is connected?

- Vagus
- Hypoglossal
- Lingual
- Glossopharyngeal
- Facial

The woman of 27 years old complains to the ophtalmologist about blurred vision. The examination has found the violations of lens accommodation process. The function of what anatomical structure is impaired in this patient?

- M. ciliaris
- M. dilatator pupillae
- M. sphincter pupillae
- Lig. pectinatum iridis
- Corpus vitreum

After the patient's brain computer tomography doctor has found a tumor that is localized in the area of inferior salivatory nucleus. In what part of the brain is salivatory nucleus located?

- Medulla oblongata
- Midbrain
- Diencephalon
- Pons
- Cerebellum

After the circulatory disorder of the brain the patient has lost the ability to write letters and numbers. In what part of the brain did this pathology occur?

- Lobus parietalis
- Lobus temporalis
- Lobus frontalis
- Lobus occipitalis
- Insula

In a patient of 65 years the dysfunction of motor centers that regulate the activity of the muscles of the head was observed after the household trauma. In which areas of the cerebral cortex the corresponding center is localized?

- Upper part of the precentral gyrus
- Lower part of the precentral gyrus
- Marginal gyrus
- Superior parietal lobe
- Angular gyrus

In one of the clinics the boy's parents asked for medical assistance. Boy aged 12 had growth of about 2 meters. After the scull X-ray examination an increase of Turkish saddle was revealed. What structure of the brain had been changed in the boy?

- Epiphysis
- Hypophysis
- Thalamus
- Midbrain
- Medulla oblongata

The patient cannot understand the text (cannot read because of complication after the trauma of the head). In what area of the cortex the lesion can be found?

Superior temporal gyrus

Gyrus angularis

Superior frontal gyrus

Middle temporal gyrus

Middle frontal gyrus

A patient of 49 years old has a damage of the white matter of the spinal cord within the lateral part of the posterior funiculus and disturbance of proprioceptive sensitivity of muscles and joints of the upper limb. What is the pathway that forms the lateral part of posterior funiculus?

Tr. spinothalamicus lateralis

Fasciculus cuneatus tr. bulbothamici

Tr. spinocerebellaris anterior

Tr. spinocerebellaris posterior

Fasciculus gracilis tr. bulbothamici

The subarachnoidal posttraumatic hematoma was revealed in the parietal region of the patient. The patient had lost sensitivity of the body. What gyrus could be compressed by the hematoma?

Postcentral

Precentral

Superior temporal

Angular

Superior parietal

A patient has a tumor in the area of the upper nasal meatus. Which cranial nerve's receptors may be affected by the tumor?

Facial

Optic

Adductor

Trochlear

Olfactory

After the trauma of the head, the patient of 49 years old lost an ability to recognize the surface and the shape of things by touching (stereognosis). In which area of the cerebral cortex normally the center of stereognosis is localized?

Supramarginal gyrus

Inferior parietal lobes

Superior parietal lobes

Parietal gyrus

Angular gyrus

The patient after traumatic brain injury has reduced skin sensitivity. What is the area of the cerebral cortex that could be affected?

Frontal area of the cortex

Cingular gyrus

Postcentral gyrus

Occipital area

Precentral gyrus

Woman aged 58 was addressed to the doctor with complaints of loss of taste sensitivity of the tongue. An examination revealed a hemorrhage in the area of the medulla oblongata. Damage of which nucleus of the medulla oblongata could lead to loss of taste in the patient?

- Nucleus nervi hypoglossi
- Nucleus ambiguus
- Nucleus tractus solitarii
- Nucleus salivatorius inferior
- Nucleus dorsalis nervi vagi

The patient has paralysis of the left upper and lower limbs. The center of what hemisphere of the brain could be damaged?

- Motor center of left hemisphere
- Center of simultaneous rotation of the head and eyes to the opposite side of the right hemisphere
- Center of precise movement of the right hemisphere
- Center of stereognosis of the left hemisphere
- Motor center of right hemisphere

The patient was admitted to the hospital with haematoma in the brain. After the tomographic examination the lemniscus lateralis damage was revealed. Which pathways do follow in this structure?

- Tr. frontopontinus
- Tr. pyramidalis
- Tr. acusticus
- Tr. tectospinalis
- Tr. reticulospinalis

At a patient a trauma of the calvaria has happened because of the road accident. The patient was admitted into the hospital with severe bleeding and fracture of the calvaria bones. Which of the sinuses of dura mater might be injured?

- Sagittalis superior
- Petrosus superior
- Sigmoideus
- Straight
- Transverse

After the trauma the patient of 45 years old has loss of sensitivity on specific areas of the right part of the body. What gyrus of the cerebral hemispheres is affected?

- Inferior temporal gyrus
- Middle temporal gyrus
- Postcentral gyrus
- Precentral gyrus
- Superior temporal gyrus

The patient aged 55 was admitted to the emergency department in unconscious condition. After MRI examination the hemorrhage in the area near posterior crus of internal capsule was found.

The posterior crus of internal capsule is located between:

- Thalamus and globus pallidus
- Globus pallidus and nucleus caudatus
- Nucleus caudatus and thalamus
- Putamen and globus pallidus
- Insula and capsula externa

The patient was hospitalized with a closed head trauma in the area of the occipital bone. The balance disorder and hands tremor were found during examination. What part of the brain could be damaged?

- Cerebellum
- Medulla oblongata
- Pons
- Diencephalon
- Spinal cord

In a case of the cerebrospinal fluid pathways blockade at the median and lateral apertures of IV ventricle the occlusive syndrome develops. In what structure cerebrospinal fluid outflows from IV ventricle normally through these apertures?

- Lateral ventricles
- Cerebral aqueduct
- Subarachnoid space
- III ventricle
- Central canal

After haemorrhage the patient lost an ability to pronounce words. In what gyrus this hemorrhage could be localized?

- Middle temporal
- Superior frontal
- Middle frontal
- Superior temporal
- Inferior frontal

The patient aged 59 has problem with voluntary movement of right hand because of the tumor of spinal cord. Nerve impulses that cause voluntary muscle contractions are transmitted through:

- Funiculus anterior
- Funiculus lateralis
- Funiculus posterior
- Both Funiculus anterior and Funiculus lateralis
- Both Funiculus lateralis and Funiculus posterior

A boy aged 12 had an inflammation of the inner ear which was complicated by diffuse meningitis. The doctor suggested that the process spread through communication between the subarachnoid space of the brain and the perilymphatic space of the inner ear. Through which anatomical formation this inflammation could pass?

- Fossa subarcuata
- Hiatus canalis n. petrosi majoris
- Hiatus canalis n. petrosi minoris
- Aqueductus vestibuli
- Fissura petrosquamosa

The patient has inflammation of the inner ear. After the examination, the lesion of VIII pairs of cranial nerves was found by the doctor. What is a location of bodies of first neurons of the auditory analyzer?

- G. vestibulare
- G. spirale
- G. geniculi
- G. trigeminale
- G. ciliare

The patient does not understand the meaning of the words, as well as his own speech. What gyrus of the cerebral hemispheres is affected?

Superior parietal gyrus

Postcentral gyrus

Inferior frontal gyrus

Superior temporal gyrus

Inferior parietal gyrus

The patient of 26 years old lost the ability to read letters, words and phrases after the surgery. In what area of the cortex this function was not restored?

Cuneus

Gyrus angularis

Sulcus calcarinus

Gyrus temporalis superior

Gyrus supramarginalis

After the injury the patient of 22 years old was admitted to the neurological department. An increase pupil diameter and violations of pupillary reflex was found by the doctor during the examination. The function of what muscle was blocked?

Musculus dilatator pupillae

Musculus sphincter pupillae

Musculus ciliaris

Musculus rectus superior

Musculus rectus inferior

Because of the tumor in the third ventricle of the brain the patient has the autonomic disorders such as sleep disorders, thermoregulation problems, all types of metabolism disorders, diabetes insipidus. Irritating of nuclei of which areas of the brain caused these symptoms?

Hypothalamus

Tegmentum of the midbrain

Pons

Peduncles of the brain

Medulla oblongata

A 65 years old patient was diagnosed with the hemorrhage in the anterior horns of the spinal cord. What function do they have?

Motor

Sensory

Sympathetic

Parasympathetic

Mixed

Examination of the brain using special X-ray has revealed that the patient with a brain tumor has the expansion of Ist, IInd and IIIrd ventricles. Indicate the most probable location of the tumor.

Telencephalon

Medulla

Pons

Midbrain

Cerebellum

The patient after the stroke has the hemorrhage in the area of the medial surface of the occipital lobe of the brain. The function of which analyzer is likely to be impaired?

- Gustatory
- Auditory
- Visual
- Olfactory
- Somatosensory

The patient, 45 years old, suffered from severe cerebrovascular stroke. After stabilization of the general condition, the loss of the ability to clearly pronounce the words was discovered. The damage of which areas of the cerebral cortex has caused the lesion of motor speech center?

- Supramarginalis
- Gyrus frontalis inferior
- Precentralis
- Angularis
- Temporalis superior

A 10-year-old child has nasopharyngitis that is complicated by acute otitis. The middle ear is separated from the inner ear by:

- Round window
- Tympanic membrane
- Oval window
- Both round window and oval window
- Both round window and tympanic membrane

The patient, 38 years old, was admitted to the neurological department with hemorrhage in the area near the red nucleus, substantia nigra and corpora quadrigemina. In which region of the brain corpora quadrigemina, red nucleus and substantia nigra are located?

