

ЛД-16 ИИ

Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education
«North-Ossetia State Medical Academy»
of the Ministry of Healthcare of the Russian Federation

**Department of Human Anatomy
with topographic anatomy and operative surgery**

APPROVED

By protocol of the meeting of the Central
Coordination Educational and Methodological Council
of August 28, 2020 No. 1

THE BANK OF CONTROL MATERIALS

of discipline «Anatomy»

for students of 1-2 courses

in the specialty 31.05.01 General Medicine

Reviewed and approved at a meeting of the department
dated August 26, 2020 (Protocol No. 1)

Head of Department
Associate professor



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Vladikavkaz, 2020

Exam questions in the discipline "ANATOMY" for students studying in the specialty 31.05.01 General Medicine

Topics Разделы	Exam Questions Topics Exam QuestionsЭкзаменационные вопросы
Foreword Введение	1. Anatomy and medicine. The value of anatomical knowledge for revealing the structural foundations of disease mechanisms. 2. V.P. Vorobiev (his work on the anatomy of the nervous system); V.N. Tonkov (the significance of his works for the development of the experimental direction in morphology); G.M. Iosifov and D.A. Zhdanov (their contribution to the development of the anatomy of the lymphatic system). 3. N.I. Pirogov. The essence of his discoveries in human anatomy and the methods he proposed for studying topographic anatomy. 4. N.F. Lesgaft is the most prominent representative of the functional direction in anatomy, its importance in the development and theory of physical education. 5. The initial stages of human embryogenesis. The doctrine of germ layers.
Locomotor apparatus Опорно-двигательный аппарат	6. Anatomical and biomechanical classification of connections of bones. 7. Anatomy of the abdominal muscles, their function, blood supply, innervation, regional lymph nodes. The vagina is the rectus abdominis muscle. 8. Anatomy of the gluteal region (topography of muscles, blood vessels, nerves). 9. Femoral canal. Its walls and rings (deep and subcutaneous). Oval fossa. 10. Types of continuous connections, their structure. 11. Types of bones connection. Elbow joint. The muscles that set it in motion, their innervation, blood supply, regional lymph nodes. 12. The temporal bone, its parts, canals and their importance. 13. The temporomandibular joint, features of the structure and movement in it. Age features. X-ray anatomy. 14. Inner base of the skull, holes, their importance. 15. Orbital cavity, structure of walls and communications. 16. Ankle joint, structure and the muscles that move it. Their blood supply, innervation and regional lymph nodes. X-ray image of the joint. 17. Rib cage as a whole, constitutional features of the norm. Age features. X-ray anatomy. 18. Diaphragm, its parts, blood supply and innervation, regional lymph nodes. 19. Chewing muscles. Their development, functions, innervation, blood supply, regional lymph nodes. 20. Posterior leg muscles, their topography, innervation and blood supply. 21. Sphenoid bone, its parts, holes, their purpose. 22. Knee joint, structure and the muscles that move it.. Age features. X-ray anatomy. 23. Knee joint: structure and shape of articular surfaces.. X-ray image of the joint. 24. Bones and muscles of the forearm, their blood supply, innervation, regional lymph nodes. 25. Bones and joints of the leg and foot, their x-ray image. 26. Bones of the facial skull. Orbital cavity and nasal cavity. 27. Bones, joints, ligaments and muscles of the foot. Passive and active tightening of the arches of the foot. 28. Bone as an organ. 29. Bone: its development, methods of ossification, structure, growth. Bone classification. The influence of labor and sports on the structure of bones (N.F. Lesgaft). 30. Pterygopalatine fossa, its walls, holes and their importance. 31. Wrist and hand joints: structure, shape, movement; the muscles that make these movements, their innervation, blood supply, regional lymph nodes. 32. Medial thigh muscle group, their function, innervation, blood supply, regional lymph nodes. The views of P.F. Lesgaft on the relationship between work and the structure of muscles and bones. 33. Mimic muscles. Their development, functions, innervation, blood supply, regional lymph nodes. 34. Muscles of the chest, their structure and function. Innervation, blood supply, regional lymph nodes. 35. Muscles and fascia of the thigh, muscle and vascular lacunae. The adductor (Gunther's) channel. 36. Muscles and fascia of the male and female perineum. Their innervation, blood supply, regional lymph nodes. 37. Muscles and fascia of the foot. Their innervation, blood supply, regional lymph nodes. 38. Muscles and fascia of the neck. Their topography, function, innervation, blood supply, regional lymph nodes. 39. Muscles of the hand. Their structure, blood supply, innervation, regional lymph nodes. Bone-fibrous canals, synovial sheaths. 40. Muscles of the shoulder girdle: position, origin and attachment, function. 41. Muscles of the forearm, their function, blood supply, innervation. Bone-fibrous canals, synovial sheaths, regional lymph nodes. 42. Muscles that produce movements in the knee joint. Their innervation, blood supply, regional lymph nodes. 43. The outer base of the skull, holes, their meaning.

	44. General anatomy of muscles. Classification, structure of muscle as an organ. Skeletal muscle development. 45. Inguinal canal, its walls, holes and communications.. 46. Shoulder joint, structure, range of motion, blood supply, innervation. Age features. X-ray anatomy. 47. Shoulder joint: structure, shape, muscles that set it in motion, their innervation, blood supply, regional lymph nodes. Age features. X-ray anatomy. 48. Axillary fossa: its walls and contents. 49. Canal of the radial nerve. 50. Vertebrae: their development, structure in different parts of the spine, variations and anomalies, their connection with each other. 51. The vertebral column: the formation of its bends, structure, movement. The muscles that produce these movements, their innervation, blood supply, regional lymph nodes. Age features. X-ray anatomy. 52. The nasal cavity, its walls, messages. Age features. X-ray anatomy. 53. Development of the skeleton of the lower limb. Variations and abnormalities of the lower limb and its bones. Features of the structure of the upper and lower extremities. 54. Development of the skull in phylo- and ontogenesis. Age, sex and individual characteristics of the skull. Variations and abnormalities of the bones of the skull. Criticism of the theory of racism in the doctrine of the volatility of the skull. 55. Ribs and sternum: their structure and joints. Rib movement. The muscles that produce these movements, their innervation, blood supply, regional lymph nodes. Age features. X-ray anatomy. 56. The junction of the clavicle and scapula. The movement of the shoulder girdle, the muscles that produce these movements, their innervation, blood supply, regional lymph nodes. 57. Junction of the bones of the skull, cranial sutures. Temporomandibular joint: structure, shape, muscles producing these movements, their innervation, blood supply, regional lymph nodes. Age features. X-ray anatomy. 58. The structure and distinctive features of certain types of vertebrae. Sacrum. Age features. X-ray anatomy. 59. The structure and shape of the muscles. Their assistive devices are fasciae, synovial sheaths, and bursae. 60. The structure of the joint. Classification of joints by the shape of the articular surfaces and by function. 61. Hip joint: structure, shape, movement, muscles producing these movements (synergists and antagonists), their innervation, blood supply, regional lymph nodes. 62. Pelvic bones and their joints. The pelvis as a whole. Age and sex characteristics and sizes of the female pelvis.
Splanchnology Endocrine glands. Спланхнология Эндокринные железы.	63. Oral cavity: lips, vestibule of the mouth, teeth, tongue, soft palate, arch, pharynx, tonsils. Their structure. 64. Tongue: development, structure, function, innervation, blood supply, regional lymph nodes. 65. Parotid salivary gland: position, structure, excretory (Stenon) duct, innervation, blood supply, regional lymph nodes. 66. Sublingual and submandibular salivary glands: position, structure, excretory ducts, innervation, blood supply, regional lymph nodes. 67. Pharynx, its topography, structure, blood supply, innervation, regional lymph nodes. Tonsils. Lymphoepithelial ring (Pirogov-Valdeyer). 68. Esophagus: topography, structure, innervation, blood supply, regional lymph nodes. Age features. X-ray anatomy. 69. Stomach: development, structure, X-ray image, innervation, blood supply, regional lymph nodes. Age features. X-ray anatomy. 70. Small intestine: sections, structure of walls, innervation, blood supply, regional lymph nodes. 71. Duodenum: topography, structure, innervation, blood supply, regional lymph nodes. 72. The large intestine, its topography and structural features. 73. Large intestine: its sections, their topography, relation to the peritoneum, wall structure, innervation, blood supply, regional lymph nodes. 74. The cecum and the appendix: topography, structure, innervation, blood supply, regional lymph nodes. 75. Rectum: topography, structure, walls, innervation, blood supply, regional lymph nodes. 76. The liver, its development, structure, topography. The gallbladder. Excretory ducts of the gallbladder and liver, innervation, blood supply, regional lymph nodes. 77. Pancreas: development, structure, position, excretory ducts, intrasecretory part of the pancreas - pancreatic islets (islets of Langerhans), innervation, blood supply, regional lymph nodes. 78. Serous cavities (general characteristics), the ratio of serous membranes to organs. 79. Topography of the peritoneum above the mesentery of the transverse colon. Small oil seal. 80. Topography of the peritoneum below the mesentery of the transverse colon. Large oil seal. 81. External nose. Nasal cavity (olfactory and respiratory areas). 82. Paranasal sinuses. Their significance, development in ontogeny, variations and anomalies. 83. Larynx: cartilage, joints and muscles. Its innervation, blood supply, regional lymph nodes. Voice apparatus. 84. Trachea and bronchi: their development, structure, topography, innervation, blood supply, regional lymph nodes. 85. Lungs: development, topography, structure, innervation, blood supply, regional lymph nodes.

	86. Pleura: parts, topography, pleural cavity, pleural sinuses. Mediastinum. 87. Kidneys: development, position, structure, membranes, innervation, blood supply, regional lymph nodes. 88. Renal pelvis, ureters, bladder. 89. Ureters, bladder, urethra. Their structure, topography, innervation and blood supply. 90. Ureter and bladder, structure, topography, blood supply and innervation. 91. Internal female genital organs. 92. Uterus: development, shape, parts, topography, ligaments, relation to the peritoneum, innervation, blood supply, regional lymph nodes. 93. Fallopian tube, development, structure, relation to the peritoneum. 94. Ovary, its shape, topography, structure, rudimentary appendages, relation to the peritoneum. Intrasecretory part. 95. Prostate gland, seminal vesicle. Bulbo-urethral (Cooper) glands, their relation to the urethra. External male genital organs. 96. Testicle, epididymis; intrasecretory part of the testicle; the process of lowering the testicle into the scrotum, anomalies in the position of the testicle. The spermatic cord, its constituent parts. 97. The male urethra, its sections, the structure of the walls.
Organs of the immune system and lymph drainage pathways Органы иммунной системы и пути оттока лимфы	98. Thoracic lymphatic duct, its formation, structure, topography, confluence. 99. Lymphatic vessels and regional lymph nodes of the upper limb. 100. Lymphatic vessels and regional lymph nodes of the lower extremity. 101. Lymph node as an organ (structure, function). 102. General anatomy of the lymphatic system. 103. General principle of the structure of the lymphatic system (capillaries, vessels, nodes) and the pathways of lymph outflow into the venous bed. Classification of lymph nodes. 104. Spleen: development, position, structure, ligaments, innervation, blood supply.
The cardiovascular system . Topography of blood vessels and nerves in different parts of the human body. Сердечно-сосудистая система . Топография сосудов и нервов в различных частях тела человека.	105. Anastomoses of arteries and veins. Circumferential (collateral) blood flow (examples). 106. Aorta and its departments. Branches of the aortic arch and its thoracic part (parietal and visceral). 107. Arteries of the shoulder and forearm. Blood supply to the elbow joint. 108. Femoral artery, its branches, their topography and branching areas. 109. Venous plexus. Intersystem and intrasystemic anastomoses of veins (cava-caval, porto-caval). 110. Veins of the abdominal cavity, their topography and anastomoses. 111. Veins of the brain. Venous sinuses of the dura mater. Venous graduates (emissaries) into diploetic veins. 112. Veins of the head and neck. Their practical value. 113. Superior vena cava, sources of its formation and topography. Unpaired and semi-unpaired veins. 114. Branches of the abdominal aorta. 115. Internal carotid artery and its branches. Blood supply to the brain and spinal cord. Age features. X-ray anatomy. 116. Portal vein, its anastomoses. 117. Portal vein, its roots, topography, course and branching in the liver. Anastomoses. 118. Collaterals and anastomoses in the system of the femoral and popliteal arteries, arteries of the leg and foot. 119. Blood vessels of the abdominal cavity. 120. Blood vessels of the hand. Arterial arches. 121. Blood supply and innervation of the knee joint. Age features. X-ray anatomy. 122. Fetal blood supply. 123. Blood supply to the heart. 124. Large veins of the neck, their main tributaries 125. External carotid artery, its branches, topography, branching areas. 126. Inferior vena cava. The main venous collectors of the pelvis and lower extremities. 127. General anatomy of the circulatory system. 128. General anatomy of blood vessels. Trunk, extraorganic and intraorganic vessels. Microcirculatory bed. 129. Common, external and internal iliac arteries and areas of their branching. 130. Main developmental anomalies of the heart and large arteries. 131. Features of the structure of the myocardium of the atria and ventricles. Conductive system of the heart, innervation of the heart. 132. Parietal and visceral branches of the abdominal aorta. Features of their course, branching and anastomoses. 133. Superficial veins and cutaneous nerves of the lower extremity. 134. Superficial veins and nerves of the upper limb. 135. Subclavian artery: topography, branches, areas of their branching. 136. Axillary and brachial arteries, topography of the course and branching area. 137. Heart: development, topography, structure, innervation, blood supply, regional lymph nodes.
Neurology. Topography of blood vessels and nerves in	138. III, IV and VI pairs of cranial nerves and areas of their innervation. 139. Vagus nerve (X pair of cranial nerves) and areas of its innervation. 140. Furrows and gyri of the medial and basal surfaces of the cerebral hemispheres. 141. Autonomic innervation of the pelvic organs.

different parts of the human body. Неврология. Топография сосудов и нервов в различных частях тела человека.	142. The autonomic nervous system. 143. Autonomic nodes of the head (position, roots of nodes, distribution of branches, function). 144. Auxiliary apparatus of the eye: muscles, lacrimal apparatus, innervation, blood supply, regional lymph nodes. 145. The second branch of the trigeminal nerve, the area of its branching. 146. Thoracic region of the sympathetic trunk and its branches. 147. Motor pathways - pyramidal pathways and extrapyramidal pathways. 148. Long branches of the brachial plexus, areas of innervation. Median nerve, areas of innervation. Innervation of the skin and muscles of the hand. 149. Hindbrain. Parts of it. Internal structure. 150. Optic nerve. Pathway of the visual analyzer. 151. Innervation and blood supply, regional lymph nodes of the foot. 152. Innervation of the pelvic organs. 153. Innervation, blood supply and regional lymph nodes of the anterior, posterior and external muscle groups of the lower leg. 154. Commissural and projection fibers of the cerebral hemispheres (corpus callosum, adhesions, the functional significance of the conductors in the inner capsule). Lateral ventricles of the brain, their walls, communications with other ventricles. 155. Short branches of the brachial plexus. Areas of innervation. 156. The sacral part of the parasympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system. Internal pelvic nerves and their ramifications. 157. Sacral plexus and its nerves, areas of innervation. 158. The facial nerve and its component - the intermediate (Vrizberg) nerve (VII pair of cranial nerves). Areas of innervation. 159. Cerebellum and its nuclei, their functional significance. 160. Corpus callosum, structure, topography and function. 161. The nervous system and its importance in the body. Classification of the nervous system and the relationship of its parts. 162. The membranes and intershell spaces of the brain. Sinuses of the dura mater. Production and outflow of cerebrospinal fluid. 163. Parasympathetic division of the autonomic part of the nervous system (general characteristics). 164. The first branch of the trigeminal nerve (V pair of cranial nerves) and the area of its branching. 165. The concept of a neuron (neurocyte). Nerve fibers, bundles and roots, intervertebral nodes. Simple and complex reflex arcs. 166. Lumbar plexus: structure, topography, branches and areas of their innervation. 167. The vestibular cochlear nerve (VIII pair of cranial nerves) and the pathway of the auditory analyzer. 168. Pathways of pain and temperature sensitivity. 169. Medulla oblongata. Localization of centers. 170. Medulla oblongata. Surfaces. Internal structure: nuclei, topography of the nuclei of the cranial nerves. 171. Diencephalon. 172. Diencephalon: sections, internal structure, third ventricle. 173. Pathways of the pupillary reflex. 174. Ways of proprioceptive sensitivity of the cortical direction (Gaulle and Burdach). 175. Ways of proprioceptive sensitivity of the cerebellar direction (Fleksig and Govers). 176. Ways of proprioceptive sensitivity. 177. Development of the brain - brain bubbles and their derivatives. 178. Rhomboid fossa and projection of the cranial nerve nuclei onto it. 179. The sciatic nerve and its branches, areas of innervation. 180. Retina of the eye. Pathway of the visual analyzer. 181. The sympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system (general characteristics). 182. Spinal cord: shape, topography, internal structure. Localization of pathways in white matter. Spinal cord membranes. 183. Spinal nerve and its branches. Formation of the plexus of the spinal nerves. 184. Stem part of the brain. 185. Topography of the centers of the autonomic nervous system (its parasympathetic and sympathetic divisions). 186. The third branch of the trigeminal nerve, the area of its branching. 187. Cyto-myeloarchitectonics of the cortex and the associative system of the fibers of the white matter of the cerebral hemispheres in the light of the materialistic teachings of I.P. Pavlova on the localization of functions. 188. Celiac ("solar") plexus: formation, structure, branches. 189. Cervical plexus, its structure and topography, areas of innervation. 190. Cervical section of the sympathetic trunk: nodes, branches, branching areas. 191. Extrapyramidal system (basal nodes, internal capsule and its meaning). 192. Glossopharyngeal, accessory (Willis) and hypoglossal nerves (IX, XI and XII pairs of cranial nerves). Areas of their branching. 193. Gray and white matter on sections of the cerebral hemispheres (basal nuclei, location and functional
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	significance of the conductors in the inner capsule).
Esthesiology Эстеziология	194. Anatomy of the middle ear: walls of the tympanic cavity, holes, ossicles, auditory tube. 195. Inner ear: bone labyrinth, membranous labyrinth. 196. Outer ear, its parts, structure. Eardrum. 197. The organ of hearing and balance: the general plan of the structure and functional features. 198. Refractive media of the eye: cornea, fluid of the eye chambers, lens, vitreous body. 199. Choroid of the eye. Accommodation mechanism. 200. Spiral (Cortius) organ. Pathway of the auditory analyzer.

Practical skills questions in the discipline "ANATOMY"
for students studying in the specialty 31.05.01 General Medicine

Вопросы по практическим навыкам по дисциплине «АНАТОМИЯ» для студентов, обучающихся по специальности 31.05.01 Лечебное дело

List of organs, their parts and structural details (anatomical structures), which each student should be able to find and show on a corpse or individual preparations and call them in Latin.

Перечень органов, их частей и деталей строения (анатомических образований), которые каждый студент должен уметь найти и показать на трупе или отдельных препаратах и назвать их по латыни.

OSTEOLOGY

BONES OF THE TRUNK

QSSA TRUNCI

Vertebral body	Corpus vertebrae
Vertebral arch	Arcus vertebrae
Upper vertebral notch	Incisura vertebralis superior
Lower vertebral notch	Incisura vertebralis inferior
Vertebral foramen	Foramen vertebrae
Spinous process	Processus spinosus
Transverse process	Processus transversus
Upper articular process	Processus articularis superior
Lower articular process	Processus articularis inferior
Anterior arch of 1 cervical vertebra	Arcus anterior atlantis
Fovea of the dens of 1 cervical vertebra	Fovea dentis atlantis
Posterior arch of 1 cervical vertebra	Arcus posterior atlantis
Dens of axial vertebra	Dens axis
Carotid tubercle of VI cervical vertebra	Tuberculum caroticum
Sacral base	Basis ossis sacri
Auricular surface of sacrum	Facies auricularis
Sacral apex	Apex ossis sacri
Pelvic sacral foramina	Foramina sacralia pelvica
Dorsal sacral foramina	Foramina sacralia dorsalia
Sacral canal	Canalis sacralis
Head of rib	Caput costae
Collum of rib	Collum costae
Tubercle of rib	Tuberculum costae
Sulcus of rib	Sulcus costae
Tubercle of anterior scalene muscle (1 rib)	Tuberculum m. scaleni anterioris
Sulcus of subclavian artery (1 rib)	Sulcus a. subclaviae
Sulcus of subclavian vein (1 rib)	Sulcus v. subclaviae
Sternal manubrium	Manubrium sterni
Jugular the notch of sternum	Incisura jugularis
Sternal corpus	Corpus sterni
Xifoid process	Processus xifoideus
Sternal angle	Angulus sterni
BONES OF THE UPPER LIMB	
OSSA MEMBRISUPERIORIS	
Acromion	Acromion
Glenoid cavity of shoulder blade	Cavitas glenoidalis
Supraglenoid tubercle of shoulder blade	Tuberculum supraglenoidale
Infraglenoid tubercle of shoulder blade	Tuberculum infraglenoidale
Collum of shoulder blade	Collum scapulae
Coracoid process of shoulder blade	Processus coracoideus
Head of humerus	Caput humeri
Anatomical collum of humerus	Collum anatomicum
Major tubercle of humerus	Tuberculum majus
Minor tubercle of humerus	Tuberculum minus
Intertubercular sulcus of humerus	Sulcus intertubercularis
Surgical collum of humerus	Collum chirurgicum
Deltoid tuberosity of humerus	Tuberositas deltoidea
Sulcus of radial nerve of humerus	Sulcus n. radialis
Lateral epicondyle of humerus	Epicondylus lateralis
Medial epicondyle of humerus	Epicondylus medialis
Sulcus of ulnar nerve of humerus	Sulcus n. ulnaris
Trochlea of humerus	Trochlea humeri
Olecranal fossa of humerus	Fossa olecrani

Coronoid fossa of humerus	Fossa coronoidea
Head of radius	Caput radii
Articular circumference of radius	Circumferentia articularis
Collum of radius	Collum radii
Styloid process of radius	Processus styloideus
Olecranon	Olecranon
Coronoid process of ulna	Processus coronoideus
Tuberosity of ulna	Tuberositas ulnae
Head of ulna	Caput ulnae
Styloid process of ulna	Processus styloideus
Bones of carpus:	Ossa carpi:
- scaphoid	Os scaphoideum
- lunate	Os lunatum
- triquetrum	Os triquetrum
- trapezium	Os trapezium
- pisiform	Os pisiforme
- trapezoid	Os trapezoideum
- capitate	Os capitatum
- hamate	Os hamatum
Base, corpus and head of metacarpal bones	Basis metacarpalis, corpus et caput metacarpale
Proximal, middle and distal phalanges of fingers of hand	Phalanx proximalis, media et distalis

BONES OF THE LOWER LIMB	OSSA MEMBRI INFERIORIS
Obturator foramen of pelvic bone	Foramen obturatum
Acetabulum of pelvic bone	Acetabulum
Lunate surface of pelvic bone	Facies lunata
Notch of acetabulum of pelvic bone	Incisura acetabuli
Ileal crest	Crista iliaca
Upper anterior ileal spine	Spina iliaca anterior superior
Lower anterior ileal spine	Spina iliaca anterior inferior
Upper posterior ileal spine	Spina iliaca posterior superior
Lower posterior ileal spine	Spina iliaca posterior inferior
Great sciatic notch	Incisura ischiadica major
Lesser sciatic notch	Incisura ischiadica minor
Ischial tuber	Tuber ischiadicum
Ischial spine	Spina ischiadica
Pubic tubercle	Tuberculum pubicum
Iliopubic eminence	Eminentia iliopubica
Obturator sulcus	Sulcus obturatorius
Head of femur	Caput femoris
Collum of femur	Collum femoris
Lesser trochanter of femur	Trochanter minor
Greater trochanter of femur	Trochanter major
Intertrochanteric crest	Crista intertrochanterica
Intertrochanteric line	Linea intertrochanterica
Asperal line of femur	Linea aspera
Medial condyle of femur	Condylus medialis
Medial epicondyle of femur	Epicondylus medialis
Lateral condyle of femur	Condylus lateralis
Lateral epicondyle of femur	Epicondylus lateralis
Patella	Patella
Medial condyle of tibia	Condylus medialis
Lateral condyle of tibia	Condylus lateralis
Tuberosity of tibia	Tuberositas tibiae
Medial malleolus of tibia	Malleolus medialis
Lateral malleolus of fibula	Malleolus lateralis
Calcaneal tuber	Tuber calcanei

Head of talus	<i>Caput tali</i>
Trochlea of talus	<i>Trochlea tali</i>
Navicular bone of sole of foot	<i>Os Naviculare</i>
Cuboid	<i>Os cuboideum</i>
Medial cuneiform bone	<i>Os cuneiforme mediale</i>
Intermediate cuneiform bone	<i>Os cuneiforme intermedium</i>
Lateral cuneiform bone	<i>Os cuneiforme laterale</i>
Base, corpus and head of metatarsal bones	<i>Basis metatarsalis, corpus et caput metatarsale</i>
Proximal, middle and distal phalanges of fingers of foot	<i>Phalanx proximalis, media et distalis</i>

BONES OF THE SKULL	<i>OSSA CRANII</i>
Frontal tuber of frontal bone	<i>Tuber frontale</i>
Glabella of frontal bone	<i>Glabella</i>
Supraorbital notch of frontal bone	<i>Incisura supraorbitalis</i>
Zygomatic process of frontal bone	<i>Processus zygomaticus</i>
Fossa of lacrimal gland of frontal bone	<i>Fossa glandulae lacrimalis</i>
Corpus of sphenoid bone	<i>Corpus sphenoidalis</i>
Turkish sella	<i>Sella turcica</i>
Pituitary fossa	<i>Fossa hypophysialis</i>
Dorsum sellae of sphenoid bone	<i>Dorsum sellae</i>
Lesser wing of sphenoid bone	<i>Ala minor</i>
Optical canal	<i>Canalis opticus</i>
Great wing of sphenoid bone	<i>Ala major</i>
Round foramen	<i>Foramen rotundum</i>
Oval foramen	<i>Foramen ovale</i>
Spinous foramen	<i>Foramen spinosum</i>
Lacrimal bone	<i>Os lacrimale</i>
Vomer	<i>Vomer</i>
Nasal bone	<i>Os nasale</i>
Pterygoid process of sphenoid bone	<i>Processus pterygoideus</i>
Pterygoid canal of sphenoid bone	<i>Canalis pterygoideus</i>
Pterygoid fossa of pterygoid process of sphenoid bone	<i>Fossa pterygoidea</i>
Basilar part of occipital bone	<i>Pars basillaris</i>
Pharyngeal tubercle of occipital bone	<i>Tuberculum pharyngeum</i>
Lateral part of occipital bone	<i>Pars lateralis</i>
Occipital condyle	<i>Condylus occipitalis</i>
Hypoglossal canal	<i>Canalis hypoglossi</i>
External occipital eminence	<i>Protuberantia occipitalis externa</i>
Internal occipital eminence	<i>Protuberantia occipitalis interna</i>
Great occipital foramen	<i>Foramen magnum</i>
Pyramid (petrous part) of temporal bone	<i>Pars petrosa</i>
Mastoid process of temporal bone	<i>Processus mastoideus</i>
Roof of tympanic cavity of temporal bone	<i>Tegmen tympani</i>
Trigeminal impression of the pyramid of temporal bone	<i>Impressio trigemini</i>
Internal acoustic foramen and internal acoustic meatus	<i>Porus et meatus acusticus internus</i>
Zygomatic process of temporal bone	<i>Processus zygomaticus</i>
Mandibular fossa of temporal bone	<i>Fossa mandibularis</i>
Carotid canal of temporal bone	<i>Canalis caroticus</i>
External foramen of carotid canal	<i>Foramen caroticum externum</i>
Internal foramen of carotid canal	<i>Foramen caroticum internum</i>
Musculo-tubal canal of temporal bone	<i>Canalis musculo-tubarius</i>
Orbital lamina of ethmoid bone	<i>Lamina orbitalis</i>
Upper orbital fissure	<i>Fissura orbitalis superior</i>
Lower orbital fissure	<i>Fissura orbitalis inferior</i>
Corpus of maxilla	<i>Corpus maxillae</i>
Orbital surface of maxilla	<i>Facies orbitalis</i>

Infraorbital sulcus of maxilla	<i>Sulcus infraorbitalis</i>
Infraorbital foramen of maxilla	<i>Foramen infraorbitale</i>
Tuber of maxilla	<i>Tuber maxillae</i>
Lacrimal sulcus of maxilla	<i>Sulcus lacrimalis</i>
Hiatus of maxillary sinus	<i>Hiatus maxillaris</i>
Frontal process of maxilla	<i>Processus frontalis</i>
Zygomatic process of maxilla	<i>Processus zygomaticus</i>
Palatine process of maxilla	<i>Processus palatinus</i>
Perpendicular lamina of palatine bone (on cranium)	<i>Lamina perpendicularis</i>
Horizontal lamina of palatine bone (on cranium)	<i>Lamina horizontalis</i>
Corpus of mandible	<i>Corpus mandibulae</i>
Mental eminence of mandible	<i>Protuberantia mentalis</i>
Digastric fossa of mandible	<i>Fossa digastrica</i>
Mylohyoid line of mandible	<i>Linea mylohyoidea</i>
Alveolar arch of mandible	<i>Arcus alveolaris</i>
Dental alveoles of mandible	<i>Alveoli dentales</i>
Angle of mandible	<i>Angulus mandibulae</i>
Ramus of mandible	<i>Ramus mandibulae</i>
Masseteric tuberosity of mandible	<i>Tuberositas masseterica</i>
Pterygoid tuberosity of mandible	<i>Tuberositas pterygoidea</i>
Notch of mandible	<i>Incisura mandibulae</i>
Condylar process of mandible	<i>Processus condylaris</i>
Pterygoid fovea of mandible	<i>Fovea pterygoidea</i>
Coronoid process of mandible	<i>Processus coronoideus</i>
Foramen of mandible	<i>Foramen mandibulae</i>
Corpus of hyoid bone	<i>Corpus ossis hyoidei</i>
Lesser cornu of hyoid bone	<i>Cornu minus</i>
Greater cornu of hyoid bone	<i>Cornu majus</i>
Foramen lacerum	<i>Foramen lacerum</i>
Jugular foramen	<i>Foramen jugulare</i>
Anterior cranial fossa	<i>Fossa cranii anterior</i>
Digital impressions	<i>Impressiones digitatae</i>
Middle cranial fossa	<i>Fossa cranii media</i>
Posterior cranial fossa	<i>Fossa cranii posterior</i>
Clivus	<i>Clivus</i>
Sulcus of upper sagittal sinus	<i>Sulcus sinus sagittalis superioris</i>
Sulcus of transverse sinus	<i>Sulcus sinus transversus</i>
Sulcus of sigmoid sinus	<i>Sulcus sinus sigmoidei</i>
Choanae	<i>Choanae</i>
Hard palate	<i>Palatum durum</i>

Incisival canal	<i>Canalis incisivus</i>
Pterygopalatine fossa	<i>Fossa pterygo-palatina</i>
Infratemporal fossa	<i>Fossa infratemporalis</i>
Temporal fossa	<i>Fossa temporalis</i>
Coronoid suture	<i>Sutura coronalis</i>
Sagittal suture	<i>Sutura sagittalis</i>
Lambdoid suture	<i>Sutura lambdoidea</i>
Intervertebral disk	<i>Discus intervertebralis</i>
Anulus fibrosus (of intervertebral disk)	<i>Anulus fibrosus</i>
Nucleus pulposus (of intervertebral disk)	<i>Nucleus pulposus</i>
Anterior longitudinal ligament	<i>Ligamentum longitudinale anterius</i>
Posterior longitudinal ligament	<i>Ligamentum longitudinale posterius</i>
Interspinal ligament	<i>Ligamentum interspinale</i>
Flavum ligament	<i>Ligamentum flavum</i>
Supraspinous ligament	<i>Ligamentum supraspinale</i>
Joint of head of ribs	<i>Articulatio capitis costae</i>
Costovertebral joint	<i>Articulatio costovertebralis</i>
Sternocostal joint	<i>Articulatio sternocostalis</i>
Acromioclavicular joint	<i>Articulatio acromioclavicularis</i>
Interclavicular ligament	<i>Ligamentum interclaviculare</i>
Coracoclavicular ligament	<i>Ligamentum coracoclaviculare</i>
Capsule of shoulder joint	<i>Capsula</i>
Articular lip of shoulder joint	<i>Labrum glenoidale</i>
Coracohumeral ligament	<i>Ligamentum coracohumerale</i>

