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
- intermedia

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 tuberculii 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 policis 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. inquinale, lig lacunare, os pubis.
Lig. inquinale, lig. lacunare, lig. Pectineale
Lig. inquinale, os ilium, arcus ileopectineus.
Lig. inquinale, os ilium, lig. pectineale.
Lig. inquinale, 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-femoralis
- Ligamentum pubo-femoralis
- Ligamentum ischio-femoralis
- Zona orbicularris

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 sphenopalatinus
- 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 lacrimal
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?
anteor sternoclavicular, posterior sternoclavicular
costoslavicular, interclavicular
coracoclavicular, acromioclavicular
acromioclavicular, costoclavicular
costoslavicular, 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 fornix 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. omohyoides 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 pollicis, m. adductor pollicis
m. palmaris brevis, m. abductor digitii 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 antei et posterius
- Ligg.coracoclaviculare et acromioclavicularare

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
etmoidal 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 abdomini
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 sagitalis superioris
Sinus pertosi inferioris
Sinus sigmoidei
Sinus petrosi superioris
Sinus transversi

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 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
Processus coronoides.
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. spheroides.
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
mastoides

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 inflammed? Maxilla.
Ethmoid bone (os ethmoidale).
Frontal bone (os frontale).
Sphenoid bone (os sphenoidale).
Palatium 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).
Palatium 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.
Palatium 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).
Palatine 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).
Mandible.
Palatine 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?
Throght 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.
Through 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 sphenethmoidalis.
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  
Sacroccocygeal  
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 lumbal 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 cribiform 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 winds, 2 pterygoid process.
seven different parts: 1 body, 2 lesser wings, 2 greater winds, 2 pterygoid process.
1 cribriform plate, 2 lesser wings, 2 greater winds, 2 pterygoid process.
1 body, 2 lesser wings, 2 greater winds, 2 sphenoidal sinuses.
1 sella turcica, 2 lesser wings, 2 greater winds, 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)
etmoid 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
etmoid 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 synarthrosis do you know?
articulatio, syndesmosis, synchondrosis
syndesmosis, synchondrosis, synostosis
symphysis, syndesmosis, synostosis
articulatio, symphysis, amphiarthrosis
syndesmosis, synchondrosis, symphysis

What is the name of articulation that is made up of fibrous connective tissue?
symphysis
syndesmosis
articulatio
synostosis

What types of syndesmosis do you know?
ligamentum, sutura, gomphosis, symphysis
articulatio, syndesmosis, synostosis, fonticulus
ligamentum, membrana, sutura, fonticulus
diartrosis, symphysis, synarthrosis
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
cominate joint
synchondrosis permanent
symphysis
synchondrosis temporary

Find the necessary components of synovial joint:
discus articularis, facies articularis, ligamentum
facles articularis, capsula articularis, cavitatis articularis, synovia
plicae, cavitatis articularis, capsula articularis
facles 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
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 sagital 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?
diartrosis
synostosis
synhondrosis permanent
synhondrosis temporary
symphysis

What kind of joint do we have between II-VII ribs and sternum?
synostosis
articulatio plana
synhondrosis temporary
synhondrosis 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 castotransversaria.
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?
sternoclacicularis, acromioclavicularis
sternoclacicularis, 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, mediacarpea

What ligaments does art. cubiti have?
radiale et ulnare, collaterale, annulare radii
lateralis, collaterale, mediale breve
collaterale radiale et ulnare, ligg. carpea
radiocarpum dorsale et palmare
collaterale radiale, radiocarpum 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 palmarum
lig. radiocarpeum dorsale
lig. collaterale carpi ulnare

Find the features of articulatio radiocarpea?
composita, plana
simplex, ellipsioidea
composita, sellaris
simplex, spherioidea
composita, ellipsioidea

Articulation mediocarpea consists of:
os scaphoideum, os trapezioideum, radius
os pisiforme, os scaphoideum et os capitatum
os scaphoideum, os triquetrum, os trapezium, os trapezioideum, 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 carpometacarpeae is?
Elipsoidea
Sellaris
Plana
Trochlearis
Condylaris

II-V articulatio metacarpophalangea pollicis is?
Elipsoidea
Sellaris
Plana
Trochlearis
Condylaris

Articulatio carpometacarpeae 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, circumduction, rotatio
Adductio, abduction, flexio, extensio, circumductio
Pronatio, sapinatio, circumduction, rotatio
Rotatio, circumdactio, adductio
Adductio, abduction, pronation, supination