- diencephalon
- metencephalon
- mesencephalon
- myelencephalon
- cerebellum

The patient has a headache, dizziness, and balance disturbance. The obstruction of connection between the third and fourth ventricles was found. The fourth ventricle is located within:

- cerebrum
- mesencephalon
- rhombencephalon
- diencephalons
- spinal cord

The 35-year-old man after meningoencephalitis had the sharp decline of hearing. The inspection has not exposed pathology of sound conducting and sound accepting organs of hearing. In what cortical gyrus the pathological changes can be found?

- supramarginalis
- middle temporal
- superior frontal
- superior temporal
- insula

The tumor of the patient's brain near the red nucleus was revealed on CT image. What part of the brain is damaged by the tumor?

- Midbrain
- Cerebellum
- Diencephalon
- Medulla
- Pons

A patient was diagnosed with the inflammation of part of eyeball where the blood vessels are absent. What structure of eyeball does not have blood vessels?

- cornea
- vascular coat
- iris
- ciliary body
- retina

A 10-year-old child with nasal inflammation complains about a pain in his left ear. The examination has found inflammation of the middle ear. Through which anatomical formation the infection passed in the middle ear?

- Semicanal of auditory tube
- Tympanic canal
- Musculotubal canal
- Carotic canal
- Semicanal of tensor tympany muscle

Reiter's disease is a simultaneous destruction of eyeballs, urinary tract and joints. In the eyeball lesions usually can be observed in a vascular layer. Which are parts of vascular layer?

- Iris, lens, corpus ciliare
- Cornea, iris, corpus ciliare
- Iris, corpus ciliare, sclera
- Corpus vitreum, iris, corpus ciliare
- Iris, corpus ciliare, choroidea

The patient aged 34 was admitted to the hospital with compression fracture at the level of the fourth thoracic vertebra. At the level of which spinal cord segment will be disturbance?

- ThVII
- ThII
- ThV
- LI
- CVIII

An examination of the patient revealed a lack of vision in medial halves of the visual fields of both eyes. What part of the optic path is damaged?

- Chiasma opticus
- N. opticus.
- Tractus opticus.
- Sulcus calcarinus.
- Corpus geniculatum laterale

The patient, 22 years old, was admitted to the neurosurgical department after a car accident with a brain injury. The lesion of the posterior part of the left inferior frontal gyrus was defined. Thus, the function of which analyzer center is disturbed?

Motor center of oral speech  
Somatosensory center  
Motor center  
Motor center of writing speech  
Sound analyser

The 49-year-old patient has a damage of the white matter of the spinal cord within the posterior cord and clinic violation of one of the pathways of the spinal cord. What parts do compose the posterior funiculus of spinal cord?

fasc. spinocerebellaris anterior  
fasc. gracilis  
fasc. cuneatus  
fasc. spinocerebellaris posterior  
fasc. gracilis and fasc. cuneatus

Patient M., 41 years old, got into an infectious department of the hospital with a fever. He had meningeal symptoms. A spinal puncture was performed. Which anatomical formation has been punctured?

spatium subarachnoideum  
spatium subdurale  
spatium epidurale  
cavum trigeminale  
cisterna cerebellomedullaris posterior

A 75 years old patient was diagnosed with the stroke in an area near the red nucleus. A red nucleus is an important part of:

pyramidal system  
extrapyramidal system  
limbic system  
rhinencephalon  
medulla

After a craniocerebral injury a patient lost the ability to recognize shapes of object by touch (stereognosis). What area of cerebral cortex does normally contain relevant centers?

Inferior parietal lobule  
Superior parietal lobule  
Supramarginal gyrus  
Angular gyrus  
Postcentral gyrus

A patient suffers from urination delay from urinary bladder. What genital gland is involved in pathological process?

Vesicula seminalis  
Testis  
Prostate  
Bulbourethral gland  
Epididimis

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

Some children have predominantly mouth breathing because of excessive proliferation of lymphoid tissue. Which structures are proliferated in this case?

Tonsils  
Lingual tonsil.  
Tubal tonsils  
Pharyngeal tonsil  
Lymph nodes.

Patient with impaired respiratory function must undergo tracheostomy. We should remember that the isthmus of the thyroid gland is often located at the level of the following cartilaginous rings of the trachea:

from II to IV  
III  
from IV to V  
from V to VI  
from III to IV

During the extirpation of the lateral lobes of thyroid gland great care must be taken to avoid removing the parathyroid glands which are situated:

In front of lobes  
Behind the lobes  
Laterally from lobes  
Medially from lobes  
Between the lobes

On patient's examination a surgeon found injuries of the middle third of the left kidney. The integrity of which organ should be checked while taking into account syntopy of the left kidney?

Pancreas  
The small intestine  
Stomach  
Descending colon  
Liver

After tooth extraction a doctor saw three roots. Which was that tooth?

Canina of the upper jaw  
Premolar of the upper jaw  
Molar of the upper jaw  
Premolar of the lower jaw molar  
Molar of the lower jaw

Laboratory study of the 56-year-old patient's blood showed increase in blood sugar. Dysfunction of which endocrine gland can be probably affected?

Glandula pineale  
Glandula suprarenalis  
Glandula thyroidea  
Glandula parathyroidea  
Pancreas

Because of the cut wound a face over the masseter muscle was damaged. A duct of which salivary gland can be damaged too?

- Parotid
- Lesser sublingual
- Greater sublingual
- Submandibular
- Palatal

Chronic lung disease was complicated because of stone release from the kidney. At which level of the ureter will it most likely stop?

- At the border of abdominal and pelvic parts
- In the place of renal pelvis transition into the ureter
- In the abdominal part
- 2 cm above the confluence of the bladder
- 5 cm above the pelvic part

The interior of the urinary bladder can be seen with cystoscope that is passed through urethra. At what part of urinary bladder the trigonum vesicae can be identified?

- Apex
- Corpus
- Fundus
- Cervix
- Radix

During swallowing particles of food are getting into the nasal cavity in the patient. Which muscle of the soft palate is affected?

- Tensor veli palatine
- Glossopharyngeal
- Musculus uvulae
- Palatoglossus
- Palatopharyngeus

A woman is complaining about loss of taste on the top of the tongue. The doctor found that because of continuous smoking taste buds were impaired. Which lingual papillae are damaged?

- Conicae
- Fungiformes
- Foliatae
- Filiformes
- Vallatae

During the examination of the patient a surgeon found hydrocele. Between the leaves of which testicular membranes can liquid accumulate?

- Tunica albuginea
- Tunica dartos
- External peritoneal
- Serous (vaginal)
- Inner layer

Dentist during tooth extraction destroys cement connections between tooth root and dental alveolus. What this structure?

- Periodontium
- Gingiva

Pulpa dentis  
Dentinum  
Cementum

A woman with a problem with genital organs was delivered to the hospital. Which of the following structures does derive from ductus paramesonephricus?

Tuba uterina  
Ductus deferens  
Ductus epididymidis  
Ductus excretorius  
Ductus ejaculatorius

Patient has urea retention in the bladder. Pathology of which sexual gland can cause this condition?

Prostate  
Epididymis  
Testicle  
Seminal vesicle  
Glandula bulbourethralis

We need to operate a patient with fractured external nose. What does the external nose consist of?

Wings, Tip, Back, Root  
Base, Tip, Ala, Neck  
Back, Root, Dorsum, Body  
Back, Tip, Dorsum, Root  
Root, Base, Nostrils, Ala

The mother appealed for help to the pediatrician. Sick 14-months girl with fever cries and takes toys into the mouth. Which tooth erupts at this age?

First upper molar  
Medial lower incisor  
Premolar  
Canine  
Power second molar

To access to the surgical field it is necessary to determine the cartilage that contains oblique line. Which cartilage of the larynx has the oblique line?

Cricoids  
Cuneiform  
Thyroid  
Corniculate  
Arytenoid

In order to clarify the diagnosis, a 70-year-old patient needs palpation of the pelvis through the anterior wall of the rectum. Which organs can be examined during such palpation?

Vagina, Ovaries  
Uterus, Vagina  
Ovaries, Uterus  
Fallopian tubes, Vagina  
Fallopian tubes, Uterus

During the examination of the oral cavity a dentist found the eruption of a child's first large lower molar teeth. What is the child's age?

- 8 or 9 years
- 4 or 5 years
- 6 or 7 years
- 10 or 11 years
- 12 or 13 years

A 28-year-old woman was diagnosed with ectopic pregnancy which was complicated by rupture of the fallopian tube. In what space of the peritoneum can blood appear?

- Intersigmoidal sinus
- Vesicouterine
- Right mesenteric sinus
- Left mesenteric sinus
- Rectouterine

A doctor diagnosed acute inflammation of nasolacrimal duct in a patient. From what department of nasal cavity could the infection spread in the nasolacrimal duct?

- Superior nasal meatus
- Middle nasal meatus
- Inferior nasal meatus
- Vestibulum of nasal cavity
- Common nasal meatus

In adults calcium is frequently deposited in the epiphysis cerebri and then serves as a landmark on an X-ray investigation of brain. Epiphysis cerebri (pineal body) belongs to:

- Mesencephalon
- Telencephalon
- Myelencephalon
- Metencephalon
- Diencephalon

During the examination of oral cavity a redness of the mucous membrane of the lingual root was revealed. Determine what formation is involved in the inflammatory process.