Ulnar collateral ligament	<i>Ligamentum collaterale ulnare</i>
Radial collateral ligament	<i>Ligamentum collaterale radiale</i>
Annular ligament of radius	<i>Ligamentum anulare radii</i>
Interosseous membrane of the arm	<i>Membrana interossea antebrachii</i>
Radiocarpal joint	<i>Articulatio radiocarpalis</i>
Mediocarpal joint	<i>Articulatio mediocarpalis</i>
Raidal collateral carpal ligament	<i>Ligamentum collaterale carpi radiale</i>
Ulnar collateral carpal ligament	<i>Ligamentum collaterale carpi ulnare</i>
Carpal canal	<i>Canalis carpal is</i>
Obturator membrane	<i>Membrana obturatoria</i>
Obturator canal	<i>Canalis obturatorius</i>
Sacroteruberous ligament	<i>Ligamentum sacrotuberal</i>
Sacrospinous ligament	<i>Ligamentum sacrospinale</i>
Greater sciatic foramen	<i>Foramen ischiadicum majus</i>
Lesser sciatic foramen	<i>Foramen ischiadicum minus</i>
Pubic symphysis	<i>Symphysis pubica</i>
Upper pubic ligament	<i>Ligamentum pubicum superius</i>
Arcuate pubic ligament	<i>Ligamentum arcuatum pubis</i>
Acetabular lip of hip joint	<i>Labrum acetabulare</i>
Iliofemoral ligament	<i>Ligamentum iliofemorale</i>
Pubofemoral ligament	<i>Ligamentum pubofemorale</i>
Ischiofemoral ligament	<i>Ligamentum ischiofemorale</i>
Ligament of head of femur	<i>Ligamentum capitis femoris</i>
Fibular collateral ligament(of knee joint)	<i>Ligamentum collaterale fibulare</i>
Tibial collateral ligament (of knee joint)	<i>Ligamentum collaterale tibiale</i>
Patellae ligament	<i>Ligamentum patellae</i>
Transverse ligament of knee	<i>Ligamentum transversum genus</i>
Lateral meniscus ofkneejoint	<i>Meniscus lateralis</i>
Medial meniscus ofkneejoint	<i>Meniscus medial is</i>
Anterior cruciate ligament of knee	<i>Ligamentum cruciatum anterius</i>
Posterior cruciate ligament of knee	<i>Ligamentum cruciatum posterius</i>
Crural interosseous membrane	<i>Membrana interossea cruris</i>
Tibiofibular anterior/posterior ligament	<i>Ligamentum tibiofibulare anterius/posterius</i>
Medial ligament of talocrural joint	<i>Ligamentum mediale</i>
Lateral ligament of talocrural joint	<i>Ligamentum laterale</i>
Transverse tarsal joint	<i>Articulatio tarsi transversa</i>
Bifurcate ligament	<i>Ligamentum bifurcatum</i>
Tarsometatarsal joints	<i>Articulationes tarsometatarsales</i>
Long plantar ligament	<i>Ligamentum plantare longum</i>

MYOLOGY

MUSCLES OF THE BACK	MUSCULI DORSI
Trapezius	<i>M. trapezius</i>
Rhomboid major	<i>M. rhomboideus major</i>
Levator scapulae	<i>M. levator scapulae</i>
Latissimus dorsi	<i>M. latissimus dorsi</i>
Rhomboid minor	<i>M. rhomboideus minor</i>
Splenius capitis	<i>M. splenius capitis</i>
Splenius cervicis	<i>M. splenius cervicis</i>
Iliocostalis	<i>M. iliocostalis</i>
Longissimus	<i>M. longissimus</i>
Spinalis	<i>M. spinalis</i>
Semispinalis	<i>M. semispinalis</i>
Rectus capitis posterior major	<i>M. rectus capitis posterior major</i>
Rectus capitis posterior minor	<i>M. rectus capitis posterior minor</i>
Obliquus capitis superior	<i>M. obliquus capitis superior</i>
Obliquus capitis inferior	<i>M. obliquus capitis inferior</i>
MUSCLES OF THE THORAX	MUSCULI THORACIS
Pectoralis major	<i>M. pectoralis major</i>
Pectoralis minor	<i>M. pectoralis minor</i>

Subclavius	<i>M. subclavius</i>
Serratus anterior	<i>M. serratus anterior</i>
Extrenal intercostal muscles	<i>M. intercostales externi</i>
Internal intercostal muscles	<i>M. intercostales interni</i>
Diaphragm	<i>M. phrenicus</i>
Lumbar part	<i>Pars lumbalis</i>
Right crus	<i>Crus dextrum</i>
Left crus	<i>Crus sinistrum</i>
Costal part	<i>Pars costalis</i>
Sternal part	<i>Pars sternalis</i>
Aortic hiatus	<i>Hiatus aorticus</i>
Esophageal hiatus	<i>Hiatus esophageus</i>
Caval opening	<i>Foramen venae cavae</i>
MUSCLES OF THE ABDOMEN	MUSCULI ABDOMINIS
Rectus abdominis	<i>M. rectus abdominis</i>
External oblique	<i>M. obliquus abdominis externus</i>
Inguinal ligament	<i>Ligamentum inguinale</i>
Internal oblique	<i>M. obliquus abdominis internus</i>
Trans versus abdominis	<i>M. transversus abdominis</i>
MUSCLES OF THE NECK	MUSCULI COLLI (cervicis)
Platysma	<i>Platysma</i>
Longus colli	<i>M. longus colli</i>
Longus capitis	<i>M. longus capitis</i>
Scalenus anterior	<i>M. scalenus anterior</i>
Scalenus medius	<i>M. scalenus medius</i>
Scalenus posterior	<i>M. scalenus posterior</i>
Sternocleidomastoid	<i>M. sternocleidomastoideus</i>
Digastric	<i>M. digastricus</i>
Stylohyoid	<i>M. stylohyoideus</i>
Mylohyoid	<i>M. mylohyoideus</i>
Geniohyoid	<i>M. geniohyoideus</i>
Sternohyoid	<i>M. sternohyoideus</i>
Omohyoid	<i>M. omohyoideus</i>
Sternothyroid	<i>M. sternothyroideus</i>
Thyrohyoid	<i>M. thyrohyoideus</i>
MUSCLES OF THE HEAD	MUSCULI CAPITIS
Epicranius	<i>M. epicranius</i>
Procerus	<i>M. procerus</i>
Nasalis	<i>M. nasalis</i>
Orbicularis oculi	<i>M. orbicularis oculi</i>
Orbicularis oris	<i>M. orbicularis oris</i>
Risorius	<i>M. risorius</i>
Zygomaticus major	<i>M. zygomaticus major</i>
Zygomaticus minor	<i>M. zygomaticus minor</i>
Levator anguli oris	<i>M. levator anguli oris</i>
Levator labii superioris	<i>M. levator labii superioris</i>
Depressor anguli oris	<i>M. depressor anguli oris</i>
Depressor labii inferioris	<i>M. depressor labii inferioris</i>
Buccinator	<i>M. buccinator</i>
Mentalis	<i>M. mentalis</i>
Masseter	<i>M. masseter</i>
Temporalis	<i>M. temporalis</i>
Lateral pterygoid	<i>M. pterygoideus lateralis</i>
Medial pterygoid	<i>M. pterygoideus medialis</i>
MUSCLES OF THE UPPER LIMB	MUSCULI MEMBRI SUPERIORIS
Deltoid	<i>M. deltoideus</i>
Supraspinatus	<i>M. supraspinatus</i>
MUSCLES OF THE LOWER LIMB	MUSCULI MEMBRI INFERIORIS

Infraspinatus	<i>M. infraspinatus</i>
Teres major	<i>M. teres major</i>
Teres minor	<i>M. teres minor</i>
Subscapularis	<i>M. subscapularis</i>
Biceps brachii	<i>M. biceps brachii</i>
Coracobrachialis	<i>M. coracobrachialis</i>
Brachialis	<i>M. brachialis</i>
Triceps brachii	<i>M. triceps brachii</i>
Anconeus	<i>M. anconeus</i>
Pronator teres	<i>M. pronator teres</i>
Flexor carpi radialis	<i>M. flexor carpi radialis</i>
Palmaris longus	<i>M. palmaris longus</i>
Flexor carpi ulnaris	<i>M. flexor carpi ulnaris</i>
Flexor digitorum superficialis	<i>M. flexor digitorum superficialis</i>
Flexor digitorum profundus	<i>M. flexor digitorum profundus</i>
Flexor pollicis longus	<i>M. flexor pollicis longus</i>
Pronator quadratus	<i>M. pronator quadratus</i>
Brachioradialis	<i>M. brachioradialis</i>
Extensor carpi radialis longus	<i>M. extensor carpi radialis longus</i>
Extensor carpi radialis brevis	<i>M. extensor carpi radialis brevis</i>
Extensor digitorum	<i>M. extensor digitorum</i>
Extensor digiti minimi	<i>M. extensor digiti minimi</i>
Extensor carpi ulnaris	<i>M. extensor carpi ulnaris</i>
Supinator	<i>M. supinator</i>
Abductor pollicis longus	<i>M. abductor pollicis longus</i>
Extensor pollicis brevis	<i>M. extensor pollicis brevis</i>
Extensor pollicis longus	<i>M. extensor pollicis longus</i>
Extensor indicis	<i>M. extensor indicis</i>
Abductor pollicis brevis	<i>M. abductor pollicis brevis</i>
Flexor pollicis brevis	<i>M. flexor pollicis brevis</i>
Opponens pollicis	<i>M. opponens pollicis</i>
Adductor pollicis *	<i>M. adductor pollicis</i>
Abductor digiti minimi	<i>M. abductor digiti minimi</i>
Flexor digiti minimi brevis	<i>M. flexor digiti minimi brevis</i>
Opponens digiti minimi	<i>M. opponens digiti minimi</i>
Lumbricals	<i>Mm. lumbricales</i>
Dorsal interossei	<i>Mm. interossei dorsales</i>
Palmar interossei	<i>Mm. interossei palmares</i>
Iliopsoas	<i>M. iliopsoas</i>
Gluteus maximus	<i>M. gluteus maximus</i>
Gluteus medius	<i>M. gluteus medius</i>
Gluteus minimus	<i>M. gluteus minimus</i>
Tensor fasciae latae	<i>M. tensor fasciae latae</i>
Piriformis	<i>M. piriformis</i>
Obturator internus	<i>M. obturatorius internus</i>
Gemellus superior	<i>M. gemellus superior</i>
Gemellus inferior	<i>M. gemellus inferior</i>
Obturator externus	<i>M. obturatorius externus</i>
Quadratus femoris	<i>M. quadratus femoris</i>
Sartorius	<i>M. sartorius</i>
Quadriceps femoris	<i>M. quadriceps femoris</i>
Rectus femoris	<i>M. rectus femoris</i>
Vastus lateralis	<i>M. vastus lateralis</i>
Vastus intermedius	<i>M. vastus intermedius</i>
Vastus medialis	<i>M. vastus medialis</i>
Pectineus	<i>M. pectineus</i>
Adductor longus	<i>M. adductor longus</i>
Adductor brevis	<i>M. adductor brevis</i>
Adductor magnus	<i>M. adductor magnus</i>
Gracilis	<i>M. gracilis</i>
Biceps femoris	<i>M. biceps femoris</i>
Semitendinosus	<i>M. semitendinosus</i>
Semimembranosus	<i>M. semimembranosus</i>
Tibialis anterior	<i>M. tibialis anterior</i>
Extensor digitorum longus	<i>M. extensor digitorum longus</i>
Extensor hallucis longus	<i>M. extensor hallucis longus</i>
Peroneus longus	<i>M. peroneus longus</i>
Peroneus brevis	<i>M. peroneus brevis</i>
Triceps surae	<i>M. triceps surae</i>
Gastrocnemius	<i>M. gastrocnemius</i>
Soleus	<i>M. soleus</i>
Plantaris	<i>M. plantaris</i>

Popliteus	<i>M. popliteus</i>
Tibialis posterior	<i>M. tibialis posterior</i>
Flexor digitorum longus	<i>M. flexor digitorum longus</i>
Flexor hallucis longus	<i>M. flexor hallucis longus</i>
Extensor hallucis brevis	<i>M. extensor hallucis brevis</i>

Extensor digitorum brevis	<i>M. extensor digitorum brevis</i>
Abductor hallucis	<i>M. abductor hallucis</i>
Flexor hallucis brevis	<i>M. flexor hallucis brevis</i>
Adductor hallucis	<i>M. adductor hallucis</i>
Abductor digiti minimi	<i>M. abductor digiti minimi</i>
Flexor digiti minimi brevis	<i>M. flexor digiti minimi brevis</i>
Flexor digitorum brevis	<i>M. flexor digitorum brevis</i>
Quadratus plantae	<i>M. quadratus plantae</i>
Lumbricals	<i>Mm. lumbricales</i>
Dorsal interossei	<i>Mm. interossei dorsales</i>
Plantar interossei	<i>Mm. interossei plantares</i>

TOPOGRAPHY OF MUSCLES

Anterior cervical triangle	<i>Trigonum colli anterius</i>
Lateral cervical triangle	<i>Trigonum colli laterale</i>
Submandibular triangle	<i>Trigonum submandibulare</i>
Submental triangle	<i>Trigonum submentale</i>
Carotid triangle	<i>Trigonum caroticum</i>
Muscular triangle	<i>Trigonum musculare</i>
Omoclavicular triangle	<i>Trigonum omoclaviculare</i>
Antescalene space	<i>Spatium antescalenum</i>
Interscalene space	<i>Spatium interscalenum</i>
Lumbocostal triangle	<i>Trigonum lumbocostale</i>
Sternocostal triangle	<i>Trigonum sternocostale</i>
Lumbar triangle	<i>Trigonum lumbale</i>
Linea alba	<i>Linea alba</i>
Rectus sheath	<i>Vagina m. recti abdominis</i>
Inguinal canal	<i>Canalis inguinalis</i>
Superficial inguinal ring	<i>Anulus inguinalis superficialis</i>
Deep inguinal ring	<i>Anulus inguinalis profundus</i>
Axillary fossa	<i>Fossa axillaris</i>
Trilateral foramen	<i>Foramen trilaterum</i>
Quadrilateral foramen	<i>Foramen quadrilaterum</i>
Humeromuscular canal	<i>Canalis humeromuscularis</i>
Carpal canal	<i>Canalis carpi</i>
Extensor retinaculum	<i>Retinaculum extensorum</i>
Suprapiriform foramen	<i>Foramen suprapiriforme</i>
Infrapiriform foramen	<i>Foramen infrapiriforme</i>
Ischiorectal fossa	<i>Fossa ischiorectalis</i>
Muscular space	<i>Lacuna musculorum</i>
Vascular space	<i>Lacuna vasorum</i>
Femoral canal	<i>Canalis femoralis</i>
Deep femoral ring	<i>Anulus femoralis profundus</i>
Saphenous opening	<i>Hiatus saphenus</i>
Obturator canal	<i>Canalis obturatorius</i>
Femoral triangle	<i>Trigonum femorale</i>
Adductor canal	<i>Canalis adductorius</i>
Popliteal fossa	<i>Fossa poplitea</i>
Cruropopliteal canal	<i>Canalis cruropopliteus</i>
Superior musculo-peroneal canal	<i>Canalis musculo-peroneus superior</i>
Inferior musculo-peroneal canal	<i>Canalis musculo-peroneus inferior</i>

SPLANCHNOLOGY

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	SYSTEMA DIGESTORIUM
Oral cavity	<i>Cavitas oris</i>
Oral vestibule	<i>Vestibulum oris</i>
Oral fissure	<i>Rima oris</i>
Lips	<i>Labia oris</i>
Cheek	<i>Bucca</i>
Papilla of parotid duct	<i>Papilla ductus parotidei</i>
Oral cavity proper	<i>Cavitas oris propria</i>
Hard palate	<i>Palatum durum</i>
Soft palate	<i>Palatum molle</i>
Gum	<i>Gingiva</i>
Sublingual fold	<i>Plica sublingualis</i>
Sublingual caruncle	<i>Caruncula sublingualis</i>
Parotid gland	<i>Glandula parotidea</i>
Parotid duct	<i>Ductus parotideus</i>
Sublingual gland	<i>Glandula sublingualis</i>
Submandibular gland	<i>Glandula submandibularis</i>
Teeth	<i>Dentes</i>
Incisor tooth	<i>Dens incisivus</i>
Canine tooth	<i>Dens caninus</i>
Premolar tooth	<i>Dens premolaris</i>
Molar tooth	<i>Dens molaris</i>
Wisdom tooth	<i>Dens serotinus</i>
Crown	<i>Corona dentis</i>
Neck	<i>Cervix dentis</i>
Root	<i>Radix dentis</i>
Tongue	<i>Lingua</i>
Body	<i>Corpus linguae</i>
Dorsum	<i>Dorsum linguae</i>
Root	<i>Radix linguae</i>
Tip	<i>Apex linguae</i>
Fungiform papillae	<i>Papillae fungiformes</i>
Vallate papillae	<i>Papillae vallatae</i>
Foliate papillae	<i>Papillae foliatae</i>
Foramen cecum	<i>Foramen caecum linguae</i>
Palatoglossal arch	<i>Arcus palatoglossus</i>
Palatopharyngeal arch	<i>Arcus palatopharyngeus</i>
Nasopharynx	<i>Pars nasalis pharyngis</i>
Vault of pharynx	<i>Fornix pharyngis</i>
Pharyngeal opening of auditory tube	<i>Ostium pharyngeum tubae auditivae</i>
Torus tubarius	<i>Torus tubarius</i>
Oropharynx	<i>Pars oralis pharyngis</i>
Laryngopharynx	<i>Pars laryngea pharyngis</i>
Superior constrictor	<i>M. constrictor pharyngis superior</i>
Middle constrictor	<i>M. constrictor pharyngis medius</i>
Inferior constrictor	<i>M. constrictor pharyngis inferior</i>
Stylopharyngeus	<i>M. stylopharyngeus</i>
Esophagus	<i>Oesophagus</i>
Cervical part	<i>Pars cervicalis</i>
Thoracic part	<i>Pars thoracica</i>
Abdominal part	<i>Pars abdominalis</i>
Stomach	<i>Gaster (Ventriculus)</i>
Anterior wall	<i>Paries anterior</i>
Posterior wall	<i>Paries posterior</i>
Greater curvature	<i>Curvatura major</i>
Lesser curvature	<i>Curvatura minor</i>
Cardiac part (Cardia)	<i>Pars cardialis</i>
Fundus (Fornix)	<i>Fundus (Fornix) gastricus</i>
Body	<i>Corpus gastricus</i>
Pyloric part	<i>Pars pylorica</i>
Small intestine	<i>Intestinum tenue</i>
Circular folds	<i>Plicae circulares</i>
Duodenum	<i>Duodenum</i>

Superior part	<i>Pars superior</i>
Descending part	<i>Pars descendens</i>
Horizontal part	<i>Pars horizontalis</i>
Ascending part	<i>Pars ascendens</i>
Duodenojejunal flexure	<i>Flexura duodenojejunalis</i>
Longitudinal fold	<i>Plica longitudinalis duodeni</i>
Major duodenal papilla	<i>Papilla duodeni major</i>
Minor duodenal papilla	<i>Papilla duodeni minor</i>
Jejunum	<i>Jejunum</i>
Ileum	<i>Ileum</i>
Large intestine	<i>Intestinum crassum</i>
Cecum	<i>Caecum</i>
Anal orifice	<i>Ostium ileale</i>
Vermiform appendix	<i>Appendix vermiformis</i>
Ascending colon	<i>Colon ascendens</i>
Right colic flexure	<i>Flexura coli dextra</i>
Transverse colon	<i>Colon transversum</i>
Left colic flexure	<i>Flexura coli sinistra</i>
Descending colon	<i>Colon descendens</i>
Sigmoid colon	<i>Colon sigmoideum</i>
Haustrae	<i>Haustrae coli</i>
Fatty appendices of colon	<i>Appendices omentales</i>
Mesocolic tenia	<i>Tenia mesocolica</i>
Omental tenia	<i>Tenia omentalis</i>
Free tenia	<i>Tenia libera</i>
Rectum	<i>Rectum</i>
Liver	<i>Hepar</i>
Diaphragmatic surface	<i>Facies diaphragmatica</i>
Visceral surface	<i>Facies visceralis</i>
Fossa for gallbladder	<i>Fossa vesicae biliaris</i>
Porta hepatis	<i>Porta hepatis</i>
Gastric impression	<i>Impressio gastrica</i>
Renal impression	<i>Impressio renalis</i>
Right lobe	<i>Lobus dexter hepatis</i>
Left lobe	<i>Lobus sinister hepatis</i>
Quadrant lobe	<i>Lobus quadratus</i>
Caudate lobe	<i>Lobus caudatus</i>
Groove for vena cava	<i>Sulcus venae cavae</i>
Fissure for ligamentum teres	<i>Fissura ligamenti teretis</i>
Ligamentum teres	<i>Lig. teres hepatis</i>
Common hepatic duct	<i>Ductus communis hepatis</i>
Right hepatic duct	<i>Ductus hepaticus dexter</i>
Left hepatic duct	<i>Ductus hepaticus sinister</i>
Gallbladder	<i>Vesica biliaris (Vesica fellea)</i>
Fundus	<i>Fundus</i>
Body	<i>Corpus</i>
Neck	<i>Collum</i>
Cystic duct	<i>Ductus cysticus</i>
Bile duct	<i>Ductus choledochus (Ductus biliaris)</i>
Pancreas	<i>Pancreas</i>
Head	<i>Caput pancreatis</i>
Neck	<i>Collum pancreatis</i>
Body	<i>Corpus pancreatis</i>
Tail	<i>Cauda pancreatis</i>
Pancreatic duct	<i>Ductus pancreaticus</i>
PERITONEUM	<i>PERITONEUM</i>
Mesentery	<i>Mesenterium</i>
Transverse mesocolon	<i>Mesocolon transversum</i>
Sigmoid mesocolon	<i>Mesocolon sigmoideum</i>
Lesser omentum	<i>Omentum minus</i>
Coronary ligament of liver	<i>Lig. coronarium hepatis</i>
Falciform ligament of liver	<i>Lig. falciforme hepatis</i>
Greater omentum	<i>Omentum majus</i>
Omental bursa	<i>Bursa omentalis</i>
Omental foramen	<i>Foramen omentale</i>
Subphrenic space (Hepatic bursa)	<i>Recessus subphrenicus (Bursa hepatica)</i>
Subhepatic space (Pregastric bursa)	<i>Recessus subhepaticus (Bursa pregastrica)</i>

Right mesenteric sinus	<i>Sinus mesentericus dexter</i>
Left mesenteric sinus	<i>Sinus mesentericus sinister</i>
Paracolic gutters	<i>Sulci paracolici</i>
Intersigmoid recess	<i>Recessus intersigmoideus</i>
Vesico-uterine pouch	<i>Excavatio vesicouterina</i>
Recto-uterine pouch	<i>Excavatio rectouterina</i>
Recto-vesical pouch	<i>Excavatio rectovesicalis</i>

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	SYSTEMA RESPIRATORIUM
Nasal cavity	<i>Cavitas nasi</i>
Nasal septum	<i>Septum nasi</i>
Olfactory region	<i>Regio olfactoria</i>
Respiratory region	<i>Regio respiratoria</i>
Superior nasal concha	<i>Concha nasalis superior</i>
Middle nasal concha	<i>Concha nasalis media</i>
Inferior nasal concha	<i>Concha nasalis inferior</i>
Superior nasal meatus	<i>Meatus nasi superior</i>
Middle nasal meatus	<i>Meatus nasi medius</i>
Inferior nasal meatus	<i>Meatus nasi inferior</i>
Maxillary sinus	<i>Sinus maxillaris</i>
Frontal sinus	<i>Sinus frontalis</i>
Sphenoidal sinus	<i>Sinus sphenoidalis</i>
Larynx	<i>Larynx</i>
Thyroid cartilage	<i>Cartilago thyroidea</i>
Laryngeal prominence	<i>Prominentia laryngea</i>
Cricoid cartilage	<i>Cartilago cricoidea</i>
Arytenoid cartilage	<i>Cartilago arytenoidea</i>
Vocal process	<i>Processus vocalis</i>
Muscular process	<i>Processus muscularis</i>
Epiglottis	<i>Epiglottis</i>
Cricothyroid joint	<i>Articulatio cricothyroidea</i>
Crico-arytenoid joint	<i>Articulatio cricoarytenoidea</i>
Thyrohyoid membrane	<i>Membrana thyrohyoidea</i>
Median thyrohyoid ligament	<i>Lig. thyrohyoideum medianum</i>
Cricothyroid	<i>M. cricothyroideus</i>
Posterior crico-arytenoid	<i>M. cricoarytenoideus posterior</i>
Laryngeal cavity	<i>Cavitas laryngis</i>
Laryngeal inlet	<i>Aditus laryngis</i>
Laryngeal vestibule	<i>Vestibulum laryngis</i>
Vestibular fold	<i>Plica vestibularis</i>
Laryngeal ventricle	<i>Ventriculus laryngis</i>
Glottis	<i>Glottis</i>
Vocal fold	<i>Plica vocalis</i>
Rima glottidis	<i>Rima glottidis</i>
Infraglottic cavity	<i>Cavitas infraglottica</i>
Trachea	<i>Trachea</i>
Cervical part	<i>Pars cervicalis tracheae</i>
Thoracic part	<i>Pars thoracica tracheae</i>
Tracheal cartilages	<i>Cartilagine tracheales</i>
Annular ligaments	<i>Ligg. anularia</i>
Membranous wall	<i>Paries membranaceus</i>
Tracheal bifurcation	<i>Bifurcatio tracheae</i>
Right main bronchus	<i>Bronchus principalis dexter</i>
Left main bronchus	<i>Bronchus principalis sinister</i>
Lungs	<i>Pulmones</i>
Base	<i>Basis pulmonis</i>
Apex	<i>Apex pulmonis</i>
Costal surface	<i>Facies costalis</i>
Mediastinal surface	<i>Facies mediastinalis</i>
Diaphragmatic surface	<i>Facies diaphragmatica</i>
Anterior border	<i>Margo anterior</i>
Cardiac notch of left lung	<i>Incisura cardiaca pulmonis sinistri</i>
Lingula of left lung	<i>Lingula pulmonis sinistri</i>
Superior lobe	<i>Lobus superior</i>
Middle lobe of right lung	<i>Lobus medius pulmonis dextri</i>
Inferior lobe	<i>Lobus inferior</i>
Oblique fissure	<i>Fissura obliqua</i>
Horizontal fissure of right lung	<i>Fissura horizontalis pulmonis dextri</i>
Hilum of lung	<i>Hilum pulmonis</i>
Root of lung	<i>Radix pulmonis</i>

Pleural cavity	<i>Cavitas pleuralis</i>
Visceral pleura	<i>Pleura visceralis</i>
Parietal pleura	<i>Pleura parietalis</i>
Dome of pleura	<i>Cupula pleurae</i>
Costal pleura	<i>Pleura costalis</i>
Mediastinal pleura	<i>Pleura mediastinalis</i>
Diaphragmatic pleura	<i>Pleura diaphragmatica</i>
Costodiaphragmatic recess	<i>Recessus costo-diaphragmaticus</i>

UROGENITAL SYSTEM	SYSTEMA UROGENITALE
Urinary organs	<i>Organa urinaria</i>
Kidney	<i>Ren (Nephros)</i>
Hilum of kidney	<i>Hilum renale</i>
Renal sinus	<i>Sinus renal is</i>
Fibrous capsule	<i>Capsula fibrosa</i>
Renal cortex	<i>Cortex renal is</i>
Renal columns	<i>Columnae renales</i>
Renal pyramids	<i>Pyramides renales</i>
Renal papillae	<i>Papillae renales</i>
Renal pelvis	<i>Pelvis renalis</i>
Major calices	<i>Calices renales majores</i>
Minor calices	<i>Calices renales minores</i>
Ureter	<i>Ureter</i>
Urinary bladder	<i>Vesica urinaria</i>
Body of bladder	<i>Corpus vesicae</i>
Fundus of bladder	<i>Fundus vesicae</i>
Neck of bladder	<i>Cervix vesicae</i>
Trigone of bladder	<i>Trigonum vesicae</i>
Ureteric orifice	<i>Ostium ureteris</i>
Internal urethral orifice	<i>Ostium urethrae internum</i>
Male genitalia	Organa genitalia masculina
Testis	<i>Testis (Orchis)</i>
Tunica vaginalis	<i>Tunica vaginalis testis</i>
Tunica albuginea	<i>Tunica albuginea</i>
Epididymis	<i>Epididymis</i>
Head	<i>Caput epididymidis</i>
Body	<i>Corpus epididymidis</i>
Tail	<i>Cauda epididymidis</i>
Ductus deferens	<i>Ductus deferens</i>
Ampulla	<i>Ampulla ductus deferentis</i>
Seminal vesicle	<i>Vesicula seminalis</i>
Spermatic cord	<i>Funiculus spermaticus</i>
Prostate	<i>Prostata</i>
Lobes	<i>Lobi prostatae</i>
Isthmus	<i>Isthmus prostatae</i>
Penis	<i>Penis</i>
Glans penis	<i>Glans penis</i>
Prepuce	<i>Preputium penis</i>
Corpus cavernosum	<i>Corpus cavernosum penis</i>
Corpus spongiosum	<i>Corpus spongiosum penis</i>
Male urethra	<i>Urethra masculina</i>
Prostatic urethra	<i>Pars prostatica</i>
Membranous urethra	<i>Pars membranacea</i>
Spongy urethra	<i>Pars spongiosa</i>
Scrotum	<i>Scrotum</i>
Female genitalia	Organa genitalia feminina
Ovary	<i>Ovarium</i>
Free border	<i>Margo liber ovarii</i>
Mesovarian border	<i>Margo mesovaricus</i>
Proper ligament	<i>Lig. ovarii proprium</i>
Suspending ligament	<i>Lig. suspensorium ovarii</i>
Uterine tube	<i>Tuba uterina (Salpinx)</i>
Abdominal ostium	<i>Ostium abdominale tubae uterinae</i>
Infundibulum	<i>Infundibulum tubae uterinae</i>
Fimbriae	<i>Fimbriae tubae uterinae</i>
Ampulla	<i>Ampulla tubae uterinae</i>
Isthmus	<i>Isthmus tubae uterinae</i>

Uterus	<i>Uterus</i>
Fundus	<i>Fundus uteri</i>
Body	<i>Corpus uteri</i>
Cervix	<i>Cervix uteri</i>
Cervical canal	<i>Canalis cervicis uteri</i>
Broad ligament of uterus	<i>Lig. latum uteri</i>
Round ligament of uterus	<i>Lig. teres uteri</i>
Vagina	<i>Vagina</i>
Vaginal fornix	<i>Fornix vaginae</i>
Labium majus	<i>Labium majus pudendi</i>
Labium minus	<i>Labium minus pudendi</i>
Clitoris	<i>Clitoris</i>
External urethra! orifice	<i>Ostium urethrae externum</i>
Perineum	<i>Perineum</i>
Perineal body	<i>Centrum perinei</i>
Ischio-anal fossa	<i>Fossa ischioanalis</i>
Ischiocavernosus •	<i>M. ischiocavernosus</i>
Bulbospongiosus	<i>M. bulbospongiosus</i>
Levator of anus	<i>M. levator ani</i>
Externa! anal sphincter	<i>M. sphincter ani extrenus</i>

ENDOCRINE GLANDS	<i>GLANDULAE ENDOCRINAE</i>
Pituitary gland	<i>Hypophysis</i>
Pineal gland	<i>Glandula pinealis</i>
Thyroid gland	<i>Glandula thyroidea</i>
Parathyroid glands	<i>Glandulae parathyroideae</i>
Suprarenal (Adrenal) gland	<i>Glandula suprarenalis</i>

IMMUNE ORGANS	<i>ORGANA IMMUNIORA</i>
Thymus	<i>Thymus</i>
Lingual tonsil	<i>Tons ilia lingua I is</i>
Palatine tonsil	<i>Tonsilla palatina</i>
Pharyngeal tonsil	<i>Tonsilla pharyngealis</i>
Tubal tonsil	<i>Tonsilla tubaria</i>
Spleen	<i>Splen (Lien)</i>

LYMPHATIC SYSTEM	<i>SYSTEMA LYMPHATICA</i>
LYMPHATIC TRUNKS AND DUCTS	<i>TRUNCIEDUCTUS LYMPHATICI</i>
Thoracic duct	<i>Ductus thoracicus</i>
Cisterna chyli; Chyle cistern	<i>Cisterna chyli</i>
REGIONAL LYMPH NODES	<i>NODI LYMPHOIDEI REGIONALES</i>
Occipital nodes	<i>Nodi occipitales</i>
Mastoid nodes	<i>Nodi mastoidei</i>
Parotid nodes	<i>Nodi parotidei</i>
Facial nodes	<i>Nodi faciales</i>
Submental nodes	<i>Nodi submentales</i>
Submandibular nodes	<i>Nodi submandibulares</i>
Anterior cervical nodes	<i>Nodi cervicales anteriores</i>
Lateral cervical nodes	<i>Nodi cervicales laterales</i>
Supraclavicular nodes	<i>Nodi supraclaviculares</i>
Axillary lymph nodes	<i>Nodi lymphoidei axillares</i>
Interpectoral nodes	<i>Nodi interpectoriales</i>
Cubital nodes	<i>Nodi cubitales</i>
Parasternal nodes	<i>Nodi parasternales</i>
Intercostal nodes	<i>Nodi intercostales</i>
Tracheobronchial nodes	<i>Nodi tracheobronchiales</i>
Bronchopulmonary nodes	<i>Nodi bronchopulmonales</i>
Left lumbar nodes	<i>Nodi lumbales sinistri</i>
Intermediate lumbar nodes	<i>Nodi lumbales intermedii</i>
Right lumbar nodes	<i>Nodi lumbales dextri</i>
Coeliac nodes	<i>Nodi coeliaci</i>
Right/left gastric nodes	<i>Nodi gastrici dextri/sinistri</i>
Right/left gastro-omental nodes	<i>Nodi gastroomentales dextri/sinistri</i>
Pyloric nodes	<i>Nodi pylorici</i>
Pancreatic nodes	<i>Nodi pancreatici</i>
Splenic nodes	<i>Nodi splenici; Nodi lienales</i>
Hepatic nodes	<i>Nodi hepatici</i>
Superior mesenteric nodes	<i>Nodi mesenterici superiores</i>
Inferior mesenteric nodes	<i>Nodi mesenterici inferiores</i>

Common iliac nodes	<i>Nodi iliaci communes</i>
External iliac nodes	<i>Nodi iliaci externi</i>
Internal iliac nodes	<i>Nodi iliaci interni</i>
Para-uterine nodes	<i>Nodi parauterini</i>
Pararectal nodes	<i>Nodipararectales; Nodi anorectales</i>
Inguinal lymph nodes	<i>Nodi lymphoidei inguinales</i>
Popliteal nodes	<i>Nodi poplitei</i>