Articulations interphalangeales manus have the following movements
Flexio, extensio
Adductio, abduction, flexio, extensio, circumductio
Pronatio, sapinatio, circumduction, rotatio
Rotatio, circumdactio, adductio
Adductio, abduction, pronation, supination

Articulatio carpometacarpae pollicis has the following movements?
Flexio, extensio, circumduction, rotatio
Adductio, abduction, flexio, extensio, circumductio
Pronatio, sapinatio, circumduction, rotatio
Rotatio, circumdactio, adductio
Adductio, abduction, pronation, supination

Find the features of articulations interphalangaeae 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 sacroccocygea, articulatio coxae
Articulatio sacroccocygea, articulatio zygapophysialis, synostosis
Articulatio coxae, symphysis pubica

What are the main ligaments which connect articulatio sacroiliaca?
- Sacroiliaca intorsa
- Iliolumbale, sacroiliaca ventralia et dorsalia
- Sacroiliaca ventralia et dorsalia, sacrotuberae, sacrospinale
- Sacroiliaca ventralia et dorsalia, sacrotuberale, sacroccocygeum
- Sacroiliaca ventralia et dorsalia, sacrotuberae, iliolumbale
- Sacroiliaca ventralia et dorsalia, sacroiliaca interossea, sacrotuberale

Find the features of articulatio sacroiliaca:
- Composita, complexa, plana
- Composita, trochlearis
- Simplex, complexa, ellipsoidea
- Composita, complexa, spheroida
- 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, spheroida
- Simplex, ellipsoidea
- Simplex, spheroida (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?
Cruntia, meniscofemorale, transversum genus
Cruciatum, 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 tarsi.
Articulatio talocalcaneonavicularis
Articulatio tibiofibularis
Articulatio calcaneocuboidea
Articulatio subtalaris
Articulatio cuneonavicularis

Find the joint with articulatio tarsi transversa.
sutatarsis, 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.
Tarsometatarseae
Intermetatarseae
Metatarsophalangeae
Tarsi transversa
Interphalangeae

Find the joints between ossa metatarsi and phalanx proximalis.
Interphalangeae
Intermetatarseae
Intermetatarseae
Metatarsophalangeae
Tarsometatarseae

Find the features of interphalangeae joints.
Simplex, Hinge
Composita, Hinge
Simplex, Sellaris
Composita, Condylyaris
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 serotinone
- 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
Sigmoides
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. trigeminal
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 IIId 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 meningencephalitis 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 anterius
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 supratenalis
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. ovari proprium
Lig. suspensorium ovari
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
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 linguinis
- 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 sphenoethmoidalis
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
semenal 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 ilipectineus  
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  
Ambiquus 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 atroioventricular  
aortal  
of pulmonary trunk  
left atroioventricular  
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 superiors
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. ophthalmicus

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 minos
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 intercostals 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. laringeus reccurens dexter, N. laringeus superior dexter, N. laringeus reccurens sinister, N. laringeus superior sinister, N. laringeus 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.

A 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 revel 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.
- Cutaneous 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 stetoscope 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
bicuspis

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 xyphoid 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 coronaryography (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 circumphlexus
- 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 a 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
- Accessorius

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. musculocutaneous
- 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 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 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 suprasciliary 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. sympathetic

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. musculocutaneous
N. medianus
N. ulnaris
N. cutaneous anterbrachii medialis
N. radialis

A patient has a tumor behind the eyeball. Disruption of the accomodation 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.

Angiocardiography 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 if 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. Which 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?
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 anteriores
Tuberculum costae
Tuberculum, crista, fovea

What are the sulci of sinuses that os occipitale has?
Petrosi superioris, sagittal inferiorioris, transversus
Petrosi inferioris, transversus, sagittal superioris, sigmoidei
Petrosi superioris, sagittal superioris, transversus
Petrosi superioris, cavernosi
Petrosi superioris et inferiorioris

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
Azigos 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 midainguinal 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
Anteverned and anteflexed
Retroverted and retroflexed
Anteverted and retroflexed
Retroverted and antiflexed

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
Pudendal nerve innervates sphincter vesicae
Pudendal 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?
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:
- 1st molar
- 2nd molar
- 2nd premolar
- 1st molar
- 3rd 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
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
Ophtalmic 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 sagittal sinus
Inferior sagittal sinus
Transverse sinus
Sigmoid sinus
Cavernous sinus
Ophtalmic 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
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
Gastroepiploic 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
Ceacum
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