- Palatine veil
- Palatine tonsils
- Tubal tonsils
- Lingual tonsil
- Pharyngeal tonsil

A 19-year-old boy was diagnosed with the prolapse of the kidney. At which level of the vertebrae are kidneys usually located?

- from 9 to 12 thoracic
- from 4 to 5 lumbar
- from 12 thoracic to 1 lumbar
- from 9 to 10 thoracic
- from 11 thoracic to 3 lumbar

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

- Molar
- Submandibular

Sublingual  
Parotid  
Buccal

What ligament must be cut by surgeon to separate an ovary from uterus?

Lig. umbilicale mediale  
Lig. teres uteri  
Lig. ovarii proprium  
Lig. suspensorium ovarii  
Lig. umbilicale mediale

A doctor removed tooth which had two roots. What was a tooth?

Premolar of the upper jaw  
Premolar of the lower jaw  
Canine of the upper jaw  
Molar of the lower jaw  
Molar of the upper jaw

A patient was diagnosed with bartholinitis (inflammation of the large vestibule glands). In which organ of the genitourinary system are these glands situated?

Vagina  
Small lips  
Clitoris  
Large lips  
Uterus

On examination of the oral cavity, doctor found swelling, redness of the palate between arches. Which anatomical formation is inflamed?

Tonsilla tubaria  
Tonsilla palatine  
Tonsilla adenoidea  
Tonsilla pharyngea  
Tonsilla lingualis

A patient came to the doctor with complaints of tremor of the fingers and the whole body, muscle weakness, palpitations, sleep disorders, weight loss with increased appetite. Symptoms of which gland's disorder are observed in the patient?

Pituitary  
Pancreatic  
Thyroid  
Adrenal  
Epiphysis

During the gynecological examination a patient was diagnosed with endometritis (inflammation of the endometrium). Which part of the uterine wall is affected by inflammation?

Parametrium  
Serous membrane  
Muscular coat  
Adventitia  
Mucosa

During the examination of patient a doctor found the hypertrophy and inflammation of lymphoid tissue and 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 because of the wound in the left half of abdomen?

Colon ascendens

Colon descendens

Colon transversum

Rectum

Colon sigmoideum

A patient was admitted to the hospital with acute head pain. Which is not a paranasal sinus?

Palatine sinus

Ethmoidal sinus

Sphenoidal sinus

Right maxillary sinus

Left maxillary sinus

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

In a patient liquid food enters the nasal cavity through the upper wall of the mouth because of damage of the bone formation. Which anatomic formation is damaged?

soft palate

root of the tongue

circular muscle of mouth

pharyngeal opening of the auditory tube

palate

16-year-old girl was diagnosed with the dysfunction of the immune system organ which also belongs to the endocrine system. Choose its name.

lymph nodes

palatine tonsils

spleen

pituitary

thymus

A tooth of a patient was removed. The crown of the tooth has a rhomboid shape, four tubercles on the chewing surface and three roots. Determine which tooth was removed.

lower second molar

first lower molar

upper second molar

upper third molar  
upper first molar

A woman was diagnosed with ovarian tumors. She needs operation. Which ligament should a surgeon cut to separate the uterus from the ovary?

suspensory ligament  
lateral umbilical ligament  
broad ligament  
ovarian ligament  
round ligament of the uterus

The man went to the doctor because of a sore throat. An examination of the patient revealed hypertrophy of lymphoid organ, located in tonsillar fossa. What is this organ?

Tonsilla palatina  
Tonsilla pharyngea  
Tonsilla tubaria  
Tonsilla lingualis  
Tonsilla adenoidea

During the examination of the oral cavity of the patient a decay of the tooth crown is found. The decay of the tooth crown borders with oral cavity proper. What is the name of the tooth crown surface?

Facies vestibularis  
Facies lingualis  
Facies contactus  
Facies mesialis  
Facies distalis

A patient has aspermatism. Which organ is affected?

prostate  
epididymis  
testicle  
prostate gland  
seminal vesicles

A patient underwent leftsided pulmonectomy because of lung cancer. A surgeon should recall the order of the anatomical structures of the right lung root (top-down).

veins, bronchus, artery  
artery, bronchus, veins  
artery, vein, bronchus  
vein, artery, bronchus  
bronchus, artery, vein

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

top  
cystic triangle  
body  
neck  
bottom

A patient has inflammation of the sphenoid sinus. Where does its aperture open to?

Meatus nasi communis

Meatus nasi medius  
Meatus nasi inferior  
Recessus sphenoidal  
Infundibulum

During the difficult delivery pubic symphysis was fractured. Which organ is likely to be injured too?

Rectum  
Bladder  
Ovaries  
Fallopian tubes  
Uterus

On examination of the oral cavity dentist revealed inflammation of the tissues surrounding the tooth. What anatomical formation is affected?

Paradontium  
Cementum  
Gingiva  
Alveola dentalis  
Periodontium

A 45-year-old male was hospitalized with a diagnosis of glomerulonephritis. The urine analysis showed the presence of blood corpuscles. Which part of the nephron was damaged?

Renal corpuscle  
Proximal straight tubule  
Distal convoluted tubule  
Proximal convoluted tubule  
Distal straight tubule

After removing the tooth of the patient a dentist saw that it has two roots. What is the tooth?

Canine  
Upper molar  
Lower molar  
Lower premolar  
Upper incisor

Patient aged 30 with inflammation of the 2nd upper molar pulp came to a doctor complaining of headaches and mucus from the nose. After examination he was diagnosed with pulpitis, complicated with sinusitis. Name the infected sinuse.

sphenoid  
maxillary  
ethmoidal  
frontal  
mastoid cells

A patient was admitted to the hospital with digestive organs injury. The tunica muscularis of digestive tube consists of two layers, except:

esophagus  
duodenum  
stomach  
ileum  
jejunum

A 65-year-old patient came to the hospital because of urination disorders. The examination revealed hypertrophy of the prostate. What part of the prostate did probably cause these disorders?

Left part

Isthmus (medium part)

Prostate capsule

Right part

Prostatic duct

Patient was diagnosed with a necrotic form of acute pancreatitis. Where the exudate can spread within the peritoneal spaces?

into bursa omentalis

into bursa hepatica

into bursa pregastrica

into right lateral canal

into left lateral canal

A patient has acute anuria (lack of urine after hysterectomy). What anatomical structure was probably damaged during the operation?

urethra

ureter

external sphincter of the urethra

internal sphincter of the urethra

bulbospongiosus muscle

A patient with a tumor in the left main bronchus has difficulties of passing the food to stomach. Which organ could be involved in the malignant process too?

Heart

The main bronchi

Retrosternal gland

Trachea

Esophagus

A 50-year-old man was taken to hospital with acute pain of the abdomen. What part of colon could be damaged because of the wound in the right half of abdomen?

colon ascendens

colon descendens

colon transversum

colon sigmoideum

rectum

Examination of the 27-year-old male showed increased hands, feet and lower jaw, deformity of the joints and hormonal disorders (impotence, testicular atrophy). What gland is affected?

anterior pituitary

adrenal glands

pineal body

thyroid gland

parathyroid glands

A patient has 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 to:

hepatopancreatic ampule  
ductus cysticus  
common hepatic duct  
left hepatic duct  
right hepatic duct

A patient has parathyroid glands hyperfunction. The increased amount of which hormone was detected in the plasma of the patient?

Triiodothyronine  
Parathyrin  
Calcitonin  
Tetraiodothyronine  
Thyrotropin

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

18-year-old man came to a sexologist. After examination of the young man, the doctor diagnosed abnormal ejaculation in the output phase (accumulation of secretions in the prostate of the male urethra). What is a name of the duct through which the sperm and seminal fluid go to the male urethra?

Ductus ejaculatorius  
Ductus excretorius  
Ductus deferens  
Ductus epididymidis  
Ductuli prostatici

A patient has a tumor in the bottom of the bladder. What organ can be additionally impaired basing on the syntopy of the bladder?

rectum  
spermatic cord  
prostate  
ampulla of the deferent duct  
seminal vesicles

The pneumonia was complicated by the exudative pleurisy. Choose the structure where fluid usually collects?

sinus obliquus pericardii  
sinus phrenicomediastinalis pleurae  
sinus transversus pericardii  
sinus costodiaphragmaticus pleurae  
sinus costomediastinalis pleurae

On cystoscopy under normal conditions bladder mucosa usually forms folds except one triangular area where it is smooth. What is a location of triangular area?

Bladder neck  
Top bladder

Body of the bladder  
Isthmus of the bladder  
Bottom of the bladder

During a surgery for femoral hernia a surgeon operates within the boundaries of femoral trigone. What is a structure that makes its upper margin?

Lig. lacunare  
Fascia lata  
Lig. pectinal  
Arcus iliopectineus  
Lig. inguinale

After the injury a patient has decreased pain and temperature sensitivity of the fifth digit and the medial half of the fourth digit. Which nerve is damaged because of the injury?

N. medianus  
N. radialis  
N. ulnaris  
N. musculocutaneus  
N. cutaneus antebrachii medialis

Patient cannot lift the eyebrow, close the eyes completely and bare his teeth. What nerve is affected?

maxillary  
optic  
facial nerve  
mandibular  
oculomotor

During the examination it was found that a patient had an injury of the dorsal part of the pons. Because of this mastication was impaired. The nucleus of which nerve was affected?