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	<i>SYSTEMA CARDIOVASCULARE</i>
HEART	<i>COR</i>
Base of heart	<i>Basis cordis</i>
Sternocostal surface	<i>Fades sternocostalis</i>
Diaphragmatic surface	<i>Fades diaphragmatica</i>
Right/Left pulmonary surface	<i>Fades pulmonalis dextra/sinistra</i>
Right border	<i>Margo dexter</i>
Apex of heart	<i>Apex cordis</i>
Notch of cardiac apex	<i>Incisura apicis cordis</i>
Anterior interventricular sulcus	<i>Sulcus interventricularis anterior</i>
Posterior interventricular sulcus	<i>Sulcus interventricularis posterior</i>
Coronary sulcus	<i>Sulcus coronarius</i>
Right/Left Ventricle	<i>Ventriculus cordis dexter/sinister</i>
Interventricular septum	<i>Septum interventriculare</i>
Muscular part	<i>Pars muscularis</i>
Membranous part	<i>Pars membranacea</i>
Atrioventricular septum	<i>Septum atrioventriculare</i>
Right/ Left atrium	<i>Atrium cordis dextrum/sinistrum</i>
Auricle	<i>Auricula atrii</i>
Interatrial septum	<i>Septum interatriale</i>
Trabeculae carneae	<i>Trabeculae carneae</i>
Vortex of heart	<i>Vortex cordis</i>
Papillary muscles	<i>Mm. papillares</i>
Tendinous cords	<i>Chordae tendineae</i>
Right atrium	<i>Atrium dextrum</i>
Risht auricle	<i>Auricula dextra</i>
Fossa ovalis; Oval fossa	<i>Fossa ovalis</i>
Musculi pectinati; Pectinate muscles	<i>Mm. pectinati</i>
Opening of coronary sinus	<i>Ostium sinus coronarii</i>
Opening of inferior vena cava	<i>Ostium venae cavae inferioris</i>
Opening of superior vena cava	<i>Ostium venae cavae superioris</i>
Valve of inferior vena cava	<i>Valvula venae cavae inferioris</i>
Valve of coronary sinus	<i>Valvula sinus coronarii</i>
Right ventricle	<i>Ventriculus dexter</i>
Right atrioventricular orifice	<i>Ostium atrioventriculare dextrum</i>
Tricuspid valve; Right atrioventricular valve	<i>Valva atrioventricular is dextra; Valva tricuspidalis</i>
Anterior cusp	<i>Cuspis anterior</i>
Posterior cusp	<i>Cuspis posterior</i>
Septal cusp	<i>Cuspis septalis</i>
Conus arteriosus; Infundibulum	<i>Conus arteriosus</i>
Opening of pulmonary trunk	<i>Ostium trunci pulmonalis</i>
Pulmonary valve	<i>Valva trunci pulmonalis</i>
Right semilunar cusp	<i>Valvula semilunaris dextra</i>
Left semilunar cusp	<i>Valvula semilunaris sinistra</i>
Anterior semilunar cusp	<i>Valvula semilunaris anterior</i>
Trabeculae carneae	<i>Trabeculae carneae</i>
Leftatrium	<i>Atrium sinistrum</i>
Left auricle	<i>Auricula sinistra</i>
Openings of pulmonary veins	<i>Ostia venarum pulmonalium</i>
Left ventricle	<i>Ventriculus sinister</i>
Left atrioventricular orifice	<i>Ostium atrioventriculare sinistrum</i>

Mitral valve; Left atrioventricular valve	<i>Valva atrioventricularis sinistra; Valva mitralis</i>
Anterior cusp	<i>Cuspis anterior</i>
Posterior cusp	<i>Cuspis posterior</i>
Aortic orifice	<i>Ostium aortae</i>
Aortic valve	<i>Valva aortae</i>
Right semilunar cusp;	<i>Valvula semilunaris dextra; Right</i>
coronary cusp	<i>Valvula coronaria dextra</i>
Left semilunar cusp; Left coronary cusp	<i>Valvula semilunaris sinistra; Valvula coronaria sinistra</i>
Posterior semilunar cusp;	<i>Valvula semilunaris posterior;</i>
Noncoronary' cusp	<i>Valvula non coronaria</i>
Pericardial cavity	<i>Cavitas pericardiaca</i>
Transverse pericardial sinus	<i>Sinus transversus pericardii</i>
Posterior communicating artery	<i>A. communicans posterior</i>
Ophthalmic artery	<i>A. ophthalmica</i>
Anterior cerebral artery	<i>A. cerebri anterior</i>
Precommunicating part	<i>Pars precommunicalis</i>
Anterior communicating artery	<i>A. communicans anterior</i>
Postcommunicating part	<i>Pars postcommunicalis</i>
Middle cerebral artery	<i>A. cerebri media</i>
Sphenoid part; Horizontal part	<i>Pars sphenoidalis; Pars horizontalis</i>
Insular part	<i>Pars insularis</i>
Terminal branches; Cortical branches	<i>Rr. terminales; Rr. corticales</i>
Posterior communicating artery	<i>A. communicans posterior</i>
Cerebral arterial circle	<i>Circulus arteriosus cerebri</i>
Posterior cerebral artery	<i>Arteria cerebri posterior</i>
Subclavian artery	<i>Arteria subclavia</i>
Vertebral artery	<i>Arteria vertebralis</i>
Prevertebral part	<i>Pars prevertebralis</i>
Cervical part	<i>Pars transversaria; Pars cervicalis</i>
Atlantic part	<i>Pars atlantica</i>
Intracranial part	<i>Pars intracranialis</i>
Basilar artery	<i>Arteria basilaris</i>
Internal thoracic artery	<i>A. thoracica interna</i>
Thyrocervical trunk	<i>Truncus thyrocervicalis</i>
Inferior thyroid artery	<i>A. thyroidea inferior</i>
Ascending cervical artery	<i>A. cervicalis ascendens</i>
Suprascapular artery	<i>A. suprascapularis</i>
Transverse cervical artery	<i>A. transversa colli</i>
Costocervical trunk	<i>Truncus costocervicalis</i>
Deep cervical artery	<i>A. cervicalis profunda</i>
Supreme intercostal artery	<i>A. intercostalis suprema</i>
Axillary artery	<i>Arteria axillaris</i>
Thoracoacromial artery	<i>A. thoracoacromialis</i>
Lateral thoracic artery	<i>A. thoracica lateralis</i>
Subscapular artery	<i>A. subscapularis</i>
Thoracodorsal artery	<i>A. thoracodorsalis</i>
Circumflex scapular artery	<i>A. circumflexa scapulae</i>
Anterior circumflex humeral artery	<i>A. circumflexa humeri anterior</i>
Posterior circumflex humeral artery	<i>A. circumflexa humeri posterior</i>
Brachial artery	<i>A. brachialis</i>
Profunda brachii artery; Deep artery of arm	<i>A. profunda brachii</i>
Oblique pericardial sinus	<i>Sinus obliquus pericardii</i>
ARTERIES	ARTERIAE

Pulmonary trunk	<i>Truncus pulmonalis</i>
Sinus of pulmonary trunk	<i>Sinus trunci pulmonalis</i>
Bifurcation of pulmonary trunk	<i>Bifurcatio trunci pulmonalis</i>
Right pulmonary artery	<i>Arteria pulmonalis dextra</i>
Left pulmonary artery	<i>Arteria pulmonalis sinistra</i>
Aorta	<i>Aorta</i>
Ascending aorta	<i>Pars ascendens aortae; Aorta ascendens</i>
Aortic bulb	<i>Bulbus aortae</i>
Right coronary artery	<i>Arteria coronaria dextra</i>
Posterior interventricular branch	<i>R. interventricularis posterior</i>
Left coronary artery	<i>Arteria coronaria sinistra</i>
Anterior interventricular branch	<i>R. interventricularis anterior</i>
Circumflex branch	<i>R. circumflexus</i>
Arch of aorta; Aortic arch	<i>Arcus aortae</i>
Brachiocephalic trunk	<i>Truncus brachiocephalicus</i>
Common carotid artery	<i>A. carotis communis</i>
External carotid artery	<i>A. carotis externa</i>
Superior thyroid artery	<i>A. thyroidea superior</i>
Ascending pharyngeal artery	<i>A. pharyngea ascendens</i>
Lingual artery	<i>A. lingualis</i>
Facial artery	<i>A. facialis</i>
Angular artery	<i>A. angularis</i>
Occipital artery	<i>A. occipitalis</i>
Posterior auricular artery	<i>A. auricularis posterior</i>
Superficial temporal artery	<i>A. temporalis superficialis</i>
Maxillary artery	<i>A. maxillaris</i>
Inferior alveolar artery	<i>A. alveolaris inferior</i>
Middle meningeal artery	<i>A. meningea media</i>
Infra-orbital artery	<i>A. infraorbitalis</i>
Internal carotid artery	<i>A. carotis interna</i>
Cervical part	<i>Pars cervicalis</i>
Petrous part	<i>Pars petrosa</i>
Cavernous part	<i>Pars cavernosa</i>
Cerebral part	<i>Pars cerebralis</i>
Ophthalmic artery	<i>A. ophthalmica</i>

Radial artery	<i>A. radialis</i>
Deep palmar arch	<i>Arcus palmaris profundus</i>
Ulnar artery	<i>A. ulnaris</i>
Common interosseous artery	<i>A. interossea communis</i>
Superficial palmar arch	<i>Arcus palmaris superficialis</i>
Common palmar digital arteries	<i>Aa. digitales palmares communes</i>
Proper palmar digital arteries	<i>Aa. digitales palmares propriae</i>
Descending aorta	<i>Aorta descendens</i>
Thoracic aorta	<i>Aorta thoracica</i>
Posterior intercostal arteries	<i>Aa. intercostales posteriores</i>
Abdominal aorta	<i>Aorta abdominalis</i>
Inferior phrenic artery	<i>A. phrenica inferior</i>
Lumbar arteries	<i>Aa. lumbales</i>
Median sacral artery	<i>A. sacralis mediana</i>
Coeliac trunk	<i>Truncus coeliacus</i>
Left gastric artery	<i>A. gastrica sinistra</i>
Common hepatic artery	<i>A. hepatica communis</i>
Gastroduodenal artery	<i>A. gastroduodenalis</i>
Right gastric artery	<i>A. gastrica dextra</i>
Hepatic artery proper	<i>A. hepatica propria</i>
Cystic artery	<i>A. cystica</i>
Splenic artery	<i>A. splenica; A. lienalis</i>
Left gastro-omental artery	<i>A. gastroomentalis sinistra</i>
Superior mesenteric artery	<i>A. mesenterica superior</i>
Jejunal arteries	<i>Aa. jejunaes</i>
Ileal arteries	<i>Aa. ileales</i>
Ileocolic artery	<i>A. ileocolica</i>
Right colic artery	<i>A. colica dextra</i>
Middle colic artery	<i>A. colica media</i>
Inferior mesenteric artery	<i>A. mesenterica inferior</i>
Left colic artery	<i>A. colica sinistra</i>
Sigmoid arteries	<i>Aa. sigmoideae</i>
Superior rectal artery	<i>A. rectalis superior</i>
Renal artery	<i>A. renal is</i>
Ovarian artery	<i>A. ovarica</i>

Testicular artery	<i>A. testicularis</i>
Aortic bifurcation	<i>Bifurcatio aortae</i>
Common iliac artery	<i>A. iliaca communis</i>
Internal iliac artery	<i>A. iliaca interna</i>
Iliolumbar artery	<i>A. iliolumbalis</i>
Lateral sacral arteries	<i>Aa. sacrales laterales</i>
Obturator artery	<i>A. obturatoria</i>
Superior gluteal artery	<i>A. glutea superior</i>
Inferior gluteal artery	<i>A. glutea inferior</i>
Umbilical artery	<i>A. umbilicalis</i>
Uterine artery	<i>A. uterina</i>
Middle rectal artery	<i>A. rectalis media</i>
Internal pudendal artery	<i>A. pudenda interna</i>
External iliac artery	<i>A. iliaca externa</i>
Inferior epigastric artery	<i>A. epigastrica inferior</i>
Deep circumflex iliac artery	<i>A. circumflexa ilium profunda</i>
Femoral artery	<i>A. femoralis</i>
Deep artery of thigh	<i>A. profunda femoris</i>
Medial circumflex femoral artery	<i>A. circumflexa femoris medialis</i>
Lateral circumflex femoral artery	<i>A. circumflexa femoris lateralis</i>
Perforating arteries	<i>Aa. perforantes</i>
Popliteal artery	<i>A. poplitea</i>
Anterior tibial artery	<i>A. tibialis anterior</i>
Dorsalis pedis artery	<i>A. dorsalis pedis</i>
Posterior tibial artery	<i>A. tibialis posterior</i>
Medial plantar artery	<i>A. plantaris medialis</i>
Lateral plantar artery	<i>A. plantaris lateralis</i>
Deep plantar arch	<i>Arcus plantaris profundus</i>
Fibular (Peroneal) artery	<i>A. fibularis (peronea)</i>

VEINS	VENAE
Coronary sinus	<i>Sinus coronarius</i>
Great cardiac vein	<i>V. cardiaca magna; V. cordis magna</i>
Middle cardiac vein;	<i>V. cardiaca media; V. cordis media;</i>
Posterior interventricular vein	<i>V. interventricularis posterior</i>
Small cardiac vein	<i>V. cardiaca parva; V. cordis parva</i>
Pulmonary veins	<i>Venae pulmonales</i>
Superior vena cava	<i>Vena cava superior</i>
Brachiocephalic vein	<i>Vena brachiocephalica</i>
Internal jugular vein	<i>Vena jugularis interna</i>
Facial vein	<i>Vena facialis</i>
Retromandibular vein	<i>Vena retromandibularis</i>
External jugular vein	<i>Vena jugularis externa</i>
Transverse sinus	<i>Sinus transversus</i>

Confluence of sinuses	<i>Confluens sinuum</i>
Marginal sinus	<i>Sinus marginalis</i>
Occipital sinus	<i>Sinus occipitalis</i>
Sigmoid sinus	<i>Sinus sigmoideus</i>
Superior sagittal sinus	<i>Sinus sagittalis superior</i>
Inferior sagittal sinus	<i>Sinus sagittalis inferior</i>
Straight sinus	<i>Sinus rectus</i>
Inferior petrosal sinus	<i>Sinus petrosus inferior</i>
Superior petrosal sinus	<i>Sinus petrosus superior</i>
Cavernous sinus	<i>Sinus cavernosus</i>
Great cerebral vein	<i>V. magna cerebri</i>
Azygos vein	<i>Vena azygos</i>
Hemiazygos vein	<i>V. hemiazygos</i>
Accessory hemiazygos vein	<i>V. hemiazygos accessoria</i>
Posterior intercostal veins	<i>Vv. intercostales posteriores</i>
Subclavian vein	<i>Vena subclavia</i>
Axillary vein	<i>Vena axillaris</i>
Cephalic vein	<i>V. cephalica</i>
Basilic vein	<i>V. basilica</i>
Median cubital vein	<i>V. mediana cubiti</i>
Brachial veins	<i>Vv. brachiales</i>
Ulnar veins	<i>Vv. ulnares</i>
Radial veins	<i>Vv. radiales</i>
Inferior vena cava	<i>Vena cava inferior</i>

Lumbar veins	<i>Vv. lumbales</i>
Hepatic veins	<i>Vv. hepaticae</i>
Renal veins	<i>Vv. renales</i>
Right ovarian vein	<i>V. ovarica dextra</i>
Right testicular vein	<i>V. testicularis dextra</i>
Common iliac vein	<i>Vena iliaca communis</i>
Internal iliac vein	<i>Vena iliaca interna</i>
External iliac vein	<i>Vena iliaca externa</i>
Great saphenous vein; Long saphenous vein	<i>V. saphena magna</i>
Small saphenous vein; Short saphenous vein	<i>V. saphena parva</i>
Femoral vein	<i>V. femoralis</i>
Profunda femoris vein; Deep vein of thigh	<i>V. profunda femoris</i>
Popliteal vein	<i>V. poplitea</i>
Anterior tibial veins	<i>Vv. tibiales anteriores</i>
Posterior tibial veins	<i>Vv. tibiales posteriores</i>
Fibular veins; Peroneal veins	<i>Vv. fibulares; Vv. peroneae</i>
Hepatic portal vein	<i>Vena portae hepatis</i>
Superior mesenteric vein	<i>Vena mesenterica superior</i>
Jejunal veins	<i>Vv. jejunales</i>
Ileal veins	<i>Vv. ileales</i>
Ileocolic vein	<i>V. ileocolica</i>
Right colic vein	<i>V. colica dextra</i>
Middle colic vein	<i>V. colica media</i>
Splenic vein	<i>Vena splenica; V. lienalis</i>
Pancreatic veins	<i>Vv. pancreaticae</i>
Inferior mesenteric vein	<i>V. mesenterica inferior</i>
Left colic vein	<i>V. colica sinistra</i>
Sigmoid veins	<i>Vv. sigmoideae</i>
Superior rectal vein	<i>V. rectalis superior</i>

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM	SYSTEMA NERVOSUM CENTRALE
SPINAL CORD	MEDULLA SPINALIS
Cervical enlargement	<i>Intumescentia cervicalis</i>
Lumbosacral enlargement	<i>Intumescentia lumbosacralis</i>
Conus medullaris; Medullary cone	<i>Conus medullaris</i>
Filum terminale, spinal part	<i>Filum terminale, pars spinalis</i>
Anterior median fissure	<i>Fissura mediana anterior</i>
Posterior median sulcus	<i>Sulcus medianus posterior</i>
Anterolateral sulcus	<i>Sulcus anterolateralis</i>
Posterolateral sulcus	<i>Sulcus posterolateralis</i>
Cervical part; Cervical segments	<i>Pars cervicalis; Segmenta cervicalia</i>
Thoracic part; Thoracic segments	<i>Pars thoracica; Segmenta thoracica</i>
Lumbar part; Lumbar segments	<i>Pars lumbalis; Segmenta lumbalia</i>
Sacral part; Sacral segments	<i>Pars sacralis; Segmenta sacralia</i>
Coccygeal part; Coccygeal segments	<i>Pars coccygea; Segmenta coccygea</i>
Central canal	<i>Canalis centralis</i>
Grey substance	<i>Substantia grisea</i>
Anterior horn; Ventral horn	<i>Cornu anterius</i>
Lateral horn	<i>Cornu laterale</i>
Posterior horn; Dorsal horn	<i>Cornu posterius</i>
White substance	<i>Substantia alba</i>
Anterior funiculus	<i>Funiculus anterior</i>
Lateral funiculus	<i>Funiculus lateralis</i>
Posterior funiculus	<i>Funiculus posterior</i>
MENINGES	MENINGES
Falx cerebri; Cerebral falx	<i>Falx cerebri</i>
Tentorium cerebelli; Cerebellar tentorium	<i>Tentorium cerebelli</i>
Falx cerebelli; Cerebellar falx	<i>Falx cerebelli</i>
Diaphragma sellae; Sellar	<i>Diaphragma sellae</i>

diaphragm	
Trigeminal cave; Trigeminal cavity	<i>Cavum trigeminals</i>
Spinal dura mater	<i>Dura mater spinalis</i>
Cranial arachnoid mater	<i>Arachnoidea mater cranialis</i>
Arachnoid granulations	<i>Granulationes arachnoideae</i>
Cerebellomedullary cistern	<i>Cisterna cerebellomedullaris (Cisterna magna)</i>
Cistern of lateral cerebral fossa	<i>Cisterna fossae lateralis cerebri</i>
Chiasmatic cistern	<i>Cisterna chiasmatica</i>
Interpeduncular cistern	<i>Cisterna interpeduncularis</i>
Denticulate ligament	<i>Lig denticulatum</i>
BRAIN	<i>ENCEPHALON</i>
Telencephalon; Cerebrum	<i>Telencephalon; Cerebrum</i>
Cerebral Hemisphere	<i>Hemispherium cerebri</i>
Longitudinal cerebral fissure	<i>Fissura longitudinalis cerebri</i>
Transverse cerebral fissure	<i>Fissura transversa cerebri</i>
Lateral cerebral fossa	<i>Fossa lateralis cerebri</i>
Superior margin	<i>Margo superior</i>
Inferomedial margin	<i>Margo inferomedialis</i>
Inferolateral margin	<i>Margo inferolateralis</i>
Superolateral face of cerebral hemisphere	<i>Facies superolateralis hemispherii cerebri</i>
Central sulcus	<i>Sulcus centralis</i>
Lateral sulcus	<i>Sulcus lateralis</i>
Parieto-occipital sulcus	<i>Sulcus parietooccipitalis</i>
Frontal lobe	<i>Lobus frontalis</i>
Frontal pole	<i>Polus frontalis</i>
Inferior frontal gyrus	<i>Gyrus frontalis inferior</i>
Orbital part	<i>Pars orbitalis</i>
Triangular part	<i>Pars triangularis</i>
Opercular part	<i>Pars opercularis</i>
Inferior frontal sulcus	<i>Sulcus frontalis inferior</i>
Middle frontal gyrus	<i>Gyrus frontalis medius</i>
Precentral gyrus	<i>Gyrus precentralis</i>
Precentral sulcus	<i>Sulcus precentralis</i>
Superior frontal gyrus	<i>Gyrus frontalis superior</i>
Superior frontal sulcus	<i>Sulcus frontalis superior</i>
Parietal lobe	<i>Lobus parietalis</i>
Angular gyrus	<i>Gyrus angularis</i>
Inferior parietal lobule	<i>Lobulus parietalis inferior</i>
Intraparietal sulcus	<i>Sulcus intraparietalis</i>
Postcentral gyrus	<i>Gyrus postcentralis</i>
Postcentral sulcus	<i>Sulcus postcentralis</i>
Superior parietal lobule	<i>Lobulus parietalis superior</i>
Supramarginal gyrus	<i>Gyrus supramarginalis</i>
Occipital lobe	<i>Lobus occipitalis</i>
Occipital pole	<i>Polus occipitalis</i>
Temporal lobe	<i>Lobus temporalis</i>
Temporal pole	<i>Polus temporalis</i>
Superior temporal gyrus	<i>Gyrus temporalis superior</i>
Transverse temporal gyri	<i>Gyri temporales transversarii</i>
Superior temporal sulcus	<i>Sulcus temporalis superior</i>
Middle temporal gyrus	<i>Gyrus temporalis medius</i>
Inferior temporal sulcus	<i>Sulcus temporalis inferior</i>
Inferior temporal gyrus	<i>Gyrus temporalis inferior</i>
Insula; Insular lobe	<i>Insula; Lobus insularis</i>
Insular gyri	<i>Gyri insulae</i>
Central sulcus of insula	<i>Sulcus centralis insulae</i>
Circular sulcus of insula	<i>Sulcus circularis insulae</i>
Medial and inferior surfaces of cerebral hemisphere	<i>Facies medialis et inferior hemispherii cerebri</i>
Sulcus of corpus callosum	<i>Sulcus corporis callosi</i>
Cingulate sulcus	<i>Sulcus cinguli</i>
Parietooccipital sulcus	<i>Sulcus parietooccipitalis</i>
Collateral sulcus	<i>Sulcus co/lateralis</i>
Subcallosal area; Subcallosal gyrus	<i>Area subcallosa</i>
Paraterminal gyrus	<i>Gyrus paraterminalis</i>
Orbital gyri	<i>Gyri orbitales</i>
Orbital sulci	<i>Sulci orbitales</i>
Straight gyrus	<i>Gyrus rectus</i>

Olfactory sulcus	<i>Sulcus olfactorius</i>
Paracentral lobule	<i>Lobulus paracentralis</i>
Precuneus	<i>Precuneus</i>
Cuneus	<i>Cuneus</i>
Calcarine sulcus	<i>Sulcus calcarinus</i>
Lingual gyrus	<i>Gyrus lingualis</i>
Lateral occipitotemporal gyrus	<i>Gyrus occipitotemporalis lateralis</i>
Medial occipitotemporal gyrus	<i>Gyrus occipitotemporalis medialis</i>
Occipitotemporal sulcus	<i>Sulcus occipitotemporalis</i>
Collateral sulcus	<i>Sulcus collateralis</i>
Limbic lobe	<i>Lobus limbicus</i>
Cingulate gyrus	<i>Gyrus cinguli</i>
Isthmus of cingulate gyrus	<i>Isthmus gyri cinguli</i>
Parahippocampal gyrus	<i>Gyrus parahippocampalis</i>
Uncus	<i>Uncus</i>
Hippocampal sulcus	<i>Sulcus hippocampalis</i>
Dentate gyrus	<i>Gyrus dentatus</i>
Fimbria of hippocampus	<i>Fimbria hippocampi</i>
Corpus callosum	<i>Corpus callosum</i>
Rostrum	<i>Rostrum</i>
Genu	<i>Genu</i>
Trunk; Body	<i>Truncus</i>
Splenium	<i>Splenium</i>
Lamina terminalis	<i>Lamina terminalis</i>
Anterior commissure	<i>Commissura anterior</i>
Fornix	<i>Fornix</i>
Column	<i>Columna</i>
Body	<i>Corpus</i>
Crus	<i>Crus</i>
Commissure	<i>Commissura</i>
Septum pellucidum	<i>Septum pellucidum</i>
Lateral ventricle	<i>Ventriculus lateralis</i>
Frontal horn; Anterior horn	<i>Cornu frontale; Cornu anterius</i>
Interventricular foramen	<i>Foramen interventriculare</i>
Central part; Body	<i>Pars centralis</i>
Stria terminalis	<i>Stria terminalis</i>
Choroid plexus	<i>Plexus choroideus</i>
Collateral trigone	<i>Trigonum collaterale</i>
Collateral eminence	<i>Eminentia collateralis</i>
Bulb of occipital horn	<i>Bulbus cornus posterioris</i>
Calcarine spur	<i>Calcar avis</i>
Occipital horn; Posterior horn	<i>Cornu occipitale; Cornu posterius</i>
Temporal horn; Inferior horn	<i>Cornu temporale; Cornu inferius</i>
Hippocampus	<i>Hippocampus</i>
Pes	<i>Pes hippocampi</i>
Hippocampal digitations	<i>Digitationes hippocampi</i>
Fimbria	<i>Fimbria hippocampi</i>
Dentate gyrus	<i>Gyrus dentatus</i>
Amygdaloid body; Amygdaloid complex	<i>Corpus amygdaloideum</i>
Clastrum	<i>Clastrum</i>
Olfactory bulb	<i>Bulbus olfactorius</i>
Olfactory tract	<i>Tractus olfactorius</i>
Olfactory trigone	<i>Trigonum olfactorium</i>
Medial stria	<i>Stria olfactoria medialis</i>
Lateral stria	<i>Stria olfactoria lateralis</i>
Anterior perforated substance	<i>Substantia perforata anterior</i>
Caudate nucleus	<i>Nucleus caudatus</i>
Head	<i>Caput</i>
Body	<i>Corpus</i>
Tail	<i>Cauda</i>
Lentiform nucleus; Lenticular nucleus	<i>Nucleus lentiformis</i>
Putamen	<i>Putamen</i>
Globus pallidus	<i>Globus pallidus</i>
Internal capsule	<i>Capsula interna</i>
Anterior limb	<i>Crus anterius</i>

Genu of interna! capsule	<i>Genu capsulae internae</i>
Posterior limb	<i>Crus posterius</i>
External capsule	<i>Capsula externa</i>
Extreme capsule	<i>Capsula extrema</i>
Anterior commissure	<i>Commissura anterior</i>
Diencephalon	<i>Diencephalon</i>
Epithalamus	<i>Epithalamus</i>
Habenula	<i>Habenula</i>
Habenular trigone	<i>Trigonum habenulare</i>
Pineal gland	<i>Glandula pinealis</i>
Thalamus	<i>Thalamus</i>
Anterior thalamic tubercle	<i>Tuberculum anterius thalami</i>
Interthalamic adhesion	<i>Adhesio interthalamica</i>
Pulvinar	<i>Pulvinar thalami</i>
Stria medullaris of thalamus	<i>Stria medullaris thalami</i>
Subthalamus	<i>Subthalamus</i>
Metathalamus	<i>Metathalamus</i>
Lateral geniculate body	<i>Corpus geniculatum later ale</i>
Medial geniculate body	<i>Corpus geniculatum mediale</i>
Hypothalamus	<i>Hypothalamus</i>
Mamillary body	<i>Corpus mamillare</i>
Infundibulum	<i>Infundibulum</i>
Optic chiasm; Optic chiasma	<i>Chiasma opticum</i>
Optic tract	<i>Tractus opticus</i>
Tuber cinereum	<i>Tuber cinereum</i>
Third ventricle	<i>Ventriculus tertius</i>
Interventricular foramen	<i>Foramen interventriculare</i>
Choroid plexus	<i>Plexus choroideus</i>
Suprapineal recess	<i>Recessus suprapinealis</i>
Habenular commissure	<i>Commissura habenularum</i>
Pineal recess	<i>Recessus pinealis</i>
Posterior commissure	<i>Commissura posterior;</i> <i>Commissura epithalam ica</i>
Opening of aqueduct of midbrain	<i>Apertura aqueductus</i> <i>mesencephali</i>
Infundibular recess	<i>Recessus infundibuli;</i> <i>Recessus infundibularis</i>
Supra-optic recess	<i>Recessus supraopticus</i>
Hypothalamic sulcus	<i>Sulcus hypothalamicus</i>
Mesencephalon; Midbrain	<i>Mesencephalon</i>
Interpeduncular fossa	<i>Fossa interpeduncularis</i>
Posterior perforated substance	<i>Substantia perforata posterior</i>
Oculomotor sulcus	<i>Sulcus nervi oculomotorii</i>
Cerebral peduncle	<i>Pedunculus cerebri</i>
Cerebral crus	<i>Crus cerebri</i>
Tegmentum of midbrain	<i>Tegmentum mesencephali</i>
Trigone of lateral lemniscus	<i>Trigonum lemnisci lateralis</i>
Tectal plate; Quadrigeminal plate	<i>Lamina tecti; Lamina</i> <i>quadrigemina</i>
Brachium of inferior colliculus	<i>Brachium colliculi inferioris</i>
Brachium of superior colliculus	<i>Brachium colliculi superioris</i>
Inferior colliculus	<i>Colliculus inferior</i>
Superior colliculus	<i>Colliculus superior</i>
Substantia nigra	<i>Substantia nigra</i>
Red nucleus	<i>Nucleus ruber</i>
Reticular formation	<i>Formatio reticularis</i>
Aqueduct of midbrain	<i>Aqueductus mesencephali</i>
Pons	<i>Pons</i>
Basilar sulcus	<i>Sulcus basilaris</i>
Basilar part of pons	<i>Pars basilaris pontis</i>
Longitudinal pontine fibres	<i>Fibrae pontis longitudinales</i>
Transverse pontine fibres	<i>Fibrae pontis transversae</i>
Tegmentum of pons	<i>Tegmentum pontis</i>
Cerebellum	<i>Cerebellum</i>
Cerebellar fissures	<i>Fissurae cerebelli</i>
Folia of cerebellum	<i>Folia cerebelli</i>
Hemisphere of cerebellum	<i>Hemisphaerium cerebelli</i>

Vermis of cerebellum	<i>Vermis cerebelli</i>
Arbor vitae	<i>Arbor vitae</i>
Dentate nucleus	<i>Nucleus dentatus</i>
Emboliform nucleus	<i>Nucleus emboliformis</i>
Globose nucleus	<i>Nucleus globosus</i>
Fastigial nucleus	<i>Nucleus fastigii</i>
Inferior cerebellar peduncle	<i>Pedunculus cerebellaris inferior</i>
Middle cerebellar peduncle	<i>Pedunculus cerebellaris medius</i>
Superior cerebellar peduncle	<i>Pedunculus cerebellaris superior</i>
Myelencephalon; Medulla oblongata;	<i>Myelencephalon; Medulla oblongata;</i>
Bulb	<i>Bulbus</i>
Anterior median fissure;	<i>Fissura mediana anterior</i>
Ventral median fissure	
Pyramid	<i>Pyramis medullae oblongatae;</i> <i>Pyramis bulbi</i>
Decussation of pyramids;	<i>Decussatio pyramidum</i>
Motor decussation	
Anterolateral sulcus	<i>Sulcus anterolateralis</i>
Pre-olivary groove	<i>Sulcus preolivaris</i>
Lateral funiculus	<i>Funiculus lateralis</i>
Inferior olive	<i>Oliva</i>
Retro-olivary groove	<i>Sulcus retroolivaris</i>
Posterolateral sulcus	<i>Sulcus posterolateralis</i>
Cuneate fasciculus	<i>Fasciculus cuneatus</i>
Cuneate tubercle	<i>Tuberculum cuneatum</i>
Gracile fasciculus	<i>Fasciculus gracilis</i>
Gracile tubercle	<i>Tuberculum gracile</i>
Posterior median sulcus	<i>Sulcus medianus posterior</i>
Obex	<i>Obex</i>
Pyramidal tract	<i>Tractus pyramidal is</i>
Fourth ventricle	<i>Ventriculus quartus</i>
Rhomboid fossa;	<i>Fossa rhomboidea</i>
Floor of fourth ventricle	
Median sulcus	<i>Sulcus medianus</i>
Medial eminence	<i>Eminentia medialis</i>
Facial colliculus	<i>Colliculus facialis</i>
Locus caeruleus	<i>Locus caeruleus</i>
Medullary stria of fourth ventricle	<i>Striae medullares ventriculi quarti</i>
Hypoglossal trigone;	<i>Trigonum nervi hypoglossi</i>
Trigone of hypoglossal nerve	
Vagal trigone; Trigone of vagus nerve	<i>Trigonum nervi vagi; Trigonum vagale</i>
Vestibular area	<i>Area vestibularis</i>
Fastigium	<i>Fastigium</i>
Superior medullary velum	<i>Velum medullare superius</i>

SENSE ORGANS	ORGAN ASENSUUM
EYE	<i>OCULUS</i>
Eyeball	<i>Bulbus oculi</i>
Anterior pole	<i>Polus anterior</i>
Posterior pole	<i>Polus posterior</i>
Sclera	<i>Sclera</i>
Cornea	<i>Cornea</i>
Choroid	<i>Choroidea</i>
Ciliary body	<i>Corpus ciliare</i>
Iris	<i>Iris</i>
Pupil	<i>Pupilla</i>
Retina	<i>Retina</i>
Nonvisual retina	<i>Pars caeca retinae</i>
Ora serrata	<i>Ora serrata</i>
Optic part of retina	<i>Pars optica retinae</i>
Optic disc	<i>Discus nervi optici</i>
Macula	<i>Macula lutea</i>
Optic nerve	<i>Nervus opticus</i>
Lens	<i>Lens</i>
Ciliary zonule	<i>Zonula ciliaris</i>
Anterior chamber	<i>Camera anterior</i>

Posterior chamber	<i>Camera posterior</i>
Postremal chamber;	<i>Camerapostrema;</i>
Vitreous chamber	<i>Camera vitrea</i>
Superior rectus	<i>M. rectus superior</i>
Inferior rectus	<i>M. rectus inferior</i>
Medial rectus	<i>M. rectus medialis</i>
Lateral rectus	<i>M. rectus lateralis</i>
Superior oblique	<i>M. obliquus superior</i>
Inferior oblique	<i>M. obliquus inferior</i>
Levator palpebrae superioris	<i>M. levator palpebrae superioris</i>
Eyebrow	<i>Supercilium</i>
Superior eyelid; Upper eyelid	<i>Palpebra superior</i>
Inferior eyelid; Lower eyelid	<i>Palpebra inferior</i>
Lateral angle of eye	<i>Angulus oculi lateralis</i>
Medial angle of eye	<i>Angulus oculi medialis</i>
Bulbar conjunctiva	<i>Tunica conjunctiva bulbi</i>
Palpebral conjunctiva	<i>Tunica conjunctiva palpebrarum</i>
Lacrimal gland	<i>Glandula lacrimalis</i>
Lacrimal papilla	<i>Papilla lacrimalis</i>
Lacrimal punctum	<i>Punctum lacrimae</i>
Lacrimal canaliculus	<i>Canaliculus lacrimalis</i>
EAR	<i>AUPJS</i>
Auricle; Pinna	<i>Auricula</i>
Lobule of auricle; Lobe of ear	<i>Lobulus auriculae</i>
Helix	<i>Helix</i>
Antihelix	<i>Antihelix</i>
Scapha	<i>Scapha</i>
Concha of auricle	<i>Concha auriculae</i>
Antitragus	<i>Antitragus</i>
Tragus	<i>Tragus</i>
External acoustic meatus	<i>Meatus acusticus externus</i>
External acoustic pore; External acoustic aperture	<i>Porus acusticus externus</i>
Tympanic membrane	<i>Membrana tympanica</i>
Tympanic cavity	<i>Cavitas tympani</i>
Tegmental wall; Tegmental roof	<i>Paries tegmentalis</i>
Jugular wall; Floor	<i>Paries jugularis</i>
Labyrinthine wall; Medial wall	<i>Paries labyrinthicus</i>
Oval window	<i>Fenestra vestibuli</i>
Round window	<i>Fenestra cochleae</i>
Mastoid wall; Posterior wall	<i>Paries mastoideus</i>
Mastoid antrum	<i>Antrum mastoideum</i>
Carotid wall	<i>Paries caroticus</i>
Membranous wall; Lateral wall	<i>Paries membranaceus</i>
Stapes	<i>Stapes</i>
Incus	<i>Incus</i>
Malleus	<i>Malleus</i>
Pharyngotympanic tube; Auditory tube	<i>Tuba auditiva; Tuba auditoria</i>
Tympanic opening	<i>Ostium tympanicum tubae auditivae</i>
Bony labyrinth	<i>Labyrinthus osseus</i>
Vestibule	<i>Vestibulum</i>
Elliptical recess; Utricular recess	<i>Recessus ellipticus; Recessus utricularis</i>
Spherical recess; Saccular recess	<i>Recessus sphericus; Recessus saccularis</i>
Cochlear recess	<i>Recessus cochlearis</i>
Anterior semicircular canal	<i>Canalis semicircularis anterior</i>
Posterior semicircular canal	<i>Canalis semicircularis posterior</i>
Lateral semicircular canal	<i>Canalis semicircularis lateralis</i>
Cochlea	<i>Cochlea</i>
Cochlear cupula	<i>Cupula cochleae</i>
Base of cochlea	<i>Basis cochleae</i>
Spiral canal of cochlea	<i>Canalis spiralis cochleae</i>

Modiolus	<i>Modiolus cochleae</i>
Scala vestibuli	<i>Scala vestibuli</i>
Helicotrema	<i>Helicotrema</i>
Scala tympani	<i>Scala tympani</i>
Cochlear duct	<i>Ductus cochlearis</i>
Vestibular surface; Vestibular membrane	<i>Paries vestibularis; Membrana vestibularis</i>
External surface	<i>Paries externus</i>
Tympanic surface; Spiral membrane	<i>Paries tympanicus; Membrana spiralis</i>
Spiral organ	<i>Organum spirale</i>
Utricle	<i>Utriculus</i>
Sacculle	<i>Sacculus</i>
Anterior semicircular duct	<i>Ductus semicircularis anterior</i>
Posterior semicircular duct	<i>Ductus semicircularis posterior</i>
Lateral semicircular duct	<i>Ductus semicircularis lateralis</i>
CRANIAL NERVES	<i>NERVI CRANIALES</i>
Olfactory nerve [I]	<i>Nervus olfactorius [I]</i>
Olfactory nerves	<i>Fila olfactoriae</i>
Optic nerve [II]	<i>Nervus opticus [II]</i>
Oculomotor nerve [III]	<i>Nervus oculomotorius [III]</i>
Trochlear nerve [IV]	<i>Nervus trochlearis [IV]</i>
Trigeminal nerve [V]	<i>Nervus trigeminus [V]</i>
Trigeminal ganglion	<i>Ganglion trigeminale</i>
Ophthalmic nerve	<i>Nervus ophthalmicus</i>
Lacrimal nerve	<i>N. lacrimalis</i>
Frontal nerve	<i>N. frontalis</i>
Supra-orbital nerve	<i>N. supraorbitalis</i>
Nasociliary nerve	<i>N. nasociliaris</i>
Maxillary nerve	<i>Nervus maxillaris</i>
Infra-orbital nerve	<i>N. infraorbitalis</i>
Mandibular nerve	<i>Nervus mandibularis</i>
Auriculotemporal nerve	<i>N. auriculotemporalis</i>
Lingual nerve	<i>N. lingualis</i>
Inferior alveolar nerve	<i>N. alveolaris inferior</i>
Nerve to mylohyoid	<i>N. mylohyoideus</i>
Mental nerve	<i>N. mentalis</i>
Abducent nerve; Abducens nerve [VI]	<i>Nervus abducens [VI]</i>
Facial nerve [VII]	<i>Nervus facialis [VII]</i>
Parotid plexus	<i>Plexus intraparotideus</i>
Temporal branches	<i>Rr. temporales</i>
Zygomatic branches	<i>Rr. zygomatici</i>
Buccal branches	<i>Rr. buccales</i>
Marginal mandibular branch	<i>R. marginalis mandibularis</i>
Cervical branch	<i>R. colli; R. cervicalis</i>
Chorda tympani	<i>Chorda tympani</i>
Vestibulocochlear nerve [VIII]	<i>Nervus vestibulocochlearis [VIII]</i>
Glossopharyngeal nerve [IX]	<i>Nervus glossopharyngeus [IX]</i>
Vagus nerve [X]	<i>Nervus vagus [X]</i>
Superior laryngeal nerve	<i>N. laryngeus superior</i>
Recurrent laryngeal nerve	<i>N. laryngeus recurrens</i>
Anterior vagal trunk	<i>Truncus vagalis anterior</i>
Posterior vagal trunk	<i>Truncus vagalis posterior</i>
Accessory nerve [XI]	<i>Nervus accessorius [XI]</i>
Hypoglossal nerve [XII]	<i>Nervus hypoglossus [XII]</i>

SPINAL NERVES	<i>NERVI SPINALES</i>
Cervical plexus	<i>Plexus cervicalis</i>
Ansa cervicalis	<i>Ansa cervicalis</i>
Lesser occipital nerve	<i>N. occipitalis minor</i>
Great auricular nerve	<i>N. auricularis magnus</i>
Transverse cervical nerve	<i>N. transversus colli</i>
Supraclavicular nerves	<i>Nn. supraclaviculares</i>
Phrenic nerve	<i>Nervus phrenicus</i>
Brachial plexus	<i>Plexus brachialis</i>
Superior trunk; Upper trunk	<i>Truncus superior</i>
Middle trunk	<i>Truncus medius</i>
Inferior trunk; Lower trunk	<i>Truncus inferior</i>
Dorsal scapular nerve	<i>N. dorsalis scapulae</i>
Long thoracic nerve	<i>N. thoracicus longus</i>

Suprascapular nerve	<i>N. suprascapularis</i>
Subscapular nerves	<i>Nn. subscapulares</i>
Thoracodorsal nerve	<i>N. thoraco dor sails</i>
Medial pectoral nerve	<i>N. pectoralis medialis</i>
Lateral pectoral nerve	<i>N. pectoralis lateralis</i>
Lateral cord	<i>Fasciculus lateralis</i>
Medial cord	<i>Fasciculus medialis</i>
Posterior cord	<i>Fasciculus posterior</i>
Musculocutaneous nerve	<i>N. musculocutaneus</i>
Lateral cutaneous nerve of forearm	<i>N. cutaneus antebrachii lateralis</i>
Median nerve	<i>N. medianus</i>
Ulnar nerve	<i>N. ulnaris</i>

AUTONOMIC PART OF PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM	PARS AUTONOMICIS SYSTEMATIS NERVOSI PERIPHERICI
Common palmar digital nerves	<i>Nn. digitales palmares communes</i>
Proper palmar digital nerves	<i>Nn. digitales palmares proprii</i>
Radial nerve	<i>N. radialis</i>
Dorsal, digital branches	<i>Nn. digitales dorsales</i>
Axillary nerve	<i>N. axillaris</i>
Intercostal nerves	<i>Nn. intercostales</i>
Subcostal nerve	<i>N. subcostalis</i>
Lumbar plexus	<i>Plexus lumbalis</i>
Iliohypogastric nerve;	<i>N. iliohypogastricus;</i>
Iliopubic nerve	<i>N. ilio pubicus</i>
Ilio-inguinal nerve	<i>N. ilioinguinal is</i>
Genitofemoral nerve	<i>N. genitofemoralis</i>
Lateral cutaneous nerve of thigh	<i>N. cutaneus femoris lateralis</i>
Obturator nerve	<i>N. obturatorius</i>
Femoral nerve	<i>N. femoral is</i>
Saphenous nerve	<i>N. saphenus</i>
Lumbosacral trunk	<i>Truncus lumbosacralis</i>
Sacral plexus	<i>Plexus sacral is</i>
Superior gluteal nerve	<i>N. gluteus superior</i>
Inferior gluteal nerve	<i>N. gluteus inferior</i>
Posterior cutaneous nerve of thigh	<i>N. cutaneus femoris posterior</i>
Pudendal nerve	<i>N. pudendus</i>
Sciatic nerve	<i>N. ischiadicus</i>
Common fibular nerve;	<i>N. fibular is communis;</i>
Common peroneal nerve	<i>N. peroneus communis</i>
Lateral sural cutaneous nerve	<i>N. cutaneus surae lateralis</i>
Superficial fibular nerve;	<i>N. fibularis superficialis;</i>
Superficial peroneal nerve	<i>N. peroneus superficialis</i>
Deep fibular nerve;	<i>N. fibularis profundus;</i>
Deep peroneal nerve	<i>N. peroneus profundus</i>
Dorsal digital nerves of foot	<i>Nn. digitales dorsales pedis</i>
Tibial nerve	<i>N. tibialis</i>
Medial sural cutaneous nerve	<i>N. cutaneus surae medialis</i>
Sural nerve	<i>N. sural is</i>
Medial plantar nerve	<i>N. plantaris medialis</i>
Lateral plantar nerve	<i>N. plantaris lateralis</i>
Common plantar digital nerves	<i>Nn. digitales plantares communes</i>
Proper plantar digital nerves	<i>Nn. digitales plantares proprii</i>
Sympathetic part	<i>Pars sympathica</i>
Sympathetic trunk	<i>Truncus sympathicus</i>
Ganglion of sympathetic trunk	<i>Ganglion trunci sympathici</i>
Interganglionic branches	<i>Rr. interganglionares</i>
Rami communicantes	<i>Rr. communicantes</i>
Superior cervical ganglion	<i>Ganglion cervicale superius</i>
Middle cervical ganglion	<i>Ganglion cervicale medium</i>
Cervicothoracic ganglion;	<i>Ganglion cervicothoracicum ;</i>
Stellate ganglion	<i>Ganglion stellatum</i>
Thoracic ganglia	<i>Ganglia thoracica</i>
Greater splanchnic nerve	<i>N. splanchnicus major</i>

Lesser splanchnic nerve	<i>N. splanchnicus minor</i>
Lumbar ganglia	<i>Ganglia lumbalia</i>
Lumbar splanchnic nerves	<i>Nn. splanchnici lumbales</i>
Parasympathetic part	<i>Pars parasympathica</i>
Ciliary ganglion	<i>Ganglion ciliare</i>
Pterygopalatine ganglion	<i>Ganglion pterygopalatinum</i>
Submandibular ganglion	<i>Ganglion submandibulare</i>
Sublingual ganglion	<i>Ganglion sublinguale</i>
Otic ganglion	<i>Ganglion oticum</i>
Peripheral autonomic plexuses	<i>Plexus viscerales</i>
Thoracic aortic plexus	<i>Plexus aorticus thoracicus</i>
Cardiac plexus	<i>Plexus cardiacus</i>
Oesophageal plexus	<i>Plexus oesophageus</i>
Pulmonary plexus	<i>Plexus pulmonalis</i>
Abdominal aortic plexus	<i>Plexus aorticus abdominalis</i>
Coeliac plexus	<i>Plexus coeliacus</i>
Coeliac ganglia	<i>Ganglia coeliaca</i>
Aorticorenal ganglia	<i>Ganglia aorticorenalia</i>
Superior mesenteric plexus	<i>Plexus mesentericus superior</i>
Superior mesenteric ganglion	<i>Ganglion mesentericum superius</i>
Intermesenteric plexus	<i>Plexus intermesentericus</i>
Renal plexus	<i>Plexus renalis</i>
Renal ganglia	<i>Ganglia renalia</i>
Inferior mesenteric plexus	<i>Plexus mesentericus inferior</i>
Inferior mesenteric ganglion	<i>Ganglion mesentericum inferius</i>
Superior hypogastric plexus;	<i>Plexus hypogastricus superior;</i>
Presacral nerve	<i>N. presacralis</i>
Inferior hypogastric plexus;	<i>Plexus hypogastricus inferior;</i>
Pelvic plexus	<i>Plexus pelvicus</i>

Select correct answers on the set questions.

OSTEOLOGY

001. What substances ensure elasticity of bones?
a - salts of phosphorous;
b - salts of magnesium;
c - ossein;
d- salts of calcium.
002. Point out anatomical formations, characteristic for cervical vertebrae.
a - foramen in transverse process;
b - bifurcated spinous process;
c - anterior and posterior tubercles on transverse processes;
d - mastoid process.
003. Name parts of sacrum.
a - body;
b - lateral parts;
e – base;
d – apex.
004. What thoracic vertebrae have complete costal facets on their bodies?
b - 1st;
b – 2nd;
c - 10th;
d - 11th and 12th.
005. Name parts of sternum.
a - body;
b - head;
c - manubrium;
d - xiphoid process.
006. Where on the first rib a sulcus of subclavian artery is located?
a - behind tubercle of anterior scalene muscle;
b - in front of tubercle of anterior scalene muscle;
c - on tubercle of anterior scalene muscle;
d - in front of tubercle of rib.
007. Where the sulcus of rib is located?
a - on internal surface;
b - along superior margin;
c - on external surface;
d - along inferior margin.
008. Where glenoid cavity of scapula is located?
a - on acromion;
b - on superior angle of scapula;
c - on coracoid process;
d - on lateral angle of scapula.
009. What bones form the girdle of the upper limb?
a - sternum;
b-clavicle;
c – scapula;
d - first rib.
010. What protuberances are distinguished on the surfaces of clavicle?
a - lesser tubercle;
b - trapezoid line;
c - conoid tubercle;
d - coronoid tubercle.
011. What anatomical formations are located on the proximal end of humerus?
a - anatomical neck;
b - sulcus of ulnar nerve;
c - head;
d - lateral epicondyle.
012. What anatomical formations are located on the distal end of humerus?
a - coronoid fossa;
b - lesser tubercle;
c - capitulum;
d - intertubercular sulcus.
013. Where on humerus a sulcus of radial nerve is located?
a - below deltoid tuberosity;
b - on lateral surface;

- c - above deltoid tuberosity;
 - d - on posterior surface.
014. Near which epicondyle of humerus a sulcus of ulnar nerve is located?
- a - in front of medial epicondyle;
 - b - in front of lateral epicondyle;
 - c - behind medial epicondyle;
 - d - behind lateral epicondyle.
015. What anatomical formations are located on the proximal end of ulna?
- a - head;
 - b - olecranon;
 - c - trochlear notch;
 - d - coronoid process.
016. What anatomical formations are located on the distal end of radius?
- a - ulnar notch;
 - b - head;
 - c - neck;
 - d - styloid process.
017. What bones reside in a proximal row of the wrist?
- a - capitate;
 - b - scaphoid;
 - c - lunate;
 - d - triquetrum.
018. What bones form the girdle of the lower limb?
- a - sacrum;
 - b - pubic bone;
 - c - femur;
 - d - ilium.
019. Point out the smallest dimensions of a female pelvis.
- a - oblique diameter;
 - b - transverse diameter;
 - c - direct measure of outlet of small pelvis;
 - d - transverse measure of outlet of small pelvis.
020. Point out anatomical specificities of a female pelvis.
- a - superior pelvic plane forms with horizontal plane an angle of 50 - 55 degree;
 - b - pronounced promontory;
 - c - interpubic angle is 70 - 75 degree;
 - d - interpubic angle is more than 90 degree.
021. What dimension of small pelvis is called the true or gynecological conjugate?
- a - distance between promontory and the most prominent point of symphysis;
 - b - distance between promontory and the inferior margin of symphysis;
 - c - distance between promontory and the superior margin of symphysis;
 - d - distance between apex of sacrum and the inferior margin of symphysis.
022. What anatomical formations are located on the proximal end of femur?
- a - lateral epicondyle;
 - b - head;
 - c - medial epicondyle;
 - d - intercondylar fossa.
023. What anatomical formations are located on the distal end of femur?
- a - intertrochanteric crest;
 - b - medial epicondyle;
 - c - head;
 - d - popliteal surface.
024. What anatomical formations are located on the proximal end of tibia?
- a - medial condyle;
 - b - lateral condyle;
 - c - intercondylar area;
 - d - intercondylar eminence.
025. What anatomical formations are located on the distal end of tibia?
- a - tuberosity of tibia;
 - b - medial malleolus;
 - c - lateral malleolus;
 - d - fibular notch.
026. What bones of tarsus form its distal row?
- a - medial cuneiform bone;
 - b - navicular bone;
 - c - lateral cuneiform bone;
 - d - cuboid bone.

027. Name parts of talus.
- a - head;
 - b - sustentaculum of talus;
 - c - trochlea;
 - d - body.
028. Name parts of calcaneus.
- a - head;
 - b - medial malleolar surface;
 - c - cuboid articular surface;
 - d - sulcus of tendon of long peroneal (fibular) muscle.
029. Point out bones, containing red bone marrow.
- a - parietal bone;
 - b - diaphysis of tibia;
 - c - sternum;
 - d - ala of ilium.
030. Name bones of cranium, having a pneumatic cavity.
- a - sphenoid bone;
 - b - occipital bone;
 - c - ethmoid bone;
 - d - palatine bone.
031. Name parts of frontal bone.
- a - squama;
 - b - body;
 - c - orbital part;
 - d - ethmoid notch.
032. Name parts of occipital bone.
- a - basilar part;
 - b - body;
 - c - hypoglossal canal;
 - d - sulcus of transverse sinus.
033. What anatomical formations are located on the inferior surface of the pyramid of temporal bone?
- a - subarcuate fossa;
 - b - foramen of tympanic canaliculus;
 - c - external carotid foramen;
 - d - foramen of muscrotubal canal.
034. What canals pass through the pyramid of temporal bone?
- a - optic canal;
 - b - facial canal;
 - c - condylar canal;
 - d - mastoid canaliculus.
035. Point out inlet and outlet openings of tympanic canaliculus.
- a - hiatus of canal of lesser petrosal nerve;
 - b - tympanomastoid fissure;
 - c - petrotympanic fissure;
 - d - bottom of fossula petrosa.
036. Point out inlet and outlet openings of canaliculus of tympanic chord.
- a - wall of carotid canal;
 - b - bottom of jugular fossa;
 - c - wall of facial canal;
 - d - petrotympanic fissure.
037. What fontanel of cranium closes on the second year of life?
- a - posterior (occipital) fontanel;
 - b - sphenoid fontanel;
 - c - anterior (frontal) fontanel;
 - d - mastoid fontanel.
038. Name parts of ethmoid bone.
- a - perpendicular lamina;
 - b - horizontal lamina;
 - c - ethmoid labyrinth;
 - d - cribriform lamina.
039. Name conchae, being processes of ethmoid bone.
- a - supreme concha;
 - b - superior concha;
 - c - medial concha;
 - d - inferior concha.
040. Name processes of maxilla.
- a - palatine process;

- b - zygomatic process;
 - c - temporal process;
 - d - frontal process.
041. What anatomical formations are located on a nasal surface of maxilla?
- a - conchal crest;
 - b - canine fossa;
 - c - lacrimal sulcus;
 - d - maxillary hiatus.
042. Name processes of palatine bone.
- a - palatine process;
 - b - orbital process;
 - c - sphenoid process;
 - d - maxillary process.
043. What anatomical formations are located on the body of mandible?
- a - oblique line;
 - b - pterygoid fossa;
 - c - digastric fossa;
 - d - mylohyoid line.
044. What anatomical formations are located on ramus of mandible?
- a - articular tubercle;
 - b - coronoid process;
 - c - condylar process;
 - d - articular fossa.
045. Name anatomical formations of anterior cranial fossa.
- a - cribriform lamina;
 - b - foramen cecum;
 - c - lacrimal foramen;
 - d - fossa of lacrimal sac.
046. Name openings in medial cranial fossa.
- a - spinous foramen;
 - b - superior orbital fissure;
 - c - internal acoustic meatus;
 - d - oval foramen.
047. Name openings in posterior cranial fossa.
- a - stylomastoid foramen;
 - b - jugular foramen;
 - c - condylar canal;
 - d - hypoglossal canal.
048. Name openings in infratemporal fossa.
- a - pterygomaxillary fissure;
 - b - incisive canal;
 - c - inferior orbital fissure;
 - d - greater palatine canal.
049. What bones form pterygopalatine fossa?
- a - palatine bone;
 - b - sphenoidal bone;
 - c - zygomatic bone;
 - d - maxilla.
050. What cavities communicate by means of foramen rotundum?
- a - nasal cavity;
 - b - medial cranial fossa;
 - c - pterygopalatine fossa;
 - d - orbit.
051. In what cavity of cranium does pterygoid canal open?
- a - infratemporal fossa;
 - b - medial cranial fossa;
 - c - oral cavity;
 - d - pterygopalatine fossa.
052. What opening connects pterygopalatine fossa with orbit?
- a - inferior orbital fissure;
 - b - superior orbital fissure;
 - c - pterygomaxillary fissure;
 - d - sphenopalatine foramen.
053. What opening connects pterygopalatine fossa with nasal cavity
- a - oval foramen;
 - b - sphenopalatine foramen;
 - c - pterygoid canal;

- d - pterygomaxillary fissure.
054. What bones form the inferior wall of the orbit?
- a - maxilla;
 - b - sphenoidal bone;
 - c - palatine bone;
 - d - zygomatic bone.
055. What bones form the medial wall of the orbit?
- a - sphenoidal bone;
 - b - ethmoid bone;
 - c - lacrimal bone;
 - d-maxilla.
056. Name openings in walls of the orbit.
- a - posterior ethmoid foramen;
 - b - optic canal;
 - c - nasolacrimal canal;
 - d - pterygoid canal.
057. What bones form the osseal nasal septum?
- a - nasal bone;
 - b - vomer;
 - c - lacrimal bone;
 - d - ethmoid bone.
058. What paranasal sinuses open in the superior nasal meatus?
- a - frontal sinus;
 - b - sphenoidal sinus;
 - c - posterior cells of ethmoid bone;
 - d - maxillary sinus.
059. What hiatuses open into the medial nasal meatus?
- a - semilunar hiatus;
 - b - anterior cells of ethmoid bone;
 - e - nasolacrimal canal;
 - d - sphenoidal sinus.
060. What bones form the hard (osseal) palate?
- a - palatine bone;
 - b - ethmoid bone;
 - c - maxilla;
 - d - sphenoidal bone.
061. What bones form the lateral wall of nasal cavity?
- a - lacrimal bone;
 - b - ethmoid bone;
 - c - sphenoidal bone;
 - d - maxilla.

SYNDESMOLOGY

062. What junctions of bones are regarded as continuous?
- a-cartilaginous;
 - b - osteal;
 - c - synovial;
 - d - fibrous.
063. What anatomical factors determine the amplitude of movements in joints?
- a - large difference in the magnitude of articular surfaces;
 - b - loose capsule;
 - c - tight stiff ligaments;
 - d - intracapsular ligaments.
064. Denote fibrous junctions.
- a - sutures;
 - b – gomphosis;
 - c - symphyses;
 - d - membranes.
065. Denote cartilaginous junctions.
- a - junction of pelvic bone with sacrum;
 - b - junction of spine with skull;
 - c - junction of two lower true ribs with sternum;
 - d - junction of bodies of vertebrae.
066. What anatomical structures a synovial joint has?
- a - joint cavity;
 - b - articular lip;
 - c - articular cartilage,

- d - synovial fluid.
067. What joints (in shape) relate to 1-axial?
- a - ball joint;
 - b - pivot joint;
 - c - ellipsoid joint;
 - d - hinge joint.
068. What joints (in shape) relate to 2-axial?
- a - condylar joint;
 - b - plane joint;
 - c - spherical joint;
 - d - trochoginglymus.
069. What is the shape of temporomandibular joint?
- a - hinge;
 - b - spherical;
 - c - ellipsoid;
 - d - plane
070. What ligaments join the arches of vertebrae?
- a - ligamenta flava;
 - b - tectorial membrane;
 - c - posterior longitudinal ligament;
 - d - nuchal ligament.
071. What is the shape of median atlanto-axial joint?
- a - hinge;
 - b - pivot;
 - c - spherical;
 - d - plane.
072. What anatomical structures hold the dens of axial vertebra in the joint?
- a - ligament of apex of dens;
 - b - anterior atlanto-occipital membrane;
 - c - cruciform ligament of atlas;
 - d - alar ligaments.
073. What movements are possible in median atlanto-axial joint?
- a - flexion and extension;
 - b - abduction of head;
 - c - adduction of head;
 - d - rotation.
074. What type of junctions articulations of 2-7 ribs with sternum belong to?
- a - fibrous;
 - b - hemiarthroses;
 - c - discontinuous;
 - d - cartilaginous.
075. To what junctions costovertebral joints are related to?
- a - compound joints;
 - b - combined joints;
 - c - simple joints;
 - d - complex joints.
076. What joints of upper limb are 1-axial?
- a - shoulder joint;
 - b - proximal radio-ulnar joint;
 - c - humero-ulnar joint;
 - d - interphalangeal joints of hand.
077. What movements are possible in sternoclavicular joint?
- a - elevation and depression;
 - b - protraction and retraction;
 - c - circumduction;
 - d - rotation.
078. Denote joints, having intra-articular disk.
- a - sternoclavicular joint;
 - b - sacroiliac joint;
 - c - radiocarpal joint;
 - d - talocalcaneal joint.
079. Denote anatomical formations, restricting abduction of upper limb in shoulder joint.
- a - deltoid muscle;
 - b - subscapular muscle;
 - c - coracohumeral ligament;
 - d - coraco-acromial ligament.
080. Name the proper ligaments of scapula.

- a - coraco-acromial ligament;
 - b - upper transverse ligament of scapula;
 - c - lower transverse ligament of scapula;
 - d - coracoclavicular ligament.
081. What ligaments consolidate the shoulder joint?
- a - coraco-acromial ligament;
 - b - coracoclavicular ligament;
 - c - upper transverse ligament of scapula;
 - d - coracohumeral ligament.
082. To what junctions the shoulder joint is related to?
- a - to compound joints;
 - b - to simple joints;
 - c - to combined joints;
 - d - to complex joints.
083. To what junctions the elbow joint is related to?
- a - to simple joints;
 - b - to complex joints;
 - c - to compound joints;
 - d - to combined joints.
084. To what junctions the humeroradial joint is related to?
- a - to spherical joints;
 - b - to hinge joints;
 - c - to pivot joints;
 - d - to saddle joints.
085. What movements are possible in elbow joint?
- a - abduction and adduction;
 - b - flexion and extension;
 - c - rotation of radius;
 - d - circular movements.
086. Name ligaments of the elbow joint.
- a - ulnar collateral ligament;
 - b - radial collateral ligament;
 - c - annular ligament of radius;
 - d - medial ligament.
087. To what junctions the distal radio-ulnar joint is related to
- a - to hinge joints;
 - b - to plane joints;
 - c - to pivot joints;
 - d - to spherical joints.
088. To what junctions the proximal and distal radio-ulnar joints are related together?
- a - to complex joints;
 - b - to compound joints;
 - c - to combined joints;
 - d - to simple joints.
089. What bones participate in the formation of radiocarpal joint?
- a - pisiform;
 - b - triquetrum;
 - c - scaphoid;
 - d - radius.
090. What bones participate in the formation of mediocarpal joint?
- a - scaphoid;
 - b - capitate;
 - c - pisiform;
 - d - hamate.
091. What movements are possible in the radiocarpal joint?
- a - rotation of radius;
 - b - rotation of ulna;
 - c - flexion and extension of hand;
 - d - abduction and adduction of hand.
092. Denote ligaments, bracing intercarpal joints.
- a - radiate ligament of carpus;
 - b - palmar intercarpal ligaments;
 - c - dorsal intercarpal ligaments;
 - d - interosseal intercarpal ligaments.
093. To what junctions the carpometacarpal joints of 2-5 fingers of the hand are related to?
- a - to compound joints;
 - b - to simple joints;

- c - to complex joints;
 - d - to combined joints.
094. To what joints (in shape) the interphalangeal joints of the hand are related to?
- a - to pivot joints;
 - b - to spherical joints;
 - c - to hinge joints;
 - d - to plane joints.
095. Denote combined joints.
- a - intervertebral joints;
 - b - atlanto-occipital joints;
 - c - vertebrocostal joints;
 - d - proximal and distal radio-ulnar joints.
096. What movements are possible in the 2-5 metacarpophalangeal joints?
- a - flexion and extension;
 - b - adduction and abduction;
 - c - circular movement;
 - d - opposition.
097. What joints of the lower extremity are multi-axial?
- a - hip joint;
 - b - knee joint;
 - c - talocrural joint;
 - d - tarsometatarsal joints.
098. What anatomical formations form the greater sciatic foramen?
- a - sacrotuberous ligament;
 - b - sacrospinous ligament;
 - c - obturator membrane;
 - d - greater sciatic notch.
099. Denote joints, having intracapsular ligaments.
- a - shoulder joint;
 - b - sternoclavicular joint;
 - c - hip joint;
 - d - sacro-iliac joint.
100. Denote anatomical structures, forming the lesser sciatic foramen.
- a - sacrospinous ligament;
 - b - sacrotuberous ligament;
 - c - lesser sciatic notch;
 - d - obturator membrane.
101. What ligament of the hip joint is the most strong?
- a - pubofemoral ligament;
 - b - ischiofemoral ligament;
 - c - annular zone;
 - d - iliofemoral ligament.
102. What structures separate the greater pelvis from the lesser pelvis?
- a - promontory of sacrum;
 - b - arcuate line of ilium;
 - c - lower margin of pubic symphysis;
 - d - apex of sacrum.
103. What movements are possible in the hip joint?
- a - circular movements;
 - b - rotation of head of femur;
 - c - flexion and extension;
 - d - abduction and adduction.
104. To what joints (in structure) the knee joint is related to?
- a - to simple joints;
 - b - to compound joints;
 - c - to complex joints;
 - d - to combined joints.
105. Name intracapsular ligaments of the knee joint.
- a - oblique popliteal ligament;
 - b - anterior cruciate ligament;
 - c - posterior cruciate ligament;
 - d - transverse ligament of knee.
106. What movements are possible in the knee joint?
- a - flexion and extension;
 - b - abduction and adduction;
 - c - circular movements;
 - d - rotation.