The nucleus of hypoglossal nerve  
Motor nucleus of the facial nerve  
Pontine nucleus of trigeminal nerve  
Motor nucleus of trigeminal nerve  
Ambiguous nucleus of the vagus nerve

A patient after the fracture of the upper third of the humerus had a paralysis of the muscles of the posterior part of arm and forearm. Which nerve is damaged?

N. ulnaris  
N. radialis  
N. medianus  
N. musculocutaneus  
N. cutaneus antebrachii medialis

A physician carries out auscultation of one of the valves of the heart, placing the membrane of stethoscope on the area of the second intercostal space on the right side of the chest. Which of the following valves is being observed?

right atrioventricular  
aortal  
of pulmonary trunk  
left atrioventricular  
tricuspid

After suffering colds a patient has numbness in the area of the right half of the face. The examination revealed impaired pain and temperature sensitivity of the right half of the face. Which nerve is damaged?

- Hypoglossal
- Facial
- Glossopharyngeal
- Vagus
- Trigeminal

In a patient, after traumatic damage a skin sensation at the anterior surface of the thigh was lost. Branches of which nerve were injured?

- Genitofemoral nerve
- Obturator nerve
- Sciatic nerve
- Ilioinguinal nerve
- Femoral nerve

During examination of the patient a swelling, enlargement of veins and formation of subcutaneous nodes were found on the medial surface of the thigh. Which veins has a pathology?

- V. iliaca externa
- V. saphena parva
- V. femoralis
- V. poplitea
- V. saphena magna

During breathing a patient has a pain in the area of the diaphragm which appeared after a chest injury. What nerve is affected?

- supraclavicular nerve
- intercostal nerves
- phrenic nerve
- suprascapular nerve
- transverse nerve of neck

The girl complains on difficulty of extension of fingers and hand, loss of sensitivity of the skin of posterior surface of the shoulder, forearm and I-III fingers. Which nerve is affected?

- N. musculocutaneus
- N. ulnaris
- N. medianus
- N. radialis
- N. cutaneus antebrachii medialis

Patient M., aged 43, was taken to the neuropathologist. She has short breathing, pain in the chest, difficulty of a movement, cough and hiccups. What nerves are affected?

- intercostals
- internal
- vagus
- sympathetic trunk
- diaphragmatic

When swallowing a food the patient noted the difficulty that was associated with a paralysis of the soft palate. What nerve is damaged?

II branch of the trigeminal nerve  
facial nerve  
I branch of the trigeminal nerve  
III branch of the trigeminal nerve  
hypoglossal nerve

A 45-year-old patient was delivered to the clinic with complaints of loss of sensation in the area of the posterior 1/3 of the tongue. The function of which pairs of cranial nerves is impaired?

X  
IX  
VIII  
V  
XII

A patient has an atrophy of the posterior group of the muscles of the shin. What nerve is affected?

Tibial nerve  
Superficial peroneal nerve  
Deep peroneal nerve  
Femoral nerve  
Obturator nerve

A physician carries out auscultation of one of the valves of the heart, placing the membrane of stethoscope on the area of the apex of the heart. Which of the following valves is being observed?

bicuspid  
right atrioventricular  
aortal  
of pulmonary trunk  
tricuspid

Physician found partial atrophy of masticatory muscles located below zygomatic arch of a patient. The branches of which nerve do innervate these muscles?

N. infraorbitalis  
N. maxillaries  
N. alveolaris inferior  
Nn. alveolares superiores  
N. mandibularis

A 50-year-old patient has a pain, weakness and cyanosis of the upper extremity. Inspection reveals a swelling in the supraclavicular pit, hypertrophy of anterior scalenus muscle, that compresses the neurovascular fascicle. In what topographical space a large artery is compressed?

previsceral  
suprasternal  
antescalenum  
retrovisceral  
interscalenum

A 18-year-old patient was taken to the neurologist with complaints about the inability to stand on the sock. During an inspection an atrophy of the gastrocnemius muscle and impaired skin sensitivity of the soles were found. Function of which nerve was disturbed?

N. cutaneus femoris lateralis

N. fibularis  
N. femoralis  
N. tibialis  
N. saphenus

A patient after fracture of radius has a traumatic neuritis, which is described by steady swelling of a hand, limitation of movement in the fingers, paresthesia, increased sweating. Which nerve is affected in this case?

radial nerve  
ulnar nerve  
median nerve  
axillary nerve  
interosseus nerve

Patient aged 30 appealed to the neurologist with a complaint about the disturbance of skin sensitivity on the posterior surface of the right leg in middle and its lower third. What nerve is affected in this case?

tibialis  
saphenus  
suralis  
cutaneus femoris posterior  
femoralis

An examination of the patient revealed ptosis, divergent strabismus, mydriasis, limited mobility of the eyeball. What nerve is damaged?

N.trochlearis  
N.abduceus  
N.opticus  
N.oculomotorius  
N.opthalmicus

The patient appealed to the doctor with a complaint of difficulty in chewing. At inspection the doctor detected right temporal atrophy of a chewing muscle. When the mouth is open a jaw deviates to the left side. What nerve is affected?

facial  
inferior alveolar  
motor portion of the mandibular  
maxillary  
mylohyoid

Because of intracerebral haemorrhage a patient has slurred speech. The sound production of the larynx and movements of the mandible are preserved. The nuclei of which are affected in this case?

Nuclei n. glossopharyngeus  
Nuclei n. vagi  
Nuclei n. accessorii  
Nuclei n. facialis  
Nuclei n. hypoglossi

A widespread infarct of a myocardium of the posterior wall of the right ventricle was discovered in the patient. The branches of which artery thus are involved in that pathology?

left subclavian

right coronary  
left coronary  
right subclavian  
common carotid

Patient has impaired vision in the lateral halves of the visual fields of both eyes (bitemporal hemianopsia). What nerve structure is damaged?

The left optic tract  
Optic chiasm  
Right optic tract  
Retina  
Optic nerve

A patient has increased production of tears and saliva. This case is connected with an irritation of the fibers of some cranial nerve. What is this nerve and what is a type of nerve fibers?

parasympathetic fibers of the facial nerve  
parasympathetic fibers of the oculomotor nerve  
somatic motor fibers of the oculomotor nerve  
parasympathetic fibers of the vagus nerve  
somatic motor fibers of the facial nerve

Developmentally the arch of aorta is homologous to:

left carotid artery  
left subclavian artery  
truncus brachiocephalicus  
right carotid artery  
right subclavian artery

After the surgery a patient has reduced sensitivity of the anterior and lateral surface of the skin of the neck. What nerve provides the sensitivity of this area of the neck?

Nn. supraclaviculares  
N. auricularis magnus  
N. transversus colli  
N. occipitalis minor  
N. phrenicus

A physician carries out auscultation of one of the valves of the heart, placing the membrane of stethoscope on the area of the second intercostal space on the left side of the chest. Which valve is being observed?

right atrioventricular  
of pulmonary trunk  
aortal  
left atrioventricular  
tricuspid

A patient has a loss of skin sensitivity and pain in the superciliary region of the forehead, cheeks and chin on the right side. The function of which nerve is affected?

N. abducens  
N. facialis  
N. oculomotorius  
N. trochlearis  
N. trigeminus

At inspection, a patient with knife wounds right hand found the loss of sensitivity of the skin of the lateral half of the dorsum of the hand and the proximal phalanges of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd part of the fingers. Which nerve is damaged?

- N. ulnaris
- N. medianus
- N. radialis
- N. musculocutaneus
- N. cutaneus antebrachii medialis

A patient has no sensitivity in the frontal triangle of the neck. What nerve of the cervical plexus is damaged?

- minor occipital
- major auricular
- transverse cervical
- supraclavicular
- cervical loop

A patient complains of a violation of the sensitivity of the skin in the medial dorsal and palmar surface of the hand. Which nerve is damaged?

- N. cutaneus antebrachii medialis
- N. radialis
- N. medianus
- N. musculocutaneus
- N. ulnaris

A lymphography of organs of the thoracic cavity of the patient revealed that a tumor had damaged an organ, lymphatic vessels of which directly enter the ductus thoracicus. Which organ is this?

- liver
- trachea
- heart
- pericardium
- esophagus

A patient had a trauma of elbow with tearing off of the medial epicondyle of the humerus. Specify what nerve could be damaged in this case?

- radialis
- axilaris
- ulnaris
- medianus
- musculocutaneus

A man aged 40 after maxillofacial trauma has impaired function of the sublingual and submandibular glands on the left side. Saliva from these glands secretes in a small amount. The function of which nerve is impaired?

- XI
- VI
- X
- XII
- VII

A 54-year-old man complains of the lack of sensitivity of the skin of the lower eyelid, the lateral surface of the nose and upper lip. The doctor diagnosed an inflammation of the second branch of the trigeminal nerve. Through which opening of the skull does this branch come out?

- foramen lacerum
- foramen rotundum
- foramen ovale
- foramen spinosum
- superior orbital fissure

A patient with an aneurysm of the right subclavian artery has hoarseness of voice. The irritation of which nerve can cause this effect?

- N. laryngeus recurrens dexter
- N. laryngeus superior dexter
- N. laryngeus recurrens sinister
- N. laryngeus superior sinister
- N. laryngeus inferior sinister

A woman aged 35 appealed to the doctor. After surgical removal of the thyroid gland she has slurred speech and hoarseness. The damage of which nerve during surgery could cause this phenomenon?