107. Denote extracapsular ligaments of the knee joint.
 - a - transverse ligament of knee;
 - b - oblique popliteal ligament;
 - c - arcuate popliteal ligament;
 - d - posterior cruciate ligament.
108. Denote synovial bursae of the knee joint.
 - a - suprapatellar bursa;
 - b - deep infrapatellar bursa;
 - c - subcutaneous prepatellar bursa.
 - d - subtendinous bursa of sartorius muscle.
109. To what joints (in structure) the intercrural joint is related to?
 - a - to simple joints;
 - b - to compound joints;
 - c - to complex joints;
 - d - to combined joints.
110. What bones participate in the formation of the knee joint?
 - a - femur;
 - b - fibula;
 - c - tibia;
 - d - patella.
111. To what joints (in structure) the talocrural joint is related to?
 - a - to simple joints;
 - b - to compound joints;
 - c - to complex joints;
 - d - to combined joints.
112. What bones participate in the formation of the talocrural joint?
 - a - calcaneus;
 - b - tibia;
 - c - fibula;
 - d - talus.
113. What movements are possible in the talocrural joint?
 - a - rotation of fibula;
 - b - rotation of tibia;
 - c - flexion and extension;
 - d - circular movements.
114. Name anatomical structures passively restricting longitudinal arches foot.
 - a - plantar aponeurosis;
 - b - bifurcate ligament;
 - c - long plantar ligament;
 - d - interosseal metatarsal ligaments.
115. Denote bones forming the first (medial) arch of foot.
 - a - talus;
 - b - intermediate cuneiform;
 - c - cuboid.
 - d - 1st metatarsal.
116. Point out anatomical structures passively restricting transverse arches foot.
 - a - plantar aponeurosis;
 - b - profound transverse metatarsal ligament;
 - c - sustentaculum of talus;
 - d - interosseal talocalcaneal ligament.
117. To what joints (in shape) the calcaneocuboid joint is related to?
 - a - to spherical joints;
 - b - to ellipsoid joints;
 - c - to condylar joints;
 - d - to saddle joints.
118. What ligament is the most strong on the foot?
 - a - long plantar ligament;
 - b - plantar calcaneonavicular ligament;
 - c - talonavicular ligament;
 - d - bifurcate ligament.
119. What ligaments consolidate the transverse joint of the tarsus?
 - a - talonavicular ligament;
 - b - calcaneonavicular ligament;
 - c - calcaneocuboid ligament;
 - d - interosseal talocalcaneal ligament.
120. What joints participate in the formation of transverse joint of the tarsus?
 - a - calcaneocuboid joint;

- b - subtalar joint;
 - c - cuneonavicular joint;
 - d - talonavicular joint.
121. Point out the bone, where bifurcate ligament originates.
- a - talus;
 - b - tibia;
 - c - calcaneus;
 - d - navicularis.
122. What bones participate in the formation of the tarsometatarsal joints?
- a - cuboid;
 - b - navicularis;
 - c - cuneiform bones;
 - d - metatarsals.
123. To what joints (in shape) the tarsometatarsal joints are related to?
- a - to plane joints;
 - b - to spherical joints;
 - c - to saddle joints;
 - d - to ellipsoid joints.
124. Indicate the principal fulcra on the plantar surface of the foot.
- a - calcaneal tuber;
 - b - head of 1st metatarsal;
 - c - head of 2nd metatarsal;
 - d - head of 5th metatarsal.
125. To what joints (in shape) the metatarsophalangeal joints are related to?
- a - to saddle joints;
 - b - to ellipsoid joints;
 - c - to plane joints;
 - d - to condylar joints.
126. Point out ligaments, bracing metatarsophalangeal joints.
- a - collateral ligaments;
 - b - plantar ligaments;
 - c - profound transverse metatarsal ligament;
 - d - dorsal tarsometatarsal ligaments.
127. Among which ligaments a ligament, being the key of tarsometatarsal joint resides?
- a - dorsal tarsometatarsal ligaments;
 - b - plantar tarsometatarsal ligaments;
 - c - interosseal cuneometatarsal ligaments;
 - d - dorsal metatarsal ligaments.

MYOLOGY

128. Denote the role of sesamoid bones in the functions of skeletal muscles.
- a - eliminate friction of muscles one about another;
 - b - change direction of muscular traction;
 - c - increase angle of attachment of muscle to bone;
 - d - increase strength of muscle.
129. Denote elements of synovial sheaths of the tendons of muscles.
- a - parietal lamina;
 - b - mesentery of tendon;
 - c - tendon;
 - d - visceral lamina.
130. Name muscles having two bellies, joined by intermediate tendon.
- a - biceps brachii;
 - b - biceps femoris;
 - c - rectus abdominis;
 - d - omohyoid.
131. Denote bones, where trapezius originates.
- a - spinous processes of lower thoracic vertebrae;
 - b - spinous processes of cervical vertebrae;
 - c - clavicle;
 - d - transverse processes of cervical vertebrae.
132. Denote the function of latissimus dorsi.
- a - adduction of arm;
 - b - outward rotation of arm;
 - c - abduction of arm;
 - d - inward rotation of arm.
133. Denote the attachment of latissimus dorsi:
- a - medial margin of scapula;

- b - crest of lesser tubercle of humerus;
 - c - anatomical neck of humerus;
 - d - crest of greater tubercle of humerus.
134. Name sites of attachment of the greater rhomboid muscle.
- a - angles of 2nd – 5th ribs;
 - b - body of humerus;
 - c - medial margin of scapula;
 - d - lateral margin of scapula.
135. Name parts of the erector spinae.
- a – ilioeostalis;
 - b - splenitis capitis and cervieis;
 - c - transversospinais;
 - d - spinalis.
136. Which of suboccipital muscles originates from atlas and inserts to occipital bone?
- a - rectus capitis posterior major;
 - b - rectus capitis posterior minor;
 - c - obliquus capitis inferior;
 - d - obliquus capitis superior.
137. Name sites of attachment of the posterior inferior serratus?
- a – 6th-8th ribs;
 - b – 9th-12th ribs;
 - c - crest of ilium;
 - d - lower angle of scapula.
138. Denote anatomical structures- sites of attachment of the superficial lamina of thoracolumbar fascia.
- a - iliac crest;
 - b - supraspinous ligament;
 - c - spinous processes of lumbar vertebrae;
 - d - median sacral crest.
139. Denote parts of the transversospinais.
- a - rotatores;
 - b - multilidus;
 - c - spinalis;
 - d - semispinalis.
140. Denote anatomical structures- sites of attachment of the deep lamina of thoracolumbar fascia.
- a - bodies of lumbar vertebrae;
 - b - transverse processes of lumbar vertebrae;
 - c - iliac crest;
 - d - intertransverse ligaments.
141. Name borders of the lumbar triangle - the site of possible appearance of lumbar herniae
- a - lateral margin of latissimus dorsi;
 - b - erector spinae;
 - c - iliac crest;
 - d - transverse processes of lumbar vertebrae.
142. Denote muscles, elevating the ribs (participating in inspiration).
- a - superior posterior serratus;
 - b - anterior serratus;
 - c - transversus thoracis;
 - d - external intercostal muscles.
143. Denote bones- sites of attachment of the anterior serratus.
- a - medial margin of scapula;
 - b - crest of greater tubercle of humerus;
 - c - lateral margin of scapula;
 - d - crest of scapula.
144. Denote muscles, attaching to the medial margin and to the lower angle of scapula, forming a muscular loop,
- a - anterior serratus;
 - b - superior posterior serratus;
 - c - trapezius;
 - d - lesser and greater rhomboids.
145. Denote anatomical structures- sites for insertion of the obliquus abdominis internus.
- a - inguinal ligament;
 - b - pubic bone;
 - c - cartilages of lower ribs;
 - d - xiphoid process of sternum.
146. Denote muscles, participating in respiration.
- a - superior posterior serratus;
 - b - anterior scalene;
 - c – splenitis;

- d - pectoralis minor.
147. Denote weak spots in the diaphragm - the sites of appearance of diaphragmatic herniae.
- a - esophageal hiatus;
 - b - sternal part of diaphragm;
 - c - lumbocostal triangle;
 - d - sternocostal triangle.
148. Denote anatomical structures, which pass through hiatuses in tendinous center of the diaphragm.
- a - ductus thoracicus;
 - b - aorta;
 - c - inferior vena cava;
 - d - esophagus.
149. Denote structures, participating in the formation of the walls of inguinal canal.
- a - internal obliquus abdominis;
 - b - rectus abdominis;
 - c - transverse fascia;
 - d - inguinal ligament.
150. What anatomical structures participate in the formation of the anterior wall of the rectus sheath?
- a - thoracolumbar fascia;
 - b - aponeurosis of external obliquus abdominis;
 - c - aponeurosis of internal obliquus abdominis;
 - d - transverse fascia.
151. Denote weak spots in the walls of the abdominal cavity.
- a - linea alba;
 - b - umbilical ring;
 - c - medial inguinal fossa;
 - d - lateral inguinal fossa.
152. Denote anatomical structures on the posterior surface of the anterior abdominal wall, corresponding to the deep inguinal ring.
- a - medial inguinal fossa;
 - b - suprapubic fossa;
 - c - lateral inguinal fossa;
 - d - vascular space.
153. Denote structures, participating in the formation of the superficial ring of the inguinal canal.
- a - inguinal ligament;
 - b - reflected ligament;
 - c - pectineal ligament;
 - d - intercrural fibers.
154. Denote anatomical structures on the posterior surface of the abdominal wall, corresponding to superficial (subcutaneous) inguinal ring - the site of progression of the direct inguinal hernia.
- a - deep femoral ring;
 - b - suprapubic fossa;
 - c - muscular space;
 - d - medial inguinal fossa.
155. Name muscles, extending the head.
- a - trapezius;
 - b - longus colli;
 - c - sternocleidomastoid;
 - d - semispinalis capitis.
156. Denote sources of development of digastric.
- a - dorsal parts of myotomes;
 - b - mesenchyme of 1st visceral arch;
 - c - ventral parts of myotomes;
 - d - mesenchyme of 2nd visceral arch.
157. Name suprahyoid muscles.
- a - mylohyoid;
 - b - digastric;
 - c - thyrohyoid;
 - d - stylohyoid.
158. What is the source of development of platysma?
- a - ventral parts of myotomes;
 - b - mesenchyme of 1st visceral arch;
 - c - mesenchyme of 2nd visceral arch;
 - d - dorsal parts of myotomes.
159. Denote structures, bordering the carotid triangle.
- a - omohyoid;
 - b - digastric;
 - c - mandible;
 - d - sternocleidomastoid.

160. Denote structures, bordering the submandibular triangle.
- a - stylohyoid;
 - b - mylohyoid;
 - c - submandibular salivary gland;
 - d - digastric.
161. Denote the deep muscles of the neck, attaching to the 1st rib.
- a - medial scalene;
 - b - posterior scalene;
 - c - longus colli;
 - d - anterior scalene.
162. Denote functions of the platysma.
- a - preserves subcutaneous veins from constriction;
 - b - lowers mandible;
 - c - depresses the angle of mouth;
 - d - pulls the chest upward.
163. Denote functions of the scalene muscles.
- a - pull hyoid bone down;
 - b - bend the cervical part of spine forward;
 - c - bend the cervical part of spine to the side;
 - d - lift 1st and 2nd ribs.
164. Denote cellular tissue spaces (compartments) of the neck, communicating with the mediastinum.
- a - retrovisceral space;
 - b - previsceral space;
 - c - suprasternal interfascial space;
 - d - interscalene space.
165. Denote muscles - antagonists of the orbicularis oris.
- a - procerus;
 - b - depressor anguli oris;
 - c - greater zygomaticus;
 - d - risorius.
166. Denote muscles, forming transverse folds on the forehead (the expression of surprise).
- a - procerus;
 - b - orbicularis oculi;
 - c - corrugator supercilii;
 - d - occipitofrontalis.
167. Name muscles simultaneously moving the angle of the mouth outwards and upwards.
- a - levator labii superioris;
 - b - greater zygomaticus;
 - c - levator anguli oris;
 - d - risorius.
168. Denote muscles, protracting mandible.
- a - masseter;
 - b - temporalis;
 - c - medial pterygoid;
 - d - lateral pterygoid.
169. On what bones the masseter originates?
- a - pterygoid process;
 - b - zygomatic process of maxilla;
 - c - zygomatic bone;
 - d - alveolar arch of maxilla.
170. Denote muscles, abducting the upper extremity above horizontal plane.
- a - teres major;
 - b - serratus anterior;
 - c - subscapulars;
 - d - trapezius.
171. Denote anatomical formations- sites for attachment of the lateral pterygoid muscle.
- a - inner surface of angle of mandible;
 - b - articular disk of temporomandibular joint;
 - c - lingula of mandible;
 - d - neck of mandible.
172. Denote muscles, contiguous with deltoid.
- a - subscapularis;
 - b - supraspinatus;
 - c - pectoralis major;
 - d - sternocleidomastoid.
173. What is the function of the supraspinatus?
- a - abducts arm;

- b - rotates arm outwards;
 - c - adducts arm;
 - d - pulls the capsule of shoulder joint.
174. What muscles simultaneously turn the arm inwards (pronation) and adduct it?
- a - deltoid;
 - b - coracobrachialis;
 - c - teres major;
 - d - subscapulars.
175. On what bones the biceps brachii originates?
- a - acromion;
 - b - supraglenoid tubercle of scapula;
 - c - coracoid process of scapula;
 - d - infraglenoid tubercle of scapula.
176. Denote muscles, abducting the arm.
- a - infraspinatus;
 - b - supraspinatus;
 - c - subseapularis;
 - d - deltoid.
177. Denote muscles of shoulder girdle, rotating the arm outwards (supination).
- a - teres minor;
 - b - teres major;
 - c - infraspinatus;
 - d - subseapularis.
178. Denote topographical formations on the anterior wall of the axillary cavity.
- a - clavipectoral triangle;
 - b - trilateral foramen;
 - c - pectoral triangle;
 - d - subpectoral triangle.
179. Denote anatomical structures, bordering the trilateral foramen.
- a - subseapularis;
 - b - humerus;
 - c - teres major;
 - d - triceps brachii.
180. Denote structures, forming the walls of the canal of radial nerve (humero-muscular canal).
- a - coracobrachialis;
 - b - humerus;
 - c - triceps brachii;
 - d - brachioradialis.
181. On what bones the triceps brachii originates?
- a - coracoid process;
 - b - posterior surface of humerus;
 - c - supraglenoid tubercle of scapula;
 - d - infraglenoid tubercle of scapula.
182. Denote fingers of the arm, where tendons of the flexors of fingers have a proper, isolated from others, synovial sheath.
- a - 5th finger;
 - b - 4th finger;
 - c - 3rd finger;
 - d - 2nd finger.
183. Denote muscles of the arm, acting on the elbow joint.
- a - biceps brachii;
 - b - coracobrachialis;
 - c - pronator teres;
 - d - triceps brachii.
184. Denote muscles of the superficial layer of the anterior group of the forearm.
- a - flexor digitorum superficialis;
 - b - flexor carpi ulnaris;
 - c - pronator teres;
 - d - flexor carpi radialis.
185. Denote anatomical formations- sites of origin of the pronator teres.
- a - medial epicondyle of humerus;
 - b - lateral epicondyle of humerus;
 - c - medial intermuscular septum of arm;
 - d - coronoid process of ulna.
186. Denote bones where the extensor carpi radialis longus and brevis insert.
- a - navicularis.
 - b - 1st metacarpal;

- c – 2nd metacarpal;
d – 3rd metacarpal.
187. Denote muscles, abducting the hand to the lateral side.
a - extensor carpi radialis brevis;
b - abductor pollicis longus;
c - flexor carpi radialis;
d - extensor carpi radialis longus.
188. Denote muscles, adducting the hand to the medial side.
a - flexor carpi radialis;
b - extensor digitorum;
c - flexor carpi ulnaris;
d - extensor carpi ulnaris.
189. Denote muscles simultaneously bending the proximal phalanges and extending medial and distal phalanges of the 2nd- 5th fingers of the hand
a - palmar interossei;
b - dorsal interossei;
c - brachioradialis;
d - lumbricals.
190. Denote muscles of the thenar.
a - opponens pollicis;
b - flexor pollicis brevis;
c - 1st dorsal interosseus;
d - extensor pollicis brevis.
191. Denote tendons of muscles passing in the common synovial sheath of flexors of the wrist.
a - tendon of flexor pollicis longus;
b - tendon of flexor carpi radialis;
c - tendon of flexor digitorum superficialis;
d - tendon of flexor digitorum profundus.
192. Name parts of flexor pollicis brevis.
a - oblique head;
b - superficial head;
c - transverse head;
d - deep head.
193. Denote tendons of muscles-extensors, located in the 4th osteofibrous canal of the wrist (count from the lateral margin of the hand).
a - tendon of extensor pollicis longus;
b - tendon of extensor digiti minimi;
c - tendon of extensor digitorum;
d - tendon of extensor indicis.
194. Denote structures of origin of the lumbricals of the hand.
a - flexor retinaculum;
b - tendon of flexor digitorum superficialis;
c - tendon of flexor digitorum profundus;
d - metacarpals.
195. Denote muscles of the hypothenar.
a - lateral lumbrical;
b - palmaris brevis;
c - abductor digiti minimi;
d - opponens digiti minimi.
196. Denote functions of the palmar interossei of the hand.
a - adduct 2nd, 4th, 5th fingers to 3rd;
b - abduct 1st, 2nd, 4th fingers from 3rd;
c - flex 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th fingers;
d - extend 2nd – 5th fingers.
197. Denote muscles-extensors, their tendons passing in the 1st osteofibrous canal of the wrist.
a - abductor pollicis longus;
b - extensor carpi radialis longus;
c - extensor pollicis longus;
d - extensor pollicis brevis.
198. Denote muscles, their tendons passing in the 3rd osteofibrous canal of the wrist.
a - tendon of extensor pollicis longus;
b - tendon of extensor digitorum;
c - tendon of extensor indicis;
d - tendon of extensor carpi ulnaris.
199. Denote muscles of the internal group of the pelvis.
a - obliquatorius internus;
b - piriformis;

- c - psoas minor;
 - d - iliopsoas.
200. Denote muscles simultaneously extending the thigh and turning it outwards.
- a - gluteus medius;
 - b - gluteus minimus;
 - c - gluteus maximus;
 - d - quadratus femoris.
201. Denote muscles simultaneously adducting and flexing the thigh.
- a - pectineus;
 - b - adductor magnus;
 - c - adductor longus;
 - d - gracilis.
202. Denote muscles adducting the thigh.
- a – semimembranosus;
 - b – pectineus;
 - c – gracilis;
 - d - sartorius.
203. Denote muscles turning the thigh outwards.
- a-gluteus minimus;
 - b - quadratus femoris;
 - c - obturatorius externus;
 - d - obturatorius internus.
204. Denote muscles of the posterior group of the thigh.
- a - gluteus maximus;
 - b - biceps femoris;
 - c - semitendinosus;
 - d - gracilis.
205. What muscle passes through the lesser sciatic foramen?
- a - gluteus minimus;
 - b - obturatorius internus;
 - c - piriformis;
 - d - obturatorius externus.
206. Denote structures, forming the walls of the femoral canal.
- a - inguinal ligament;
 - b - transverse fascia;
 - c - femoral vein;
 - d - deep lamina of fascia lata.
207. Denote structures, bordering the femoral triangle.
- a - inguinal ligament;
 - b – Sartorius;
 - c - rectus femoris;
 - d - adductor longus.
208. Denote anatomical structures, circling the superficial femoral ring.
- a - deep lamina of fascia lata;
 - b- iliopectineal arch;
 - c - inguinal ligament;
 - d - falciform margin of cribriform fascia.
209. Denote the site of location of the muscular space.
- a - greater sciatic foramen;
 - b - lesser sciatic foramen;
 - c - behind medial part of inguinal ligament;
 - d-behind lateral part of inguinal ligament.
210. What anatomical structures pass through the muscular space?
- a - tendon of rectus femoris;
 - b - iliopsoas;
 - c - lateral cutaneous nerve of thigh;
 - d - femoral nerve.
211. Denote structures, forming the walls of the adductor canal.
- a - adductor magnus;
 - b - vastus lateralis;
 - c - vastus medialis;
 - d - adductor longus.
212. Denote anatomical structures, passing through the adductor canal.
- a - femoral artery;
 - b - obturator nerve;
 - c - saphenus nerve;
 - d - descending genicular artery.

- 21 J. Denote canals, opening into the popliteal fossa.
 a - femoral canal;
 b - adductor canal;
 c - cruropopliteal canal;
 d - superior musculo-peroneal canal
214. Denote muscles, simultaneously flexing the leg in the knee joint and rotating it outwards.
 a – sartorius;
 b - biceps femoris;
 c - semitendinosus;
 d - semimembranosus.
215. Denote muscles, simultaneously extending the thigh, bending the leg and rotating it inwards.
 a - biceps femoris;
 b - semitendinosus;
 c - quadriceps femoris;
 d - semimembranosus.
216. Denote muscles of the anterior group of the leg.
 a - tibialis anterior;
 b - extensor digitorum longus;
 c - flexor digitorum longus;
 d - peroneus tertius.
217. Denote muscles, forming the deep layer of the posterior group of the leg.
 a - popliteus;
 b - flexor digitorum longus;
 c - plantaris;
 d - tibialis posterior.
218. Denote muscles, pronating the foot.
 a - tibialis anterior;
 b - tibialis posterior;
 c - peroneus longus;
 d - peroneus brevis.
219. Denote muscles, extending the foot in the talocrural joint.
 a - extensor digitorum longus;
 b - extensor hallucis longus;
 c - peroneus longus;
 d - tibialis anterior.
220. Denote muscles, participating in the flexion (plantar flexion) of the foot.
 a - flexor digitorum longus;
 b - flexor hallucis longus;
 c - tibialis posterior;
 d - peroneus brevis.
221. Denote muscles, forming walls of the cruropopliteal canal.
 a - soleus;
 b – gastrocnemius;
 c - tibialis posterior;
 d - peroneus longus.
222. Denote the canal, communicating with the cruropopliteal canal.
 a - inferior musculo-peroneal canal;
 b - adductor canal;
 c - superior musculo-peroneal canal;
 d - femoral canal.
223. Denote structures, forming the walls of the superior musculo-peroneal canal.
 a - tibialis anterior;
 b – fibula;
 c - flexor digitorum longus;
 d - peroneus longus.
224. Denote structures, forming the walls of the inferior musculo-peroneal canal
 a - fibula;
 b - flexor digitorum longus;
 c - flexor hallucis longus;
 d - peroneus brevis.
225. Name muscles of the medial group on the sole of the foot.
 a - flexor hallucis brevis;
 b - adductor hallucis;
 c - plantaris;
 d - quadratus plantae.
226. Denote muscles, bending proximal and extending medial and distal phalange of 2st - 5th fingers of the foot.
 a - lumbricals;

- b - quadratus plantae;
 - c - plantar interossei;
 - d - dorsal interossei.
227. Denote muscles of the central group on the sole of the foot.
- a - lumbricals;
 - b - plantar interossei;
 - c - flexor digitorum brevis;
 - d - quadratus plantae.
228. Denote muscles, rotating the foot outwards.
- a - triceps surae;
 - b - flexor digitorum longus;
 - c - tibialis anterior;
 - d - tibialis posterior.

SPLANCHNOLOGY

Digestive system

229. Denote muscles of the soft palate.
- a - palatopharyngeus;
 - b - levator veli palatini;
 - c - stylopharyngeus;
 - d - salpingopharyngeus.
230. Denote the age of eruption of the first milk tooth.
- a - 2-3 months;
 - b - 5-7 months;
 - c - 9-10 months;
 - d - 2nd year.
231. Denote muscles, constricting the fauces.
- a - tensor veli palatini;
 - b - palatoglossus;
 - c - constrictor pharyngis medius;
 - d - palatopharyngeus.
232. Near which tooth the parotid duct opens into the vestibule of the mouth?
- a - 1st upper molar;
 - b - 2nd lower molar;
 - c - 2nd upper molar;
 - d - 1st lower molar.
233. To what type of glands (by character of branching) a parotid gland belongs to?
- a - simple tubular;
 - b - simple alveolar;
 - c - complex tubular;
 - d - complex alveolar.
234. Where in the oral cavity the submandibular duct opens?
- a - frenulum of tongue;
 - b - frenulum of lower lip;
 - c - sublingual caruncle;
 - d - sublingual fold.
235. What muscles strain the soft palate in transverse direction and simultaneously broaden the lumen of the auditory tube.
- a - m. uvulae;
 - b - tensor veli palatini;
 - c - levator veli palatini;
 - d - palatopharyngeus.
236. Denote papillae on the side surface of the tongue, having taste buds.
- a - fungiform;
 - b - vallate;
 - c - foliate;
 - d - filiform.
237. Point out the site of position of the lingual tonsil.
- a - apex of tongue;
 - b - body of tongue;
 - c - side surface of tongue;
 - d - root of tongue.
238. Denote muscles, pulling the tongue forwards and downwards.
- a - hyoglossus;
 - b - genioglossus;

- c - superior longitudinal;
 - d - inferior longitudinal.
239. Point out anatomical formations on the skull, where pharynx is attached.
- a - tuberculum pharyngeum;
 - b - pyramid of temporal bone;
 - c - medial lamina of pterygoid process;
 - d - base of skull.
240. What anatomical formations border the retropharyngeal space?
- a - anterior surface of bodies of cervical vertebrae;
 - b - prevertebral muscles;
 - c - posterior surface of pharynx;
 - d - deep lamina of cervical fascia.
241. Indicate sites of origin of the constrictor pharyngis inferior.
- a - hyoid bone;
 - b - cricoid cartilage;
 - c - mandible;
 - d - sphenoid bone.
242. Indicate orifices, opening into the nasopharynx.
- a - choanae;
 - b - fauces;
 - c - sphenoidal sinus;
 - d - auditory tubes.
243. Indicate the level of transition of pharynx into esophagus in the adult.
- a - 6th cervical vertebra;
 - b - 7th cervical vertebra;
 - c - 5th cervical vertebra;
 - d - 4th cervical vertebra.
244. Point out anatomical formations, adjacent anteriorly to the esophagus.
- a - aorta;
 - b - trachea;
 - c - pericardium;
 - d - thymus.
245. Indicate the level of entrance into the stomach.
- a - 9th thoracic vertebra;
 - b - 10th thoracic vertebra;
 - c - 12th thoracic vertebra;
 - d - 1st lumbar vertebra.
246. Name organs, located behind the body of the stomach.
- a - transverse colon;
 - b - left kidney;
 - c - pancreas;
 - d - left adrenal gland.
247. What is the shape of the stomach in a newborn?
- a - shape of hose;
 - b - shape of horn;
 - c - shape of hook;
 - d - shape of cylinder.
248. Indicate anatomical formations, located behind the stomach.
- a - omental bursa;
 - b - transverse colon and its mesentery;
 - c - left kidney;
 - d - pancreas.
249. Point out parts of the stomach.
- a - body;
 - b - cardiac part;
 - c - fundus;
 - d - pyloric part.
250. Denote ligaments, originating from the greater curvature of the stomach.
- a - gastrophrenic;
 - b - hepatogastric;
 - c - gastrocolic;
 - d - gastrosplenic.
251. Denote the directions of muscular fascicles in the muscular tunic of the stomach.
- a - circular;

- b - oblique;
 - c - spiral;
 - d - longitudinal.
252. Denote the shape of the stomach, characteristic for mesomorphic persons.
- a - shape of horn;
 - b - shape of hook;
 - c - shape of hose;
 - d - shape spindle.
253. Denote the shape of the stomach, characteristic for brachimorphic persons.
- a - shape of hook;
 - b - shape of spindle;
 - c - shape of hose;
 - d - shape of horn.
254. Indicate major shapes of the stomach in adult persons.
- a - shape of hook,
 - b - shape of horn,
 - c - shape of spindle,
 - d - shape of hose.
255. What is the most frequent shape of the duodenum?
- a - shape of circle;
 - b - shape of loop;
 - c - transitional shape;
 - d - horseshoe shape.
256. Point out parts of the duodenum, located at the level of 12th thoracic – 1st lumbar vertebrae,
- a - horizontal part;
 - b - superior part;
 - c - descending part;
 - d - ascending part.
257. Point out part of duodenum, into which common biliary duct and pancreatic duct open.
- a - ascending part;
 - b - descending part;
 - c - superior part;
 - d - horizontal part.
258. Indicate parts of the intestine, having lymphoid patches in its walls.
- a - cecum;
 - b - ileum;
 - c - jejunum;
 - d - sigmoid colon.
259. Denote the most frequent position of the appendix.
- a - ascending;
 - b - horizontal;
 - c - medial;
 - d - descending.
260. Indicate ducts, opening on the greater papilla of duodenum.
- a - main pancreatic duct;
 - b - accessory pancreatic duct;
 - c - common bile duct;
 - d - common hepatic duct.
261. Indicate part of duodenum, where the greater papilla is situated.
- a - superior part;
 - b - horizontal part;
 - c - descending part;
 - d - ascending part.
262. Point out the sites of localization of omental appendices of the large intestine.
- a - along free tenia;
 - b - along omental tenia;
 - c - along mesenteric tenia;
 - d - on walls of rectum.
263. Point out parts of the large intestine, having a mesentery.
- a - sigmoid colon;
 - b - transverse colon;
 - c - ascending colon;
 - d - cecum.
264. Indicate anatomical formations, characteristic for rectum.

- a - transverse folds;
 - b - intestinal villi;
 - c - grouped lymphoid nodules;
 - d - longitudinal folds.
265. Name organs, where grouped lymphoid nodules are located?
- a-jejunum;
 - b - rectum;
 - c- ileum;
 - d - appendix.
266. Indicate formations on the internal surface of rectum.
- a - circular folds;
 - b - anal columns;
 - c - anal sinuses;
 - d - transverse folds.
267. Indicate biliary ducts, forming common bile duct.
- a - cystic duct;
 - b - right hepatic duct;
 - c - left hepatic duct;
 - d - common hepatic duct.
268. Indicate the level of localization of pancreas.
- a – 12th thoracic vertebra;
 - b – 11th thoracic vertebra;
 - c - 2nd lumbar vertebra;
 - d – 1st lumbar vertebra.
269. Point out organs, contacting with the head of the pancreas.
- a - transverse mesocolon;
 - b - stomach;
 - c - right kidney;
 - d - duodenum.
270. Denote surfaces of the pancreas.
- a - anterior surface;
 - b - posterior surface;
 - c - inferior surface;
 - d - superior surface.
271. Denote the position of pancreas in relation to peritoneum.
- a - intraperitoneal position;
 - b - mesoperitoneal position;
 - c - extraperitoneal position;
 - d - intraperitoneal position with mesentery.
272. Point out part of duodenum, where pancreatic duct opens.
- a - superior part;
 - b - descending part;
 - c - ascending part;
 - d - horizontal part.
273. Indicate surfaces of the liver.
- a - anterior surface;
 - b - visceral surface;
 - c - posterior surface;
 - d - diaphragmatic surface.
274. Denote ligaments of the liver, located on its visceral surface.
- a - falciform ligament;
 - b - cruciate ligament;
 - c - coronary ligament;
 - d - left deltoid ligament.
275. Denote grooves on the visceral surface of the liver.
- a - portal fissure;
 - b - fissure of venous ligament;
 - c - fissure of cruciate ligament;
 - d - sulcus of vena cava.
276. Denote sulci, bordering caudate lobe of the liver.
- a - fissure of cruciate ligament;
 - b - fossa of gall bladder;
 - c - portal fissure;

- d - fissure of venous ligament.
277. Denote impressions on the visceral surface of the liver.
- a - gastric;
 - b - esophageal;
 - c - renal;
 - d - cardiac.
278. Denote sulci, bordering the quadrate lobe of the liver.
- a - sulcus of vena cava;
 - b - portal fissure;
 - c - fossa of gall bladder;
 - d - fissure of cruciate ligament.
279. Denote anatomical formations, entering the portal fissure.
- a - proper hepatic artery;
 - b - portal vein;
 - c - common hepatic artery;
 - d - umbilical vein.
280. Name organs of the abdominal cavity relating to peritoneum mesoperitoneally?
- a - pancreas;
 - b - descending colon;
 - c - spleen;
 - d - sigmoid colon.
281. Name organs of the abdominal cavity relating to peritoneum intraperitoneally?
- a - sigmoid colon;
 - b - transverse colon;
 - c - appendix;
 - d - stomach.
282. Indicate the number of the liver acini in the human liver.
- a - about 5000;
 - b - about 500000;
 - c - about 1000000;
 - d - about 50000.
283. Point out impressions on the left lobe of the liver.
- a - duodenal;
 - b - gastric;
 - c - esophageal;
 - d - renal.
284. Point out impressions on the right lobe of the liver.
- a - colic;
 - b - duodenal;
 - c - renal;
 - d - gastric.
285. Denote structures, forming the lesser omentum.
- a - hepatorenal ligament;
 - b - hepatogastric ligament;
 - c - gastrocolic ligament;
 - d - hepatoduodenal ligament.
286. Point out anatomical structures, forming anterior wall of the omental bursa
- a - lesser omentum;
 - b - pancreatic gland;
 - c - abdomen;
 - d - mesentery of transverse colon.
287. Indicate structures, forming the greater omentum.
- a - phrenicosplenic ligament,
 - b - gastrocolic ligament;
 - c - gastrophrenic ligament;
 - d - mesentery of stomach.
288. Point out anatomical structures, forming the lower wall of omental bursa
- a - hepatogastric ligament;
 - b - parietal peritoneum;
 - c - transverse mesocolon;
 - d - mesentery of stomach.
289. Denote walls of the right mesenteric sinus.
- a - anterior wall of abdominal cavity;

- b - ascending colon;
 - c - root of mesentery of small intestine;
 - d - right lobe of liver.
290. Denote walls of the left mesenteric sinus.
- a - anterior wall of abdominal cavity;
 - b - gastrosplenic ligament;
 - c - root of mesentery of small intestine;
 - d - descending colon.
291. Point out anatomical structures, forming walls of the omental foramen
- a - caudate lobe of liver;
 - b - hepatorenal ligament;
 - c - duodenum;
 - d - hepatoduodenal ligament.
292. What sinuses and grooves communicate with the pelvic cavity?
- a - right mesenteric sinus;
 - b - left mesenteric sinus;
 - c - right paracolic sulcus;
 - d - left paracolic sulcus.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

293. Name cartilages, relating to the external nose.
- a - lesser cartilages of ala of nose;
 - b - lateral cartilage of nose;
 - c - cartilage of nasal septum;
 - d - vomeronasal cartilage.
294. What cavities communicate directly with the nasopharynx?
- a - oral cavity;
 - b - tympanic cavity;
 - c - laryngopharynx;
 - d - trachea.
295. Point out formations, communicating with inferior nasal meatus.
- a - medial cellulae of ethmoid bone;
 - b - nasolacrimal canal;
 - c - maxillary sinus;
 - d - posterior cellulae of ethmoid bone.
296. What paranasal sinuses communicate with the middle nasal meatus?
- a - frontal sinus;
 - b - maxillary sinus;
 - c - sphenoidal sinus;
 - d - middle cellulae of ethmoid bone.
297. What paranasal sinuses communicate with the superior nasal meatus?
- a - posterior cellulae of ethmoid bone;
 - b - sphenoid sinus;
 - c - maxillary sinus;
 - d - frontal sinus.
298. Denote sites of attachment of the elastic conus of the larynx.
- a - muscular processes of arytenoid cartilages;
 - b - vocal processes of arytenoid cartilages;
 - c - quadrangular membrane;
 - d - internal surface of thyroid cartilage.
299. Indicate anatomical formations, lying anteriorly to the larynx.
- a - pretracheal lamina of cervical fascia;
 - b - superficial lamina of cervical fascia;
 - c - omohyoid muscle;
 - d - hyoid bone.
300. Point out muscles of the larynx, narrowing laryngeal inlet.
- a - ary-epiglottic;
 - b - lateral cricoarytenoid;
 - c - thyro-arytenoid;
 - d - oblique arytenoid.
301. Indicate functions of the larynx.
- a - vocal;
 - b - respiratory;
 - c - protective;

- d - secretory.
302. Point out anatomical formations, concealing larynx anteriorly.
- a - digastric;
 - b - pretracheal lamina of cervical fascia;
 - c - sternothyroid;
 - d - mylohyoid.
303. Denote anatomical formations, contacting larynx posteriorly.
- a - infrahyoid muscles;
 - b - thoracic duct;
 - c - pharynx;
 - d - prevertebral lamina of cervical fascia.
304. Point out anatomical formations, bordering laryngeal inlet.
- a - epiglottis;
 - b - ary-epiglottic folds;
 - c - cricoid cartilage;
 - d - arytenoid cartilages.
305. Point out anatomical formations, bordering entrance into the laryngeal ventricle.
- a - vestibular folds;
 - b - vocal folds;
 - c - ary-epiglottic folds;
 - d - glosso-epiglottic folds.
306. Indicate anatomical formations, between which vocal ligaments are tightened.
- a - vocal processes of arytenoid cartilages;
 - b - muscular processes of arytenoid cartilages;
 - c - rim of arch of cricoid cartilage;
 - d - internal surface of thyroid cartilage.
307. Point out laryngeal cartilages, consisting of hyaline cartilage.
- a - sphenoid cartilage;
 - b - thyroid cartilage;
 - c - cricoid cartilage;
 - d - arytenoid cartilage.
308. Indicate localization of intercartilaginous part of the rima glottidis.
- a - between vestibular folds;
 - b - between arytenoid cartilages;
 - c - between vestibular and vocal folds;
 - d - between sphenoid cartilages.
309. Point out paired cartilages of the larynx.
- a - arytenoid cartilage;
 - b - cricoid cartilage;
 - c - sphenoid cartilage;
 - d - corniculate cartilage.
310. What is the orientation of the arch of the cricoid cartilage?
- a - forwards;
 - b - backwards;
 - c - upwards;
 - d - downwards.
311. Denote anatomical formations on the thyroid cartilage.
- a - lamina;
 - b - superior cornu;
 - c - vocal processes;
 - d - base.
312. Denote anatomical formations on the cricoid cartilage.
- a - arch;
 - b - muscular process;
 - c - apex;
 - d - lamina;
313. Denote anatomical formations, located in the thoracic cavity in front of trachea.
- a - sternothyroid;
 - b - thymus;
 - c - thoracic duct;
 - d - aortic arch.
314. Indicate proper topographo-anatomical relationships of the chief bronchus and blood vessels (from above downwards) in the hilum of the right lung.
- a - pulmonary artery, pulmonary veins, chief bronchus;

- b - pulmonary veins, pulmonary artery, chief bronchus;
 - c - chief bronchus, pulmonary veins, pulmonary artery;
 - d - chief bronchus, pulmonary artery, pulmonary veins.
315. Denote muscles, widening the rima glottidis.
- a - thyro-arytenoid;
 - b - transverse arytenoid;
 - c - lateral crico-arytenoid;
 - d - posterior crico-arytenoid.
316. Point out muscles of the larynx, narrowing the rima glottidis.
- a - lateral crico-arytenoid;
 - b - sternothyroid;
 - c - transverse arytenoid;
 - d - oblique arytenoid.
317. Denote muscles, inserting to the oblique line of the thyroid cartilage.
- a - sternothyroid;
 - b - thyrohyoid;
 - c - thyro-arytenoid;
 - d - cricothyroid.
318. Indicate proper topographo-anatomical relationships of the chief bronch and blood vessels (from above downwards) in the hilum of the left lung
- a - pulmonary artery, chief bronchus, pulmonary veins;
 - b - chief bronchus, pulmonary artery, pulmonary veins;
 - c - chief bronchus, pulmonary veins, pulmonary artery;
 - d - pulmonary veins, pulmonary artery, chief bronchus.
319. Indicate the level of origin of trachea in adult persons.
- a – 4th cervical vertebra;
 - b – 6th cervical vertebra;
 - c – 5th cervical vertebra;
 - d – 1st thoracic vertebra.
320. Indicate the level of bifurcation of the trachea in adult persons.
- a - angle of sternum;
 - b – 5th thoracic vertebra;
 - c - jugular notch of sternum;
 - d - brim of aortic arch.
321. Denote anatomical formations, residing behind the trachea.
- a - esophagus;
 - b - vagus nerve;
 - c - aortic arch;
 - d - thymus.
322. Indicate anatomical formations in the tracheal mucous membrane.
- a - tracheal glands;
 - b - lymphoid nodules;
 - c - cardiac glands;
 - d - lymphoid patches.
323. Indicate anatomical formations, located above the root of the left lung.
- a - aortic arch;
 - b - azygos vein;
 - c - hemiazygos vein;
 - d - thymus.
324. Denote anatomical formations, to which the pleural dome is fixed.
- a - pretracheal lamina of cervical fascia;
 - b - prevertebral lamina of cervical fascia;
 - c - longus colli;
 - d - head of the first rib.
325. Indicate anatomical formations, located above the right chief bronchus.
- a - hemiazygos vein;
 - b - arch of thoracic duct;
 - c - azygos vein;
 - d - bifurcation of pulmonary trunk.
326. Indicate the localization of the oblique fissure on lungs.
- a - posterior margin of right lung;
 - b - posterior margin of left lung;
 - c - inferior margin of left lung;
 - d - inferior margin of right lung.

327. Indicate the localization of the horizontal fissure on lungs.
- a - costal surface of right lung;
 - b - costal surface of left lung;
 - c - mediastinal surface of left lung;
 - d - diaphragmatic surface of right lung.
328. Point out anatomical formations, occupying the most superior position in the hilum of the right lung.
- a - pulmonary artery;
 - b - pulmonary vein;
 - c - nerves;
 - d - chief bronchus.
329. Denote anatomical formations, bordering the cardiac notch of the left lung from below.
- a - lingula;
 - b - oblique fissure;
 - c - hilum of lung;
 - d - horizontal fissure.
330. Point out anatomical formations, occupying the most superior position in the hilum of the left lung.
- a - pulmonary artery;
 - b - nerves;
 - c - chief bronchus;
 - d - pulmonary veins.
331. Denote anatomical formations, entering the hilum of the lung.
- a - pulmonary artery;
 - b - pulmonary vein;
 - c - chief bronchus;
 - d - lymphatic vessels.
332. Indicate lobes of lungs, having 5 segments.
- a - inferior lobe of right lung;
 - b - superior lobe of left lung;
 - c - inferior lobe of left lung;
 - d - superior lobe of right lung.
333. Denote segmental bronchi, formed by ramification of the right superior lobar bronchus.
- a - anterior basal,
 - b - apical;
 - c - posterior;
 - d - anterior.
334. Denote segmental bronchi, formed by ramification of the right middle lobar bronchus.
- a - medial basal;
 - b - anterior basal;
 - c - lateral;
 - d - medial.
335. Denote segmental bronchi, formed by ramification of the right inferior lobar bronchus.
- a - medial basal;
 - b - anterior basal;
 - c - superior;
 - d - posterior basal.
336. Denote segmental bronchi, formed by ramification of the left superior lobar bronchus.
- a - inferior lingular;
 - b - apicoposterior;
 - c - anterior;
 - d - superior lingular.
337. Denote segmental bronchi, formed by ramification of the left inferior lobar bronchus.
- a - posterior basal;
 - b - lateral basal;
 - c - inferior lingular;
 - d - medial basal.
338. Indicate anatomical formations, located in the center of the pulmonary segment.
- a - segmental vein;
 - b - segmental artery;
 - c - segmental bronchus;
 - d - lobar vein.
339. Denote the projection of the apex of right lung on the body surface.
- a - 3-4 cm above clavicle;
 - b - spinous process of 7th cervical vertebra;
 - c - 3-4 cm above the 1st rib;

- d - 2 cm above clavicle.
340. Indicate structures, branching into the respiratory bronchioles.
- a - segmental bronchi;
 - b - lobular bronchi;
 - c - terminal bronchioles;
 - d - lobar bronchi.
341. Point out structural elements of lungs, performing exchange of gases between air and blood.
- a - alveolar ducts;
 - b - alveoli;
 - c - respiratory bronchioles;
 - d - alveola sacs.
342. Denote anatomical formations the mediastinal pleura is contiguous with on the left.
- a - esophagus;
 - b - superior vena cava;
 - c - thoracic aorta;
 - d - azygos vein.
343. Denote anatomical formations the mediastinal pleura is contiguous with on the right.
- a - thoracic aorta;
 - b - superior vena cava;
 - c - azygos vein;
 - d - esophagus.
344. Point out anatomical formations of the middle mediastinum.
- a - trachea;
 - b - chief bronchi;
 - c - pulmonary veins;
 - d - internal thoracic arteries and veins.
345. Point out organs of the posterior mediastinum.
- a - chief bronchi;
 - b - vagus nerves;
 - c - azygos and hemiazygos veins;
 - d - trachea.
346. Denote compartments of mediastinum the phrenic nerve is passing through.
- a - superior;
 - b - anterior;
 - c - posterior;
 - d - middle.
347. Indicate the site of the superior interpleural field.
- a - behind pericardium;
 - b - above sternum;
 - c - behind manubrium of sternum;
 - d - beside vertebral column.
348. Indicate structures, bordering costodiaphragmatic recess.
- a - costal and diaphragmatic pleura;
 - b - visceral and costal pleura;
 - c - costal and mediastinal pleura;
 - d - diaphragmatic and mediastinal pleura.
349. Indicate anatomical formations, located behind the pleural dome.
- a - longus colli;
 - b - posterior scalenus;
 - c - head of 1st rib;
 - d - subclavian artery.
350. Indicate anatomical formations, located in front of the pleural dome.
- a - head of 1st rib;
 - b - longus colli;
 - c - subclavian artery;
 - d - subclavian vein.
351. On which rib along medioclavicular line the inferior border of the right lungs projected?
- a - 9th rib;
 - b - 7th rib;
 - c - 8th rib;
 - d - 6th rib.
352. Point out sites of coincidence of borders of lungs and pleura.
- a - pleural dome and apex of lung;
 - b - posterior border of lung and pleura;

- c - anterior border of lung and pleura on the right;
 - d - anterior border of lung and pleura on the left.
353. Indicate compartments of the mediastinum, where thymus is located.
- a - anterior;
 - b - superior;
 - c - middle;
 - d - posterior.

URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS

354. Denote anatomical formations, composing the renal crus.
- a - renal pelvis;
 - b - renal vein;
 - c - lymphatic vessels;
 - d - capsule of kidney.
355. Indicate the projection of the superior pole of the left kidney.
- a - inferior margin of 11th thoracic vertebra;
 - b - center of 11th thoracic vertebra;
 - c - superior margin of 11th thoracic vertebra;
 - d - inferior margin of 12th thoracic vertebra.
356. Denote anatomical formations, located in the renal sinus.
- a - blood vessels;
 - b - ureter;
 - c - major calices;
 - d - minor calices.
357. Denote anatomical formations, adjacent to the lateral margin of the left kidney.
- a - spleen;
 - b - pancreas;
 - c - left colic flexure;
 - d - left adrenal gland.
358. Indicate structures of the fixing apparatus of the kidney.
- a - coverings of kidney;
 - b - intra-abdominal pressure;
 - c - renal crus;
 - d - renal bed.
359. Denote organs, adjacent to the anterior surface of the left kidney.
- a - jejunum;
 - b - colon;
 - c - spleen;
 - d - sigmoid colon.
360. Name segments of the kidney.
- a - middle;
 - b - anterior superior;
 - c - posterior;
 - d - anterior inferior.
361. Indicate structures in the cortex of the kidney.
- a - renal bodies;
 - b - straight renal tubules;
 - c - proximal convoluted tubules;
 - d - distal convoluted tubules.
362. Denote component parts of juxtamedullary nephron located in the cortex.
- a - renal body;
 - b - loop;
 - c - proximal convoluted tubule;
 - d - distal convoluted tubule.
363. Denote anatomical structures the retrorenal lamina of renal fascia is fixed to.
- a - aorta;
 - b - inferior vena cava;
 - c - vertebral column;
 - d - parietal peritoneum.
364. Denote structures, located in the radial part of the renal cortex.
- a - renal bodies;
 - b - straight renal tubules;
 - c - initial parts of collecting ducts;
 - d - proximal convoluted tubules.

365. Name structures of the nephron.
- a - capsule of glomerulus;
 - b - glomerulus;
 - c - collecting duct;
 - d - distal convoluted tubule.
366. Denote structures of the fornical apparatus of the kidney.
- a - connective tissue, embracing renal papilla;
 - b - muscular tunic of renal pelvis;
 - c - annular muscular layer of minor calices;
 - d - distal convoluted tubule.
367. Denote shapes of the renal pelvis.
- a - spindle-shaped;
 - b - ampullar;
 - c - mixed;
 - d - dendritic,
368. Denote parts of the kidney, where stellate veins are formed.
- a - medulla;
 - b - superficial layers of cortex;
 - c - deep layers of cortex;
 - d - Fibrous capsule.
369. Denote the position of the pelvic part of the right ureter with respect to iliac blood vessels.
- a - behind common iliac artery; ,
 - b - in front of internal iliac artery;
 - c - behind internal iliac vein;
 - d - in front of internal iliac vein.
370. Denote anatomical formations the abdominal part of the ureter is adjacent to.
- a - major psoas;
 - b - ovarian (or testicular) arteries and veins;
 - c - spleen (on the left);
 - d - parietal peritoneum.
371. Denote the position of the pelvic part of the ureter with respect to internal female genitalia.
- a - behind ovary;
 - b - lateral from cervix of uterus;
 - c - in front of ovary;
 - d - between anterior wall of vagina and urinary bladder.
372. Name organs the posterior surface of the male urinary bladder is adjacent to.
- a - rectum;
 - b - seminal vesicles;
 - c - prostate;
 - d - sigmoid colon.
373. Denote the position of the pelvic part of the ureter with respect to internal male genitalia.
- a - medial to ductus deferens;
 - b - lateral to ductus deferens;
 - c - traverses ductus deferens;
 - d - passes along ductus deferens.
374. Name organs the posterior surface of female urinary bladder is adjacent to.
- a - urogenital triangle;
 - b - body of uterus;
 - c - cervix of uterus;
 - d - vagina.
375. Point out parts of the urinary bladder.
- a - apex;
 - b- cervix;
 - c - bottom;
 - d - body.
376. Indicate glands simultaneously endocrine and exocrine in the male.
- a - testis;
 - b - prostate;
 - c - bulbo-urethral glands;
 - d - seminal vesicles.
377. Denote the site of localization of convoluted seminiferous tubules in the testis.
- a - lobules of testis;
 - b - mediastinum of testis;
 - c - tunica albuginea;

- d - septula of testis.
378. Where spermatozoons are formed?
- a - efferent ductules;
 - b - convoluted seminiferous tubules;
 - c - straight tubules;
 - d - rete testis.
379. Point out ductules, flowing directly into the duct of epididymis.
- a - tubules of rete testis;
 - b - straight tubules;
 - c - convoluted seminiferous tubules;
 - d - efferent ductules.
380. What part of ductus deferens forms its ampulla?
- a - pelvic part;
 - b - testicular part;
 - c - inguinal part;
 - d - funicular part.
381. What part of ductus deferens resides behind and medial to the epididymis?
- a - funicular part;
 - b - inguinal part;
 - c - pelvic part;
 - d - testicular part.
382. Denote the site of localization of the seminal vesicle.
- a - lateral to ampulla of ductus deferens;
 - b - medial to ampulla of ductus deferens;
 - c - above prostate;
 - d - posteriorly and lateral to the bottom of urinary bladder.
383. Denote the site of localization of the prostate.
- a - in postero-inferior compartment of lesser pelvis;
 - b - in antero-inferior compartment of lesser pelvis;
 - c - in urogenital triangle;
 - d - on the pelvic diaphragm.
384. Name parts of the prostate.
- a - superior lobe;
 - b - inferior lobe;
 - c - median lobe;
 - d - anterior lobe.
385. Denote organs the base of the prostate is adjacent to.
- a - bottom of urinary bladder;
 - b - seminal vesicles;
 - c - ampullas of deferent ducts;
 - d - apex of urinary bladder.
386. Denote the site of localization of the bulbo-urethral glands.
- a - in superficial transverse muscle of perineum;
 - b - in profound transverse muscle of perineum;
 - c - in levator ani;
 - d - in external sphincter ani.
387. Denote the site of localization of the male sphincter of urethrae.
- a - around internal urethra! orifice;
 - b - in urogenital triangle;
 - c - around spongy urethra;
 - d - around membranous urethra.
388. Point out constrictions of the male urethra, which can be damaged during diagnostic and medical manipulations.
- a - area of internal urethral orifice;
 - b - area of bulb of penis;
 - c - area of urogenital triangle;
 - d - area of external urethral orifice.
389. Indicate anatomical formation the cremasteric fascia is derived from.
- a - fascia of external oblique;
 - b - aponeurosis of internal oblique;
 - c - aponeurosis of external oblique;
 - d - fascia of transversus abdominis.
390. Indicate anatomical formations, composing the penis.
- a - one cavernous body;

- b - two cavernous bodies;
 - c - two spongiosis bodies;
 - d - one spongy body.
391. Indicate anatomical formations, composing the ovary.
- a - cortex;
 - b - vesicular appendices;
 - c - paroophoron;
 - d - medulla.
392. Indicate the site of localization of the vesicular ovarian follicles.
- a - in medulla;
 - b - in cortex;
 - c - in tunica albuginea;
 - d - in hilum of ovary.
393. Denote ligaments, connecting ovary with the pelvic wall.
- a - ligament of ovary;
 - b - mcsovarium;
 - c - suspensory ligament of ovary;
 - d - round ligament of uterus.
394. Denote ligaments of uterus.
- a - fundiform ligament;
 - b - broad ligament;
 - c - round ligament;
 - d - cardinal ligaments.
395. Indicate the site of localization of the vesicular appendices.
- a - lateral to ovary;
 - b - beside lateral part of uterine tube;
 - c - beside medial part of uterine tube;
 - d - medial to ovary.
396. Denote layers of the wall of uterus.
- a - perimetrium;
 - b - parametrium;
 - c - endometrium;
 - d - myometrium.
397. Indicate parts of uterus.
- a - bottom;
 - b - body;
 - c - isthmus;
 - d - cervix.
398. Denote the sites of localization of the vaginal columns.
- a - cervix;
 - b - body of uterus;
 - c - posterior wall of vagina;
 - d - anterior wall of vagina
399. Denote parts of the uterine tube.
- a - uterine part,
 - b - ampulla,
 - c - isthmus;
 - d - infundibulum,
400. Denote anatomical formations, located behind the vagina.
- a - sigmoid colon;
 - b - rectum;
 - c - round ligament of uterus;
 - d - peritoneum.
401. Denote the site of localization of the lesser vestibular glands.
- a - base of labium majus;
 - b - in walls of entrance to vagina;
 - c - in front of bulb of vestibule;
 - d - in front of clitoris.
402. Denote the site of localization of the greater vestibular glands.
- a - base of labium majus;
 - b - base of labium minus;
 - c - in front of bulb of vestibule;
 - d - behind bulb of vestibule.

403. Denote the site of localization of the bulb of vestibule.
 a - base of labium majus;
 b - between clitoris and external urethral orifice;
 c - above clitoris;
 d - base of labium minus.
404. Denote the site of localization of the external urethral orifice in a female.
 a - in front of clitoris;
 b - behind vaginal orifice;
 c - in front of vaginal orifice;
 d - behind clitoris.
405. Denote anatomical formations, bordering the perineum.
 a - inferior rami of pubic bones;
 b - sciatic tuberosities;
 c - superior rami of pubic bones;
 d - apex of coccyx.
406. Indicate superficial muscles of the urogenital triangle.
 a - bulbospongiosus;
 b - ischiocavernosus;
 c - sphincter of urethra;
 d - deep transverse muscle of perineum
407. Indicate deep muscles of the urogenital triangle.
 a - ischiocavernosus;
 b - deep transverse muscle of perineum;
 c - sphincter urethrae;
 d - levator ani.
408. Denote deep muscles of the pelvic diaphragm.
 a - bulbospongiosus;
 b - coccygeus;
 c - levator ani;
 d - external sphincter ani.
409. Denote superficial muscles of the pelvic diaphragm.
 a - coccygeus;
 b - levator ani;
 c - external sphincter ani;
 d - sphincter urethrae.

ENDOCRINE GLANDS

410. Indicate the branchiogenic endocrine glands.
 a - pancreas;
 b - interstitial cells of gonads;
 c - pineal gland;
 d - parathyroid glands.
411. Point out surface or margin of adrenal glands where the hilum is located.
 a - anterior surface;
 b - inferior surface;
 c - medial margin;
 d - posterior surface.
412. Indicate organs the medial margin of the left adrenal gland contacts with.
 a - left kidney;
 b - inferior vena cava;
 c - aorta;
 d - pancreas.
413. Name anatomical structures in the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland.
 a - tuberal part;
 b - neural lobe;
 c - infundibulum;
 d - distal part.
414. Denote zones of the adrenal gland where cells produce glucocorticoids.
 a - glomerular zone;
 b - medulla;
 c - reticular zone;
 d - fascicular zone.

IMMUNE ORGANS

415. Indicate parts of small and large intestine having lymphoid patches in walls.
- a - cecum;
 - b - sigmoid colon;
 - c - ileum;
 - d - jejunum.
416. Point out anatomical formations, lying behind the thymus.
- a - aortic arch;
 - b - left brachiocephalic vein;
 - c - pericardium;
 - d - azygos vein.
417. Denote the site of localization of the pharyngeal tonsil.
- a - posterior pharyngeal wall;
 - b - fornix of pharynx;
 - c - anterior pharyngeal wall;
 - d - between right and left pharyngeal recesses.
418. Denote parts of thymus where thymic bodies are located.
- a - subcapsular zone;
 - b - cortex;
 - c - interlobular septules;
 - d - medulla.
419. Denote the site of localization of the palatine tonsil.
- a - in front of palatopharyngeal arch;
 - b - behind palatopharyngeal arch;
 - c - between palatopharyngeal and palatoglossal arches;
 - d - behind palatoglossal arch.
420. Indicate arteries, surrounded by periarteriolar lymphoid sheaths (immune apparatus of spleen).
- a - segmental arteries;
 - b - penicilli;
 - c - trabecular arteries;
 - d - pulpar arteries.
421. Indicate immune structures, containing preferentially T-lymphocytes.
- a - paracortical zone of lymph nodes;
 - b - periarteriolar part of lymphoid nodules of spleen;
 - c - medullary cords of lymph nodes;
 - d - lymphoid nodules.

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

HEART AND ARTERIES

422. Indicate the localization of the oval fossa.
- a - wall of right atrium;
 - b - interventricular septum;
 - c - wall of left atrium;
 - d - interatrial septum.
423. Indicate blood vessels, opening into the right atrium.
- a - pulmonary veins;
 - b - coronary sinus;
 - c - superior vena cava;
 - d - inferior vena cava.
424. Indicate openings in walls of the left atrium.
- a - opening of superior vena cava;
 - b - openings of pulmonary veins;
 - c - opening of pulmonary trunk;
 - d - opening of aorta.
425. Indicate outside borders of the right ventricle of the heart.
- a - coronary sulcus;
 - b - anterior interventricular sulcus;
 - c - posterior interventricular sulcus;
 - d - boundary sulcus.
426. Indicate structures of the soft skeleton of the heart.
- a - right fibrous triangle;
 - b - left fibrous triangle;
 - c - right fibrous ring;
 - d - left fibrous ring.
427. Indicate elements of the conducting system of the heart.
- a - atrioventricular bundle;

- b - sinu-atrial node;
 - c - atrioventricular node;
 - d - vortex of heart.
428. Indicate the location of sinu-atrial node of the conducting system of heart.
- a - interventricular septum;
 - b - interatrial septum;
 - c - wall of right atrium to the right of opening of superior vena cava;
 - d - wall of right atrium to the left of its auricle.
429. Indicate layers myocardium, common for both ventricles of heart.
- a - external layer of obliquely oriented fibres;
 - b - middle layer of circular fibres;
 - c - external layer of transverse fibres;
 - d - internal layer of longitudinal fibres.
430. Indicate cusps of the left atrioventricular valve of the heart.
- a - posterior;
 - b - septal;
 - c - lateral;
 - d - anterior.
431. Indicate sheets of the serous pericardium,
- a - mediastinal;
 - b - parietal;
 - c - visceral;
 - d - diaphragmatic.
432. Indicate the site of projection of the apex of the heart on the anterior thoracic wall.
- a - cartilage of 4th left rib;
 - b - left 4th rib on niedioclavicular line;
 - c - left 5th intercostal space 1,5 cm medial to medioclavicular line;
 - d - left 5th rib on medioclavicular line.
433. Indicate the position of the heart in mesomorphic persons.
- a - vertical;
 - b - horizontal (transverse);
 - c - oblique;
 - d - horizontal (sagittal).
434. Indicate the site of projection of the opening of pulmonary trunk on the anterior thoracic wall.
- a - above attachment of 3rd left rib to sternum;
 - b - above attachment of 4* left rib to sternum;
 - c - sternum at level of 3rd ribs;
 - d - sternum at level of 4th ribs.
435. Indicate the projection of the upper border of the heart on the anterior thoracic wall.
- a - line connecting cartilages of right and left 5th ribs;
 - b - line connecting cartilages of right and left 2nd ribs;
 - c - line connecting cartilages of right and left 3rd ribs;
 - d - line connecting cartilages of right and left 4th ribs.
436. Name the largest branches of the right coronary artery.
- a - anterior interventricular branch;
 - b - circumflex branch;
 - c - posterior interventricular branch;
 - d - anterior septal branch.
437. Indicate parts of the heart, supplied by the right coronary artery.
- a - posterior part of interventricular septum;
 - b - anterior part of interventricular septum;
 - c - posterior papillary muscle of right ventricle;
 - d - posterior papillary muscle of left ventricle.
438. Indicate blood vessels, branching from the left coronary artery.
- a - posterior interventricular branch;
 - b - thymic branches;
 - c - circumflex branch;
 - d - anterior interventricular branch.
439. Indicate sites of localization of a circumflex branch of the left coronary artery.
- a - posterior interventricular sulcus;
 - b - back surface of heart;
 - c - coronary sulcus;
 - d - anterior interventricular sulcus.
440. Indicate veins of the heart, opening into the coronary sinus.
- a - middle vein of heart;
 - b - posterior vein of left ventricle;

- c - oblique vein of left atrium;
 - d - small vein of heart.
441. Indicate the site of projection of division of pulmonary trunk into the right and left pulmonary arteries.
- a - level of 2nd left costal cartilage;
 - b - level of 2nd right costal cartilage;
 - c - level of 4th thoracic vertebra;
 - d - level of 3rd thoracic vertebra.
442. Indicate branches of pulmonary artery in the upper lobe of the left lung.
- a - lingular branch;
 - b - apical branch;
 - c - medial branch;
 - d - posterior branch.
443. Indicate branches of pulmonary artery in the lower lobe of the right lung.
- a - medial branch;
 - b - lateral branch;
 - c - anterior branch;
 - d - posterior branch.
444. Indicate branches of the thoracic aorta.
- a - anterior intercostal arteries;
 - b - posterior intercostal arteries;
 - c - visceral branches;
 - d - inferior phrenic arteries.
445. Indicate sources of blood supply of the pericardium.
- a - right coronary artery;
 - b - pericardial branches of thoracic aorta;
 - c - branches of superior phrenic arteries;
 - d - branches of intercostal arteries.
446. Name organs, located in front of the abdominal aorta.
- a - inferior vena cava;
 - b - pancreas;
 - c - root of mesentery;
 - d - duodenum.
447. Indicate vertebra- the level of bifurcation of the aorta.
- a - 3rd lumbar;
 - b - 4th lumbar;
 - c - 5th lumbar;
 - d - 1st sacral.
448. Indicate sites of localization of the external carotid artery.
- a - under sternocleidomastoid;
 - b - under superficial sheet of cervical fascia;
 - c - in parotid gland;
 - d - internal to stylohyoid.
449. Indicate anatomical structures anterior to the common carotid artery.
- a - internal jugular vein;
 - b - vagus nerve;
 - c - sternocleidomastoid;
 - d - omohyoid.
450. What anatomical structures are external to the common carotid artery?
- a - larynx;
 - b - internal jugular vein;
 - c - esophagus;
 - d - vagus nerve.
451. Indicate branches of the lingual artery.
- a - dorsal branches;
 - b - profound lingual artery;
 - c - infrahyoid artery;
 - d - sublingual branch.
452. Indicate posterior branches of the external carotid artery.
- a - superficial temporal artery;
 - b - sternocleidomastoid artery;
 - c - occipital artery;
 - d - posterior auricular artery.
453. Indicate medial branches of the external carotid artery.
- a - lingual artery;
 - b - maxillary artery;
 - c - ascending pharyngeal artery;

- d - ascending palatine artery.
- 454. Indicate terminal branches of the external carotid artery.
 - a - superficial temporal artery;
 - b - maxillary artery;
 - c - supraorbital artery;
 - d - infraorbital artery.
- 455. Indicate branches of the mandibular part of the maxillary artery.
 - a - infraorbital artery;
 - b - inferior alveolar artery;
 - c - medial meningeal artery;
 - d - ascending palatine artery.
- 456. Indicate branches of the pterygoid part of the maxillary artery.
 - a - masseteric artery;
 - b - pterygoid branches;
 - c - profound temporal artery;
 - d - buccal artery.
- 457. Indicate the site of division of terminal branches from the external carotid artery.
 - a - level of upper border of thyroid cartilage;
 - b - level of collum of mandible;
 - c - in parotid gland;
 - d - inside to stylohyoid.
- 458. Indicate sites of localization of the facial artery.
 - a - anterior to masseter;
 - b - in hyoglossus;
 - c - in submandibular gland;
 - d - in carotid triangle.
- 459. What anatomical structures are anterior to the external carotid artery?
 - a - sternocleidomastoid;
 - b - omohyoid;
 - c - superficial sheet of cervical fascia;
 - d - pretracheal sheet of cervical fascia.
- 460. Indicate the location of the carotid glomus.
 - a - posterior to internal carotid artery;
 - b - posterior to external carotid artery;
 - c - anterior to common carotid artery;
 - d - in the region of bifurcation of common carotid artery.
- 461. Indicate branches of the upper thyroid artery.
 - a - superior laryngeal artery;
 - b - inferior laryngeal artery;
 - c - anterior branch;
 - d - posterior branch.
- 462. Indicate branches of the superficial temporal artery.
 - a - parotid branch;
 - b - frontal branch;
 - c - supraorbital branch;
 - d - parietal branch.
- 463. Indicate parts of the internal carotid artery.
 - a - cerebral part;
 - b - cavernous part;
 - c - petrous part;
 - d - cervical part.
- 464. Indicate anatomical structures, located behind and medial to the internal carotid artery.
 - a - vagus nerve;
 - b - glossopharyngeal nerve;
 - c - hypoglossal nerve;
 - d - sympathetic trunk.
- 465. Indicate an opening the ophthalmic artery passes through into the orbit.
 - a - superior orbital fissure;
 - b - inferior orbital fissure;
 - c - round foramen;
 - d - optic canal.
- 466. Indicate branches of the ophthalmic artery.
 - a - lacrimal artery;
 - b - central artery of retina;
 - c - supratrochlear artery;
 - d - infraorbital artery.

467. Indicate arteries, connected by the anterior communicating artery.
- a - anterior and middle cerebral arteries;
 - b - middle and posterior cerebral arteries;
 - c - right and left anterior cerebral arteries;
 - d - right and left internal carotid arteries.
468. Name parts of the middle cerebral artery.
- a - cavernous;
 - b - sphenoidal;
 - c - insular;
 - d - terminal (cortical).
469. Indicate a blood vessel, connecting the internal carotid artery with the posterior cerebral artery.
- a - anterior cerebral artery;
 - b - anterior communicating artery;
 - c - middle cerebral artery;
 - d - posterior communicating artery.
470. Indicate parts of the vertebral artery.
- a - intracranial part;
 - b - atlantic part;
 - c - transversal (cervical) part;
 - d - prevertebral part.
471. Indicate terminal branches of the basilar artery.
- a - middle cerebral arteries;
 - b - posterior cerebral arteries;
 - c - cerebellar arteries;
 - d - spinal arteries.
472. Indicate branches of the intracranial part of the vertebral artery.
- a - anterior spinal artery;
 - b - middle cerebral artery;
 - c - posterior inferior cerebellar artery;
 - d - superior cerebellar arteries.
473. Indicate arteries, forming the cerebral arterial circle.
- a - anterior communicating artery;
 - b - anterior cerebral arteries;
 - c - posterior cerebral arteries;
 - d - anterior choroidal arteries.
474. Indicate the localization of exit of subclavian artery from thoracic cavity.
- a - in interscalene space;
 - b - between middle and posterior scalene muscles;
 - c - between 1st rib and clavicle;
 - d - under 1st rib.
475. Indicate branches of the subclavian artery in interscalene space.
- a - superficial cervical artery;
 - b - suprascapular artery;
 - c - costocervical trunk;
 - d - thyrocervical trunk.
476. Indicate position of the internal thoracic artery.
- a - in front of 1st rib;
 - b - behind 1st rib;
 - c - medial to sternal margin;
 - d - lateral to sternal margin.
477. Indicate branches of axillary artery at the level of subpectoral triangle.
- a - posterior circumflex humeral artery;
 - b - anterior circumflex humeral artery;
 - c - subscapular artery;
 - d - thoraco-acromial artery.
478. Indicate arteries, forming anastomoses around scapula.
- a - transverse cervical artery;
 - b - posterior circumflex humeral artery;
 - c - thoraco-acromial artery;
 - d - circumflex scapular artery.
479. Indicate branches of the axillary artery, supplying the shoulder joint.
- a - anterior circumflex humeral artery;
 - b - posterior circumflex humeral artery;
 - c - lateral thoracic artery;
 - d - thoracodorsal artery.
480. Indicate blood vessels, forming anastomoses around the elbow joint.