- hypoglossal nerve
- superior laryngeal nerve
- recurrent laryngeal nerve
- lingual nerve
- mandibular nerve

The patient appealed to the doctor complaining of increased pain sensitivity of the skin of auricle and ear canal. Palpation behind the sternocleidomastoid muscle is painful. Irritation of which nerve can give this clinical picture?

- N. supraclaviculares
- N. transversus colli
- N. occipitalis minor
- N. auricularis magnus
- N. vagus

A patient has an purulent process of a skin of the first interdigital space of foot. What lymph nodes are regional for indicated area and react by pain and swelling?

- Deep inguinal
- Superficial inguinal
- Internal iliac
- Superficial iliac
- Common iliac

A patient has infectious parotitis, paralysis of facial muscles, lowering of the right corner of the mouth. What is probable reason of this case?

- Right-sided neuritis of the oculomotor nerve
- Left-sided neuritis of facial nerve
- Right-sided neuritis of the trigeminal nerve
- Left-sided neuritis of the trigeminal nerve
- Right-sided neuritis of facial nerve

A woman aged 62 was taken to the doctor with complaints of pain in the hip joint during movements and pain in the muscles of the medial surface of the thigh. Damage of which nerve could cause this?

- femoral nerve
- obturator nerve
- sciatic nerve
- ilioinguinal nerve
- genitofemoral nerve

A patient cannot make an extension in hip joint, a flexion in a knee joint. Additionally all foot and ankle movements are lost. Which of the following nerves is damaged?

- femoral
- tibial
- obturatorius
- sciatic
- common fibular

The neurologist found that the patient had lost sensitivity of the foot and the lateral surface of the 5th finger. Which of the following nerves does innervate this area of the foot?

- N. cutaneus surae lateralis
- N. saphenus
- N. fibularis (peroneus) superficialis
- N. fibularis (peroneus) profundus
- N. suralis

A patient has tissue ischemia below the knee joint, which is accompanied by intermittent claudication. What artery is occluded in this case?

- external iliac
- popliteal
- fibular.
- deep artery of the thigh.
- descending genicular

A patient has lesions of the third branch of the trigeminal nerve. Through which opening of the skull does this branch come out?

- superior orbital fissure
- foramen lacerum
- foramen rotundum
- foramen spinosum
- foramen ovale

A patient is complaining of the distorted face and its asymmetry. A doctor found that on the left half of the face eyebrow is lowered, the forehead has no creases, eyelid is narrow, the eyeball protrudes forward. What nerve is affected?

- I pair
- VII pair
- V pair
- VI pair
- IV pair

A nurse injected a medication into the muscles of the posterior surface of the shoulder. Suddenly the patient felt pain in the muscles of the arm, which was distributed to the posterior surface of the forearm. Which nerve was damaged during administration of medications?

axillary nerve

ulnar nerve

median nerve

radial nerve

musculocutaneous nerve

Because of certain complaints of the patient a doctor decides to explore pulse on the foot. Which artery is the best for this?

A. tibialis posterior

A. dorsalis pedis

A. tibialis anterior

A. plantaris medialis

A. plantaris lateralis

A patient has a disturbance of skin sensitivity at medial surface of the forearm. What nerve is damaged?

medial cutaneous nerve of arm

medial cutaneous nerve of forearm

radial nerve

ulnar nerve

axillary nerve

A patient has an ischemic osteochondropathy of the head of the femur. What artery is involved in this?

a. femoralis

a. profunda femoris

a. obturatoria

a. iliaca externa

a. fibularis

A patient has a sharp pain of the skin of the face. What nerve is affected?

facial

oculomotor

trigeminal

vagus

glossopharyngeal

The dentist found that the patient of 23 years complains of a large amount of saliva. Stimulation of which autonomic ganglion can cause a formation of large amount of serous saliva?

Ganglion pterygopalatinum

Ganglion oticum

Ganglion ciliare

Ganglion submandibulare

Ganglion sublinguale

The patient aged 62 came to the doctor complaining of a sharp pain in the skin of the posterior surface of the thigh to the popliteal fossa. Damage of which of nerve could cause this?

inferior gluteal nerve

femoral nerve

lateral cutaneous nerve of thigh  
superior gluteal nerve  
posterior cutaneous nerve of thigh

A patient came to the hospital with a wound in the area of the neck. During the inspection a doctor found a damaged nerve, which is located in front of the anterior scalene muscle. Which nerve is damaged?

Vagus  
Diaphragmatic  
Glossopharyngeal  
Hypoglossus  
Cervical sympathetic trunk

A patient aged 30 with cut wound of forearm has disorders when extending fingers. This shows the damage of:

N. musculocutaneus  
N. ulnaris  
N. medianus  
N. radialis  
N. cutaneus antebrachii medialis

At a child there is a suspicion of the stenosis of the mitral valve. To reveal this, where the auscultation should be performed?

At the basis of xyphoid process  
At point of cardiac apex  
Over the second intercostal space near the right margin of sternum  
Over the second intercostal space near the left margin of sternum  
Over the fifth intercostal space near the right margin of sternum

Entrapment of which sensory nerve may cause clinical signs of paresthesia (numbness) extending from the medial aspect of the knee to the medial aspect of the foot?

tibial nerve.  
saphenous nerve.  
common peroneal nerve  
sural nerve.  
cutaneus surae medialis

After injection into the upper outer quadrant of the gluteal area a pain in the hip joint appeared in the patient. What nerve is damaged?

Pudendal nerve  
Internal obturator nerve  
Inferior gluteal nerve  
Superior gluteal nerve  
Sciatic nerve

A physician carries out auscultation of one of the valves of the heart, placing the membrane of stethoscope on the area of the basis of sternal xyphoid process. Which of the following valves is being observed?

of pulmonary trunk  
right atrioventricular  
aortal  
left atrioventricular

bicuspid

As the result of trauma a patient damaged abducens nerve. Which symptoms can be observed in this case?

Paralysis of the medial rectus muscle of the eyeball

Paralysis of the lateral rectus muscle of the eyeball

Persistent mydriasis

Disorder of accommodation

Disorders of lacrimal gland

A physician carries out auscultation of one of the valves of the heart, placing the membrane of stethoscope on the area of the basis of sternal xiphoid process. Which of the following valves is being observed?

left atrioventricular  
of pulmonary trunk

aortal

tricuspid

bicuspid

As a result of head injuries a hematoma appeared in the middle cranial fossa on the left side. Because of this a constant dilation of the pupil can be revealed. What nerve is affected?

N. opticus

N. abduceus

N. oculomotorius

N. trochlearis

N. trigeminus

The patient has limited movements of masticatory muscles. What nerve is damaged?

lingual nerve

mandibular nerve

auriculotemporal nerve

buccal nerve

maxillary nerve

To confirm the diagnosis of myocardial ischemia a patient underwent coronarography (inspection of circulation in the coronary arteries of the heart). A physician must know that the left coronary artery is divided into branches:

ramus interventricularis posterior and ramus descendens

ramus interventricularis anterior and ramus ascendens

ramus interventricularis anterior and ramus circumflexus

ramus interventricularis anterior and ramus interventricularis posterior

ramus interventricularis anterior and ramus descendens

A man appealed to proctologist with complaints of the bloody discharges from the rectum. The inspection showed a presence of the tumor and necessity of operation. By branches of what arterial vessels is rectum supplied?

a. mesenterica inferior and a.iliaca externa

a. mesenterica inferior and a.iliaca interna

a. mesenterica superior and a.mesenterica inferior

a. iliaca interna and a.iliaca externa

a. mesenterica superior and a.iliaca interna

The patient complains of pain in the gums of the teeth of the upper jaw. Which nerve is involved in this?

accessorius

III branch of V pair

I branch of V pair

hypoglossus

II branch of V pair

On examination a patient has atrophy of the sternocleidomastoid and the upper part of the trapezius muscles. What nerve is affected?

Hypoglossus

Vagus

Intercostal

Brachial plexus

Accessorius

A patient was admitted to the hospital with a diagnosis of sinus tachycardia (increased heart rate). It is known that such a pathology occurs because of increased excitability of sinoatrial node, which is located:

within interventricular septum

in wall of left atrium

in wall of right atrium

within interatrial septum

in wall of coronary sinus

A patient has a loss of skin sensitivity on the right half of the face in the area of the lower eyelids, back of the nose and upper lip. Which nerve is damaged?

mandibular nerve of the trigeminal nerve

greater petrosal nerve of facial nerve

ophthalmic nerve of the trigeminal nerve

maxillary nerve of the trigeminal nerve

chorda tympani of the facial nerve

A patient has tongue atrophy, speech disorders, difficulty of swallowing. What nerve is damaged?

lingual

hypoglossal

chorda tympani

glossopharyngeal

vagus

After traumatic damage of the forearm, a patient cannot extend the hand at the wrist. Which of the following nerves is injured?

median nerve

ulnar nerve

radial nerve

axillary nerve

musculocutaneous nerve

In an accident the victim damaged lower limb at the level of the upper third of the tibia. An extension of the foot became impossible. What nerve is damaged?

Tibial nerve

Superficial peroneal nerve  
Deep peroneal nerve  
Femoral nerve  
Common peroneal nerve

A patient has decreased sensitivity of the skin of the little finger. What nerve is affected?

median  
radial  
ulnar  
musculocutaneous  
medial cutaneous of forearm

A patient has problems with motor function of the tongue. Which nerve is affected?

Facial  
Vagus  
Glossopharyngeal  
Hypoglossus  
Accessory

A patient cannot flex forearm in the elbow joint, has decreased tone of the biceps brachii and loss of skin sensitivity of the lateral part of anterior forearm. The function of which nerve is damaged?

N. medianus  
N. axillaris  
N. musculocutaneus  
N. ulnaris  
N. radialis

A patient after the trauma lost the ability to hold the foot in position of pronation. Which nerve is damaged?

Tibial nerve  
Deep peroneal nerve  
Superficial peroneal nerve  
Sciatic nerve  
Common peroneal nerve

After stab wound of left palm, a 44-year-old patient had a laceration of tendons and injury of superficial blood vessels. After operation and removal of necrotic tissues, the blood circulation was normalized. What vessels did help in the restoration of blood supply?

Arcus palmaris superficialis  
Aa. digitales palmares communes  
Aa. metacarpeae palmares  
Arcus palmaris profundus  
Aa. metacarpeae dorsalis

Patient appealed to the doctor with complaints of the impossibility of abduction of his right arm after the trauma. An atrophy of the deltoid muscle was revealed. Which nerve is damaged?

median nerve  
ulnar nerve  
axillary nerve  
radial nerve  
suprascapular nerve

The patient underwent resection of the thyroid gland. During the postoperative period hoarseness was revealed. What nerve was damaged during the surgery?

- superior laryngeal nerve
- recurrent laryngeal nerve
- hypoglossal nerve
- lingual nerve
- mandibular nerve

The patient went to a neurologist who diagnosed a lesion of the facial nerve. Which of the following cranial nerves does not contain parasympathetic fibers?

- III
- XII
- VII
- X
- IX

The man aged 65 complains of numbness of the skin of the medial surface of the of the shin and the medial margin of the foot. What nerve is affected?

- Superficial peroneal nerve
- Subcutaneous nerve
- Deep peroneal nerve
- Tibial nerve
- Obturator nerve

A man aged 40 has hearing disorders and paresis of facial muscles. The doctor revealed a hematoma in the cerebellopontine angle. What nerves are damaged?

- V, VI, pairs of cranial nerves
- VIII, IX pairs of cranial nerves
- VII, VIII pairs of cranial nerves
- IX, X, pairs of cranial nerves
- XI, XII pairs of cranial nerves

The patient can not straighten a shin, skin sensitivity of the anterior surface of the thigh is lost. A neurological inspection revealed the nerve damage. Which nerve is affected?

- obturator nerve
- femoral nerve
- sciatic nerve
- superior gluteal nerve
- inferior gluteal nerve

A patient came to the doctor complaining that the skin on the medial surface of the right leg is less sensitive and colder than on the left leg. Which nerve is affected?

- tibial nerve
- saphenous nerve
- common peroneal nerve
- sural nerve
- superficial branch of the peroneal nerve

A patient with the cut wound on the anterior aspect of the arm was delivered to the hospital. Which artery was most probably injured?

- a. subscapularis

- a. brachialis
- a. radialis
- a. axillaries
- aa. metacarpeae dorsalis

A woman aged 40 came to a doctor with complaints about the inability to extend the foot and toes, which creates difficulties during walking. She has foot hanging, facing slightly inward, her fingers are bent ("horse's foot"), sensitivity is lost on the external surface of the leg and dorsal surface of the foot. Which nerve is affected?

- subcutaneous nerve
- tibial nerve
- sciatic nerve
- femoral nerve
- common peroneal nerve

The patient has loss of skin sensitivity and pain in the superciliary region of the forehead, cheekbones and chin on the right side. The function of which nerve is disturbed?

- N. facialis
- N. oculomotorius
- N. trigeminus
- N. trochlearis
- N. abducens

At the prophylactic inspection at school, a harsh systolic murmur in second intercostal space was revealed in one pupil. At the detailed inspection, the persistence of arterial duct of Botallo was diagnosed, which connects:

- right atrium with vena cava superior
- aorta with vena cava inferior
- aorta with vena cava superior
- right atrium with left atrium
- aorta with truncus pulmonalis

As a result of the dislocation of the mandible a patient lost the sense of taste and cannot produce tears. Which nerve does cause this?

- tympanic
- hypoglossus
- mandibular
- vagus
- facial

At the inspection of blood supply of foot, a physician feels a pulsation of a large artery, which passes behind malleolus medialis in the separate fibrous channel. Which artery is this?

- a. fibularis
- a. tibialis posterior
- a. tarsea medialis
- a. tibialis anterior
- a. tarsea lateralis

When checking pupillary reflex in a patient it was found that the reaction to the light of the left eye was too slow. The function of which nucleus is impaired?

- Nucleus of the trochlear nerve
- Accesory nucleus of the oculomotor nerve

Nucleus of the abducent nerve  
Nuclei of superior colliculi  
Motor nucleus of the oculomotor nerve

A patient has a pneumonia. Lungs receive an arterial blood through:  
pulmonary arteries  
branches of internal thoracic arteries  
bronchial branches of thoracic aorta  
branches of truncus brachiocephalicus  
branches of subclavian artery

A patient has a disturbance of skin sensitivity at the lateral surface of anterior forearm. What nerve is damaged?  
medianus  
musculocutaneus  
radialis  
axilaris  
ulnaris

The patient complains of dizziness of the head and loss of hearing. Which nerve is damaged?  
N. trigeminus  
N. hypoglossus  
N. vestibulocochlearis  
N. trochlearis  
Vagus

The patient feels pain in the region of the root of tongue, throat, tonsils, upper part of the pharynx, the ear, he lost the taste in the posterior third of the tongue. The damage of which nerve did cause these violations?  
Chorda tympani  
Vagus  
Lingual  
Glossopharyngeal  
Greater petrosal

A man aged 40 has a paralysis of the posterior muscles of arm and forearm. Which nerve was damaged?  
median nerve  
ulnar nerve  
radial nerve  
axillary nerve  
musculocutaneous nerve

The doctor found a rupture of anterior crucial ligament of the knee joint in the patient. What artery does divide in crossed ligaments?  
A. descendens genus  
A. superior medialis genus  
A. superior lateralis genus  
A. media genus  
A. inferior medialis genus

The patient does not feel the any touch to the skin in the medial surface of the arm. Inflammation of which nerve is observed in the patient?

ulnar nerve

medial cutaneous nerve of forearm

radial nerve

medial cutaneous nerve of arm

axillary nerve

As a result of cranial trauma a patient cannot raise the upper eyelid of the right eye and look up. What nerve was damaged?

N. trochlearis

R. inferior n. oculomotorius

R. superior n. oculomotorius

N. abducens

N. ophthalmicus

At the inspection of the heart in patient with myocardial ischemia a physician found worsening of the blood flow in the vein, which passes in sulcus interventricularis anterior of heart. This vein is:

vena obliqua atrii sinistri

vena cordis media

vena cordis parva

vena cordis magna

venae cordis anteriores

Patient A. was admitted to the neurological department with complaints of pain in the right half of the face. The examination revealed decreased sensitivity of the skin in this area, pain in supra and infraorbital points and chin. What nerve is affected?

Hypoglossal

Facial

Trigeminal

Accessorius

Cutaneous branches of brachial plexus

A surgeon operating the abdominal part of esophagus may accidentally damage a vessel:

a. gastroduodenalis

a. gastrica dextra

a. gastroepiploica sinistra

a.gastrica sinistra

a. gastroepiploica dextra

Patients with epidemic encephalitis have single or bilateral ptosis (eyelid ptosis), disturbance of accommodation. The pupils are dilated. Nuclei of which pairs of cranial nerves are affected?

IV

III

V

VI

VII

A patient has an apicoanterior infarct of myocardium because of the thrombosis of:  
circumflex branch branch of left coronary artery  
posterior interventricular branch of right coronary artery

anterior interventricular of left coronary artery  
marginal branch of left coronary artery  
marginal branch of right coronary artery

A man has a pain, swelling and redness in the anterolateral thigh and on the top of the big toe.  
What lymph nodes of the lower limb did respond to inflammation?

Common iliac  
Deep inguinal  
Internal iliac  
Superficial iliac  
Superficial inguinal

A patient has expansion of veins and thrombophlebitis on the medial surface of the legs. What vessel is affected?

A. tibialis anterior  
V. saphena magna  
V. saphena parva  
A. tibialis posterior  
V. poplitea

A man aged 36 has convulsive contractions of the diaphragm. Which nerve blockade needs to be done to eliminate this complication?

N. vagus  
N. splanchnicus major  
N. phrenicus  
N. accessorius  
Tr. sympathicus

After the trauma of the anterior surface of the upper third of the forearm a patient has disorders of pronation, weak palmar flexions of the hand and loss of skin sensitivity of I-III fingers on the palm. Which nerve is damaged?

N. musculocutaneus  
N. medianus  
N. ulnaris  
N. cutaneus antebrachii medialis  
N. radialis

A patient has a tumor behind the eyeball. Disruption of the accommodation and pupil constriction is observed. What anatomical structure is damaged?

Ganglion ciliare.  
N. nasociliaris.  
N. trochlearis.  
N. lacrimalis.  
N. opticus.