- a - ulnar recurrent artery;
 - b - interosseal recurrent artery;
 - c - superior ulnar collateral artery;
 - d - inferior ulnar collateral artery.
481. Indicate the localization of the ulnar artery.
- a - under muscles of hypothenar;
 - b - under pronator teres;
 - e - in carpal canal;
 - d - between superficial and deep flexors of digits.
482. Indicate arteries, forming the superficial palmar arc.
- a - radial artery,
 - b - superficial palmar branch of radial artery;
 - c - ulnar artery;
 - d - deep palmar branch of ulnar artery.
183. Indicate blood vessels, forming anastomosis on the dorsal surface of hand.
- a - palmar carpal branch of radial artery;
 - b - superficial palmar branch of radial artery;
 - c - ulnar artery;
 - d - posterior interosseous artery.
484. Indicate the localization of the radial artery.
- a - between pronator teres and brachioradialis;
 - b - in Ist intercarpal space;
 - c - in carpal canal;
 - d - on interosseous membrane.
485. Indicate branches of the abdominal aorta.
- a - lumbar arteries;
 - b - inferior epigastric arteries;
 - c - superior suprarenal arteries;
 - d - superior phrenic arteries.
486. Indicate paired visceral branches of the abdominal aorta.
- a - middle suprarenal arteries;
 - b - pancreaticoduodenal arteries;
 - c - testicular arteries;
 - d - inferior phrenic arteries.
187. Indicate non-paired visceral branches of the abdominal aorta.
- a - coeliac trunk;
 - b - superior rectal artery;
 - c - inferior mesenteric artery;
 - d - middle colic artery.
488. Indicate the site of division of the coeliac trunk.
- a - above upper margin of a body of pancreas;
 - b - at level of Ist lumbar vertebra;
 - c - at level of 2nd lumbar vertebra;
 - d - below upper margin of a body of pancreas.
489. Name branches of the coeliac trunk.
- a - left gastric artery;
 - b - right gastric artery;
 - c - superior mesenteric artery;
 - d - splenic artery.
490. Designate branches of the proper hepatic artery.
- a - right gastric artery;
 - b - right gastro-omental artery;
 - c - gastroduodenal artery;
 - d - left gastric artery.
491. What blood vessels anastomose in the cardiac area of the stomach
- a - left gastric artery;
 - b - right gastric artery;
 - c - left gastro-omental artery;
 - d - esophageal branches of thoracic aorta.
492. Indicate the site of localization of superior mesenteric artery.
- a - in the root of mesentery;
 - b - above upper margin of body of pancreas;
 - c - between head of pancreas and duodenum;
 - d - behind body of pancreas.
493. What blood vessels form anastomosis in the transverse mesocolon
- a - right colic artery;

- b - left colic artery;
 - c - ileocolic artery;
 - d - middle colic artery.
494. Indicate site of origin of the inferior mesenteric artery.
- a - at level of 2nd lumbar vertebra;
 - b - from the right side of aorta;
 - c - at level of 3rd lumbar vertebra;
 - d - from the left side of aorta.
495. Indicate branches of the inferior mesenteric artery.
- a - middle colic artery;
 - b - left colic artery;
 - c - right colic artery;
 - d - superior rectal artery.
496. Indicate source of origin of the rectal arteries.
- a - abdominal aorta;
 - b - common iliac artery;
 - c - internal iliac artery;
 - d - inferior mesenteric artery.
497. Name blood vessels, branching from the umbilical artery.
- a - superior vesical arteries;
 - b - artery to ductus deferens;
 - c - inferior vesical arteries;
 - d - ureteric arteries.
498. Indicate the site of passage of the internal pudendal artery into the ischi anal fossa?
- a - obturator canal;
 - b - lesser sciatic foramen;
 - c - infrapiriform foramen;
 - d - suprapiriform foramen.
499. Name branches of the obturator artery.
- a - pubic branch;
 - b - inferior rectal artery;
 - c - anterior branch;
 - d - posterior branch.
500. Indicate blood vessels, forming anastomosis in the lateral abdominal wall.
- a - superficial epigastric artery;
 - b - superficial circumflex iliac artery;
 - c - deep circumflex iliac artery;
 - d - iliolumbar artery.
501. Name branches of the inferior epigastric artery.
- a - artery of round ligament of uterus;
 - b - pubic branch;
 - c - testicular artery;
 - d - cremasteric artery.
502. Indicate sites of passage of the femoral artery.
- a - femoral triangle;
 - b - iliopectineal sulcus;
 - c - vascular space;
 - d - adductor canal.
503. What blood vessels form anastomosis in the area of the hip joint.
- a - obturator artery;
 - b - medial circumflex femoral artery;
 - c - superior gluteal artery;
 - d - inferior gluteal artery.
504. Indicate blood vessels, forming anastomoses in the area of the knee joint.
- a - anterior tibial recurrent artery;
 - b - descending genicular artery;
 - c - middle genicular artery;
 - d - posterior tibial recurrent artery.
505. Indicate muscles, supplied by the medial circumflex femoral artery.
- a - pectineus,
 - b - obturatorius externus;
 - c - obturatorius internus;
 - d - quadratus femoris.
506. Indicate arteries, giving recurrent branches to joints.
- a - radial artery;
 - b - ulnar artery;

- c - anterior tibial artery;
 - d - posterior tibial artery.
507. Indicate arteries, supplying menisci and cruciate ligaments of the knee joint.
- a - inferior lateral genicular artery;
 - b - inferior medial genicular artery;
 - c - middle genicular artery;
 - d - descending genicular artery.
508. Indicate localization of the fibular artery.
- a - under long flexor of digits;
 - b - in inferior musculoperoneal canal;
 - c - under long flexor of hallux;
 - d - on posterior surface of crural interosseous membrane.
509. Indicate localization of the anterior tibial artery.
- a - on anterior surface of crural interosseous membrane;
 - b - in cruropopliteal canal;
 - c - in anterior opening of cruropopliteal canal;
 - d - in superior musculoperoneal canal.
510. Indicate branches of anterior tibial artery in the region of the talocrural joint.
- a - medial plantar artery;
 - b - anterior medial malleolar artery;
 - c - anterior lateral malleolar artery;
 - d - anterior tibial recurrent artery.
511. What arteries form the plantar arch?
- a - deep plantar artery;
 - b - medial plantar artery;
 - c - lateral plantar artery;
 - d - arcuate artery.
- 4 2. Indicate branches of the posterior tibial artery in the region of the talocrural joint.
- a - lateral tarsal artery;
 - b - arcuate artery;
 - c - medial plantar artery;
 - d - lateral plantar artery.
513. What blood vessels form anastomoses in the region of the lateral malleolus?
- a - anterior lateral malleolar artery;
 - b - perforating branch of fibular artery;
 - c - lateral malleolar branch of fibular artery;
 - d - dorsalis pedis artery.
514. Indicate the site of localization of the dorsalis pedis artery.
- a - between tendon sheaths of extensor digitorum longus;
 - b - with tendon sheaths in fibrous canal;
 - c - in 2nd intermetatarsal space;
 - d - in 1st intermetatarsal space.
515. Indicate arteries, forming vertical anastomosis, connecting dorsal and plantar arteries of the foot.
- a - arcuate artery;
 - b - deep plantar artery;
 - c - lateral plantar artery;
 - d - plantar arch.

VEINS

516. Indicate the projection of the opening of superior vena cava on the chest wall.
- a - level of connection of 3^d right costal cartilage with sternum;
 - b - level of connection of 3^d left costal cartilage with sternum;
 - c - level of connection of 2nd right costal cartilage with sternum;
 - d - level of connection of 2nd left costal cartilage with sternum.
47. Indicate the tributaries of brachiocephalic veins.
- a - azygos vein;
 - b - inferior thyroid vein;
 - c - deep cervical vein;
 - d - supreme intercostal vein.
518. Indicate anatomical structures, residing behind hemiazygos vein.
- a - intrathoracic fascia;
 - b - left posterior intercostal arteries;
 - c - thoracic aorta;
 - d - posterior intercostal veins.
519. Indicate vein, flowing into hemiazygos vein.

- a - right superior intercostal vein;
 - b - esophageal veins;
 - c - mediastinal veins;
 - d - left ascending lumbar vein.
520. Indicate vein the hemiazygos vein flows into,
- a - superior vena cava;
 - b - left brachiocephalic vein;
 - c - azygos vein;
 - d - right brachiocephalic vein.
521. Indicate the localization of the internal vertebral venous plexus.
- a - surface of spinal cord;
 - b - between dura and arachnoidea of spinal cord;
 - c - inside vertebral canal;
 - d - between dura and periosteum of vertebrae.
522. Indicate anatomical structures, residing behind and to the left of the azygos vein.
- a - right posterior intercostal arteries;
 - b - ductus thoracicus;
 - c - esophagus;
 - d - thoracic aorta.
523. Indicate veins, having valves.
- a - azygos vein;
 - b - superior cava vein;
 - c - internal jugular vein;
 - d - brachiocephalic vein.
524. Indicate veins, accompanying arteries (concomitant or satellite veins).
- a - subclavian vein;
 - b - ulnar vein;
 - c - brachial vein;
 - d - axillary vein.
525. Indicate the localization of internal jugular vein.
- a - anterior to external carotid artery;
 - b - posterior to internal carotid artery;
 - c - lateral to internal carotid artery;
 - d - posterior to common carotid artery.
526. Indicate the localization of external jugular vein.
- a - anterior to superficial sheet of cervical fascia;
 - b - posterior to superficial sheet of cervical fascia;
 - c - anterior to platysma;
 - d - on anterior surface of sternocleidomastoid.
527. Indicate variants of ending of the external jugular vein.
- a - venous angle;
 - b - subclavian vein;
 - c - anterior jugular vein;
 - d - brachiocephalic vein.
528. Indicate a vein, receiving the anterior jugular vein.
- a - internal jugular vein;
 - b - subclavian vein;
 - c - brachiocephalic vein;
 - d - jugular arc.
529. Indicate the localization of the anterior jugular vein.
- a - in interfascial suprasternal space;
 - b - on anterior surface of neck;
 - c - anterior to platysma;
 - d - posterior to platysma.
530. Indicate the localization of infraorbital vein on its path from the orbit.
- a - above optic nerve;
 - b - below optic nerve;
 - c - on inferior wall of orbit;
 - d - on medial wall of orbit.
531. Indicate the localization of subclavian vein on its path from axillary cavity.
- a - in interscalene space;
 - b - in antescalene space;
 - c - posterior to sternoclavicular joint;
 - d - between 1st and 2nd ribs
532. Indicate a foramen, through which veins of labyrinth leave the internal ear.
- a - jugular foramen;

- b - condylar canal;
 - c - internal acoustic porus;
 - d - foramen lacerum.
533. What venous sinus directly receives the labyrinthine veins?
- a - sigmoid sinus;
 - b - marginal sinus;
 - c - superior petrous sinus;
 - d - inferior petrous sinus.
534. Indicate the emissary veins.
- a - occipital vein;
 - b - parietal vein;
 - c - posterior temporal vein;
 - d - mastoid vein.
535. Indicate anatomical structures, receiving diploic veins.
- a - superior sagittal sinus;
 - b - external jugular vein;
 - c - internal jugular vein;
 - d - transverse sinus.
536. Indicate extracranial tributaries of the internal jugular vein.
- a - lingual vein;
 - b - pharyngeal veins;
 - c - facial vein;
 - d - superior thyroid vein.
537. Indicate tributaries, forming the external jugular vein.
- a - facial vein;
 - b - retromandibular vein;
 - c - occipital vein;
 - d - posterior auricular vein.
538. Indicate vessels, anastomosing with esophageal veins.
- a - right gastric vein;
 - b - left gastro-omental vein;
 - c - right gastro-omental vein;
 - d - left gastric vein.
539. Indicate blood vessels, forming venous anastomoses on the posterior abdominal wall.
- a - ascending lumbar veins;
 - b - inferior epigastric veins;
 - c - superior intercostal veins;
 - d - right and left lumbar vein.
540. What blood vessels form a venous anastomosis in the anterior abdominal wall
- a - deep circumflex iliac vein;
 - b - para-umbilical veins;
 - c - inferior epigastric veins;
 - d - superficial epigastric veins.
541. Indicate the localization of the basilic vein.
- a - posterior surface of hand;
 - b - anterior surface of radial side of forearm;
 - c - medial surface of forearm;
 - d - lateral surface of forearm.
542. Indicate sites of localization of the cephalic vein.
- a - in deltoideopectoral sulcus;
 - b - in lateral bicipital sulcus;
 - c - in carpal canal;
 - d - below clavicle.
543. Indicate veins, receiving veins of the superficial palmar venous arch.
- a - brachial vein;
 - b - radial vein;
 - c - ulnar vein;
 - d - axillary vein.
544. Indicate veins, receiving veins of the deep palmar venous arch.
- a - radial vein;
 - b - ulnar vein;
 - c - brachial vein;
 - d - axillary vein.
545. Indicate the level of formation of the inferior vena cava.
- a - 3rd lumbar vertebra;
 - b - 1st sacral vertebra;

- c – 4th lumbar vertebra;
 - d – 5th lumbar vertebra.
546. Indicate anatomical structures posterior to the inferior vena cava.
- a - head of pancreas;
 - b - sympathetic trunk;
 - c - duodenum;
 - d - right renal artery.
547. Indicate veins, relating to visceral tributaries of the inferior vena cava.
- a - suprarenal veins;
 - b - inferior phrenic veins;
 - c - testicular (ovarian) veins;
 - d - renal veins.
548. Indicate veins, running into the inferior vena cava.
- a - lumbar veins;
 - b - inferior mesenteric vein;
 - c - renal veins;
 - d - splenic vein.
549. Indicate organs, their venous blood flowing into the portal vein.
- a - diaphragm;
 - b - liver;
 - c - intestines;
 - d - right kidney.
550. Indicate blood vessels, by which blood flows into the hepatic lobules.
- a-interlobular vein;
 - b - sublobular vein;
 - c - central vein;
 - d - interlobular artery.
551. Indicate the localization of the portal vein on its path to the porta of the liver.
- a - anterior to omental foramen;
 - b - posterior to omental foramen;
 - c - posterior to hepatic artery;
 - d - posterior to common bile duct.
552. Indicate a vessel, the hepatic veins are flowing into.
- a - inferior mesenteric vein;
 - b - azygos vein;
 - c - splenic vein;
 - d - inferior vena cava.
553. Indicate veins, located in the round ligament of the liver.
- a - para-umbilical veins;
 - b - esophageal veins;
 - c - hepatic veins;
 - d - cystic veins.
554. Indicate tributaries of the inferior mesenteric vein.
- a - ileocolic vein;
 - b - superior rectal vein;
 - c - left colic vein;
 - d - right colic vein.
555. Indicate tributaries of the superior mesenteric vein.
- a - pancreatic veins;
 - b - right gastro-omental vein;
 - c - left gastro-omental vein;
 - d - appendicular vein.
556. Indicate tributaries of the splenic vein.
- a - right gastro-omental vein;
 - b - inferior phrenic vein;
 - c - left gastro-omental vein;
 - d - short gastric veins.
557. Indicate organs, their venous blood flowing into the inferior mesenteric vein,
- a - rectum,
 - b - bladder;
 - c - sigmoid colon;
 - d-descending colon.
558. Indicate variants of termination of the inferior mesenteric vein.
- a - inferior vena cava;
 - b - splenic vein;
 - c - portal vein;

- d - superior mesenteric vein.
559. Indicate veins, receiving blood from the greater omentum.
 a - superior mesenteric vein;
 b - splenic vein;
 c - inferior mesenteric vein;
 d - portal vein.
560. Indicate blood vessels, forming venous anastomosis in the area of cardiac part of the stomach.
 a - left gastric vein;
 b - esophageal veins;
 c - left gastro-omental vein;
 d - right gastro-omental vein.
561. Indicate veins, receiving blood from the left adrenal gland.
 a - left renal vein;
 b - inferior vena cava;
 c - superior phrenic vein;
 d - lumbar vein.
562. Indicate veins, receiving blood from the pancreas.
 a - splenic vein;
 b - inferior vena cava;
 c - inferior mesenteric vein;
 d - hepatic veins.
563. Indicate veins, receiving blood from the rectum.
 a - inferior mesenteric vein;
 b - internal iliac vein;
 c - superior mesenteric vein;
 d - external iliac vein.
564. Indicate veins, receiving blood from the cecum.
 a - inferior mesenteric vein;
 b - inferior vena cava;
 c - common iliac vein;
 d - superior mesenteric vein.
565. At what level the internal and external iliac veins unite.
 a - 4th lumbar vertebra;
 b - 5th lumbar vertebra;
 c - sacro-iliac joint;
 d - 1st sacral vertebra.
566. Indicate visceral tributaries of the internal iliac vein.
 a - inferior gluteal veins;
 b - superior rectal vein;
 c - inferior rectal vein;
 d - superior gluteal veins.
567. Indicate parietal tributaries of the internal iliac vein.
 a - superior gluteal veins;
 b - inferior rectal veins;
 c - inferior gluteal veins;
 d - lateral sacral veins.
568. Indicate veins, flowing into the external iliac vein.
 a - inferior epigastric vein;
 b - superior epigastric vein;
 c - deep circumflex iliac vein;
 d - lateral sacral veins.
569. Indicate the localization of the great saphenous vein.
 a - anterior to medial malleolus;
 b - on posterior surface of leg;
 c - posterior to medial femoral epicondyle;
 d - on anteromedial surface of thigh.
570. Indicate vein, receiving the small saphenous vein.
 a - great saphenous vein;
 b - femoral vein;
 c - posterior tibial vein;
 d - popliteal vein.
571. Indicate tributaries of the great saphenous vein.
 a - small saphenous vein;
 b - superficial epigastric vein;
 c - superficial dorsal vein of penis;
 d - anterior scrotal veins.

572. Indicate the localization of the small saphenous vein.
- a - posterior to lateral malleolus;
 - b - anterior to lateral malleolus;
 - c - in sulcus between lateral and medial heads of gastrocnemius
 - d - on lateral surface of leg.
573. Indicate vein, receiving blood from the plantar venous arch.
- a - great saphenous vein;
 - b - anterior tibial vein;
 - c - lateral plantar vein;
 - d - fibular vein.
574. Indicate vein, receiving blood from the placenta.
- a - inferior epigastric vein;
 - b - placental veins;
 - c - uterine vein;
 - d - umbilical vein.
575. Name the rudiment of the umbilical vein after birth.
- a - round ligament of liver;
 - b - right lateral umbilical ligament;
 - c - left lateral umbilical ligament;
 - d - venous ligament.
576. Indicate two blood vessels, connected by the ductus arteriosus in the fetus.
- a - superior vena cava;
 - b - arch of aorta;
 - c - umbilical vein;
 - d - pulmonary trunk.
577. Indicate the localization of the umbilical vein in the fetus.
- a - in hepatoduodenal ligament;
 - b - in lower margin of ventral mesentery of stomach;
 - c - in sulcus of vena cava;
 - d - in sulcus of umbilical vein.

LYMPHATIC SYSTEM

578. Indicate sites of termination of lymphatic ducts.
- a - brachiocephalic vein;
 - b - venous angle;
 - c - external jugular vein;
 - d - internal jugular vein.
579. Indicate parietal lymph nodes.
- a - common iliac nodes;
 - b - mesenteric nodes;
 - c - superior phrenic nodes;
 - d - inferior epigastric nodes.
580. Indicate visceral lymph nodes.
- a - inferior phrenic nodes;
 - b - mediastinal nodes;
 - c - parasternal nodes;
 - d - inferior epigastric nodes.
581. What factors promote flowing of the lymph?
- a - valves in lymphatic vessels;
 - b - contraction of skeletal muscles;
 - c - change of pressure in thoracic cavity during respiration;
 - d - contraction of heart.
582. Indicate the site of localization of submandibular nodes.
- a - on external surface of body of mandible;
 - b - at the angle of mandible;
 - c - in region of ramus of mandible;
 - d - in submandibular triangle.
583. Indicate the localization of ductus thoracicus.
- a - aortic hiatus;
 - b - foramen of vena cava;
 - c - on anterior surface of esophagus;
 - d - between thoracic aorta and azygos vein.
584. Indicate anatomical structures, from which lymph flows to inguinal nodes.
- a - external genitalia;
 - b - skin of gluteal region;
 - c - inferior part of anterior abdominal wall;

- d - lower limb.
585. Indicate sites of formation of superficial lymphatic vessels of the medial group of the lower limb.
- a - skin of plantar surface of foot;
 - b - skin of medial margin of foot;
 - c - skin of lateral margin of foot;
 - d - skin of dorsomedial surface of leg.
586. Indicate the site of localization of para-uterine nodes.
- a - between rectum and uterus;
 - b - between sheets of broad ligament of uterus;
 - c - in perimetrium;
 - d - in myometrium.
587. Indicate organs, their lymphatic vessels running into the anterior mediastinal nodes.
- a - pericardium;
 - b - thymus;
 - c - heart;
 - d - esophagus.
588. Indicate the localization of occipital nodes.
- a - posterior to origin of sternocleidomastoid;
 - b - anterior to origin of sternocleidomastoid;
 - c - external to superficial sheet of cervical fascia;
 - d - internal to superficial sheet of cervical fascia.
589. Indicate groups of lymph nodes, receiving lymphatic vessels from ovaries.
- a - common iliac nodes;
 - b - external iliac nodes;
 - c - inguinal nodes;
 - d - lumbar nodes.
590. Indicate sites of formation of the superficial lymphatic vessels of the lateral group of the upper limb.
- a - skin of 1st – 2nd fingers;
 - b - skin of 3rd finger;
 - c - skin of medial margin of hand,
 - d - skin of lateral margin of hand.
591. What groups of lymph nodes receive lymph from the mammary gland?
- a - interpectoral;
 - b - parasternal;
 - c - deep cervical;
 - d - axillary.

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

592. Indicate the level of projection of the upper border of the spinal cord.
- a - upper margin of 1st cervical vertebra;
 - b - lower margin of foramen magnum;
 - c - lower margin of 1st cervical vertebra;
 - d - site of outlet of roots of Ist pair of spinal nerves.
593. Indicate levels of position of sacral and coccygeal segments in the vertebral canal.
- a - bodies of 10th - 11th thoracic vertebrae;
 - b - body of 12th thoracic vertebra;
 - c - body of 1st lumbar vertebra;
 - d - body of 1st sacral vertebra.
594. What anatomical structures form a spinal nerve?
- a - posterior funiculus of spinal cord;
 - b - lateral funiculus of spinal cord;
 - c - anterior root of spinal nerve;
 - d - posterior root of spinal nerve.
595. What anatomical structures form the elementary reflex arch?
- a - afferent neuron;
 - b - interposed neuron;
 - c - conductor neuron;
 - d - efferent neuron.
596. Indicate nuclei of the anterior horn of the spinal cord.
- a - central nucleus;
 - b - thoracic nucleus;
 - c - anterolateral nucleus;
 - d - posterolateral nucleus.
597. Indicate nuclei of the posterior horn of the spinal cord.
- a - thoracic nucleus;
 - b - central nucleus;

- c - posterolateral nucleus;
 - d - nucleus proprius.
598. Indicate anatomical structures of the intermediate zone of the spinal cord.
- a - central nucleus;
 - b - thoracic nucleus;
 - c - central intermediate substance;
 - d - reticular formation.
599. What anatomical structures are connected by the anterior commissure?
- a - column of fornix and lamina terminalis;
 - b - crura of fornix and lamina terminalis;
 - c - hemispheres of cerebrum;
 - d - thalamuses.
600. Indicate part of the brain the cerebral peduncles belong to.
- a - midbrain;
 - b - diencephalon;
 - c - telencephalon;
 - d - metencephalon.
601. What parts of the brain are related to cerebrum?
- a - insula;
 - b - corpus callosum;
 - c - rhinencephalon;
 - d - basal nuclei.
602. What anatomical structures belong to telencephalon?
- a - black substance;
 - b - basal nuclei;
 - c - internal capsule;
 - d - fornix.
603. Indicate sulci on the dorsolateral surface of the cerebral hemisphere.
- a - rhinal sulcus;
 - b - central sulcus;
 - c - inferior frontal sulcus;
 - d - sulcus cinguli.
604. What lobes of the brain are connected by corpus callosum?
- a - frontal;
 - b - temporal;
 - c - parietal;
 - d - occipital.
605. Between what gyri of the brain the sulcus of corpus callosum is located?
- a - lingual gyrus;
 - b - cingulate gyrus;
 - c - superior frontal gyrus;
 - d - corpus callosum.
606. Indicate gyri on the inferior surface of cerebral hemispheres.
- a - precuneus;
 - b - straight gyrus;
 - c - orbital gyrus;
 - d - angular gyrus.
607. Indicate a sulcus of hemisphere of the brain, the posterior part of which known as subparietal sulcus.
- a - parieto-occipital sulcus;
 - b - hippocampal sulcus;
 - c - calcarine sulcus;
 - d - cingulate sulcus.
608. Near what sulcus the supramarginal gyrus is located?
- a - superior temporal sulcus;
 - b - lateral sulcus;
 - c - central sulcus;
 - d - calcarine sulcus.
609. Indicate gyri of the frontal lobe of the cerebral hemisphere.
- a - opercular part;
 - b - triangular part;
 - c - supramarginal gyrus;
 - d - precentral gyrus.
610. Between what gyri the collateral sulcus is located?
- a - lingual gyrus;
 - b - parahippocampal gyrus;
 - c - medial occipitoparietal gyrus;
 - d - occipitotemporal gyrus.

611. Indicate a sulcus the olfactory tract is adjacent to from below.
 a - orbital sulcus;
 b - rhinal sulcus;
 c - olfactory sulcus;
 d - collateral sulcus.
612. What areas of cerebral cortex are related to the optic center?
 a-occipital lobe;
 b - superior parietal lobulus;
 c - inferior frontal gyrus;
 d - inferior parietal lobulus.
613. In what gyrus a cortical motor center is located?
 a - superior frontal gyrus;
 b - postcentral gyrus;
 c - middle temporal gyrus;
 d - precentral gyrus.
614. Indicate the site of localization of cortical centre of general sensitivity
 a - middle frontal gyrus;
 b - occipital lobe;
 c - postcentral gyrus;
 d - opercular part.
615. Between what sulci the precuneus is located?
 a - parieto-occipital sulcus;
 b - cingulate sulcus;
 c - sulcus of corpus callosum;
 d - occipitotemporal sulcus.
616. What parts of brain are related to rhinencephalon?
 a - insula;
 b - supramarginal gyrus;
 c - uncus;
 d - hippocampus.
617. What gyri are located in the temporal lobe of the cerebral hemispher
 a - supramarginal gyrus;
 b - transverse temporal gyrus;
 c - angular gyrus;
 d - triangular gyrus.
618. Indicate sulcuses of the parietal lobe.
 a - precentral sulcus;
 b - postcentral sulcus;
 c - central sulcus;
 d - cingulate sulcus.
619. What anatomical structures border the internal capsule?
 a - head of caudate nucleus;
 b - thalamus;
 c - lentiform nucleus;
 d - claustrum.
620. What anatomical structures are adjacent to claustrum?
 a - external capsule;
 b - internal capsule;
 c - putamen;
 d - extreme capsule,
621. Indicate basal nuclei of the brain.
 a - red nucleus;
 b - corpus striatum;
 c - amygdaloid body;
 d - claustrum.
622. Indicate the site of localization of the amygdaloid body.
 a - insula;
 b - occipitrl lobe;
 c - temporal lobe;
 d - parietal lobe.
623. Indicate structures of the central part of rhinencephalon.
 a - dentate gyrus;
 b - olfactory triangle;
 c - hippocampus;
 d - olfactory bulb.
624. What walls of the anterior horn of lateral ventricle are formed by corpus callosum?
 a - superior wall;

- b - inferior wall;
 - c - lateral wall;
 - d - anterior wall.
625. What anatomical structures form walls of the central part of lateral ventricle?
- a - thalamus;
 - b - body of fornix;
 - c - corpus callosum;
 - d - caudate nucleus.
626. What anatomical structures form walls of the inferior horn of lateral ventricle?
- a - fimbria of hippocampus;
 - b - corpus callosum;
 - c - thalamus;
 - d - hippocampus.
627. What anatomical structures belong to diencephalon?
- a - inferior olive;
 - b - septum pellucidum;
 - c - mamillary body;
 - d - optic chiasm.
628. What anatomical structures belong to epithalamus?
- a - habenular trigone;
 - b - medial geniculate body;
 - c - interthalamic adhesion;
 - d - pineal body.
629. What anatomical structures belong to hypothalamus?
- a - tuber cinereum;
 - b - supraoptic nucleus;
 - c - lamina terminalis;
 - d - posterior commissure.
630. What anatomical structures belong to metathalamus?
- a - hypophysis;
 - b - pineal body;
 - c - medial geniculate body;
 - d - lateral geniculate body.
631. What structures form walls of the 3rd ventricle?
- a - hypothalamus;
 - b - column of fornix;
 - c - thalamus;
 - d - corpus callosum.
632. Indicate an opening, connecting 3rd ventricle with lateral ventricle.
- a - median aperture;
 - b - lateral aperture;
 - c - orifice of aqueduct of cerebellum;
 - d - interventricular foramen.
633. Indicate hypothalamic nuclei.
- a - caudate nucleus;
 - b - paraventricular nucleus;
 - c - suprachiasmatic nucleus;
 - d - red nucleus.
634. Indicate limbic structures.
- a - dentate gyrus;
 - b - anterior perforated substance;
 - c - hippocampus;
 - d - olfactory bulb.
635. Indicate structures of the midbrain.
- a - substantia nigra;
 - b - peduncles of brain;
 - c - trapezoid body;
 - d - superior medullary velum.
636. Indicate subcortical optic centers.
- a - medial geniculate body;
 - b - lateral geniculate body;
 - c - posterior perforated substance;
 - d - superior colliculi of midbrain.
637. Indicate conducting tracts in the tegmentum of the midbrain.
- a - lateral spinothalamic tract;
 - b - lateral corticospinal tract;
 - c - acoustic tract;

- d - optic tract.
638. Name extrapyramidal structures.
- a - black substance;
 - b - medial lemniscus;
 - c - red nucleus;
 - d - intermediate nucleus.
639. Indicate subcortical acoustic centers.
- a - lateral geniculate body;
 - b - pulvinar.
 - c - medial geniculate body;
 - d - inferior colliculi of midbrain.
640. Indicate anatomical structures, relating to isthmus of rhombencephalon.
- a - superior medullary velum;
 - b - trigone of lemniscus;
 - c - superior cerebellar peduncles;
 - d - braehii of inferior colticuli.
641. What structures divide pons into tegmentum and basis?
- a - medial lemniscus;
 - b - trapezoid body;
 - c - spinal lemniscus;
 - d - transverse pontine fibres.
642. Indicate the site of localization of the lateral lemniscus.
- a - superior cerebellar peduncles;
 - b - superior medullar velum;
 - c - inferior cerebellar peduncles;
 - d - trigone of lemniscus.
643. Indicate cranial nerves, having nuclei in pons.
- a - 7th pair;
 - b - 9th pair;
 - c - 6th pair;
 - d - 10th pair.
044. Indicate nuclei of cerebellum.
- a - cmholifonn nucleus;
 - b - nuclei ol reticular Ini million;
 - c - rhstigiul nucleus;
 - d - dorsal nucleus of trapezoid body.
645. What parts of the brain are connected by middle cerebellar peduncles?
- a - midbrain;
 - b - myelenecephalon;
 - c - cerebellum;
 - d - pons.
646. Indicate anatomical structures, forming the roof of the 4th ventricle.
- a - superior medullary velum;
 - b - inferior medullar velum;
 - c - fornix;
 - d - superior segments of spinal cord.
647. What parts of the brain arc connected by inferior cerebellar peduncles.
- a - pons.
 - b - myelenecephalon;
 - c - cerebellum;
 - d - superior segments of spinal cord.
648. Indicate the site of localization of nucleus of accessory nerve.
- a - midbrain;
 - b - myelenecephalon;
 - c - pons;
 - d - superior segments of spinal cord.
649. Indicate the site of localization of motor nucleus of trigeminal nerve.
- a - pons.
 - b - midbrain;
 - c - myelenecephalon;
 - d - isthmus of rhombencephalon.
650. Indicate cranial nerves, for which the nucleus of solitary tract is a common one.
- a - 12th nerve;
 - b - 9th nerve;
 - c - 11th nerve;
 - d - 10th nerve.
651. Indicate parts of the bruin, where (he nucleus of solitary tract is located.