A 29-year-old man with a knife wound of the neck was delivered with bleeding. A surgeon revealed the injury of a vessel situated along the lateral edge of the sternocleidomastoid muscle. Specify this vessel:

A. carotis interna.  
V. jugularis anterior.  
A. carotis externa.  
V. jugularis externa.

V. jugularis interna.

Angiocardiology of a 60-year-old man revealed constriction of a vessel located in the left coronary sulcus of the heart. Name this pathological vessel:

Ramus interventricularis posterior.

V. cordis parva.

Ramus interventricularis anterior.

A. coronaria dextra.

Ramus circumflexus.

While examining foot blood supply a doctor checks the pulsation of a large artery running in the separate fibrous channel in front of articulatio talocruralis between the tendons of long extensor muscles of the hallux and toes. What artery is it?

a. fibularis.

a. tibialis anterior.

a. tarsea lateralis.

a. tarsea medialis.

a. dorsalis pedis.

During appendectomy a patient had ligated a. appendicularis. This vessel branches from the following artery:

a. sigmoidea.

a. ileocolica.

a. mesenterica inferior.

a. colica dextra.

a. colica media

A child has a wound located posteriorly from the mastoid process. Bright red blood flows from the wound. Which artery is damaged?

a. carotis interna.

a. carotis interna.

a. occipitalis.

a. maxillaris.

a. temporalis superior.

A patient with suspected necrosis of the upper abdominal cavity organs was delivered to a surgical department. This condition is associated with acute circulatory disturbance of the following vessels:

a. mesenterica superior.

a. iliaca communis.

truncus coeliacus.

a. renalis.

a. mesenterica inferior

A man arrived into a traumatological department with a trauma of the right arm. The patient can't extend the fingers of his right hand. What nerve is damaged?

Musculocutaneus.

Radial

Ulnar

Axillary

Median

A 40-year-old patient felt a pain after a fall. The doctor found a broken rib, which doesn't have articular surface on tuberculum costae. What rib was damaged?

- V.
- XII.
- VII.
- X.
- III.

A man aged 54 with an eyeball injury went to the hospital. Besides the damage of the eyeball, the doctor found a fracture in the orbital surface, orbital process and one of the parts of the sphenoid bone. Which part of the sphenoid bone was injured?

- Pterygoid process
- Ala minor
- Ala major
- Body
- Sella turcica

A patient had an acute inflammation of the nasolacrimal canal. It is known that before that he had suffered from a flu with discharges from the nose. From which meatus of the nasal cavity discharges could lead to the infection in the nasolacrimal canal?

- From meatus nasi inferior
- From meatus nasi superior
- From meatus nasi media
- From meatus nasi communis
- From foramen sphenopalatinum

Which of the following structures belongs to humerus?

- Foramen ovale
- Coronoid process
- Coronoid fossa
- Conoid tubercle
- Coracoid process

Which of the following IS NOT the foramen of sphenoid bone

- Foramen jugulare
- Foramen ovale
- Foramen spinosum
- Foramen rotundum
- Optic foramen

Which of the following structures belongs to temporal bone?

- Conoid tubercle
- Coracoid process
- Clinoid process
- Medial pterygoid process
- Arcuate eminence

Infraorbital canal is in \_\_\_\_\_

- Sphenoid bone
- Nasal bone
- Mandible
- Maxilla

Temporal bone

Internal acoustic meatus belongs to \_\_\_\_\_

- Sphenoid bone
- Temporal bone
- Occipital bone
- Parietal bone
- Mandible

Bifid transverse processes is the feature of \_\_\_\_\_

- Cervical vertebrae
- Sacral vertebrae
- Lumbar vertebrae
- No option is correct
- Thoracic vertebrae

Which ligament joins spinous processes of vertebrae?

- Subspinous
- Supraspinous
- Lateral spinous
- Medial spinous
- Internal spinous

Anterior longitudinal ligament joins \_\_\_\_\_

- Vertebrae
- Carpals
- Metatarsals
- Ribs
- Bones of the facial skull

Coronoid process belongs to \_\_\_\_\_

- Mandible
- Maxilla
- Sphenoid bone
- Parietal bone
- Temporal bone

Choose a bone which does not belong to neurocranium

- Sphenoid bone
- Parietal bone
- Ethmoid bone
- Palatine bone
- Occipital bone

Choose all the parts of the sternum

- Manubrium, corpus (body), xiphoid process
- Manubrium, corpus (body), coronoid process
- Manubrium and corpus (body)
- Clinoid process, manubrium, corpus (body)
- Corpus (body) and xiphoid process

Choose vertebrae with one full fovea costalis on the corpus?

CVI, CVII, TI, TXII  
TI, TXI, TXII  
TI, TXII  
TI, TII, TXI, TXII  
TI, TX, TXI, TXII

What kind of crista is on os sacrum?

Mediana, intermedia, lateralis  
Iliaca, lateralis, mediana  
Lateralis, pubis, intermedia  
Iliaca, intermedia, lateralis  
Mediana, lateralis, pubis

What structures are located on the caput of II-X costae?

Tuberculum, crista, fovea  
Tuberculum, sulcus  
Tuberculum m. scaleni anterioris, tuberculum m. scaleni posterioris  
Facies articulares, crista capitis  
Facies articulares, crista capitis, cartilago articularis

Choose part of the sacrum.

Superior articular facet  
Canalis pterygoideus  
Sella turcica  
Alae minor  
Corpus

What structures are located on the facies superior costae I?

Sulcus costae, tuberculum m. scaleni anterioris  
Sulci a. et v. vertebrales, tuberculum m. scaleni anterioris  
Tuberculum costae  
Tuberculum, crista, fovea

What are the sulci of sinuses that os occipitale has?

Petrosi superioris, sagittal inferioris, transversus  
Petrosi inferioris, transversus, sagittal superioris, sigmoidei  
Petrosi superioris, sagittal superioris, transversus  
Petrosi superioris, cavernosi  
Petrosi superioris et inferioris

Choose the bone with the jugular notch

Os sphenoidale  
Os occipitale  
Os parietale  
Os frontale  
Maxilla

Choose a bone that does not belong to the viscerocranium.

Lacrimal bone  
Temporal bone  
Maxilla  
Palatine bone

Zygomatic bones

What part of os sphenoidale does contain a round foramen (foramen ovale)?

Corpus

Alae minora

Alae majora

Processus pterygoideus

Sella turcica

A man has a deep wound of the I intercarpal space. A damage of m. adductor pollicis was found.

Which function movement is impaired?

Adductio

Flexio

Abductio

Extensio

Rotatio

The site of injury in Erb's paralysis is:

Upper trunk of brachial plexus

Lower trunk of brachial plexus

Anterior division of lower trunk

Posterior cord of brachial plexus

A lymph from the thumb drains into the following group of axillary lymph nodes:

Anterior

Posterior

Central

Apical

The spinal segments which supply the small muscles of the hand are:

C5, C6

C6, C7

C7, C8

C8, T1

The carpal tunnel contains all the following structures except:

Median nerve

Ulnar nerve

Flexor pollicis longus tendon

Flexor digitorum superficialis tendons

The bone which develops by intramembranous ossification is:

Humerus

Scapula

Clavicle

Pisiform

The nerve which lies behind the medial epicondyle of humerus is:

Musculocutaneous

Ulnar

Radial

Median

Which of the following muscles is the flexor of distal interphalangeal joint:

- Flexor digitorum superficialis
- Flexor digitorum profundus
- Lumbricals
- Palmar interossei

The important structures in the cubital fossa from medial to lateral are:

- Brachial artery, median nerve, tendon of biceps brachii and superficial branch of radial nerve
- Medial nerve, tendon of biceps brachii, brachial artery and superficial branch of radial nerve
- Medial nerve, brachial artery, tendon of biceps brachii, superficial branch of radial nerve
- Medial nerve, brachial artery, superficial branch of radial nerve and tendon of biceps brachii

The most commonly used vein for blood sampling and intravenous injection is:

- Basilic vein
- Cephalic vein
- Axillary vein
- Median cubital vein

The supination and pronation movements of forearm take place at:

- superior and inferior radioulnar joints
- elbow and superior radioulnar joints
- inferior radioulnar and wrist joints
- only superior radioulnar joint

The most prominent feature of the thoracic vertebra is:

- The body is heart shaped
- The spine is oblique
- The body has costal facets
- Vertebral foramen is small and circular

Which of the following structures passes above the root of the right lung:

- Arch of aorta
- Azygos vein
- Superior vena cava
- Right frenic nerve

All the following are the tributaries of coronary sinus except:

- Great cardiac vein
- Small cardiac vein
- Middle cardiac vein
- Anterior cardiac vein

The following structures in the posterior mediastinum is found immediately posteriorly from the left atrium:

- Azygos vein
- Thoracic duct
- Oesophagus
- Bifurcation of trachea

All the following symptoms might be seen in mediastinal syndrome except:

- Engorgement of veins in the lower half of the body

Dyspnoea  
Dysphagia  
Hoarseness of voice

All the following statements are true about coronary arteries except:  
These arteries are highly enlarged vasa vasorum  
Get filled up during systole of the heart  
Are functional and arteries  
Are the first branches of aorta

All the following statements are true about splanchnic nerves except:  
They are medial branches from the lower thoracic sympathetic ganglia  
They contain postganglionic fibres  
They supply only abdominal viscera  
The three splanchnic nerves are named greater, lesser and least

Which of the following veins is a direct tributary of superior vena cava:  
Hemiazygos vein  
Right superior intercostal vein  
Right bronchial vein  
Azygos vein

All the following statements are true about right principal bronchus except:  
It is more in line with trachea  
It is wider than left principal bronchus  
It is longer than left principal bronchus  
The inhaled particles tend to pass more to the right bronchus

Which of the following does not open into the right atrium  
Anterior cardiac vein  
Small cardiac vein  
Coronary sinus  
Venae cordis minimi

Femoral canal:  
Is the lateral compartment of the femoral artery  
Contains only areolar tissue  
Is wider in females  
Is separated from the femoral artery by a fibrous septum

Upper two-thirds of the line joining midinguinal point to the adductor tubercle represents:  
Femoral artery  
Adductor canal  
Femoral nerve  
Profunda femoris artery

All the following muscles have dual nerve supply except:  
Pectineus  
Adductor magnus  
Biceps femoris  
Quadriceps femoris

All the following muscles act both on hip and knee joints except:

Rectus femoris

Sartorius

Long head of biceps femoris

Adductor magnus

Obturator nerve innervates all the following muscles except:

Adductor longus

Pectineus

Obturator internus

Obturator externus

Intramuscular injection is given in the following quadrant of gluteal region:

Upper medial

Upper lateral

Lower medial

Lower lateral

The following nerve can be rolled against the neck of fibula:

Tibial

Common peroneal

Deep peroneal

Superficial peroneal

Unlocking of knee joints is brought about by the action of:

Gastrocnemius

Biceps femoris

Popliteus

Plantaris

Which of the following muscle is known as «Peripheral heart»:

Soleus

Gastrocnemius

Adductor longus

Tibialis anterior

Compression of the following nerve leads to «sleeping foot»:

Sciatic

Femoral

Tibial

Deep peroneal

The skin around the umbilicus is innervated by which of the following spinal segments:

T8

T9

T10

T11

Which of the following does not contribute to the formation of posterior wall of inguinal canal

Fascia transversalis

Conjoint tendon

Reflected part of inguinal ligament

Lacunar ligament

Testis is supplied by sympathetic nerves arising from which of the following spinal segments

T10

T11

T12

L1

Which of the following is not a retroperitoneal organ

Pancreas

Spleen

Ascending colon

Kidney

Which of the following is not a feature of large intestine

Villi

Sacculations

Taenia coli

Appendices epiploicae

All the following are related to the anterior surface of the left kidney except

Spleen

Pancreas

Duodenum

Left colic flexure

The uterus is normally

Anteverted and anteflexed

Retroverted and retroflexed

Anteverted and retroflexed

Retroverted and anteflexed

Which of the following statements is true regarding the innervation of urinary bladder

Parasympathetic fibres are motor to detrusor muscle

Sympathetic fibres are motor to sphincter urethrae

Pudental nerve innervates sphincter vesicae

Pudental nerve innervates sphincter vesicae

Awareness of distension of bladder is mediated through lateral spinothalamic tract

All the following are the features of female bony pelvis except

Pelvic inlet is round or oval

Subpubic angle is 50°-60°

Obturator foramen is small and triangular

Sciatic notches are wider

Lymphatic from glans penis drain into which of the following lymph nodes

External iliac

Internal iliac

Superficial inguinal

Deep inguinal

How many departments does vertebra column have?

- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7

What nerve is the thickest in the human body?

- Sciatic
- Vagus
- Femoral
- Radial
- Median

How many hepatic veins that go directly to the inferior vena cava do we have?

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

The duct of the parotid gland opens on the level of:

- 1<sup>st</sup> molar
- 2<sup>nd</sup> molar
- 2<sup>nd</sup> premolar
- 1<sup>st</sup> molar
- 3<sup>rd</sup> molar

The dental formula of adults is

- 2123
- 2122
- 2132
- 2232
- 2223

The dental formula of children is

- 2102
- 2103
- 2123
- 2132
- 2120

How many parts does male's urethra have

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

How many parts does oesophagus have?

- 1
- 2
- 3

4

5

How many pairs of pharyngeal constrictors do we have?

1

2

3

4

5

How many parts does pharynx have?

1

2

3

4

5

Which of the following muscles is located in the middle ear?

Stapedius

Soleus

Piriformis

Middle auricular

Gastrocnemius

A skin of forehead is innervated by

Mandibular nerve

Sciatic nerve

Maxillary nerve

Opthalmic nerve

Vagus

How many parts can be found in small intestines?

1

2

3

4

5

Styloid process is a part of

Temporal bone

Maxilla

Zygomatic bone

Mandible

Sphenoid bone

Internal jugular vein directly takes blood from

Superior saggital sinus

Inferior saggital sinus

Transverse sinus

Sigmoid sinus

Cavernous sinus

Ophthalmic nerve comes through  
Foramen rotundum  
Foramen ovale  
Foramen spinosum  
Superior orbital fissure  
Inferior orbital fissure

Before reaching the eyeball fibers of oculomotor nerve are interrupted in  
Ciliary ganglion  
Otic ganglion  
Pterygopalatine ganglion  
Submandibular ganglion  
Geniculate ganglion

Before reaching the parotid gland fibers of glossopharyngeal nerve are interrupted in  
Ciliary ganglion  
Otic ganglion  
Pterygopalatine ganglion  
Submandibular ganglion  
Geniculate ganglion

Before reaching the lacrimal gland fibers of facial nerve are interrupted in  
Ciliary ganglion  
Otic ganglion  
Pterygopalatine ganglion  
Submandibular ganglion  
Geniculate ganglion

Before reaching the submandibular gland fibers of facial nerve are interrupted in  
Ciliary ganglion  
Otic ganglion  
Pterygopalatine ganglion  
Submandibular ganglion  
Geniculate ganglion

Geniculate ganglion contains sensory neurons of  
Facial nerve  
Optic nerve  
Maxillary nerve  
Median nerve  
Oculomotor nerve

Oculomotor nerve emerges from  
Interpeduncular fossa of midbrain  
Quadrigeminal plate of midbrain  
Optic chiasm  
Pons  
Lateral sides of medulla oblongata

How many nasal bones do we have?

- 1
- 3

- 4
- 2
- 5

How many cranial nerves have parasympathetic fibers?

- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

How many walls does eyeball have?

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Cystic duct takes bile from

Gallbladder

Left part of the liver

Right part of the liver

Common hepatic duct

Common bile duct

How many lobes does left lung have?

- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

How many lobes does right lung have?

- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

Specify the ligament that is related to the liver.

Falciform

Anterior longitudinal

Cruciate

Posterior longitudinal

Suspensory ligament

Lineal artery directly goes from

Celiac trunk

Abdominal aorta

Left gastric artery

Gastrointestinal artery

Inferior mesenteric artery

How many arteries do emerge from aortic arch?

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

How many arterial palmar arches do we have in one hand?

- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

How many types of teeth do we have by the shape and function?

- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

Coronary ligament can be found in

- Liver
- Stomach
- Spleen
- Duodenum
- Ascending colon

Taeniae coli can be found in

- Liver
- Stomach
- Spleen
- Duodenum
- Ascending colon

Tensor fascia lata is the muscle of

- Upper limbs
- Lower limbs
- Abdominal wall
- Spine
- Neck

Triceps brachii is the muscle of

- Upper limbs
- Lower limbs
- Abdominal wall
- Spine
- Neck

Gastrocnemius is the muscle of

- Upper limbs

Lower limbs  
Abdominal wall  
Spine  
Neck

Scalene muscle is the muscle of  
Upper limbs  
Lower limbs  
Abdominal wall  
Spine  
Neck

Muscular base of the lips is made up with  
Orbicularis oris  
Orbicularis oculi  
Risorius  
Zygomaticus minor  
Zygomaticus major

The biggest papillae of the tongue are  
Vallate  
Filiform  
Fusiform  
Fungiform  
Foliate

Trochlear nerve is going through  
Superior orbital fissure  
Inferior orbital fissure  
Foramen rotundum  
Foramen ovale  
Foramen spinosum

Vagus is going through  
Superior orbital fissure  
Foramen jugulare  
Foramen rotundum  
Foramen ovale  
Foramen spinosum

Which pairs of ribs are floating?  
11-12  
10-11  
7-10  
1-4  
5-12

Sigmoid colon goes just immediately after  
Ascending colon  
Cecum  
Descending colon  
Transverse colon

Rectum

Blind spot is a place of the eyeball where fibers of some cranial nerves are going to the brain. Which nerve is this?

- I
- II
- III
- IV
- V
- VII

Olfactory fibers are going to the brain through

- Cribriform plate
- Sphenoid sinus
- Nasal bone
- Superior nasal concha
- Frontal sinus

Which of the following bones does not contain air sinuses?

- Occipital
- Frontal
- Sphenoid
- Maxilla
- Ethmoid

Portal hepatic vein is composed because of the fusion of

- Superior mesenteric and splenic veins
- Inferior mesenteric and splenic veins
- Superior mesenteric and inferior mesenteric veins
- Superior hepatic and splenic veins
- Superior mesenteric and right gastric veins

Hemiazygos vein directly takes blood to

- Azygos vein
- Superior vena cava
- Inferior vena cava
- Internal thoracic vein
- Right gastric vein

Bifurcation of common carotid artery usually occurs on the level of

- C3-C4
- C1-C2
- C5-C6
- C6-Th1
- C7-Th1