- a - midbrain;
 - b - pons;
 - c - superior segments of spinal cord;
 - d - myelencephalon
652. Indicate parts of the brain, where superior salivatory nucleus is located.
- a - pons;
 - b - diencephalon;
 - c - midbrain;
 - d - myelencephalon.
653. Indicate cranial nerves, for which the nucleus ambiguus is a common one.
- a - 7th nerve;
 - b - 10th nerve;
 - c - 9th nerve;
 - d - 12th nerve.
654. Indicate parts of the brain, where the inferior salivatory nucleus is located.
- a - pons;
 - b - midbrain;
 - c - myelencephalon;
 - d - diencephalon.
655. Indicate anatomical structures, containing commissural conducting tracts.
- a - corpus callosum;
 - b - anterior commissure;
 - c - internal capsule;
 - d - epithalamic commissure.
656. Indicate conducting tracts in the inferior cerebellar peduncles.
- a - posterior spinocerebellar;
 - b - posterior longitudinal fascicle;
 - c - internal arcuate fibres;
 - d - external arcuate fibres.
657. Fibres of what conducting tract form the dorsal decussation of the midbrain tegmentum.
- a - rubrospinal;
 - b - tegmentospinal;
 - c - pyramidal;
 - d - tract of pain and temperature sensitivity.
658. Fibres of what conducting tract form the ventral decussation of the midbrain tegmentum.
- a - posterior longitudinal fascicle;
 - b - corticospinal tract;
 - c - rubrospinal tract;
 - d - medial lemniscus.
659. What conducting tracts pass through the genu of internal capsule.
- a - anterior spinothalamic;
 - b - corticothalamic;
 - c - frontopontine;
 - d - corticonuclear.
660. What conducting tracts pass through the posterior limb of internal capsule.
- a - acoustic;
 - b - corticospinal;
 - c - frontopontine;
 - d - lateral spinothalamic.
661. Indicate conducting tracts in the posterior funiculi of the spinal cord.
- a - posterior longitudinal fascicle;
 - b - anterior spinocerebellar tract;
 - c - posterior spinocerebellar tract;
 - d - cuneate fasciculus.
662. What parts of the brain are connected by associative nerve fibres?
- a - hemispheres of cerebrum with cerebellum;
 - b - right and left hemispheres of cerebrum;
 - c - thalamus and cortex of hemisphere;
 - d - adjacent gyri located within one lobe.
663. Indicate conducting tracts in the lateral funiculi of the spinal cord.
- a - lateral proper fasciculus;
 - b - lateral lemniscus;
 - c - vestibulospinal tract;
 - d - rubrospinal tract.
664. Indicate parts of the brain and spinal cord, through which rubrospinal tract passes.
- a - anterior funiculus of spinal cord;
 - b - lateral funiculus of spinal cord;

- c - tegmentum of pons;
 - d - lateral parts of myelencephalon.
665. Indicate conducting tracts in the internal capsule.
- a - long associative fibres;
 - b - commissural fibres;
 - c - projectional fibres;
 - d - short associative fibres.
666. What parts of the brain and spinal cord the vestibulospinal tract passes through?
- a - anterior funiculus of spinal cord;
 - b - lateral funiculus of spinal cord;
 - c - posterior funiculus of spinal cord;
 - d - cerebral peduncle.
667. What parts of the brain and spinal cord the posterior spinocerebellar tract passes through?
- a - lateral funiculus of spinal cord;
 - b - inferior cerebellar peduncle;
 - c - superior cerebellar peduncle;
 - d - posterior funiculus of spinal cord.
668. What parts of the spinal cord the pyramidal tract is passing through?
- a - lateral funiculus;
 - b - anterior funiculus;
 - c - posterior funiculus;
 - d - white (anterior) commissure.
669. Indicate nuclei of the brain, processes of which form the medial lemniscus,
- a - proper nucleus of posterior horn of spinal cord;
 - b - cuneate nucleus;
 - c - gracile nucleus;
 - d - motor nucleus of trigeminal nerve.
670. What parts of the brain the corticonuclear tract passes through?
- a - posterior limb of internal capsule;
 - b - genu of internal capsule;
 - c - tegmentum of midbrain;
 - d - base of pons.
671. Indicate structures of the brain, where the fibres of lateral lemniscus terminate.
- a - nuclei of medial geniculate body;
 - b - nuclei of superior collicles;
 - c - motor nucleus of oculomotor nerve;
 - d - nuclei of inferior collicles.
672. Indicate anatomical structures, residing in epidural space of the vertebral canal,
- a - liquor;
 - b - fatty tissue;
 - c - venous plexus;
 - d - spinal nerves.
673. Indicate structures of brain, secreting liquor,
- a - arachnoid mater;
 - b - choroid plexus of lateral ventricles;
 - c - choroid plexus of 3rd ventricle;
 - d - choroid tela of 4th ventricle.
674. Indicate openings, connecting a cavity of 4th ventricle with subarachnoid space.
- a - opening of cerebral aqueduct;
 - b - lateral apertures;
 - c - median aperture;
 - d - interventricular foramina.
675. From what cavity of the brain liquor flows into subarachnoid space.
- a - from 4th ventricle;
 - b - from 3rd ventricle;
 - c - from lateral ventricles;
 - d - from aqueduct of midbrain.
676. Indicate subarachnoid cisterns, located on the basal surface of the brain.
- a - interpeduncular cistern;
 - b - cerebellomedullary cistern;
 - c - cistern of corpus callosum;
 - d - chiasmatic cistern.
677. What structures ensure outflow of liquor from subarachnoid space.
- a - denticulate ligaments;
 - b - subarachnoid cisterns;
 - c - arachnoid granulations;
 - d - processes of dura mater of brain.

678. Indicate features of the dura mater of the brain.
- a - fused with bones of skull;
 - b - presence of venous sinuses;
 - c - presence of processes;
 - d - presence of denticulate ligaments.
679. What sinus the inferior sagittal sinus flows into?
- a - superior sagittal sinus;
 - b - sigmoid sinus;
 - c - straight sinus;
 - d - transverse sinus.
680. What sinuses and veins flow into the straight sinus?
- a - superior sagittal sinus;
 - b - inferior sagittal sinus;
 - c - small cerebral vein;
 - d - great cerebral vein.
681. Indicate sinuses merging in the region of internal occipital eminence and forming confluence of sinuses.
- a - transverse sinus;
 - b - sigmoid sinus;
 - c - superior sagittal sinus;
 - d - straight sinus.
682. What cranial nerves exit brain on the medial surface of peduncle of the brain?
- a - 6th pair of nerves;
 - b - 4th pair of nerves;
 - c - 5th pair of nerves;
 - d - 3rd pair of nerves.
683. What cranial nerves exit brain on the dorsal surface of the brainstem.
- a - 3rd pair of nerves;
 - b - 4th pair of nerves;
 - c - 5th pair of nerves;
 - d - 6th pair of nerves.
684. What openings of the skull! the branches of trigeminal nerve are leaving through
- a - foramen laeum;
 - b - round foramen;
 - c - oval foramen;
 - d - superior orbital fissure.
685. What cranial nerves exit brainstem between pons and myelencephalon?
- a - 4th pair of nerves;
 - b - 3rd pair of nerves;
 - c - 6th pair of nerves;
 - d - 5th pair of nerves.
686. What cranial nerves exit brainstem between pyramid and olive?
- a - 9th pair of nerves;
 - b - 11th pair of nerves;
 - c - 12th pair of nerves;
 - d - 10th pair of nerves.
687. What cranial nerves exit brainstem behind an olive?
- a - 9th pair of nerves;
 - b - 10th pair of nerves,
 - c - 12th pair of nerves;
 - d - 11th pair of nerves.

SENSORY ORGANS

688. Indicate layers of an eyeball,
- a - mucous layer,
 - b - fibrous layer;
 - c - retina;
 - d - serous layer.
689. Name parts of an analyzer?
- a - peripheral part;
 - b - nervous centres in the brain cortex;
 - c - descending conducting tract;
 - d - ascending conducting tract.
690. Indicate anatomical structures of vascular layer of an eyeball.
- a - ciliary zonule;
 - b - iridocorneal angle;
 - c - ciliary body;
 - d - pupil.

691. Indicate smooth muscles of vascular layer of an eyeball.
 a - meridional fibres of ciliary muscle;
 b - sphincter pupillae;
 c - dilator pupillae;
 d - circular fibres of ciliary muscle.
692. Indicate the site of localization of the ciliary zonule.
 a - between ciliary body and sclera;
 b - attached to ciliary body;
 c - attached to iris;
 d - between lens and ciliary body.
693. What anatomical structures pass through the common tendinous ring in the orbit?
 a - ophthalmic nerve;
 b - ophthalmic artery;
 c - optic nerve;
 d - inferior orbital vein.
694. Between what anatomical structures episcleral space is located?
 a - between fibrous and vascular layers;
 b - between ciliary body and retina;
 c - between eyeball and its fascial sheath;
 d - between fascial sheath of eyeball and periorbita
695. What structure produces aqueous humor filling anterior and posterior chambers of an eyeball?
 a - epithelium of cornea;
 b - epithelium of iris;
 c - pigmented layer of retina;
 d - epithelium, covering ciliary body and its processes.
696. Where the aqueous humor flows from the anterior chamber of an eyeball?
 a - in scleral venous sinus;
 b - in veins of iris;
 c - in episcleral space;
 d - in lacrimal sac.
697. Indicate parts of the brain the conducting tract of the visual analyzer is passing through.
 a - lateral geniculate body;
 b - medial geniculate body;
 c - occipital lobe of brain;
 d - internal capsule.
698. What part of a tympanic membrane is represented by pars tensa?
 a - inferior;
 b - anterior;
 c - posterior;
 d - superior.
699. What muscles originate from cartilaginous part of auditory tube?
 a - palatoglossus;
 b - tensor veli palatini;
 c - levator veli palatini;
 d - genioglossus.
700. Indicate lateral and posterior walls of tympanic cavity.
 a - mastoid wall;
 b - labyrinthine wall;
 c - membranous wall;
 d - carotid wall.
701. Indicate anatomical formations on the labyrinthine wall of tympanic cavity.
 a - promontory;
 b - prominence of facial canal;
 c - pyramidal eminence;
 d - prominence of lateral semicircular canal.
702. What anatomical structures are related to the transmitting system of the organ of hearing?
 a - auditory ossicles;
 b - tympanic membrane;
 c - membrane of oval window;
 d - perilymph in scala vestibuli.
703. What orifices open into utricle?
 a - ductus reuniens;
 b - anterior semicircular duct;
 c - posterior semicircular duct;
 d - lateral semicircular duct.
704. Indicate orientation of the anterior semicircular duct.
 a - parallel to superior surface of pyramid;

- b - parallel to posterior surface of pyramid;
 - c - perpendicular to longitudinal axis of pyramid;
 - d - perpendicular to transverse axis of pyramid.
705. Indicate possible paths of outflow of perilymph from perilymphatic space of labyrinth.
- a - into endolymphatic sac;
 - b - into subarachnoid space on inferior surface of pyramid of temporal bone;
 - c - into membranous labyrinth;
 - d - into utricular recess.
706. Indicate parts of the brain the acoustic conducting tract is passing through.
- a - medial geniculate body;
 - b - lateral geniculate body;
 - c - occipital lobe of brain;
 - d - temporal lobe of brain.
707. Indicate structures of the central part of rhinencephalon.
- a - subcallosal area;
 - b - diagonal band;
 - c - parahippocampal gyrus;
 - d - uncus.
708. Indicate nerves carrying taste innervation from the tongue.
- a - greater petrosal nerve;
 - b - chorda tympani;
 - c - branches of glossopharyngeal nerve;
 - d - branches of vagus nerve.
709. Indicate papillae of tongue, having no taste buds.
- a - foliate;
 - b - valate;
 - c - filiform;
 - d - fungiform.
710. Indicate vessels and nerves of the organ of vision.
- a - central artery of retina;
 - b - maxillary artery;
 - c - lymphatic vessels terminating in submandibular nodes;
 - d - branches of ophthalmic nerve.
711. Indicate vessels of vestibulocochlear organ.
- a - branch of internal carotid artery;
 - b - branch of external carotid artery;
 - c - veins, running into external jugular vein;
 - d - veins, running into retromandibular vein.
712. Indicate vessels and nerves of external and middle ear.
- a - branch of superior thyroid artery;
 - b - veins, running into external jugular vein;
 - c - veins, running into retromandibular vein;
 - d - branch of vagus nerve.
713. Indicate vessels and nerves of an auditory tube.
- a - anterior tympanic artery;
 - b - branch of ascending pharyngeal artery;
 - c - veins, running into pharyngeal venous plexus;
 - d - branch of glossopharyngeal nerve.

CRANIAL NERVES

714. Indicate sites of passage of the oculomotor nerve.
- a - lateral wall of cavernous sinus;
 - b - optic canal;
 - c - superior orbital fissure;
 - d - inferior orbital fissure.
715. Indicate muscles, innervated by the inferior branch of oculomotor nerve.
- a - levator palpebrae superioris;
 - b - inferior rectus;
 - c - medial rectus;
 - d - superior rectus.
716. Indicate muscles, innervated by trochlear nerve.
- a - superior oblique;
 - b - inferior oblique;
 - c - medial rectus;
 - d - lateral rectus
717. Indicate muscles, innervated by abducent nerve.
- a - medial rectus;

- b- inferior oblique;
 - c - lateral rectus;
 - d - superior oblique.
718. Indicate branches of trigeminal nerve, innervating the mucous membrane of nasal cavity.
- a - infraorbital nerve;
 - b - nasociliary nerve;
 - c - zygomaticofacial branch of zygomatic nerve;
 - d - zygomaticotemporal branch of zygomatic nerve.
719. Indicate a nerve, its. sensory Fibres directed to ciliary ganglion.
- a - nasociliary nerve;
 - b - frontal nerve;
 - c - lacrimal nerve;
 - d - oculomotor nerve.
720. Indicate branches of ophthalmic nerve.
- a - lacrimal nerve;
 - b - infraorbital nerve;
 - c - frontal nerve;
 - d - nasociliary nerve.
721. Indicate the fibrous contents of lingual nerve before its connection with tympanic chord.
- a - fibers of common sensitivity;
 - b - taste fibres;
 - c - motor fibres;
 - d - parasympathetic fibres.
722. Indicate branches of mandibular nerve.
- a - buccal nerve;
 - b - auriculotemporal nerve;
 - c- lingual nerve;
 - d - inferior alveolar nerve.
723. Indicate an opening, the greater petrosal nerve is leaving the facial canal through.
- a - hiatus of canal of lesser petrosal nerve;
 - b - stylomastoid foramen;
 - c - internal opening of carotid canal;
 - d - hiatus of canal of greater petrosal nerve.
724. Indicate nerves forming the nerve of pterygoid canal.
- a - lesser petrosal nerve;
 - b - tympanic chord;
 - c - greater petrosal nerve;
 - d - deep petrosal nerve.
725. Indicate nerves, branching from pterygopalatine ganglion.
- a - greater and lesser palatine nerves;
 - b - posterior inferior nasal branches;
 - c - short ciliary nerves;
 - d - posterior superior lateral and medial nasal branches.
726. Indicate branches of facial nerve in facial canal.
- a - zygomatic branches;
 - b - greater petrosal nerve;
 - c - tympanic chord;
 - d - nerve to stapedius.
727. Indicate branches of glossopharyngeal nerve.
- a - pharyngeal branches;
 - b - tonsillar branches;
 - c - tympanic nerve;
 - d - temporal branches.
728. Indicate nerves, forming pharyngeal plexus.
- a - vagus nerve;
 - b - glossopharyngeal nerve;
 - c - trigeminal nerve;
 - d - sympathetic trunk.
729. Indicate sites of passage of glossopharyngeal nerve.
- a - between stylopharyngeus and styloglossus;
 - b - behind external carotid artery;
 - c - behind olive;
 - d - between internal carotid artery and internal jugular vein.
730. Indicate organs, innervated by the posterior trunk of vagus nerve.
- a - rectum;
 - b - liver;
 - c - small intestine;

- d - stomach.
- 731. Indicate organs, innervated by the anterior trunk of vagus nerve.
 - a - kidney;
 - b - vermiform appendix;
 - c - liver;
 - d - stomach.
- 732. Indicate sites of passage of the vagus nerve.
 - a - posterolateral sulcus of myelencephalon;
 - b - posterior to root of lung;
 - c - on pretracheal sheet of cervical fascia;
 - d - on prevertebral sheet of cervical fascia.
- 733. Indicate anatomical structures, innervated by auricular branch of vagus nerve.
 - a - posterior auricular muscle;
 - b - skin of external surface of auricle;
 - c - skin of posterior wall of external acoustic meatus;
 - d - superior auricular muscle.
- 734. Indicate branches of accessory nerve.
 - a - anterior branch;
 - b - external branch;
 - c - internal branch;
 - d - posterior branch.
- 735. Indicate muscles, innervated by accessory nerve.
 - a - rhomboid muscle;
 - b - sternocleidomastoid;
 - c - digastric;
 - d - trapezius.

SPINAL NERVES AND AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM

- 736. Indicate anatomical structures relating to peripheral nervous system.
 - a - cranial nerves;
 - b - spinal nerves;
 - c - splanchnic nerves;
 - d - sensory ganglia of spinal nerves.
- 737. Indicate nervous fibres in spinal nerves.
 - a - postganglionic parasympathetic;
 - b - sensory;
 - c - preganglionic sympathetic;
 - d - motor.
- 738. Indicate nerves of mammary gland.
 - a - medial branches of 4th - 6th intercostal nerves;
 - b - lateral branches of 4th - 6th intercostal nerves;
 - c - anterior branches of 2nd - 4th intercostal nerves;
 - d - anterior branches of 5th - 6th intercostal nerves.
- 739. Indicate anatomical structures, supplied by posterior branches of spinal nerve
 - a - deep muscles of back;
 - b - skin of dorsal surface of trunk;
 - c - superficial muscles of neck;
 - d - suboccipital muscles.
- 740. Indicate spinal nerves, having white communicating branches.
 - a - thoracic nerves;
 - b - cervical nerves;
 - c - 1st and 2nd lumbar nerves;
 - d - sacral nerves.
- 741. Indicate cutaneous branches of cervical plexus.
 - a - great auricular nerve;
 - b - transverse cervical nerve;
 - c - lesser occipital nerve;
 - d - supraclavicular nerve.
- 742. Indicate muscles, innervated by cervical plexus.
 - a - scalene muscles;
 - b - longus colli and capitis;
 - c - rectus capitis anterior;
 - d - levator scapulae.
- 743. Indicate muscles, innervated by ansa cervicalis.
 - a - sternohyoid;
 - b - sternothyroid;
 - c - omohyoid;

- d - thyrohyoid.
744. Indicate sites of passage of greater occipital nerve?
- a - foramen magnum;
 - b - between occipital bone and atlas;
 - c - between atlas and axis;
 - d - through trapezius.
745. Indicate anatomical structures, innervated by transverse cervical nerve.
- a - trapezius;
 - b - sternocleidomastoid;
 - c - skin of anterior cervical region.
 - d - skin of lateral cervical region.
746. Indicate anatomical structures, innervated by supraclavicular nerves.
- a - skin on deltoid muscle;
 - b - skin on greater pectoral muscle;
 - c - skin of lateral cervical region;
 - d - skin of anterior cervical region.
747. Indicate anatomical structures, innervated by phrenic nerve.
- a - liver;
 - b - pericardium;
 - c - pleura;
 - d - peritoneum.
748. Indicate sources of supply of trapezius and sternocleidomastoid muscles.
- a - accessory nerve;
 - b - glossopharyngeal nerve;
 - c - branches of cervical plexus;
 - d - branches of brachial plexus.
749. Indicate a source of supply of the skin of anterior and lateral cervical regions.
- a - accessory nerve;
 - b - hypoglossal nerve;
 - c - facial nerve;
 - d - transverse cervical nerve.
750. indicate sites of passage of phrenic nerve.
- a - in superior mediastinum;
 - b - on front surface of anterior scalene muscle;
 - c - between subclavian artery and vein;
 - d - anterior to root of lung.
751. Indicate muscles, supplied by the dorsal scapular nerve.
- a - posterior scalene muscle;
 - b - levator scapulae;
 - c - rhomboid muscle;
 - d - greater pectoral muscle.
752. Indicate nerves, being the short branches of brachial plexus.
- a - long thoracic nerve;
 - b - axillary nerve;
 - c - lateral and medial pectoral nerves;
 - d - medial cutaneous nerve of arm.
753. Indicate muscles, innervated by the axillary nerve.
- a - anterior scalene muscle;
 - b - deltoid muscle;
 - c - lesser pectoral muscle;
 - d - greater pectoral muscle.
754. Indicate muscles, innervated by the long thoracic nerve.
- a - subscapulars;
 - b - anterior serratus;
 - c - latissimus dorsi;
 - d - intercostal muscles.
755. What nerves provide sensory supply in the region of posterior surface of the forearm?
- a - ulnar nerve;
 - b - radial nerve;
 - c - median nerve;
 - d - axillary nerve.
756. Indicate nerves, originating from the medial fascicle of the brachial plexus
- a - ulnar nerve;
 - b - radial nerve;
 - c - medial pectoral nerve;
 - d - medial cutaneous nerve of arm.
757. Indicate muscles, innervated by musculocutaneous nerve.

- a - coracobrachialis;
 - b - biceps brachii;
 - c - triceps brachii;
 - d - teres pronator.
758. Indicate anatomical structures, innervated by the ulnar nerve.
- a - flexor carpi radialis;
 - b - flexor carpi ulnaris;
 - c - medial part of flexor digitorum profundus;
 - d - elbow joint.
759. Indicate muscles of hand, innervated by the ulnar nerve.
- a - flexor digiti minimi brevis;
 - b - abductor digiti minimi;
 - c - opponens digiti minimi;
 - d - palmar interossei.
760. Indicate sites of passage of the median nerve.
- a - above aponeurosis of biceps brachii;
 - b - under aponeurosis of biceps brachii;
 - c - between two heads of pronator teres;
 - d - between superficial and deep flexors of fingers.
761. Indicate sites of passage of the radial nerve.
- a - between axillary artery and subscapularis;
 - b - through medial intermuscular septum;
 - c - through lateral intermuscular septum;
 - d - between brachialis and brachioradialis.
762. Indicate muscles of the hand, innervated by the median nerve.
- a - flexor digiti minimi;
 - b - extensor pollicis brevis;
 - c - abductor pollicis brevis;
 - d - opponens pollicis.
763. Indicate muscles, innervated by the radial nerve.
- a - triceps brachii;
 - b - brachialis;
 - c - anconeus;
 - d - pronator teres.
764. Indicate muscles, innervated by intercostal nerves.
- a - subcostalis;
 - b - transversus thoracis;
 - c - levatores of ribs;
 - d - rectus abdominis.
765. Indicate sites of passage of the obturator nerve.
- a - on anterior surface of psoas major;
 - b - along medial margin of psoas major;
 - c - superior to obturator artery;
 - d - posterior to obturator artery.
766. Indicate branches of the lumbar plexus.
- a - iliohypogastric nerve;
 - b - subcostal nerve;
 - c - obturator nerve;
 - d - lateral cutaneous nerve of thigh.
767. Indicate muscles, innervated by ilioinguinal nerve.
- a - rectus abdominis;
 - b - transversus abdominis;
 - c - internal oblique;
 - d - external oblique.
768. Indicate muscles, innervated by iliohypogastric nerve.
- a - transversus abdominis;
 - b - internal oblique;
 - c - diaphragm;
 - d - rectus abdominis.
769. Indicate nerves innervating quadriceps femoris.
- a - femoral nerve;
 - b - sciatic nerve;
 - c - obturator nerve;
 - d - common fibular nerve.
770. Indicate anatomical structures, innervated by the saphenous nerve.
- a - skin of anterior surface of leg;
 - b - skin of lateral edge of foot;

- c - skin of medial surface of knee joint;
 - d - skin of medial edge of foot.
771. Indicate short branches of the sacral plexus.
- a - pudendal nerve;
 - b - genitofemoral nerve;
 - c - superior gluteal nerve;
 - d - inferior gluteal nerve.
772. Indicate branches of the pudendal nerve.
- a - inferior rectal nerves;
 - b - perineal nerves;
 - c - posterior scrotal nerves;
 - d - inferior clunial nerves.
773. Indicate nerves passing through infrapiriform foramen.
- a - nerve to obturator internus;
 - b - nerve to piriformis;
 - c - sciatic nerve.
 - d - nerve to quadratus femoris.
774. Indicate a nerve, innervating gluteus maximus.
- a - sciatic nerve;
 - b - inferior gluteal nerve;
 - c - superior gluteal nerve;
 - d - femoral nerve.
775. Indicate sites of localization of the common fibular nerve.
- a - in cruropliteal canal;
 - b - along medial edge of biceps femoris;
 - c - medial and along head of fibula;
 - d - between tendon of biceps femoris and lateral head of gastrocnemius.
776. Indicate muscles, innervated by the superficial fibular nerve.
- a - tibialis anterior;
 - b - fibularis longus;
 - c - fibularis brevis;
 - d - tibialis posterior.
777. Indicate sites of passage of the deep fibular nerve.
- a - in superior musculoperoneal canal;
 - b - between fibularis longus and fibula;
 - c - perforates anterior intermuscular septum of leg;
 - d - on anterior surface of intercrural membrane.
778. Indicate anatomical structures, innervated by the tibial nerve.
- a - triceps surae;
 - b - plantaris;
 - c - popliteus;
 - d - knee joint.
779. Indicate sites of localization of tibial nerve.
- a - between medial and lateral heads of gastrocnemius;
 - b - posterior to popliteal vein;
 - c - anterior to popliteal vein;
 - d - posterior to lateral malleolus.
780. Indicate muscles, innervated by medial plantar nerve.
- a - flexor hallucis longus;
 - b - flexor hallucis brevis;
 - c - abductor hallucis;
 - d - flexor digitorum brevis.
781. Indicate anatomical structures relating to the sympathetic nervous system.
- a - white rami communicantes;
 - b - deep petrosal nerve;
 - c - lesser petrosal nerve;
 - d - accessory nucleus of oculomotor nerve.
782. Indicate anatomical structures, related to peripheral part of autonomic nervous system.
- a - coeliac ganglia;
 - b - pterygopalatine ganglion;
 - c - ganglia of sympathetic trunk;
 - d - intermediolateral nucleus in spinal cord.
783. Indicate branches, approaching the sympathetic trunk.
- a - white rami communicantes;
 - b - grey rami communicantes;
 - c - interganglionic branches;
 - d - lesser splanchnic nerve.

784. Indicate branches, departing from sympathetic trunk.
 a - white rami communicantes;
 b - least splanchnic nerve;
 c - meningeal branches;
 d - grey rami communicantes.
785. Indicate site of localization of the superior cervical ganglion.
 a - anterior to bodies of 2nd - 3rd cervical vertebrae;
 b - anterior to transverse processes of 2nd - 5th cervical vertebrae;
 c - posterior to internal carotid artery;
 d - lateral to vagus nerve.
786. Indicate branches, departing from the internal carotid plexus.
 a - tympanic nerve;
 b - pharyngolaryngeal branches;
 c - caroticotympanic nerves;
 d - deep petrosal nerve.
787. Indicate branches, departing from thoracic ganglia of sympathetic trunk.
 a - pulmonary nerves;
 b - esophageal nerves;
 c - phrenic nerves;
 d - thoracic cardiac nerves.
788. Indicate nerves, approaching the coeliac plexus.
 a - greater splanchnic nerves;
 b - hypogastric nerves;
 c - lesser splanchnic nerves;
 d - lumbar splanchnic nerves.
789. Indicate the site of localization of the coeliac plexus.
 a - on anterior surface of aorta;
 b - on anterior surface of inferior vena cava;
 c - around coeliac trunk;
 d - at level of 12th thoracic vertebra.
790. Indicate autonomic ganglion, its secretory fibres innervating the lacrima gland.
 a - pterygopalatine ganglion;
 b - ciliary ganglion;
 c - submandibular ganglion;
 d - otic ganglion.
791. Indicate the site of localization of the submandibular ganglion,
 a - on medial surface of submandibular gland;
 b - near lingual nerve;
 c - on anterior surface of submandibular gland;
 d - near hypoglossal nerve.

TOPOGRAPHY OF VESSELS AND NERVES. BLOOD AND NERVOUS SUPPLY OF ORGANS

712. Indicate vessels and nerves of pericardium,
 a - branches of inferior phrenic arteries;
 b - branches of superior phrenic arteries;
 c - branches of phrenic nerves;
 d - splanchnic nerves.
793. Indicate anatomical structures, passing through intervertebral foramina in thoracic part of vertebral column.
 a - sympathetic fibres;
 b - parasympathetic fibres;
 c - sensory fibres;
 d - branches of posterior intercostal arteries.
794. Indicate vessels and nerves, passing through the optic canal.
 a - ophthalmic nerve;
 b - ophthalmic artery;
 c - infraorbital artery;
 d - optic nerve
795. Indicate anatomical structures, passing through the spinous foramen.
 a - meningeal branch (artery);
 b - posterior meningeal artery;
 c - middle meningeal artery;
 d - meningeal branch (nerve).
796. Indicate vessels and nerves, passing through the superior orbital fissure.
 a - infraorbital artery;
 b - ophthalmic vein;
 c - trochlear nerve;

- d - abducent nerve.
797. Indicate nerves and blood vessels, passing through the inferior orbital fissure.
- a - infraorbital nerve;
 - b - infraorbital artery and vein;
 - c - zygomatic nerve;
 - d - central retinal artery.
798. Indicate nerves and blood vessels, passing through the stylomastoid foramen.
- a - glossopharyngeal nerve;
 - b - branch of posterior auricular artery;
 - c - facial nerve;
 - d - branch of occipital artery.
799. Indicate anatomical structures, located together with the vagus nerve in the common connective tissue sheath in the cervical region.
- a - common carotid artery;
 - b - internal jugular vein;
 - c - deep lateral cervical nodes;
 - d - accessory nerve.
800. Indicate vessels and nerves, passing through the internal acoustic meatus.
- a - facial nerve;
 - b - vestibulocochlear nerve;
 - c - labyrinthine artery;
 - d - labyrinthine vein.
801. What anatomical structures pass through the musculotubal canal?
- a - tympanic chord;
 - b - tensor tympani;
 - c - stapedius;
 - d - auditive tube.
802. What anatomical structures pass through the carotid canal?
- a - internal carotid artery;
 - b - vertebral artery;
 - c - sympathetic nerves;
 - d - caroticotympanic nerves.
803. Indicate nerves and vessels, passing through the petrotympanic fissure of the temporal bone.
- a - tympanic chord;
 - b - auricular branch of vagus nerve;
 - c - inferior tympanic artery;
 - d - anterior tympanic artery.
804. Indicate vessels and nerves of larynx.
- a - lymphatic vessels to deep cervical nodes;
 - b - lymphatic vessels to submental nodes;
 - c - laryngopharyngeal branches from sympathetic trunk;
 - d - laryngeal veins, running into external jugular vein.
805. Indicate vessels and nerves of the nasal mucous membrane.
- a - sphenopalatine artery;
 - b - anterior ethmoid artery;
 - c - lymphatic vessels to submandibular nodes;
 - d - anterior ethmoid nerve.
806. Indicate vessels and nerves of the lungs.
- a - internal thoracic artery;
 - b - bronchial branches from thoracic aorta;
 - c - lymphatic vessels to parasternal nodes;
 - d - vagus nerve.
807. Indicate vessels and nerves, located along the lateral edge of scapula.
- a - circumflex scapular artery;
 - b - lateral thoracic artery and vein;
 - c - thoracodorsal artery and vein;
 - d - thoracodorsal nerve.
808. Indicate vessels adjacent to the median nerve.
- a - radial artery;
 - b - profunda brachii artery;
 - c - axillary artery and vein;
 - d - ulnar artery.
809. Indicate vessels and nerves passing through quadrilateral foramen.
- a - circumflex scapular artery;
 - b - posterior circumflex humeral artery;
 - c - axillary nerve;
 - d - anterior circumflex humeral artery.

810. What vessels and nerves are located on the lateral surface of anterior serratus?
 a - long thoracic nerve;
 b - lateral thoracic artery;
 c - thoracodorsal artery;
 d - dorsal scapular nerve.
811. What vessels and nerves pass through the trilateral foramen?
 a - posterior circumflex humeral artery;
 b - circumflex scapular artery;
 c - thoracodorsal artery;
 d - axillary nerve.
812. Indicate vessels and nerves passing through the humeromuscular canal.
 a - musculocutaneous nerve;
 b - profunda brachii artery;
 c - superior collateral ulnar artery;
 d - radial nerve.
813. What vessels and nerves are located in the radial sulcus of the forearm?
 a - median nerve;
 b - ulnar artery;
 c - basilic vein;
 d - radial vein.
814. What vessels and nerves are located in the ulnar sulcus of the forearm?
 a - cephalic vein;
 b - ulnar vein;
 c - superficial branch of radial nerve;
 d - ulnar nerve.
815. What vessels and nerves pass through suprapiriform foramen?
 a - superior gluteal nerve;
 b - superior gluteal veins;
 c - superior gluteal artery;
 d - pudendal nerve.
816. What vessels and nerves pass through the vascular space?
 a - femoral nerve;
 b - femoral artery;
 c - greater saphenous vein;
 d - femoral vein.
817. Indicate anatomical structures in cruropopliteal canal.
 a - anterior tibial artery;
 b - tibial nerve;
 c - posterior tibial artery;
 d - deep fibular nerve.
818. Indicate vessels and nerves, passing through the adductor canal.
 a - medial superior genicular artery;
 b - femoral vein;
 c - obturator nerve;
 d - saphenous nerve.
819. What vessels and nerves pass through the inferior musculooperoneal canal
 a - dorsalis pedis artery;
 b - common fibular nerve;
 c - anterior tibial artery;
 d - fibular artery.
820. Indicate vessels and nerves, passing through the superior muscuiooperonea canal.
 a - superficial fibular nerve;
 b - deep fibular nerve;
 c - medial inferior genicular artery;
 d - sural nerve.
821. Indicate anatomical structures, covering from inside the interna! femoral rin
 a - rectum;
 b - femoral septum (transverse fascia of abdomen);
 c - lymph node;
 d - bladder;
822. What anatomical structures pass in the 1st (medial) canal on dorsum of foot?
 a - tendon of tibialis anterior;
 b - tendon of fibularis longus;
 c - dorsalis pedis artery;
 d - deep fibular nerve.
823. What anatomical structures pass in the 3rd (lateral) fibrous canal on dorsum of foot?
 a - superficial fibular nerve;

- b - arcuate artery;
- c - tendon sheath of extensor digitorum longus;
- d - tendon sheath of tibialis anterior.

824. What anatomical structures pass in the 2nd (middle) fibrous canal on dorsum of foot?

- a - deep fibular nerve;
- b - dorsalis pedis artery;
- c - tendon sheath of tibialis anterior;
- d - tendon sheath of extensor hallucis longus